THE MINES IN KOOTENAY ARE AMONG THE RICHEST IN AMERICA.

The Miner.

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

WHOLE NUMBER 273. Nelson, British Columbia, Saturday, November 9, 1895. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

METAL QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK.

Nov.—	2	4	6	7	8
SILVER	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
LEAD	.315	.315	.315	.315	.315

The New York Exchange was closed on the 5th inst., owing to the State elections.

ORE SHIPMENTS.

	TONS
VIA NORTPORT.	
Oct 20 to Nov. 3—Le Roi to Butte	573
Oct. 28 to Nov. 2—War Eagle to Helena	70
Oct. 24 to Nov. 2—Josie to Tacoma	127
Oct 4—Goodenough to Everett	20
" 9—K. and C. Prospect and Mining Co. to Smelter, Montana	17
" 3—Alamo to Omaha	17½
Total	824½

Total Shipments Since June, 1895.

	TONS
Nelson	214½
Ainsworth	1124
Trail Creek (gold ore)	12,301½
Slocan via Nakusp	1,551
Slocan via Kaslo	53½
	15,243½

BULLION SHIPMENTS.

Already reported since June, 1895	1540
Nov. 2—Pilot Bay to Aurora, Ill	40
" 5— " "	40
" 9— " "	40
Total	1660

PORT OF NELSON.

Customs Returns for October, 1895.

IMPORTS.	
Dutiable Goods	$41,189.00
Free Goods	27,897.00
Total	$69,086.00
REVENUE.	
Duty Collected	$12,204.82
EXPORTS.	
Produce of Mines, ore 3,135 tons	$142,706.00
" " bullion	52,786.00
Produce of Forest	103.00
Produce of Animals	577.00
Manufactures	1,251.00
Total	$197,423.00

NEW LOCATIONS.

NELSON.

November 1—

Loon—H Pillkahn, opp Deer Park, Arrow L.
Raft— " east side Arrow Lake.

November 2—

New Jerusalem—W H Bambury, Morning Mountain.

November 4—

Reliable—W G Spencer and Godfrey Birtsch, 4 miles west of Nelson, n side Kootenay River.

November 5—

Comet—J Mowat, s side e fork Cottonwood.

November 7—

Stadacona—E H Stanley, Toad Mountain,

KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY.

The Line Open to Sandon.

At last the great work for which the people of Kaslo have hoped and striven is an accomplished fact. A railway is in actual operation between the wharves on Kaslo Bay and Sandon in the heart of the great Slocan silver mining region.

The line is a novelty in this part of the world being constructed on the narrow gauge (3 feet ~~6 inch~~) system. Its track and the cars at first sight look like playthings to people accustomed to the standard broad gauge of North America, and recalls memories of home to many Australians who have brought their 'swag' to this country.

The depot has been built at the bottom of the hill in the inner part of the harbor and there substantial wharves are also constructed from which ore is already being shipped. Starting from this point the line curves round the Bay at the back of Buchanan's saw mill rising all the time and runs into a Y at the opposite side of the Bay. Here also the round house is erected and a turn table is being put in. From this point the line again circles the bay at a considerably higher level than its first trip and skirting along the front of the first bench arrives at a considerable elevation. It then proceeds up the valley of the Kaslo river, keeping to the main branch until Bear Lake is reached. The last three miles are laid on a rather steep grade but from Bear Lake right on to Sandon the road is practically a dead level. Here however, it has no creek bed to follow, but creeps along the face of the precipitous hills, the valley below all the time falling farther and farther away. At the Payne Bluff which is a mile or so short of Three Forks, the road bed is cut out of the face of the cliff which drops 800 feet sheer from the edge of the track. Nervous passengers will do well not to look out of the windows at this point. There is a magnificient view of mountain and sky, but the picture has no bottom to it which causes a creepy feeling allied to seasickness in the bosoms of folks accustomed to the security of solid earth. There is of course no special danger. The line is admirably constructed throughout and compares more than favorably in this respect with many mountain lines. Besides a fall from a 20 foot bridge would probably be as bad as a fall from this giant cliff. The train stops according to schedule at Three Forks, and keen sighted passengers can just make out the roofs of that town below them. The line runs into Sandon about four miles further on and bends right round the town, coming in on the east side and finishing up on the west.

The Cody Creek extension is being rapidly pushed on. It leaves the main line some distance below Sandon and rising rapidly passes 300 feet above its present terminus.

As we have already mentioned the line is splendidly constructed throughout. It is needless to mention its great utility to the district it will reach. In combination with the Nakusp and Slocan line which it meets at Sandon, it will form a through route from Kootenay Lake to Nakusp, enabling tourists, who may be looked for in numbers now, to see the magnificent scenery of the Slocan country at their ease.

NEWS OF THE CAMPS.

ROSSLAND.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Bear Creek is being fast located and some very promising rock and assays have lately come from there.

The Le Roi ore at the bottom of their shaft is better than any they have had as yet and still further proves the permanancy of the mines in this section.

The town is shortly to be lighted by electric light and men have been busy all the past week placing poles and cross arms in position. The power house is to be placed on the old site of Bell, Naden & Co.'s mill.

It is announced that the C. P. R. has finally accepted the offer of the townsite people and that the portion of the town contained in blocks Nos. 23, 30 and 39 will shortly be used by them for station houses, freight sheds, etc.

Mr. A. E. Humphreys spent a couple of days in town last week. He said that work on the Crown Point would be pushed ahead as fast as possible. A tunnel is to be driven in to catch the ledge at a depth of about 400 feet, and the wagon road is to be pushed to a finish as soon as possible.

The Josie, which has always held the reputation of being one of the richest mines in the camp in comparison to her size, has again made a strike of rich ore. This time it is in the form of oxidised mineral, carrying gold to the extent of 50 odd ounces to the ton. Nearly 300 sacks of it have already been shipped.

The Hattie Brown is a claim that is rewarding the owner for his work. It was sold about a month ago to Mr. Mead for the sum of $2,500. Two days after the purchase a ledge with 2 feet of pay ore was struck, and now a further strike has been made of 6 feet of arsenical iron on the surface.

(Rossland Miner.)

The War Eagle people have finally been relieved from paying the salary of the customs officer of the Dominion government at Rossland. This salary, amounting to $90 per month, has been paid regularly up to the present time by the War Eagle Company ever since the office was established.

A sale of some importance during the week was that of the Surprise lying on Red Mountain between the St. Elmo Consolidated and the War Eagle, by Ross Thompson, Thos. L. Savage and William Austin to Peter Porter. It was a cash transaction and was closed on Thursday.

Mr. Noyes has thrown up the contract on the Le Roi deep shaft, too much water and difficulty of timbering being the causes. The company will probably have to fall back on their own efforts in continuing this shaft. The time will no doubt come when the Le Roi will have to run a new shaft or drive a long tunnel. The old shaft was not started right and never will be a good working shaft.

A winze is being sunk from the first level of the War Eagle and this will be intersected by the tunnel being run in on the second level. It is now down 35 feet and is in solid ore of high grade. Rapid progress is now being made with No. 2 tunnel since the new drill plant has been installed. A drill has also been put to work in the west end of No. 1 tunnel and is now doing effective work in opening up new ore bodies. The men are getting well started in the 1800 foot tunnel to run in from the Iron Mask. The display of rich ore right at the surface is one of the finest ever seen in this or any other camp. Some of the ore runs over 30 per cent. copper. Its high copper percentage may be seen at a glance, and it is even richer in gold.

On Monday Mr. Clemes, the expert, visited the Homestake, Gopher, Maid of Erin, Robert E. Lee and Celtic Queen. All these properties, as is generally known, lie on the same lode, beginning with the Homestake and running east in the order named. He had no hesitation in expressing his admiration at the manner in which the ledge had been stripped at two or three places on the Homestake. He was also outspoken in his praise of the work done by Supt. Mark Gilliam on the Lee. He made notes everywhere and sampled each claim wherever an opening had been made. He is a very hard worker and a very careful worker. There was no special object in his study of the mines visited Monday further than to increase the general fund of his information on the camp. On Tuesday he inspected the O. K., in company with Mr. Warner, who now has the mine bonded, and Superintendent Newman.

The preliminary steps have been taken for the establishment of a 200 ton matteing plant in the immediate vicinity of Rossland for the reduction of Trail Creek ores. This comes as a result of the visit made here recently by Mr. Larsen of Colorado. Mr. Larsen spent a week in an investigation of the ores of this camp. He became thoroughly convinced that they are subject to concentration by the process now in use in the Bimetallic smelter at Leadville. Mr. Larsen came to the conclusion he could throw from 6 to 10 tons of ore into one of copper matte at a cost not to exceed $4 per ton. He went from Rossland to Spokane, where he laid plans before several substantial mine owners who have Trail Creek interests and he met with reasonable encouragement. It has been determined to form a company with a capital of $250,000 and to erect a plant with a capacity of 200 tons a day. The site for the works has not yet been selected, but it will probably be not far from Center Star gulch.

REVELSTOKE.

(Kootenay Mail.

The trail to the C. P. R. group on Haley Creek has been completed.

Sluicing will be commenced on the Hidden Treasure, Gold Stream.

The Gold Yam, a placer proposition on Carnes creek, will be worked with eight men this winter.

The Lanark and Isabella people, at Illecillewaet, evidently mean business this winter. Laforme has a pack-train of 22 animals at work packing 14 tons of supplies to their camp.

Encouraging reports were received on Sunday from the Park mine, Smith Creek, where J. D. Sibbald is at present personally superintending operations. They expected to reach bedrock in a few days.

The owners of the American have just completed a rawhide trail from their claim to Trout lake—2½ miles, 13 men were employed on the job. This staff is now at work erecting the necessary buildings. Work will be prosecuted and ore shipments made throughout the winter. There are about 30 tons on the dump already.

The Columbia River Hydraulic Mining Co. have given F. G. Kegler a contract for some $3,000 worth of work, on their property in the Big Bend, wich will be done during the winter. The lumber will be cut in the vicinity, and five men employed on the job. Two hydraulics and 3,400 feet of pipe have already been ordered.

The owners of the Last Chance, on McCulloch creek, are showing their faith in the property by the commendable presistency with which they are prosecuting operations. There have been thousands of dollars sunk in this mine at different times, by different outfits, in efforts to reach bedrock. Tunneling to the extent of 2,000 feet had been done without attaining the desired goal. A change of plan was then decided upon and work was commenced on what is known as the old Yale shaft. This shaft is now down 108 feet and in order to continue the work better appliances were necessary, hence the big pump recently built by the Albion Iron Works. The pump was shipped to the Bend on Thursday by Horne's boat. It weighed 4½ tons

CARIBOO.

(From the Colonist.)

The residents of the district do not take kindly to the traction engine proposition of which they have heard something, for one reason because they fear it would tend to make teaming along the Cariboo road a very dangerous operation.

There has been considerably more gald taken out during the past summer than for many years past, a more liberal supply of water than usual having made it possible to prolong the season, while of course the operations of the larger hydraulic companies have added materially to the volume.

Mr. Charles Ramos, the Slough Creek mining operator, who came to Victoria by last evening's steamer, having just completed another season in Cariboo, brings the latest news from that district. He states that development has been carried on this year along Pine creek, Valley creek, Big Valley creek, Antler creek, Peter's creek, Lovitt creek and many of the smaller streams, all showing increased activity, notable in the case of Pine, Valley and Big Valley creeks, where gold is found from one foot to ten feet from the surface, and the operations pay well. These claims are worked not by companies, but by individual miners. There will be a good deal of work carried on in Cariboo during the winter, amongst others by the Laird company on Willow river; the Slough Creek Co., on Slough creek, and on Peter's creek, while rumor is current that a large British Columbia syndicate will take hold of the old Harper and Cameron claims on Lightning creek, and start operations there before spring.

A good deal is heard just now about the probabilities of the Black Jack Company and the British Columbia Mining Company, who suspended operations some years ago, starting in again this winter. The owners of another quartz claim—the Rand—at the head of Williams Creek gave a contract early in the summer for a hundred feet of rock tunnel, and they have now given another contract for an extension of a couple of hundred feet, in the belief that there are bright prospects ahead. The renewed interest in quartz mining in Cariboo is largely due to the efforts of Mr. C. Marsh, who after a thorough examination of the locality and several tests, succeeded in enlisting a large amount of capital for quartz development with very promising results. Work will, it is expected, be resumed shortly on the Island Mountain quartz properties, in which many Victorians are interested, and the stamps along Jack of Clubs Creek will probably be in operation before long. Many leases have been taken of quartz and other prospects in the belief that the necessary capital for their development can be enlisted. Mr. Ramos has secured two additional leases of one mile each along Slough Creek and Willow River, which he expects to operate next season.

A CORNER IN LUMBER.

The San Francisco Examiner, of Oct. 28, says that the Central Lumber Company, the great combine which was recently formed in that city to control the trade of the Pacific Coast, is making rapid progress in the work of centralizing among the mills of the Northwest. All the influential dealers of that city are in the trust. The co-operation of the mills of the Northwest is, however, necessary to give stability to the affair and Messrs. Bibb and Holt are among them as missionaries. Wherever they have gone they have induced the owners of mills and the handlers of lumber to enter the compact. Mill after mill has been taken in and the company has already assumed gigantic proportions. Bibb and Holt are now on the way to Seattle, where it is hoped that new combinations will be made. It is the purpose of the combine to include mills of British Columbia. Without these mills no effective work can be done. Outside of the trust they will be a standing menace to success, as they have been dangerous competitors for years in the trade of the Coast. They will not, however, be easily won.

LOCAL NEWS.

The first wisp of snow fell in Nelson on Wednesday last.

The choral service which was sung in the English church last Sunday week will be repeated tomorrow evening.

It is a well known fact that the best of everything goes to the mining camps. Nelson is no exception. The best oysters can be got in any style at Booth's Tropical Fruit Store on Baker Street.

An idea of the amount of travel into the Kootenay country may be gathered from the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company brought in no less than 518 through passengers between the 1st of Sept. and 31st of October.

Captain Fitzstubbs left for the Coast on a fortnight's leave of absence on Friday. He was accompanied by his neice, Mrs. Cooper, who has been paying a visit to Kootenay on her way back from England to her home in Australia.

Mr. Geo. McL. Brown, the District Passenger Agent of the C. P. R., has been through the district rubbing the corners off the various routes and generally polishing them up and making them more comfortable for passengers. He left for Vancouver yesterday.

O'Connor, the man now awaiting trial on the charge of assault with an axe, has been removed from Kamloops gaol to New Westminster. Langtree is reported as doing well. O'Connor's mother and sister and brother have arrived at Kamloops from the east.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is issuing a Kootenay time card, giving the time bills of its two local branches and explaining all their various connections with steamboat routes and other railways. It is of a size suitable for carrying in the waistcoat pocket and is got up in a style of which it would not become us to speak.

Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co., wholesale merchants of Victoria and one of the largest firms in British Columbia, have decided to open a branch in Kootenay, and for that purpose have rented the only vacant store in the Barnard Block next to A. T. Garland's. Extensive alterations are on hand, including the excavation of a large cellar.

As an instance of the interest that is being taken in this country in London we may mention that in the last issue of the London Mining Journal there are three columns copied from the pamphlet recently issued by us on this country. As the extract is marked "to be continued" we presume it is the intention of the great London paper to copy the whole of it, which "does us proud."

We are glad to note that our suggestion has been adopted and that an arrangement of the Box and Cox order has been come to between the Hall Mines and the Electric Light Company. It is understood that the smelter is to have the water by day and the Electric Light Company to have it by night. This is much better than fighting, as both parties get what they want without it.

A serious accident happened on Thursday evening on the C & K. railway. The bridge gang was returning from work on a hand car when they ran into some wood which had been left on the rails. The men were thrown in every direction, John Wilson sustaining two fractures of the leg. He is now in the hospital under the care of Drs. Arthur and La Bau.

The Nelson band will give a grand concert in the Fire Hall on Tuesday next. The following ladies have promised their assistance: Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Goepel and Miss Rhodes. The latter will make her first appearance here and is likely to at once join the other two ladies in public favor. Two other newcomers, Messrs. Harper and MacIntyre, will contribute violin and violoncello obligatos. Altogether the concert is likely to be a great success.

The erection of the poles for the electric light is going on rapidly and they are being extended into every street of the town, so that every inhabitant will have his road home at night lighted up for him. A new plant has been purchased in Toronto consisting of the necessary dynamos etc., the driving power as we mentioned last week has already been purchased from the B. C. Iron Works Co. of Vancouver. It is hoped that the town will be lighted by Christmas.

PROVINCIAL MINING NEWS.

(From our Exchanges.

There was considerable excitement in Vancouver over the rumored discovery of gold bearing ore on a ledge at Agassiz last week.

The Swan Lake Mining Company have completed preliminary work on their claim at Vernon and have now a shaft down some 50 feet. The character of the rock, which is a low grade free milling gold quartz, remaining unchanged until the last few feet, when it assumed a somewhat different appearance.

During the week ending October 31, 105 miners' licenses have been taken out and 59 quartz and 2 placer claims recorded on Lulu Island. Several hundred acres have been staked out. Prominent lawyers say the holdings are illegally claimed, as the applicants have sworn that there was gold without any knowledge of the fact.

Some time ago Messrs. C. E. Costerton and L. Simmons recorded two mineral claims near the BX ranch, about 4 miles from Vernon, which were given the names of White Elephant and Bon Diable. The rock looks well, but every one was astonished at the splendid assay recently received from the Bon Diable, which gave a return of $219.60 in gold and $2.80 in silver.

Mr. Thos. Deasy, the original locator, has disposed of the Monte Cristo mineral claim on Mary Todd Island, Victoria, to a company composed of Messrs. J. St. C. Blackett, B. H. John and A. A. Davidson, who will at once proceed with the development of their property. Four distinct ledges have been uncovered and the surface croppings assay from $5 to $44 per ton in gold with a small percentage of silver.

THE DURRANT CASE.

The Durrant case has reached one of its stages in the conviction of the prisoner for the murder of Blanche Lamont. All British ideas of justice have been completely outraged by the way the press of California tried and prejudged the case. This has for long been a scandalous habit of American journals but in this instance the utmost license prevailed and all bounds were thrown aside. Nor is this the only incident that strikes us as strange. In British countries a jury is carefully guarded during a trial and allowed to hear only what is said in court. But in San Francisco the jurymen were allowed to go out and attend to their various businesses during three days of the week when no doubt the pros and cons of the case were eagerly discussed.

Durrant is now to be tried for the murder of Minnie Williams, which will take at least as long as the case just completed. Then there will be the usual appeals and other delays so that the murderer may still be some way from the gallows.

SCHOOL REPORT.

The following is the report of the Nelson Public School for the month of October, 1895:

Number of boys enrolled during month, 32; number of girls, 21; total, 53; average daily attendance, 45.

HONOR ROLL.

Fifth Class—Dick McFarland, Percy Goepel, Clarence Goepel, Nelson Buchanan.

Sen. Third Class—Leo. Buchanan, Millicent Sansom, Allan McDonald, Samuel Stuckey.

Jun. Third Class—Marie Horton, Harry Farley, Frances Sansom, Wilmott Steed.

Jun. Second Class—Gertie Booth, Betty Johnstone, Victoria Hodson, Florence Kinahan.

Sen. Primer I. Class—Otus Farley, Percy Stuckey, Bertha Miller, Henry Aviary.

Jun. Primer I. Class—Ernest Kinahan, Amy Swannell, Percy Booth, Bertram Robson.

MISS DELMAGE, Teacher.

CHURCH NOTICES.

SUNDAY, November 10, 1895.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Holy Communion at 8 a. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School (Union) at 2.30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 p. m.

CATHOLIC CHURCH. Services first and second Sundays of the month at Nelson. Mass at 10.30. Vespers at 7.30.

METHODIST CHURCH, Hume's Hall, Vernon Street. Services at 11 a. m. and at 7.30 p. m. Morning subject: "Whose Hearts God Had Touched." Evening subject: "Panic Proof." Prayer meeting Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

RAILWAY RECORDS.

All railroad records for speed were broken on the 24th ult., by a train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern rail, which ran from Chicago to Buffalo, 510.1 miles in 481 minutes and 7 seconds, an average of 63.3 miles per hour. This time included stops. Exclusive of stops the run was made in 470 minutes 10 seconds, an average speed of 64.98 miles per hour. The New York Central's record of Sept. 12 was an average speed of 61.61 miles an hour, including stops, and 64.26 miles an hour, exclusive of delay. The east coast records on the Great Northern road of England from King's Cross to Aberdeen is 523 miles in 512 minutes, or 60.3 miles per hour. The west coast record on the London and Northwestern is 540 miles in 515 minutes or 63.20 miles per hour.

FUTURE INLAND WATERWAYS.

It would not be a wild prediction to say that persons now living may read of a vessel leaving Liverpool, passing through New York harbor, up the Hudson river, through a canal to Lake Erie, thence by Lake Michigan to Chicago, down the Chicago canal into the Mississippi, thence up the Mississippi into the Missouri, up that and thence by canal to the Columbia river and down that into the Pacific ocean, and thence back by way of the Suez canal, thus circumnavigating the globe and crossing the North American continent. The distance between headwaters of the Missouri river, and the Columbia is about 400 miles, and it is said that a canal connecting them is practical. It is not likely that such a sailing feat may ever be witnessed, but it is possible. It is not likely that the Columbia and Missouri will ever be linked, but there is nothing visionary in the linking of the lakes, nor in connecting them with such rivers as the Hudson, Ohio and Mississippi.—Mining and Scientific Press.

HOLMES FOUND GUILTY.

Henry H. Holmes was convicted of murder in the first degree on the 2nd inst., in Philadelphia, for killing Ben. F. Pietzel. He coughed slightly when he heard the worst, that was the only sign. The jury agreed to the verdict a few minutes after retiring, but for appearances sake remained out about an hour and a half.

THE GOLD MINING FUTURE.

The following interesting article is from the London Mining Journal.

It is not necessary to make too much of the set-back which has just taken place in the Parisian market for South African gold mining shares. The depression is purely a temporary one, and is as much the result of pre-arranged causes as of the periodical reactions which have taken place of late in such securities on the London Stock exchange. It is due to the desire of large holders to "shake-out," the "weak bulls," whom they regard as an element of danger in the position of the market. Such checks to the upward movement are perfectly natural, and must be expected to recur from time to time. Moreover, as we have pointed out before, the Kaffir market cannot continue indefinitely to go on booming. Prices have reached a level at which the shares can no longer induce purchases for serious investment, and a continuous rise cannot be expected when the volume of buying is mainly speculative. While we expect to see the South African market advance far more slowly in the future than it has done in the recent past, there is, however, no reason to anticipate a decided "slump" for a long time to come. The marvellous richness of the Witwatersrand is sufficient to prevent that, and as soon as the 'Deep Levels" begin to produce gold, the output of the field will rise from the present nine millions sterling per annum to at least 20 millions sterling. It must be remembered that a large amount of the capital which has been raised during the past few months for South African mining ventures has been expended upon districts which, however rich their prospects may be, have not, up to the present, attained to a very strong position as gold producers. It was only to be expected that, pending their attainment to the stage of profitable working on a large scale, the influence of the capital sunk should be somewhat that of a deadweight, and tend more or less strongly toward depression. This being said with regard to South African properties, there is no room to doubt that the mining market generally will remain in a condition of "boom" for some years to come. This class of security has now fully obtained hold of capitalists, as well as speculation as for investment, and it appeals not only to the British public, but to the wide circle of monied men throughout the Continent. Moreover, there is no sign of revival in other classes of finance, at all events for a long time, which will disturb the pre eminent position at present occupied by mining. And it is decidedly worth noting that the movement in mining shares is rapidly extending, not only from the groove of South Africa, but even out of that of West Australia. With so huge a public educated upon the possibilities of gold mining as an industry under modern methods, and with modern facilities, mine prospecting and exploitation must be developed in all parts of the world.

There are already signs of coming numerous floatations from the United States, Canada, Mexico and South America, and in many parts of the world mining enterprise is strongly stimulated by the economies which have lately been effected in the treatment of auriferous ores. One of the most noteworthy of these developments is the interest excited in the Australasian gold fields, apart from those of West Australia, in which latter country, by the way, German, as well French, capitalists are now beginning to display the liveliest interest. Last year, the output of the whole of Australia was more than 300,000 ounces in excess of the total for 1893. It would be incorrect to treat the gold mining development of Westralia as the only factor in this gratifying increase. On the contrary, it was largely due to the revival of gold mining in the old mining districts of the other colonies, arising out of the discoveries made in the metallurgy of gold. We have studied to keep our readers acquainted with the marvellous results which the use of cyanide of potassium as a solvent has produced in the gold industry of the Witwatersrand, and to indicate the revolution which it would in time effect in the world's gold mining industry as a whole. These anticipations are now rapidly being varified in the case of the Australian gold mines, and are perhaps destined to even more remarkable confirmation in the gold fields on the Western Coast of South America. In South Australia cyanide has been found to give excellent returns from ores which have hitherto been found unpayable, and a company has lately been found to apply it on a large scale to the gold deposits of the Mount Torrens district. In New Zealand experiments with dry crushing and direct cyaniding have answered so satisfactorily that at last foreign capital is being attracted into the industry. Even in California the development of the cyanide process has sufficed to place gold mining under quite a new aspect, and many mines are now being worked at a profit which, but for this agent, would long since have been abandoned. Many that were abandoned have been started, while others are being worked that were farmerly regarded as worthless. If these results are obtained upon well known and developed fields it is impossible to limit triumphs which metallurgical science may win from fields that have never hitherto been properly tested. There is abundant reasons for believing that the gold mining "boom" will extend from its present limits in the Kaffir and Westralian markets, to gold fields in all parts of the world.

PROVINCIAL.

Dan McGillivray has got the contract for track laying on the extension of the C. P R. to Arrowhead.

An immense spar is being loaded on the Norwegian bark, Prince Louis at the Hastings mill. It is 120 feet in length and 28 feet in circumference at the largest part. It was specially ordered for a racing yacht in England.

AMERICAN CITIZENS.

THOSE WHO ARE NATURAL BORN AND THOSE MADE BY LAW.

The Former Only Are Eligible to the Office of President—Opinions of Leading Authorities Upon the Subject—Morse, Who Dissents, Is Short on Argument.

Kindly inform me whether a child born of American parents under the following circumstances is recognized as an American citizen or not: Case 1.—The child is born upon high seas. Case 2.—The child is born in a foreign country. An argumentative decision.

Answer.—Our correspondent, we apprehend, does not ask for all he wants. We will endeavor to enlighten him, however, on points which seem to have invited dispute, regarding eligibility of certain classes of citizens to the office of president of the United States. The child of a citizen born on the high seas under the American flag is a citizen of the United States and eligible to the presidency. The child of a citizen born in a foreign country is a citizen of the United States by law, but is not eligible to the presidency. The argument is in the constitution of the United States, which provides:

No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president. Neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of 35 years and been 14 years a resident within the United States.

The difference of opinion existing rests upon the meaning of "a natural born citizen." On this subject Paschal, regarded as one of the highest of legal authorities, says, "A natural born citizen (is one) not made by law or otherwise, but born." Bates on "Citizenship" (10 op., 382) limits the "natural" members of the body politic to "the people born in the country," and he repeats this, confining the meaning to "every person born in the country." Kent says, "Nativity furnishes the rule." Story on "The Constitution" says, "Considering the ages of all such—i. e., those who are alien born and citizens when the constitution was adopted—no person of foreign birth can now ever be president under this constitution." Morse, on "Citizenship" (page 125, section 90) says: "A natural born citizen is one not made by law or otherwise, but born. The constitution does not make the citizens. It only recognizes such of them as are natural, home born, and provides for the nationalization of such of them as are alien, foreign born, making the latter, as far as nature will allow, like the former. The expression 'natural born citizen' recognizes and reaffirms the universal principle common to all nations and is as old as political society—that the people born in a country do constitute the nation, and as individuals are natural members of the body politic." Now, a citizen is, first, natural born. Children born within the allegiance of the United States are natural born citizens. Second, made a citizen by statute. Children born of American parents outside of this jurisdiction are made citizens by statute (United States Revised Statutes, section 2172) and are not citizens natural born. If there was no statute, they would not be citizens. The Journal of Commerce, Nov. 13, 1889, stated the case as follows:

They argue that, as a child born abroad of an American citizen is by act of congress invested with the full rights and privileges of citizenship, therefore he is a citizen by right of birth and is a natural born citizen and eligible to the presidency of the United States. But they overlook the fact that he is not a citizen by right of birth alone, but is made a citizen on account of his birth by act of congress. He is not therefore a natural born citizen, but a citizen made by the law. If he was a natural born citizen, there would have been no necessity for an act of congress investing him with citizenship. A person born out of the allegiance of the United States is therefore made a citizen by law, is not natural born and can not be legally elected president without a change in the constitution.

There was an old feudal doctrine under which the embassador of a country to another carried with him a box of soil from his native land, and in the event of necessity he would put the box in position, and standing upon it assume that he was on his native heath for the time being. That, we believe, is no longer in practice. As to the officials representing the government of the United States in foreign countries, they are in no way superior to other American citizens, because in the United States there is no rank above citizen.

In order that the reader may clearly comprehend why children of American citizens born abroad are not eligible to the office of president, the following clause of the United States Revised Statutes is given:

The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens thereof (section 2172).

The difference between a citizen made under this provision of law and a natural born citizen is the difference of one born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States and one who is born within such limits and jurisdiction. It is the difference between an individual who needs the law to make him a citizen and one who is a citizen by the mere circumstances that he was born and exists. The opinions of Paschal, Story, Bates and Kent have been advanced, and Morse, although maintaining that a citizen made by the law, as quoted, is eligible to the presidency, has not succeded in stating his position so as to support his theory. His statement clearly sustains the popular interpretation—that of the highest and leading authorities in law.—Brooklyn Eagle.

WHAT THE DUKE HAS COST.

Has Received Salaries of Many Offices and Gifts of More Than $3,500,000.

The Duke of Cambridge, the queen's cousin, is one of the fat kine who have managed to pick up a decent living at the expense of the British taxpayers without that enormous amount of service that might be supposed to cover the income they receive.

He was the son of the tenth child of George II, who was created Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary and Baron Cullodon, and who died in 1850. George, the second and present duke, was voted an annuity of $60,000 a year when his father died, and the orphan's path was made tolerably easy. Joseph Hume, the well known economist, voted to reduce this amount by one-half, but could find only 52 members to go with him in the lobby.

The young duke was a soldier. John Bright moved to limit the duke's income to the $60,000 from all sources, but this very reasonable proposition was defeated—108 to 39. The duke graduated in army emoluments in 1839, when at 18 years of age he became a colonel. Eight years later he was a major general, in which capacity he held some of the most lucrative posts in the service; in 1854 a lieutenant general, and was given the command of a Crimean division; in 1856 a general on full pay, and six years later a field marshal at $22,500 a year, with the command in chief.

Every step, notably the last, was over the heads of able and veteran officers, grown gray in the country's service. In 1861 he was made colonel of the Grenadier guards, and as this greatly coveted military appointment, with its $10,660 a year, has for 27 years been retained by one already overloaded with public money and honors, it can be imagined how much assistance army economists and reformers are likely to get from the head of the service.

H. R. H. also resides at Gloucester House, free of rent, rates and taxes, an immunity which must be at least worth about $10,000 a year, and this privilege he has enjoyed since 1857. The duke has also since 1852 been ranger of St. James, Green and Hyde parks and since 1857 ranger of Richmond park, all little pickings of salaries making a sum equal to $12,500 a year apiece or about $65,000. Besides this he is colonel of the artillery and the engineer regiments.

To all hints that he might resign and let some other soldier have a chance at the lucrative and honorable position as head of the army the duke has turned a deaf ear. If the British nation does not know when it has a good servant, George, duke of Cambridge, is fully alive to the fact that he has a good master, and is in no hurry to quit.

An estimate of the amount of money the Duke of Cambridge has drawn from the British people since he did them the honor of seeking a living at their expense brings the sum total to near £700,000, or about $3,500,000. The amount that he has cost the nation by opposition to ideas of military reform is not so easily estimated. Perhaps there are two sides to that question. The salary side seems to have only one, and a well buttered one, too, for the duke.—Boston Globe.

Richard Vaux and Thomas Moore.

The following old story of the late Richard Vaux is worth reviving. Late in the thirties Mr. Vaux attended a musicale at the house of a noble patroness of the arts in Dublin, and there met the immortal Tom Moore. The poet sang a number of his melodies, accompanying himself on the piano. Afterward Mr. Vaux was presented to the poet. "He shook me warmly by the hand," said Mr. Vaux, in telling the story, "and, without relinquishing his grasp, took me to a sofa, where we sat together.

"'So, Mr. Vaux, you are from the United States?' said the poet. 'Pray tell me from which one of your sovereignties?' 'Pennsylvania and Philadelphia.' 'Oh, Philadelphia! Yes, yes. I remember my stay there. Its Quaker citizens, their simplicity, earnestness and quiet truthfulness impressed me very much. Well, tell me, has it changed in latter times? I wish I was young enough to go back to America. I shall always regret some of the mistakes I made while in America. Unfortunately they are written. Do tell me if I have yet some friends in your country.'

"I assured him that in the villages and towns and great cities his melodies were among the household gods. He seemed pleased, and sang for me 'The Last Rose of Summer.' A short time afterward, coming to me, he said: 'May I ask you a favor? I feel a little exhausted—not very well, and possibly, as your carriage is here, you will accompany me home.' In a few minutes we entered the carriage, and leaving him at his lodgings I departed."—Philadelphia Record.

Only a Few of Them.

Napoleon was really an Italian who was so ashamed of his nationality as to Frenchify even his name. But he did not allow his animosity to end here. Every Italian who came to court at France was subject to what we should call a "roasting" on the score of his nationality. Even the ladies were not spared, and once when Bonaparte was talking with a brilliant young Italian countess he suddenly broke out with:

"Madam, is it true, as they say, that Italians are liars?"

Sweeping low, the lady replied:

"Buona parte, sire, Buonaparte!"—Boston Budget.

She Lost It.

Little Nellie persisted in rocking backward and forward in her high chair at the breakfast table.

"Don't do that, dear," advised mamma. "You will lose your balance."

Nellie heard, but heeded not. In another moment she was thrown from her perch, and without crying a sound looked earnestly about her.

"What are you doing, Nellie?" asked mamma anxiously.

"I'm looking for my balance," whimpered Nell.—Exchange.

BRANCH HOUSE.

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DEALERS IN

CALIFORNIA and WASHINGTON FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY, HAY, GRAIN, FLOUR and MILL FEED.

NELSON - B. C.

(229)

NOTICE.

The Hall Mines, L'd.

TENDERS FOR CHARCOAL

TENDERS IN WRITING WILL BE received up to 15th of November by the undersigned at Nelson, B. C., for supplying 100,000 bushels of charcoal, to be delivered at the Hall Mines Smelter or on the cars at the C. P. R. terminal or wharf.

Bids for lots of 10,000 bushels each or for the whole will be received.

The charcoal must be made of alder, birch, pine or firwood, and tenders are required to state of what class of wood the charcoal will be made.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HENRY E. CROASDALE, Com. Manager.

(283)

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

• SOLE AGENTS FOR •

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Dixon, Borgeson & Co.'s Show Cases.
Self Opening Bags, Wrapping Paper and Twine. 125

TABLE

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery for the Year 1895.

FALL ASSIZES.

Clinton	Thursday	26th September
Richfield	Monday	30th September
Kamloops	Monday	7th October
Vernon	Monday	14th October
Lytton	Friday	11th October
New Westminster	Wednesday	6th November
Vancouver	Monday	11th November
Victoria	Tuesday	19th November
Nanaimo	Tuesday	26th November

*Special Assize. 117

NOTICE.

A SITTING OF THE COUNTY COURT of Kootenay will be holden at Nelson, on Friday, the 15th day of November, and at Kaslo on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, and at Rossland on Monday, the 25th day of November, 1895.

The sitting of said Court fixed for the 2nd day of October for Nelson, and the 5th day of October for Rossland, stands adjourned until the 15th day of November and the 25th day of November, 1899, respectively.

T. H. GIFFIN, Registrar of the Court.

Nelson, B. C., Sept. 18th, 1895. (207)

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One Engine and Boiler for Steam Launch.

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On these lands is FORBIDDEN, under British Columbia Game Laws (Section 25.) (188) C. W. BUSK.

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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)

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Best Fishing on the River, Lawn Tennis Grounds, Sail and Rowing Boats.

Especially Suitable for Picnic Parties.

By means of moveable partitions, a large part of the Hotel can be made into a Ball Room on the shortest notice.

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148

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

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Uneasy Sleeps the Man Who Has Not Got a Gale.—Shakespere.

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GALE'S Wire Mattrasses, Over Mattrasses, Pillows, Combination Iron Mattrasses.

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Iron and Wood Cot Beds for mining camps a specialty Can be made to weigh under 35 pounds. (180)

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The Miner.

THE MINER is printed on Saturdays and will be mailed to any address in Canada or the United States, for one year on receipt of two dollars. Single copies five cents.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of $3 per column inch, per month.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of 15 cents per nonpareil line first insertion, and 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements running for shorter periods than three months are classed transient.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS to the Editor must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

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

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NELSON, B.C.

THE DEATH OF THE DOLLAR.

The Silver dollar of the United States has received its death blow. The order has gone forth that no more are to be coined. Too large and cumbrous for ordinary use, it has been found impossible to get them into circulation and by far the major portion of silver dollars actually coined remain unused in the vaults of the United States Treasury. The result of this change will scarcely effect this country at all and will have no effect on the price of silver. The coin has been found useless for practical purposes and has got to go, Some of the youngest of us may live to see a day when the 'almighty dollar' is exhibited as a curiosity and will fetch many times its intrinsic value in the market.

GOING AHEAD.

Hardly a week passes now without some event of considerable importance occurring to mark the material development of Kootenay. The simultaneous completion of the Silver King wire tramway and the Kaslo & Slocan railway to Sandon are in themselves occurrences of no small note, and there are others to follow in a very brief space of time of still more importance. The extension of the Nakusp & Slocan is within a quarter of a mile of Sandon, one bridge alone remaining unfinished. The Kaslo Railway is pushing its Cody Creek branch on to completion with all possible speed. The smelters at Nelson and Trail are rapidly growing in the hands of swarms of workmen and now there is talk of the erection of a matting plant for low grade ores also at Trail. One new steamboat is certain to be built on the Columbia River and there are rumors that the C. & K. Co. are not to be allowed to have everything their own way on that route and that a boat to compete for the trade will be built by the owners of the S.S. Alberta. On Kootenay Lake the C. & K. Co.'s new steamer is nearly ready to be launched. The building of the concentrator at the Slocan Star is proceeding briskly and others are liable to be ready for use before many months are past. In addition to all these works there are men amongst us today from New York and London with plenty of money at their backs ready to buy on the market at a reasonable rate. Who shall say that we are not going ahead?

BOARDS.

We notice with pleasure that the British Columbia Board of Trade is organizing a stock board, and we trust that their efforts will be crowned with success. There is no fear that any feelings of local jealousy, even if they existed, would tend to exclude Kootenay from the advantages to be obtained from an institution of this kind. She is too big a child now to be snubbed and has for the present, at least, far outgrown her elder sister Cariboo. Alberni claims the prerogative of all youngest born and nestles closely in her mother's bosom, if not the favorite child at any rate the favored one. But Mother Victoria cannot neglect her elder children. They are doing well in the world and are able materially to aid in supporting their parent.

We have lately chronicled the establishment of another institution at Spokane, the Northwest Miners' Association, but we think we could do with something of a similar and possibly more local nature here in Kootenay itself. We cannot explain better the object and duties of the board we should like to see here than by quoting the following extract from Bradstreet's:

There is one institution at Johannesburg—the Chamber of Mines—which might be copied with advantage in every western mining district. This body, which comprises all the reputable mining men of the district, acts as a public institution for the collection and dissemination of accurate information. It obtains and publishes monthly returns of the crushings of each operating mine and of the returns, with an analysis of the methods by which these results were obtained. Its annual reports are a complete record of mining operations in the Rand, and it stands ready to correct that tendency to exaggerate which seems inherent in mining. If ideas of this character were adopted and faithfully followed out at Cripple Creek, or wherever mining development has reached a stage at which outside capital is desirable and could find profitable investment, there could be no better method of inviting and obtaining its co-operation.

COKE.

The news that an extensive coking plant is to be established at Anthracite is an item of much interest in this country. Anthracite is a station on the main line of the C. P. R. between Banff and Canmore. It is not in British Columbia but in the Territories, lying on the eastern watershed of the Rockies. It is very much nearer this country than Tacoma or any point on the Coast. Large samples of the coal to be treated have recently been sent to England to be tested and have been found to produce a coke of most excellent quality. It is probable that this product, which is one of the main expenses of a smelter, can be laid down in this country at a much less cost than that now imported, which means direct pecuniary benefit to all mine owners getting their ores treated in this country.

SOME COMPARISONS.

The probability of an American mining boom on the same lines as that now raging in London is exciting considerable curiosity. There is no doubt that an attempt is being made in some of the chief towns of the mining States to bring this about. Stocks are being listed and quotations freely published, but as yet the market is local only, not metropolitan. Until New York begins to gamble no real boom can be said to exist. The revival in the mining industry which is a direct result of better prices both for silver and copper, is becoming so marked that it is not unlikely that New York will presently take a hand in the game. The purchase by the Rothschilds of a large block of shares in the famous Anaconda mine emphasizes the movement.

The Denver Republican, commenting on this question, produces some interesting figures, contrasting Cripple Creek, Colorado, with Johannesburg. It says the latter is producing about 260,000 tons of ore monthly, representing a gold output of about $3,000,000, The average value of the ore rarely exceeds $12 per ton, and the richest ore is about $25 a ton. The Cripple Creek district is producing about 15,000 tons of ore monthly with a gold output of $900,000 per month, the ore averaging $65 per ton. The Johannesburg ores are treated by stamp mills, and the tailings are then subjected to cyanide process. This district has reached its development after enormous expenditure of capital and nearly ten years of development. Without the aid of any outside capital, Cripple Creek has within three years reached a production one-third of that of South Africa. The Johannesburg boom has been based on ore averaging $12 a ton. When the time comes for the enormous deposit of low grade ore at Cripple Creek to be treated anywhere near as cheaply as the cost at Johannesburg, Cripple Creek, the Republican claims, will produce more gold than Johannesburg.

Now it appears to us that we ought to come into this pot. Trail Creek is producing now about 3,000 tons of ore a month of an average value of say $45 a ton, making $135,000 a month. The great B. C. camp has reached this total without railway or reduction facilities of any kind. Its produce has up to date actually been hauled out by horses and sent on to distant smelters after undergoing an antiquated and cumbrous system of handling. This state of things is on the eve of alteration. Rail or at any rate tramway facilities will supersede the horse. A smelter and other reduction works will be close at hand and in twelve months time we venture to predict that Trail Creek camp alone will figure up very closely by the side of Cripple Creek, if indeed it does not show a formidable rivalry to South Africa itself.

It is impossible to write in this strain without giving some thought to all the promising prospects that have come to light during the past summer. Can they all prove delusions? Are none of them likely to realize the promise of their outcrops? We hardly think so. South Slocan, Cariboo Creek, Goat River, Toad Mountain Crawford Creek, all hold up their hands glittering with gold in angry protest against being regarded as mere wild cats. Other names come rushing to our fingers ends as they will to our readers' minds, too many to print. From all over this great Province, from the frozen Yukon to the balmy borders of the States, from Vancouver Island east to the crown of the Rockies, gold lies everywhere. It is impossible to believe that Cariboo and Trail are the only gold camps, and yet even these two, as far only as they are developed today, with increased facilities for transport and reduction are enough to make the world ring with praises of their wealth.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

"Prominent Lawyers" at New Westminster declare that many of the claims staked on Lulu Island are invalid because the locators have sworn to the existence of mineral without really knowing if there is any. This is a very knotty question and we should like to see those prominent lawyers at Vancouver and the Lulu Island prospectors fight it out.

The New Zealand Parliament by a majority of two has thrown out a bill providing reciprocity in trade with other colonies. A trade treaty with Canada was actually drafted and would have been signed but for this. N. Z. makes the best blankets in the world and turns out all kinds of luxurious woollen clothing which is scarcely appreciated in that fair southern clime, but would come right home to us here.

Notice of Application for Crown Grant.

TAKE NOTICE that John Elliot, as agent for Samuel M. Wharton, George C. Wharton, Edward L. Tate and John R. Cook has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favour of the mineral claim "Cliff," situated in the Trail Creek Mining Division District 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,
Government Agent.

Nelson, B. C., Sept. 9, 1895. (203, 14-9-5,)

Notice of Application for Crown Grant.

TAKE NOTICE that John R. Cook, acting for himself and co-owners, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favour of the mineral claim "Consolidated St. Elmo" situated on Ree Mountain 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,
Government Agent.

Dated at Nelson, Oct. 23, 1895. [230-26,10,5]

Notice of Application for Timber License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have applied to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a special license to cut, fell and carry away trees and timber upon and from the following described lands, situated in West Kootenay District, about 35 miles from Waneta, and containing 1,000 acres or thereabouts.

Commencing at a post inscribed "D. J. Jackson's S. W. corner" opposite the falls, about 5 miles from the mouth of Lost Creek [which flows into the south fork of Salmon River], placed near the N. W. post of H. M. Goodhue's mill site; thence north 240 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 240 chains; thence west 40 chains to initial post.

D. J. JACKSON.

Dated Nelson, B. C., Oct 3, 1895. (215, 5, 10, 5)

Notice of Application for Crown Grant.

TAKE Notice that Edmond Haney has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favour of the mineral claim "City of Spokane" situated in the Trail Creek Mining Division of the District 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,
Government Agent.

Dated Nelson, Oct. 28, 1895. [234-2,11,5]

CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENT.

LAKESIDE MINERAL CLAIM.

SITUATE IN THE NELSON MINING DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT. WHERE LOCATED—TOAD MOUNTAIN.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Henry E. Croasdaile, as agent for the Hall Mines Limited, free miner's certificate No. 61073, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim,

And further take notice, that adverse claims must be sent to the Gold Commissioner and action commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1891.

(217—5, 10, 5.) HENRY E. CROASDAILE.

DAYLIGHT MINERAL CLAIM.

SITUATE IN THE NELSON MINING DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT. WHERE LOCATED—TOAD MOUNTAIN.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Henry E. Croasdaile, as agent for the Hall Mines Limited, free miner's certificate No. 61073, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice, that adverse claims must be sent to the Gold Commissioner and action commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1895.

(218--5, 10, 5) HENRY E. CROASDAILE.

BID MINERAL CLAIM.

SITUATE IN THE NELSON MINING DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT. WHERE LOCATED—TOAD MOUNTAIN.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Henry E. Croasdaile, as agent for the Hall Mines Limited, free miner's certificate No. 61073, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice, that adverse claims must be sent to the Gold Commissioner and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1895.

(219—5, 10, 5) HENRY E. CROASDAILE.

JIM FAIR MINERAL CLAIM.

SITUATE IN THE SLOCAN MINING DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT. WHERE LOCATED—AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE DARDANELLES AND BEST CREEKS.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John O'Regan, as agent for E. H. Tomlinson, No. 53,663, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice, that adverse claims must be sent to the Gold Commissioner and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1895.

(224, 12, 10 5) JOHN O'REGAN.

JOHN W. MACKEY MINERAL CLAIM,

SITUATE IN THE SLOCAN MINING DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT. WHERE LOCATED—TO THE WEST OF THE BEST CLAIM.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John O'Regan, as agent for E. H. Tomlinson, No. 53663, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice, that adverse claims must be sent to the Gold Commissioner and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1895.

(225. 12 10 5) JOHN O'REGAN.

SUNSET MINERAL CLAIM.

SITUATE IN THE AINSWORTH MINING DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT. WHERE LOCATED—TO THE EAST AND JOINING THE WELLINGTON CLAIM.

TAKE NOTICE that I, R. E. Lemon, No. 60111, for myself and as agent for Duncan McDonald, No. 56889, intend 60 days from the date hereof to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice, that adverse claims must be sent to the Gold Commissioner and action commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of improvements.

Dated this 17th day of October, 1895.

232 28, 10, 5] ROBERT E. LEMON.

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ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED.

New Dress Goods - New Fancy Goods - New Underwear

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W. F. McCULLOCH,

(Late Assayer to Provincial Government.)

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NELSON - B. C.
(193)

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F. D. GIBBS, General Agent, Spokane, Wash

or—

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, Portland, Oregon.

COLUMBIA & KOOTENAY STEAM NAV CO.

(LIMITED)

TIME CARD No. 8.

In Effect Monday, Nov. 11, 1895.

REVELSTOKE ROUTE—Steamer "Nakusp"

Leaves Wigwam for Nakusp and Robson Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p. m.

Leaves Robson for Nakusp, Wigwam and Canadian Pacific Railway points on Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p. m.

Connection is made at Robson with C. & K. Ry. for Nelson and with Str. "Lytton" for Trail Creek and Northport.

TRAIL CREEK-ROBSON ROUTE. Steamer "Lytton."

Leaves Trail Creek for Robson on Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 a. m.

Leaves Robson for Trail Creek on Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 p. m., connects at Robson with Str. "Nakusp" for Nakusp and Revelstoke and with C. & K. Ry. for Nelson and Lake points.

NORTHPORT-TRAIL CREEK ROUTE Steamer "Lytton."

Leaves Trail Creek for Northport on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.

Leaves Northport for Trail Creek Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 p. m.

Connects at Northport with S. F. & N. Ry. for Spokane.

NELSON-KASLO ROUTE.—"Str Nelson."

Leaves Nelson for Kaslo, Tuesdays at 5.30 p. m., Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m., Thursdays at 5.30 p. m., Fridays at 5.30 p. m., Saturdays at 5.30 p. m. Connecting on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays with N. & F. S. Ry. at Five Mile Point for Kaslo and Lake points.

Leaves Kaslo for Nelson, Mondays at 3 a. m., Wednesdays at 3 a. m., Thursdays at 8 a. m., Fridays at 3 a. m., Saturdays at 8 a. m. Connecting on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at Five Mile Point with N. & F. S. Ry. for Spokane.

Connects with Columbia & Kootenay Railway at Nelson for points north and south.

BONNER'S FERRY ROUTE.—Str. "Nelson."

Leaves Kaslo for Bonner's Ferry, at 3 a. m. on Mondays.

Leaves Nelson for Bonner's Ferry, at 8 a. m. on Mondays.

Leaves Bonner's Ferry for Pilot Bay, Nelson, Ainsworth and Kaslo on Tuesdays at 2 a. m.

Connects at Bonner's Ferry with the Great Northern Railway for points east and west.

The right is reserved to change this schedule at any time without notice.

For tickets, rates, etc., apply at Company's office, Nelson.

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Daily (Except Sunday) Between Spokane and Northport.

Tri-Weekly Between Northport and Nelson.

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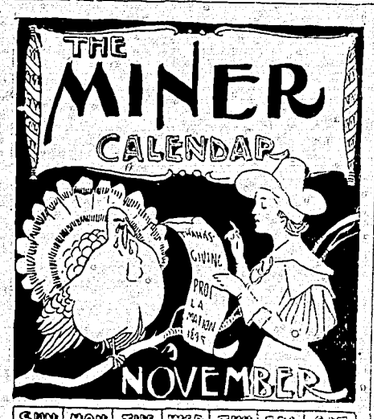
Trains leave Nelson for Spokane every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, returning leave Spokane TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at 7 a. m., and making close connection by S.S. Nelson with all Kootenay Lake points.

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

Passengers for Trail Creek mines connect at Northport with stage Daily.



SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

SAFETY IN WEARING A BEARD.

It Guards the Throat and Is a Protection Against Facial Paralysis.

It is to be feared that too many deprive themselves of what Shakespeare calls "valor's excrement" without counting the possible cost. Whether the beard be an ornament to the masculine countenance we must leave the ladies to decide. It certainly has its uses in hiding a weak chin, and in some cases it seems to be cultivated as a vicarious compensation for a hairless scalp. It is not, however, in its cosmetic so much as in its hygienic aspects that the blessedness of the beard—in which term we include the whole of the harvest usually claimed by the razor—is most apparent. That it is a safeguard to the throat is generally admitted. The writers of authority have insisted on its value as a protection against toothache and facial neuralgia. This is a goodly sum of advantages to the credit of the beard.

Dr. Chabbert of Toulouse has, however, yet more to say in its favor. According to this practitioner, the beard seems to be a very efficient defense against that form of facial paralysis which is caused by cold. This affection is far more common in women than in men, though the latter are of course much more exposed to the cause which produces it. When facial paralysis a frigore does occur in men, they are almost invariably individuals to whom nature has been stepmotherly in the matter of beard or have wantonly thrown away the protective covering with which she had clothed their faces. Dr. Chabbert cites the experience of several physicians, in addition to his own, in support of his opinion. Professor Andre of Toulouse has seen several cases of the affection in question in women, but not one in man. He had heard of one indeed which would appear to be an excellent example of the exception which proves the rule, for the patient was a "lyric artist," with the faccia di musico so distasteful to Lord Byron. Professor Pitres of Bordeaux has seen 12 cases in women and only two in men. Both the latter shaved, though as one of them underwent that operation only twice a week his case perhaps does not count for much unless it be held that his face was more vulnerable after these periodical denudations. Similar observations are quoted from Dr. Olivier of Toulouse and Dr. Sude of Carman.

These facts, though hardly sufficient to found an induction on, seem at least to establish a prima facie case for the utility of the beard against facial paralysis of the kind referred to. In these days, when man's traditional privileges are one by one being invaded by the "new woman," he may perhaps be forgiven for making the most of such advantages as may be considered exclusively his own.—British Medical Journal.

The Cost of Powder Puffs.

An English journal warns the London ladies that their powder puffs, those airy necessities of the toilet, are heavy with the blood of slaughtered innocents.

It is stated that as many as 20,000 young swans—cygnets, as they are called—are killed every year to supply this dainty fluff, to say nothing of innumerable young birds of the eider duck and wild goose variety. The bulk of these are imported, the swan and geese from the islands of the Baltic and from Norway and Sweden, and the eiders from the northern and more ice bound seas.

One cygnet will make nearly a dozen average sized "puffs," which show how many women must be, to a greater or less extent, addicted to the use of powder.

The puff trade is highly profitable, as may be judged from the fact that the down of a cygnet costs little more than 25 cents, the poor creature often being plucked alive so that it may bear another crop, while the puffs are sold at from 75 cents upward, nicely mounted in bone and blue or pink satin, which adjuncts amount to comparatively nothing.

The ladies of Paris and Vienna are the largest consumers of puffs, owing chiefly to their fastidiousness in casting aside puffs as soon as they lose their pristine delicacy.

A Self Possessed Actress.

During a matinee performance of "M Alphonse" at the Odeon theater Mme. Tessandier brought down the house by an amusing gag which was called forth by the impudent action of a man in the gallery. The actress was uttering the words, "I am off to Nice," when an orange thrown from the highest seats in the house fell at her feet. Those who were on the stage with Mme. Tessandier drew back, evidently in fear of a further discharge of fruit missiles, but the actress coolly stooped down, picked up the orange and added to her last phrase the words, "And here is something with which to refresh myself during the journey." Everybody in the house aplauded lustily, and the performance proceeded.—London Telegraph

Boiling Springs.

On the premises of Dr. Lane, at Portland, Or., is a well that yields water "a thousand times hotter than boiling."

At Pine Grove, Esmeralda county, Nev., there is a well, drilled in 1888, which furnished water for the miners to do their cooking with. Potatoes placed in the stone basin at the well will cook through and through in eight minutes.

The water of one of the artesian wells at Budapest has an average temperature of 200 degrees and flows at the rate of 175,000 gallons every 12 hours.

At Ritzia, Australia, there is a boiling spring which Professor Hilden avers is inhabited by millions of small red fish. If these little hot water denizens be scooped from their natural element and placed in a pail of common drinking water, they die instantly, and the queer part of the story is that the scales and skin slip off just as though they had been scalded.—Exchange.

Omens of the Mirror.

The Swedish girl who looks into her glass by candle light risks the loss of her lover. A universal superstition, which has found its way even to our own prosaic times and country, forbids a bride to see herself in a mirror after her toilet is completed. In Warwickshire and other parts of rural England it was long the custom to cover all the looking glasses in a house of death, lest some affrighted mortal should behold in one the pale, shrouded corpse standing by his side. Superstitions of a less ghostly character cluster around the mirror and are familiar to us all. To break one is everywhere an evil omen. "Seven years' trouble, but no want," follow fast upon such a mishap in Yorkshire, and in Scotland the cracking of a looking glass, like the falling of the doomed man's picture from the wall, is a presage of approaching death.

Notice of Application for Crown Grant.

TAKE Notice that T. J. Lendrum, as Agent for Alfred W. McCune, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favour of the mineral claim "Perhaps," situated in the Ainsworth Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

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,
Government Agent.

Dated Nelson B. C., Nov. 8, 1895. (236-9,11,5)

OYSTERS!

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AT T. BOOTH'S

TROPICAL

FRUIT STORE,

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140

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MINING MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.

111

COLUMBIA AND KOOTENAY RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IT is the intention of the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company to apply to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council to sanction the building and construction of a branch line of railway from a point on the Columbia and Kootenay Railway about three and a quarter miles east of Robson, to a point on the bank of the Kootenay River at its junction with the Columbia River, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, for the purpose of giving increased facilities to business and of transporting the products of mines, and to sanction the appropriation of the necessary lands for that purpose under the compulsory powers vested in the said Company by the Railway Act or any other Act in its behalf.

(Signed) J. D. TOWNLEY,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 8, 1895. (226, 12 10 5)

S. S. Alberta

LEAVE KASLO for Ainsworth, Pilot Bay and Nelson Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a. m.; Tuesdays, Thursday and Fridays at 7 a. m.

LEAVE NELSON for Pilot Bay, Ainsworth and Kaslo Monday, Wednesday Thursday and Saturday at 3 p. m.; Tuesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

Close connection is thus made between Lake points and all outgoing and incoming trains of the C. P. R. at Nelson.

The steamer is newly equipped in every particular, is lit throughout by electricity, and contains bathroom and all modern conveniences for the comfort of passengers.

The above schedule is in effect 16th May, 1895 subject to change.

JAS. WAUGH, Purser. 134 GEO. F. HAYWARD, Master

NELSON LOTS

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Parties having rebellious GOLD and SILVER Ores for treatment and ECONOMY combined with BIG EXTRACTIONS of the precious metals should send samples for mill tests and further enquiries as to full costs of treatment to the Experimental Works of the Company; addressed

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Greatest Variety of Routes, Rail and Steamers.

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

SHOOTING SEASON, 1895.

My Fall Goods are now arriving and my Stock in a few days will be complete.

Every Novelty of the Season, including the "Lee Metford" Army Rifle, Eley's "Pegamoid" Paper Shells, and the "Winchester Rifle Model, 1894."

Shot Guns from the factory of W. H. Tisdall, W.W. Greener, J. P. Clabrough & Bro. and W. Richards.

Trappers' Supplies. - Catalogue Just Out.

CHAS. E. TISDALL - VANCOUVER.

(143)