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 265. Nelson, British Columbia, Saturday, September 14. 1895. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

METAL QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK.

Sept.—	11	12
Silver	67¼	67
Lead	.325	.325

(The wires being down we have only received these two quotations this week.)

ORE SHIPMENTS.

	TONS
Aug. 23—Slocan Star to Everett	127
Aug 22-30—Alamo to Omaha	60
Aug. 30—Cumberland to Omaha	35
Sept. 1—Slocan Star to Everett	35
Sept. 1-3—Alamo to Omaha	60½
Sept 3—Slocan Star to Everett	20
VIA TRAIL.	
Aug. 23—Le Roi to Helena	18
Aug. 27—War Eagle to Prickly Pear	45
	400½

Total shipments since June 1, 1895:

	TONS
Nelson	133½
Ainsworth	190
Trail Creek (gold ore)	6,255
Slocan via Nakusp	837½
Slocan via Kaslo	105½
	7,482½

BULLION SHIPMENTS.

	TONS.
Previously reported since June, 1895	940
Sept. 8—Pilot Bay to Aurora, Ill	80
Sept. 10—	60
	1,060

MINING TRANSFERS.

NELSON.

September 7—
Royal Canadian—A Dolpe to Simon Roy, ⅛, $200.

September 9—
Brittania—R J Bealey to G W Richardson, whole, $1.

September 10—
W E Gladstone—Martin Meehan to W Teeney, ½, $170.

September 11—
Judwiga—J Donnelly to J H Nolan, ¼, $1.

September 12—
Judwiga—J Donnelly to L W Mulholland, ¼, $200.

NEW DENVER.

August 26—
Cumberland—F F Macnaghten et al to W C Yawkey, $25,000.
High Ore—F F Macnaghten to W C Yawkey, $1.
Daisy—F F McNaghten et al to W C Yawkey, $1.
Eastern—Do., $1.
Belview—J Kilsen to J T Foley, ¼, $1.
Eureka and Mineral Hill—B White to Chambers, 1-7 of ¼, $1.
Leslie—R R Colwit to J T Foley, ¼, $1.
Leslie and Belview—J T Foley to C Bowen, ¼, $1.
Belview—D Bowen to J K Owens, ¼, $1.
Alice—A Trenary to A Schneler, ¼, $1.
Alice—A Schneler to A E Price, ¼, $1.
Alice—A E Price to J L McPhee, ¼, $1.

August 27—
Tamarack 2—C E Fielding to S Whitaker, ¼, $1.
Fallsview—S Whitaker to C E Fielding.

August 28—
Lucky Jim—J T Roadley to J L Retallack, all his interest, $1.

KASLO.

September 3—
Montezuma and Mexico—Josiah Fletcher to Joseph Hetherington, ⅛, $1.
Santa Fee—James Van Hook to W L Howsor, all interest, $1.
Morning Star—C H McLean to T J Lendrum, ¼ interest, $1.
Montezuma and Mexico—A W Bisland to Joseph Fletcher, attorney in fact, ⅛, $1

September 4—
Alice, No. 3 and Emma—Alexander Miller to J L Retallack, ¼ interest in each, $1.

September 5—
Minnie and Maverick—Charles Wheaton to A T Garland, all interest $1.

NEW LOCATIONS.

NELSON.

September 9. Mountain Lion—J O'Donnell et al., Lost Creek. Maid of Erin—do., Mt. Vernon. Black Bird—do., Sheep creek. Sweep Stake—do., Lost creek. Black Diamond—do., Sheep creek. Oriental—R J Bealey.

September 10. Black Fly—John Lindblad, near Cottonwood Lake. Midnight—Thomas Keelar, Forty-nine creek. Iron King—Thomas Hoskings, parallel to Queen Victoria.

September 11. Susie Ford—R H Johnson et al., Toad Mt.

September 12. Lucky Boy—J McRae et al., east bank of Salmon River. Grey Eagle—Finley McDonald, west bank Salmon River. Pittsburg—S W Mulholland, opposite mouth Slocan River.

September 13. Uricka—Thos Walsh et al., 1 mile north of Meadow station, N. & F. S. Ry. Belcher—D J Jackson, ½ mile from mouth of Salmon River.

NEW DENVER.

August 23. Lake Shore 3—R T Kirkwood, Ten Mile creek.

August 24. Baltic—H Cleves, Lemon creek.

August 26. Crescent—R McFerran et al., Springer creek. Antarctic—W B Young, Lemon creek. Arctic—W K Richmond, do. Pacific—H Chow, do. Atlantic—H Heze, do. Adela—A T Brown, Gold creek. Lillian—M Landrigan et al., Payne slide. Memphis—J Stuart, Springer creek. Canadian Boy—A Read, do.

August 27. Maggie—A D McGinty, Carpenter creek. Provincial—D Sutherland, et al, Ten Mile creek. Ludlow—do., do.

August 28. Vallentus—I D Tobin, Ten Mile creek. Hecla—F Strohm, do. Roy—N F McNaught, do.

August 29. Keystone 2—J P Cameron, Payne Mountain. Smuggler—J S Whitaker, Jackson creek.

August 30. Edinburgh—J A Harvey, Four Mile creek. Victor—A C Allen, Carpenter creek.

August 31. Tacoma—J W Black, Lemon creek. Bleaudfield—J Bulks, do. Tiger 9—D Butchard, Springer creek. Kangaroo—F Bannerman et al, do. Dorango—B V Risdon, Carpenter creek. Bendigo—C Nicholson, Ivanhoe basin. Bendor—G Stafford.

KASLO.

August 31. Diamond—Matt Burke, Blue Ridge camp. Sister Molly—M J Walsh—relocation of Andine. William Gibson—A C Pearson, G K Mountain south fork Kaslo creek. Mollie Gibson—George Minnelly, extension of William Gibson. Ranger—C D McKenzie, in White Water Basin, joins Garnet.

September 3. Annie—Annie Olson, 1½ miles west of Kootenay Lake, formerly Express. Poor Man Mines—Yeong Ah Jee, south side Kaslo River, near dam. Grand Republic 2—J R Bigham, right bank Spring creek. Opher—Eric Ericson, 2½ miles northwest of Watson.

September 4. Frank—Mr. Foulke, 3 miles southwest from Ainsworth.

September 5. Annexed—W A Potter, divide between Jackson and Spring basin. Boston 2—J R Hardie, 1½ miles northwest of Ainsworth. Eaton W J Goo win, 2 miles north of Kaslo creek, extension of Eldon. Sixteen to One—R M Pearson, Jackson basin, southwest of Ainsworth.

September 6. Luddington, Fred Cogle, south branch Sawyer creek. Ontario 2—Patrick Maloney, middle fork Woodbury creek.

MINING NOTES.

(From our Exchanges.)

The output of the East Helena, Mont., smelter for 1895 is estimated at $3,000,000. Three hundred men are given employment there.

The number of stamps in present operation in the Witwatersrand, South Africa, district, is 2,745. In California the number is estimated to be slightly in excess of 3,000.

In the last week the Webber group of mines at Lakeview, Idaho, on Pend d'Oreille lake, has gone into the hands of a receiver, and the principal mine buildings have been destroyed by an accidental fire.

Since the passage of the new Montana law requiring mining corporations to pay a fee of $5.50 for each thousand dollars subscribed capital, the mining companies incorporated in that State are not inclined to pay from $1,000 to $1,500 in official fees, and the capital stock is placed at a very moderate figure.

The silver smelter at Great Falls, Mont., will start up in the next 60 days. A contract has been completed with the Moulton Company at Barker to ship the accumulation of lead ore which has been piling up on the dump for some time, and the silicious ores of Neihart are again being shipped to the Falls.

A bulletin by U.S. Geological survey of the production of lead in the first six months of 1895 shows a total of 106,000 tons, of which 88,000 were desilverized lead and 18,000 soft lead. Seventeen thousand five hundred tons of this were refined in bond, the remainder being obtained from American base bullion. The total is an increase of 3,500 tons over the first six months of 1894 and 6,000 over 1893.

The New Northwest says more men are employed in the mines of Butte than ever before in its history. The payrolls of all the big companies are the largest ever known, and more money is being deposited in the banks by laboring men than at any period since Butte became the greatest mining town of the world. Every smelter in the district is taxed to its full capacity and leasers are thereby required to wait for weeks for returns. Intending leasers are scouring the hills of the district for promising copper properties, and everywhere there is bustle and activity. It will the greatest year in Butte's history.

As the biggest "going" silver mine the report of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company is of interest. In the two years ending May 31, 1895, the property has produced 13,678,341 ounces of fine silver, 10,829 tons lead and 8,425 ounces of gold. During the 6 months ending May 31, 1895, 11,687 tons of bullion treated produced 3,773,539 ounces of fine silver and 2,914 ounces of gold. The report every half year shows a decrease in cost of production. For the last half year each ton of ore treated cost £2 11d; the previous half year, £2 3s 7d, which was a reduction on the cost of the half year preceding that. The net profits for the six months of which the report treats were £344,760 7s 8d.

The following from the Alaska News is to the point: "The papers in all mining districts are urging miners to contribute mining items for publication in their columns. Miners should heed such appeals, as they will find that a majority of the mining items appearing in their local papers are copied in the metropolitan journals. The miner should understand that although his local paper may have a somewhat limited circulation, it also has an exchange list, through which well written articles reach thousands of readers all over the world. The press is friendly toward mining interests, and, too, does not overlook Alaska, and no charges are made for publishing facts about the progress of mining enterprises.

James R. Morse, a San Francisco mining man, has taken into partnership the King of Korea, and will work the Lhusan gold mines in that country, about 180 miles from Seoul. Morse is to employ the men, buy the machinery, pay all demands out of the proceeds of the mine, pay his partner one-fourth of the net profits, and keep the rest himself, the partnership to continue 25 years. If half of what is told of the richness of that Korean gold district is true, Mr. Morse has a good thing. In his concession is also the privilege of employing American miners and importing American made mining machinery free of duty and any property acquired by Americans in connection with the enterprise is not to be taxed. In case the requisite capital is forthcoming and the mines turn out well the matter is of considerable importance.

The Canadian nickel mines at Sudbury, Ont., raised 112,036 tons of ore last year, of which 87,916 tons were smelted. The ore only contains a small percentage of nickel however, so that the amount of the nickel contained in this large quantity of ore was but 2,570 tons, which was accompanied by 2,748 tons of copper and some 3½ tons of cobalt. The cost of producing the nickel matter from the ore is heavy. It is crushed and then roasted, which gets rid of some of the sulphur. Smelting is effecting in water-jacket furnaces, the charge containing eight tons of roasted ore to a ton of coke, the result being a matte containing some 15 per cent. of nickel. This matte is not usually refined in Canada but is exported as it stands. The Vivians, however, Besseme-ize the matte, raising the contents to 40 per cent. of nickel before exporting it to Wales. Other processes of reduction are being experimented with, among them an electrolytic process, which is, however, handicapped by the tariff on the acids required.

CHURCH NOTICES.

SUNDAY, September 15, 1895.

METHODIST CHURCH, Hume's Hall, Vernon Street. Services at 11 a. m. and at 7.30 p. m. Morning subject: "A Close Call." Evening subject: "Celebrity Worship."

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

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.

VISIT OF THE B. C. BOARD OF TRADE.

On Wednesday night fourteen gentlemen representing the British Columbia Board of Trade arrived in Nelson by the C. & K. train, coming from Rossland. The party consisted of the following:

David R. Ker, President of the Board of Trade, Managing-director Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ld., wholesale flour, feed & grain, and proprietors National Oatmeal Mills; Victoria, Vancouver, Westminster and Edmonton Alta.

Gustav Lieser, Vice President of the Board of Trade, of Lenz & Leiser, wholesale general dry goods and men's furnishings.

Alexander C. Flumerfelt, ex-President of the Board of Trade, and local manager of the Ames—Holden Co., Ltd., manufacturers and wholesale boots, shoes and rubber goods, Victoria Vancouver, Winnipeg and Montreal.

Col. E. G. Prior, M. P., of E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd., machinery and general hardware, iron and steel merchants, Victoria, Vancouver, Kamloops and Vernon.

Robt. Ker, treasurer R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., importers, wholesale merchants, shipping and insurance agents.

Joseph W. Weiler, of Weiler Bros., wholesale and retail furniture and general house furnishings.

Geo. A. Kirk, of Turner, Beeton & Co., importers and wholesale dry goods and the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co., Ld., jams, jellies, marmalades and confectioneay.

John Piercy, of J. Piercy & Co., wholesale dry goods and men's furnishings.

H. Goulding Wilson representing Wilson Bros., wholesale grocers.

Edward B. Marvin, of E. B. Marvin & Co., ship chandlers, etc.

Arthur Robertson, of Martin & Robertson, commission agents, Vancouver and Victoria.

Robert Cassidy, Barrister.

B. W. Pearse, capitalist.

Fred. Elworthy, secretary to the Board.

The party arrived at Revelstoke on Monday in a special car from Vancouver and went down to Rossland in the steamer "Nakusp." The general excellence of this magnificent steamer seems fairly to have lifted the Victorians off their legs and they gave vent to their feelings of agreeable surprise in the following testimonial which was signed by every member of the party and presented to Captain Gore as the representative of the company.

Str. Nakusp, Columbia River, September 11, 1895.

To the President and Directors of the Columbia & Kootenay Steamboat Navigation Company and to Capt. Gore and officers of the Steamer Nakusp:

We, the undersigned, the president and members of the British Columbia Board of Trade of Victoria wish to express our appreciation of the very high class accommodation afforded by your Company to the travelling public and our acknowledgment of the attention we have received while on board the Nakusp, and in this connection we would compliment your steward, Mr. Tomkins, upon the cuisine and table, which would be creditable to a first class hotel in a large city and which we may be pardoned for saying came as a gratifying surprise to us upon the Columbia River, a channel of communication with the great Kootenay country, which we have every reason to believe will so rapidly develop as fully to justify the enterprise of your Company.

They arrived at Rossland on Tuesday evening and spent the next day inspecting the principal mines which lying as they do so close to the town are readily reached by visitors who have only a few hours to spare. Leaving Rossland late in the afternoon the journey was continued to Nelson, via Robson, the capital being reached about midnight.

Mr. Elworthy the secretary of the Board is most energetic in collecting information regarding the imports and consumation of goods in the Kootenay and he has acquired a mass of figures which when duly collected and published will be of the greatest use to merchants and others who contemplete sharing in the large trade which this section of the country offers.

On Thursday, which was most unfortunately a wet day many of the Victorians, undeterred by the rain visited the Poorman mine. Mr. Kirk of Turner, Beeton & Co., who has lately acquired an interest in some claims higher up Eagle Creek visited the property and expressed himself as well pleased with his purchase.

Yesterday in the face of a pouring rain the Victorians visited the Silver King and in spite of the drenching they received, which is no light matter when you are 6300 feet above the sea, they seemed to enjoy themselves, and came down in the evening with appetites set keen to enjoy

THE BANQUET

at which they were entertained by the South Kootenay Board of Trade. This took place at the Phair Hotel. By a most fortuitous combination of circumstances the Nelson hosts were able to entertain the Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, Controller of Customs who arrived by train just in time to be present. Among the guests, besides the fourteen gentlemen from Victoria were Mr. George Ham, one of the best known Canadian journalists and Mr. Haslam a prominent resident of Prince Edwards Island. The South Kootenay Board of Trade was represented by the following: R. E. Lemon, President, G. A. Bigelow, Secretary and Messrs. Holt Elliot, Dover, Irvine, Madden, Johnstone, St. Barbe, Richardson and Turner. Mr. J. A. Mara, the member for the district was also fortunately in Nelson and became one of the hosts taking the Vice chair. Mr. Lemon, President of the Board being at the head of the table.

The dinner was served in excellent style and afforded another instance of the very pleasant way in which people are popularly supposed to rough it in the mountains of Kootenay. In fact the main burden of the speeches during the evening from the visitors was an expression of wonder at the amount not only of comfort but positive luxury in which they were kept from the moment they set foot on the s. s. Nakusp up to the present limit of their trip. As they are contemplating supplying this country with goods and commodities of various kinds it may be just as well for them to remember that the miner wants the best of everything, and is ready to pay for it.

We have no space at our disposal to detail the various toasts and speeches they produced which were numerous and some of them eloquent. We think it is the first time in the history of Kootenay that a Minister of the Crown from Ottawa has been heard here. Last night Mr. Clarke Wallace in responding to the toast of the Dominion of Canada gave his audience a taste of what oratory is like. Speech making in Kootenay has not been a flourishing industry, and when it has broken out has been confined to the narrow and stony trails of provincial politics. Mr. Wallace revived in his auditors minds the recollection that they were British subjects, members of her glorious empire and that our district here was fated to be celebrated not only in the Province or in Canada at large but would became one of the brighest gems in the British crown. Col. Prior, M. P., also awoke the patriotic throb in our breasts when he spoke of the glorious achievements of the British arms in all parts of the world, feats in which our brothers took part. The two Boards of Trade, their officers and members were toasted individually and collectively, the "Law," the "Ladies," and the "Press" all came in for the usual libations. Bumpers were quaffed to individual guests, producing from Mr. Haslam, a speech of something more than usual eloquence. His reference to Imperial Federation, a subject little known in British Columbia and not at all in Kootenay, produced prolonged applause. The ordinary routine was enlivened with some songs of a comic nature and in the course of the evening two original pieces of poetry were recited. Mr. Flummerfelt first donned the laurel crown and with the aid of Mr. Wm. Brown, of the C. P. R., sang a ballad which had been specially prepared for the occasion. (We write "prepared" instead of composed on purpose.) Though scarcely Homeric in grandeur and hardly equalling Byron's best efforts in versification, it aptly set forth the chief features of the venture-some trip of the Board of Trade so far. The other "preparation" was evolved from the depth of Mr. John Elliot's bosom, at least that is where he appeared to drag it from. It was a little thing of the epic persuasion, relating to the dastardly effort of the people of Kaslo to steal the South Kootenay Board of Trade and the heroic and successful efforts of the people of Nelson in defending their cherished, but of late neglected, treasure.

During the evening the Nelson Band, which was stationed in the main part of the hotel, played pleasant music, and the entertainment closed at about 1.30 p. m. There was, unfortunately no opportunity of putting to the test an invention of the host's which was explained during the evening by Mr. Flummerfelt. It appears that Mr. Phair has had experience of the saturnalia sometimes indulged in by vestrys, parish councils, boards of trade and other sob—solemn bodies of men. He, therefore, thoughfully provided each of the guests with a small check or ticket on which was printed the number of his room. The guest was requested simply to place it in his waistcoat pocket so that, as Mr. Phair explained, "We may know where to put you when the affair is over."

The party left on Saturday morning in the Ainsworth for Pilot Bay, the Blue Bell and Kaslo.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL RACE.

The Buffalo Courier says, since the recent speed performance on the English west and east coast railroads between London and Aberdeen, which showed the remarkable feats of covering 540 miles in 538 minutes, the officials of the New York Central have been studying figures, and it is now reported that a movement is on foot to prove that American locomotives can make better time than the English flyers.

The best long distance run in the United States was made by the Empire state express over the New York Central tracks in 1891, when 436½ miles were covered in 439½ minutes, while the actual running time was nearly 15 minutes less. This train has kept up that remarkable speed in its daily runs ever since, and notwithstanding the fact that the Atlantic coast line and Southern roads have both created records in long distance running, the Central's record is regarded as unrivalled for the distance covered. The report is now current in railway circles that the time of the Empire state express is to be shortened nearly an hour, in the very near future.

A NEW LEVIATHAN.

In point of tonage, speed and other qualities, the steamship Great Eastern, now a rotting hull in the Mersey, will be eclipsed by the new steamship being built for the Hamburg-American Packet Company, by the Belfast firm of Harland & Wolff. Even the Georgic the big new freighter of the White Star line, will not be able to approach her in any respect.

The new steamer which the Hamburg American line has contracted for will be one of the largest steamers in existence. She will be able to carry a dead weight of 13,000 tons. Her displacement capacity, which will exceed that of the Campania by 15 per cent., is to be 20,000 tons. The measurement capacity of the new steamer will be about 19,000 tons, at the rate of 40 cubic feet per ton. The length of the vessel on the load water line is to be 569 feet, which is two feet longer than the new White Star line freighter Georgic: beam 62 feet, depth of hold 42 feet. The Georgic has a beam of 60 feet and a depth of 40 feet.

LOCAL NEWS.

The new Bishop of New Westminster will visit this part of his diocese during October.

Tenders are invited, to be in on Monday evening next at Revelstoke, for grading the extension of the C. P. R. line from the Wigwam to the head of Arrow Lake.

A great deal of the machinery of the Silver King tramway have arrived and is being hauled to the ground. The damage done to the wagon road was quickly repaired.

Practical joking passed its lawful limits and became brutality the other night when Mr. Heathcote's little colt and a dog were killed. The colt had its throat cut in a cruel way and the unfortunate dog was tied up to a verandah post and apparently stoned to death.

By last night's train the Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, Commissioner of Customs; Mr George Ham, the well known journalist, and Mr. Haslam, from Prince Edward's Island, arrived in Nelson. Mr. Wallace left for Kaslo this morning, but will return on Monday.

Messrs. H. M. Herrin & Co., of Spokane, wholesale commission agents and dealers in fruits and sweet stuffs, have opened a shop in Nelson between Neelands, photographers, and Shaw's grocery. We understand that another large grocery house from Spokane contemplates opening up in Nelson.

Some time ago we pointed out what was very likely to happen at the Stanley Street crossing, by the Bank of B. C. Yesterday pedestrians who were not armed (or footed) with gum boots had an experience which they will remember. The Government is to be asked to establish a ferry at this point.

Somewhat slow progress is being made with the new steamer for the C. & K. Co. She is finished up to the main deck all except the planking. The staff has been employed recently on converting the old Spokane into a barge. She is to be used for bringing the railway cars for the Kaslo Railway from Bonner's Ferry.

The Church of England Bazaar on Wednesday last was, as usual, a great success. The ladies of the church had worked hard to get together a quantity of articles which no doubt are useful, but their use is a mystery to the male sex. But the fairer and weaker sex buy them up ravenously. It is greatly to the credit of Nelson that a bazaar in aid of any one of our churches is always liberally patronized by members of all the congregations.

Reports were in circulation in town on Thursday of a case of "rolling" up on Toad Mountain. The authorities informed us that though complaints had been made no positive information had been given on which a warrant could be issued. There appear to be two or three "tinhorns" in the camp and if they care to accept a piece of advice they will get out pretty quick.

The incoming train from Robson on Wednesday night narrowly escaped a very serious accident. Some heavy timbers loaded on a car in front of the smoking car broke loose. One end struck the ground and the other was driven into the smoking car, badly damaging it. The train was going at high speed and it is wonderful how it escaped being derailed.

The railway for the new Hall Mines Smelter is commenced. It leaves the main line two or three hundred yards beyond the station points and climbs to the level of the ore bins. The first part is entirely through rock and the noise of the heavy blasts has been lately very plainly heard in town. Mr. A. E. Hodgins, C. E., is in charge of the work.

THE INTERNATION YACHT RACE.

In Nelson as everywhere else the greatest interest is taken in this event and the special editions issued by THE MINER containing the result of each day's race were eagerly looked for. It is a feature of the development of the Kootenay country that it possesses a newspaper which publishes the result of yacht races in New York within a few minutes of their termination.

The history of the way there came to be an American cup is this. In 1851 the schooner America went to Europe and won the cup, which ever since has borne that name. The cup was a prize given in the Royal Yacht Squadron regatta at Cowes. A Yankee yacht contested against fourteen competitors, several larger than herself, but none rigged as she was. It is related that when the America hove in sight at the finish, Her Majesty the Queen, who was a spectator, turning to her attendant, asked: "Who wins?" "The America, Your Majesty," replied he chief chamberlain "And who is second?" continued the Queen. "Alas, your Majesty," replied the lord chamberlain, "there is no second."

The America afterwards sailed in a match with the 100 ton schooner Titania in a strong breeze, and beat her by more than an hour.

Commodore Stevens could not induce anybody else to meet him and he finally sold the yacht to Lord Delanquere for $5,000. Six years latter the surviving members of the syndicate that built the America presented the cup that she had won from the British to the New York Yacht club, in whose hands it has since remained as a trophy for which any country can challenge but which none yet has been able to win.

The contests that have issued are briefly recapitulated thus: In 1870 the Magic beat the Cambria. In 1871 the Columbia and Sappho beat the Livonia four out of five. In 1876 the Madeline beat the Canadian schooner Countess of Dufferin, of Belleville, Ont. In 1881 the Mischief and Gracie beat the Canadian centreboard sloop Atlanta. In 1885 the Puritan beat the Genesta. In 1886 the Mayflower beat the Galatea. In 1887 the Volunteer beat the Thistle. In 1893 the Vigilant beat Valkyrie II.

The first race came off on Saturday last and was won by the Defender by 8 minutes. The accounts of the race as given by different papers vary a good deal, but it seems that for 28 miles out of the 30 the race was a good one, it being difficult to tell at times which was leading. When about two miles from the winning post the yachts ran into a fog (which probably means a calm) and from this the Defender emerged first. It is a pity that what was apparently a good race up to the time the fog came down should have had such a fluky ending.

The second race on Tuesday last was marred by a foul which produced a protest. Just before the start the yachts came into collision. The rigging of the Defender was strained and she appeared to be sailing under difficulty. The Valkyrie won over the line by 47 seconds, as telegraphed to us, but next day the protest was allowed. Defender had thus two races to her credit.

On Thursday what is probably the last international race New Yorkers will ever see took place and was won by the Defender, who sailed over the course alone. Valkyrie was so mobbed by excursion boats that she was unable to start. The Defender thus apparently wins the three races necessary to secure the cup. The telegram, however, which reached us on Thursday evening concluded by saying that the course of the next race might be changed. Whether this means the next race in years to come or whether the Defender, unlike Cornell, will not claim a race in which her opponent cannot start we do not know.

An American paper stated that the Valkyrie certainly would not win, she should be run down first. Something of this kind, either accidently or purposely, seems to have happened and it is unlikely that the English will again go to the expense of building and sending over a boat whose chances of success depend on the whim of some screaming little steam tug out of New York harbor. We remember that in previous races the British yachts have not been without interference of a similar class.

On the whole, it is a pity that such a fine contest should be so marred. The whole world was stirred up about it and the general feeling was one of a true sportsman, let the best boat win. It was hoped that a clear course and a fresh breeze would allow the match to be decided in that manner. Great will be the disappointment, not only to the British, but also to all fair-minded Americans, on the result.

A careful perusal of several accounts of the race seems to show that the Defender was the better boat of the two. In spite of being crippled she held her own in good style on Tuesday.

In the race of 1885 the American yacht Puritan accidentally fouled the Genesta, the English boat. When the committee sent word to Sir Richard Sutton, the owner of the Genesta, that Puritan had been disqualified and that he could sail over the course alone and win the race, he replied that he did not want to win that way. He wanted a race and no walkover. He showed himself to be a sportsman.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

PROVINCIAL.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen have taken the Oak Bay hotel at Victoria for the month of November for the purpose of giving large entertainments.

J. C. Prevost, late registrar of the Supreme Court at Victoria, has been arrested on San Juan Island and brought back to Victoria. He waived extradition. W. H. Falding, of New Westminster, has also been arrested and is on his way back.

Two valuable saddle horses belonging to the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen were suffocated in a car just east of Vancouver Wednesday. Steam from one of the pipes in the car escaped and at the end of the journey both horses were found dead.

A man named Thomas Williams was accidently shot while deer hunting with W. A. Roundtree near Victoria. The men parted company in the bush and a deer getting up in front of Roundtree he fired at it and shot his companion through the neck, killing him at once.

FOREIGN.

The British Parliament is prorogued until November 18.

A Unionist member has been returned for a Dublin constituency.

Henry M. Stanley the African explorer is visiting New York.

The recent massacres in China are attributed to the anger of the Chinese at the result of the China-Japan war.

The Lancet denies the rumor which appeared in some American papers to the effect that the infant son of the Duke and Duchess of York was deaf and dumb.

The whole of the standing army of Spain is to be sent to Cuba to quell the insurrection there. Meanwhile a revolution is threatening in Spain itself.

There are so many Americans in London wanting to get back to the States all at once, that there is not an available berth on any steamer for many weeks to come.

Official returns show that there have been 2203 cases of cholera in Russia of which 718 were fatal, between July 11 and Aug. 17. Two cases of alleged cholera are reported from Grimsby in Lincolnshire.

The demonstration of Socialists in Chicago was not a success. They presented themselves with a red banner, but the vile police of a tyrannous republic were just as inexorable as the minions of a bloated monarch, and refused to allow the reds to "procesh."

OF THE TRUE MARRIAGE.

Unto his servant on a day
The Lord revealed his hidden way.

He said: "Within this city great
Where sin still slays the Lamb of God,
What dost thou think I contemplate
For comfort when I look abroad?"
His servant answered, "Yonder church,
Crowded at masstime to the porch."

The Lord replied, "Not so," and then
His servant guessed, to make him glad,
The priest where he sat shriving men,
The wounded healed, the orphan clad,
The widow's tears wiped off, the poor
Fed from another's little store.

And then he guessed the saint who died
Last night, Fra Leo, vigil pale,
Painting the wings of heaven, Christ's bride
Now wed, beneath her shadowy veil;
The gray cross in the market place,
With children playing at its base.

He guessed most things of earth and heaven,
The convent garden and the doves;
The western sky aflame at even,
The mountains and the orange groves,
The sea that moaned alway and prayed,
And yet the Lord God shook his head.

He said: "Lo, in thy city I see
A wife and husband full of love,
Whose lives in loving harmony
Are set all death and change above.
I see, and leaning from my place,
I bless them in their hidden grace.

"Whose love and peace and sweet accord
Comfort me greatly," said the Lord.
—Katharine Tynan in London Illustrated News.

MEADOWS' WARNING.

Ben Holding was a tall, handsome young fellow, in a much better position than I, but I never envied him that or anything else till he came between me and pretty Lizzie Meadows. She was an orphan and lived with her grandfather, Luke Meadows, the oldest fisherman in the village. Had she wished it she might have had all the lads in the place at her feet, but even in her childish days, when her companions fought for the privilege of buying toys or sweets for her or of carrying her books when she trotted to school, she would give them no reward but a smile or a glance from her dark eyes. Her childish kisses were reserved for me. To me only she told her childish secrets and brought her childish troubles.

But now she was a woman grown and no longer lavish of her favor. She was quiet and shy. And old Luke, being naturally very careful of his treasure, guarded her so jealously that it became each day more and more difficult to obtain speech with her. It was but seldom now that I was allowed to look in at the cottage of a Sunday evening, as I had been in the habit of doing regularly from a boy. But that troubled me the less inasmuch as the permission was not granted to any one else.

At length, however, it began to be whispered about that Ben Holding went very frequently to Meadows' cottage and was doubtless paying attention to his granddaughter. This was the more surprising, as the young man had till very recently been working at a place some 20 miles to the north, and, to my certain knowledge, there was nothing between the two when he first went there. His work must have brought him in a good round sum, for he went fishing now in a boat of his own and had taken a cottage all to himself, instead of living in a single room or boarding in a family, as was the custom with the young fishermen round about.

However, I gave little heed to such gossip. Lizzie always greeted me with a smile when we met, and Meadows was, if anything, rather more friendly than he had been for some time. Moreover, if by chance I did spend an evening at the cottage, I never came across Ben Holding. He used to go by on Sundays on his way to the meetings of the Plymouth Brethren, where he was a constant attendant, but he never staid to chat more than five or ten minutes, and what he said to the girl all the world might hear.

I went down to Meadows' place one Sunday afternoon with the intention of telling Lizzie how it was with me and of asking her to be my wife. It would be the best way, I thought, of putting an end to the talk of the village, which did not please me, though it caused me no anxiety. I had lately had a raise in my wages and was promised a further increase at the end of the year, so I hoped to satisfy Meadows as to my prospects.

I cannot tell if he suspected my intention, but it was in vain I sought for an opportunity of speaking to Lizzie that evening. Meadows talked without ceasing, and Lizzie herself seemed more occupied than usual. Instead of sitting still she flitted around the kitchen, doing one thing or another, now reaching down plates from the topmost shelf of the dresser, then bending over the fire where, contrary to her custom on a Sunday, she had two or three pots to attend to. I was so absorbed in watching her movements that I fear I made but an indifferent listener to Meadows' old time yarns. It was a delight to me to note the graceful turn of her figure, to watch the color deepening on her cheek till her delicate ear looked like a rose leaf as it lay amid the clustering rings of her dark hair. Lizzie laughingly turned us out at last, saying she wanted to set the kitchen to rights and we were in the way. I offered to help her, but the old man would not hear of my doing anything and carried me off to the porch to smoke a pipe with him.

We had not sat there long before I saw Ben Holding in the distance, evidently making his way toward us. So little did I fear him that I was actually glad to see him, thinking he would take off Meadows' attention and give me a chance of a word with Lizzie. But I soon saw that was not to be. After shaking hands with us Ben strode into the kitchen, and, though we followed him immediately, he had found time to give her a little note, for I saw her hide it in her dress as I came in.

I soon discovered he had been invited to supper, and the dishes Lizzie had been taking so much pains with were prepared in his honor. When we sat down to table, the talk turned on matters of which I knew nothing and could take no part in. Lizzie asked question after question about Holding's cottage and displayed such an intimate knowledge of its arrangements that it was clear to me the subject had been often discussed between them. What could this mean but that the house was furnished for her as Holding's wife? Meadows smiled placedly and looked on with an air of approval that well nigh maddened me. I turned cold and sick, but though I never spoke and hardly touched a morsel on my plate they paid no heed, but continued to laugh and joke over their own affairs. At last I could stand it no longer, and rising from the table abruptly said it was time to go home. Then for the first time Lizzie seemed to perceive my agitation, for she blushed and looked confused.

"Are you going out tomorrow, George?" Meadows asked as I bade him good night.

"Of course," I said briefly. "Why not?"

"I don't like the look of the weather," he explained. "I was just going to say so when Ben came up this evening. I am not one to counsel any man to stay at home when there's work to be done, but industry is one thing and rashness is another. It's blowing up for a gale, take my word for it, lads. There'll be mischief tomorrow, I warn you."

"What then?" I rejoined sullenly. "'Twon't be the first gale I've been out in, nor the last, maybe. And if it is nobody will care."

"No man has a right to throw his life away," urged the old man solemnly. "What's come to you, George? That's not like you. I hope you will take my advice, Ben, anyway, for the Mermaid is not seaworthy. You'll rue the day you bought her, if you don't look out."

"We'll see it how it is in the morning," Ben said hopefully.

"Anyhow, you can't say nobody cares," I heard Lizzie whisper. And then she went on, half to herself, "And George has no right to say such things."

I went out, and to my surprise Holding followed me. I hurried on, thinking to avoid him, but he soon caught me up. The sky was cloudy and dark, and on one side was an irregular streak of grayish yellow light where the moon was struggling to break through. I saw no cause for old Luke's warning, nor did Holding, it appeared, for he began: "What can Meadows mean, Powell? It is a dirty night, no doubt, but 'twill clear before morning, I should think. What say you?"

"I think so, too," I answered between my set teeth.

"But he is not one to croak, and he is very rarely out in his predictions," Ben continued. "Would it not be wiser to stay on shore?"

"Do so, by all means, if you are afraid," I replied, with a sneer. "You are your own master."

The taunt stung him, I could see, dark as it was, but he kept his temper and only said: "I don't deserve that, George, and no one knows it better than you do. What ails you tonight?"

"'Tain't your business."

"Are you in trouble? Can I do anything?"

"You can hold your tongue."

"What will Lizzie say?"

"She'll care as little as you or any one else. How dare you talk of Lizzie to me? Go your own way and let me go mine."

"Nay, Powell, listen," he began, but I would not stay to hear. I broke away from him and ran down a narrow lane that led to my lodging. I was boiling over with wrath, and his coolness irritated me past all bearing. What right had he to bring in Lizzie's name? He had stolen her from me. Let that content him. And how Meadows had deceived me! He knew, no man better, what took me to his cottage, and yet he encouraged Ben's suit on the sly. I felt as if I could have throttled him.

In such a frame of mind it was not likely I should sleep, and as a fact I spent the night in walking up and down my little room revolving in my mind one plan of revenge after another. Holding and Lizzie should never come together if by fair means or foul I could prevent it. Who would have thought, I reflected bitterly, that Meadows was so mercenary? Because Ben had a boat of his own and two men in his pay, while I worked with Tom Ford at a weekly wage, he was ready to throw me over. I felt glad I had taunted Holding with being a coward. Now he would go out in the morning, whatever the weather, and who could say what might not happen? His boat, the Mermaid, was, every one knew, a rotten tub. In his anxiety to rise above his fellows he had bought her without consulting any one and had been grievously cheated in the bargain. Lizzie's sweet eyes seemed to plead for him. They haunted me, turn where I would, but I would not let them influence me. If her lover perished in the waves, she deserved all the pain it would give her, the little flirt. But, however matters turned out, no one could impute the blame to me.

Before sunrise I was up and on my way to the beach. The morning broke gloomy and dull. The clouds were ragged and torn at the edges, telling of wind, but the sea just then was calm enough. The barometer at the coast-guard station was lower than it had been for weeks. Still, I had gone out many a day more stormy looking than this, and I made up my mind that if Ford wished to go I would say nothing to dissuade him. It was not likely he would care to stay on shore. He was a bold, determined fellow, and knew his boat, the Vixen, to be one of the stoutest and best built in the place.

He came down presently, and with a shrug of his shoulders and the remark, "We'll get a wetting today, more than likely," motioned to me to shove off. Ford was a man of few words.

As we took our seats I saw Holding and his men getting in their nets and preparing to follow us. So, then, he had not taken the old man's advice. He nodded to me as we passed and smilingly waved his hand, but I kept my eyes turned away and made no answering sign.

We got on much as usual till about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Then I saw Meadows' prediction would be verified. Thunder rumbled in the distance, and the waves were high and sullen. Suddenly the wind sprang up, and it was all we could do to shorten sail before it was down on us. Ford said it was a squall, and we had seen the worst of it, but he was wrong, as the event proved. The gusts of wind followed each other fast. Every wave threatened to engulf the Vixen and her crew, and it soon became a struggle for life. For my own safety I cared little. Life had ceased to have any attractions for me; but, remembering Ford's wife and little children, I worked manfully to keep the boat on her course.

"Who would have thought it would blow like this?" Ford said in his usual phlegmatic fashion as we crouched together in the stern.

"Meadows said last night 'twould be rougher than common," I rejoined. "But he is getting old now and thinks more of a hatful of wind than he used to do."

"You should have told me that," said Ford gravely. "It's never safe to go agin old Luke—he knows the weather signs better than any man. I say, George Powell," he went on, looking keenly at me, "is Holding to carry off pretty Lizzie? He was at the cottage last night, my wife says. He seems to be there most days."

"I can't tell you," I replied. "It's nothing to me or to you either."

"Nothing to me certainly," returned Ford. "But the folks used to say she was for you, lad."

"Doesn't look much like it," was my somewhat equivocal reply.

"'Pon my soul, you are right," growled Ford as another great wave broke over us. "But if that is what you mean, Holding's chance is no better than your own, or as good Look! Isn't that the Mermaid yonder?"

It was not easy to distinguish anything, for my eyes were full of salt water, but after a bit I managed to make out Holding's boat, with three men on board of her, being driven before the gale. It was madness on his part not to have put back hours ago, for he knew well enough how little the Mermaid was fitted to encounter such a sea as this. For a few minutes the wind lulled, and we came within speaking distance.

"George," Holding shouted as soon as he could make himself heard, "Meadows knew what he was about last night, eh? I was a fool not to take his advice. I shall never set foot on shore again."

Ford stood up, a rope in his hand, and called to him to come on board the Vixen. But Holding shook his head. He was seaman enough to know that to attempt such a thing would in all probability swamp us all, and he would not risk it.

"Tell the folks you saw us," he said calmly, though his face was white as death. "Bid them goodby. I know Meadows will look after my little girl. God bless her! And you, George—Lizzie"—

His voice was lost in the roar of the waves, and indeed my heart beat so fast I should hardly have made out his words in any case. A flash of lightning, more vivid than any we had had yet, half blinded me, and at the same moment we shipped a sea that nearly washed us from our seats. When we had succeeded in bailing out the water and were able to look about us, I sought in all directions for the Mermaid, but she was nowhere to be seen. I cast myself down at the bottom of the boat, overcome with horror. To have my rival thus suddenly swept from my path was more than I could bear. Last night I would have hailed with joy anything that severed him from Lizzie. Now I felt like a murderer. It was I who had lured him to his doom and wrecked the life of the girl I loved. I tried to pray for God's forgiveness, but no words would come. In my misery I would have thrown myself into the water, but I had no strength to move. Ford called to me, but his voice fell on deaf ears. I lay stunned and motionless.

I must have remained in that state for some time. Ford thought I had been struck by lightning, but it was out of his power to help me. It was all he could do, single handed, to guide our little craft. Fortunately for us both, the storm began to abate, or we should never have reached the shore.

It was dusk when we landed, and the harbor lights flashing into my eyes roused me from the lethargy into which I had fallen. A crowd was assembled on the beach, eager to welcome the friends they had given up for lost. I soon made out the tall figure of Meadows, with his granddaughter clinging to him as if for support, and I bowed my head in agony at the thought of the fatal news I had to give her. Suddenly a voice sounded in my ear, clear and sharp above the rest, and I started. It was a voice I had never expected to hear again in this world.

"Here they are at last!" Ben Holding cried joyfully. "Lizzie, look up. Howell is safe, thank God! He is here!"

I staggered toward them, dizzy and faint. The joy was overpowering. By what miracle had Holding escaped with his life? He seized me by the hand and drew me forward. Lizzie said something I could not hear and would have fallen to the ground had not some one caught her and laid her, white as a lily, in her grandfather's arms. Then ensued a babel of voices. All the fishermen in the village seemed thronging to shake hands with me and Ford. I gathered from their talk that great anxiety had been felt on our account; that a lifeboat had been sent to our aid and had fallen in with the Mermaid only just in time to save the lives of those on board, for she had capsized and left them struggling in the water. By the time this was effected the wind went down, and finding the Vixen was not in pressing need of assistance the lifeboat made for shore, where she arrived long before we did.

I was borne on the shoulders of my comrades to Meadows' house, where a good glass of grog helped to steady my nerves. But as soon as I was able to walk I insisted on going home, giving as an excuse that I wanted to turn in. To remain under Meadows' roof was intolerable.

"Well, if go you must," Luke exclaimed, when he found I would stay no longer, "I will see you to your door. Don't cry, my girl. He will be all right in the morning. Ben and I will look after him."

"Powell," Holding began as soon as I had reached my room, "you and I have a little matter to settle, and the sooner it is done the better. I know what's troubling you. I knew it last night, and I would have set you right then if you would have listened to me. I don't deny I was put out by what you said, but—well, I have been very near death today, and such things seem of no importance. You think Lizzie and I are lovers, don't you? All the village thinks so. Because I have taken a little house of my own, I am going to take a wife, they say. And so I am. Mary Blake and I hope to come together at Christmas. She lives at the place where I've been working all summer. As I haven't a creature belonging to me, I came to Lizzie for help, for what do I know of how things ought to look or what a girl likes to have about her? But you've no call to be jealous, my friend. Lizzie is yours heart and soul. I've thought so many a day, and now I'm sure of it. I confess I pretended to make love to her last night, but it was only a bit of fun. Will you forgive and forget?"

What a relief those words were to me! I tried to tell him of all the wicked thoughts that had filled my brain and to ask his pardon for them, but he would not let me speak and presently went away, leaving me alone with Luke Meadows.

I could do no less than confess the state of my heart to the old man, though I was scarcely in a condition to talk coherently. But Lizzie's grief and terror during the storm had softened him, and instead of repelling me, as I feared he would do, he smiled as he said it was true he had vowed never to part with his little girl, but if I liked to come and live at the cottage I might marry her whenever I pleased, and the sooner the better.

But that happy day was not to dawn yet awhile. The next morning found me unable to rise from my bed, and many weeks passed before I could leave it again. Through the fever that followed, Holding nursed me like a brother, even putting off his own wedding rather than leave me in strange hands, and I verily believe it was owing to his watchful care that I recovered my health, as it was to him I owed the restoration of my peace of mind.

Winter had passed away, and the spring flowers were peeping from their hiding place in the grass before Lizzie Meadows and I were man and wife. All Lizzie's old playfellows came to the church to see her married and wish her happiness with the lad she had chosen, but no one's word touched me so nearly as did those of Ben Holding:

"Ah, Ben," I whispered as I wrung his hand, "I don't deserve my happiness, and no one knows that better than you do."

Of course he assured me it was all nonsense, and I must not let such thoughts trouble me, but I know well that the recollection of that terrible day will never fade from my memory.—Chambers' Journal.

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CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In spite of the British rule of believing a man innocent until he is proved guilty the Coast papers make no bones about alluding to the defalcations of the late Registrar of the Supreme Court at Victoria. Without for one moment prejudging the case it may reasonably be taken as agreed, for the purpose of this note, that embezzlement has taken place.

The occasion is one which emphasises very strongly the necessity for civil service reform. Nor is the necessity confined to the Provincial service. That of the Dominion equally requires purification and reorganization on a modern basis.

Australia taught the world how to vote by ballot, and other useful political lessons may be learnt from the great group of British Colonies in the Southern Ocean. We Canadians must not be too proud to take a leaf out of the book of a community so much younger than ourselves. We have been held in the trammels of ancient customs while our young cousins in the Southern hemisphere started with a clean sheet. Fifty years ago they found practically a barren island of continental dimensions. They were given a constitution to do what they liked within their own borders. They have formed themselves into a nation with a population as large as that of Canada. They have the largest trade in the world in proportion to their numbers and their laws and methods of administering them are models to the world.

One of the first things they found out was that the old system of building up a civil service out of old hulks, inexperienced tenderfeet or the pampered relatives of politicians was useless and expensive. It did no one any good. They, therefore, as quickly as they could, pensioned off the superannuated, reduced the others to grades to which they were suited and opened the doors of the service only to cadets. It is impossible now in most of the Colonies to enter the civil service after a certain age has been arrived at, which is, we believe, 15. The cadet passes an examination and enters the lowest grade. All in that grade receive equal salaries. And so he rises grade by grade until he becomes an under secretary or one of the officers of the highest grade. After so many years service he is entitled to a handsome pension. As long as he does his work properly he cannot be removed. He is beyond the reach of politicians. Threats and blandishments of members of Parliament break off him like waves at the foot of a rocky cliff. He does his work and cares naught for them. That is the kind of thing we want in this country.

One of the rules of the Civil Service is that no officer may mix himself up in public commercial affairs. The common sense of this is evident and has recently received a most practical example.

Amongst other officers to be found in the far South is the Public Trustee, into whose care are put all public trust funds of every kind and of whose services the public are at liberty to avail themselves. The Public Trustee never dies, never leaves his office, is ubiquitous in his Colony and the State guarantees his integrity. The individual may bolt with cash or securities, but his mere absence from the Colony automatically appoints his successor and the stolen property is restored by the State.

It is scarcely needful to add that if a person holding the office of Public Trustee was known to be dabbling in stone quarries, government contracts or other investments of a gambling nature he would not hold his appointment for a single minute.

The present is an excellent opportunity of inaugurating reforms and we trust it will not be neglected.

CORDWOOD.

A cord of wood is one of the oldest of known measurements and yet its exact meaning required definition in the local Small Debts Court.

A cord in its original meaning was as much as a man could carry slung in the bight of a rope or thong. That is what it meant, say, 1,000 years ago. Later when vehicles were substituted for men's backs it came to mean a load. The modern requirement for accuracy determined a cord to mean a pile of billets of wood laid side by side and measured 8 feet long by 4 feet high and 4 feet broad. The cord contains 128 cubic feet. That is the measurement of a cord throughout the British Dominions. It obtains in the old country, it is used all over Australia and is the accepted measurement in Canada. In the case before the court some attempt was made to set up a local custom, involving the use of the word "rick," as law. Now Nelson is scarcely old enough or important enough yet to change a time honored measurement which obtains the world over. The word rick has absolutely no legal or binding definition. One man may mean one thing by it, another man may mean something quite different. In contracting, therefore, for wood of any other length than 4 feet it is necessary to state precisely the length and how much of it is required. We believe that it is erroneous to apply the word cord to anything but a heap or pile of wood of the dimensions above quoted.

Hitherto it has been customary here to regulate the price of fire wood, not by the quantity of material supplied but by the work required in cutting it. For instance, a pile of billets of 3-foot wood measuring 8 feet by 4 would cost as much as a regular cord in which the billets are 4 feet long, the cost of getting it out being practically as much. A pile of wood measuring a true cord but composed of billets only one foot long each would cost more than an ordinary cord, because it would require three more cuts. In the future, as wood gets scarcer and is not to be got for the picking up, the actual amount of the wood purchased will have to be taken into account, and if "short cords" or cords composed of so many "ricks" are contracted for, it will have to be very clearly understood between buyer and seller what is meant.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A telegram from Europe announces that in consequence of the activity of the Nihilists the young Czar has to be guarded as carefully as his father and grandfather were. The only way the unfortunate monarch can put himself outside the danger of instant assassination is to grant a constitution to Russia. He can do it with a stroke of his pen, but he is so completely in the hands of his nobles that he dares not do it. To an outsider it looks as if he could snap his fingers at all the dukes and princes and counts if he was to give a constitution to Russia and her freedom to Poland.

The Victoria Daily Times in a leading article entitled "Mining Law Confusion" says: "From reports of cases in court and from comments thereon which appear in inland papers it must be concluded that the mining laws are much in need of clearing up." So much for Victoria's knowledge of British Columbia's greatest industry. The Times is quite right in its conclusion. They do want clearing up a bit. But if they are left to politicians who are as ignorant of the matter as the Coast press their attempts at clearing them up will only make them worse confounded. A committee of men from the mining districts who have spent years working with these terrible laws is what is wanted to do the clearing up.

In spite of the fact that they are supposed to have done away with all the pomps and vanities connected with royalty the American public likes to read nothing better than long accounts of royal personages. A recital of what they eat and drink and what they wear seems to convey the greatest pleasure to these hungry republicans. And they get it. The correspondents of their papers fill column after column with lies about royal people. Only the other day the San Francisco Examiner had a column of the most preposterous rubbish about the little son of the Duke of York. Amongst other inaccuracies it mentioned that he was a member of the House of Lords. The American press seems to strive its utmost to give its readers a wrong impression about British matters.

When Mr. Gladstone was in power wandering Britons in foreign countries had to look to themselves. The Liberal leader was neither respected or feared by foreigners. Under his regime Englishmen could be jumped upon with impunity. With Lord Salisbury in power things are different. Foreign nations, particularly where they come into contact with our colonial possessions, have to toe the line. The United States is aware of this and it is gravely suggested in some of their leading journals that in places where the United States Consuls have not much backing of any outward and visible kind, that the sons of Uncle Sam should be put under the protection of the Union Jack. That they will be received with open arms is a certainty and it may be hoped that in return for protecting her sons in the far corners of the earth America will cease from villifying Great Britain upon every possible occasion.

As a result of Mr. A. J. Balfour's remarks in the House of Commons on bimetallism it is announced that Germany will reconsider her proposal to call an international convention. This means that no convention will be called at all and that the matter will be for the present allowed to drop. America cannot act singly in the matter. In spite of the wild talk of irresponsible politicians or the still wilder writing of hair-brained journalists, she must wait on Germany and Great Britain in the matter. But popular interest in the subject is dying out even in the United States. Only those who are personally and directly interested are struggling to keep the issue alive. Those to whom bi-metallism is but an abstract idea, an indirect and questionable road to prosperity, have dropped it. The reason is not hard to find. Prosperity is returning without it, creeping back spontaneously without any apparent reason at all. When times are very bad, as they have been, it is easy to get folks to follow a cry, but when good times return they are so busy reaping the golden harvest that they have no time to listen to theorists, whose theories have lost half their point. For us in Kootenay, producers of silver, we must congratulate ourselves if we can only get the price of silver to stick where it is.

WANTED.

10 CORDS OF FIREWOOD,

Seven Cords 2 foot wood, 2 ricks to a cord; 3 Cords (engine wood) 1 foot, 3 ricks to a cord.

Apply MINER OFFICE.

PATIENCE REWARDED.

THE OLD LOCATION COMING TO THE FRONT.

A Chance for Speculators Who Were Too Late at Rossland.

By Telegram.

Rossland, B. C.
18 July, '95.

The Townsite at Trail will be on the Market on Monday next, 22nd of July.

E. S. Topping.

(161)

Notice of Application for Timber License.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that 30 days after date the Hall Mines Limited [foreign], intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in the Nelson District of West Kootenay.

Commencing at a stake at the southwest corner of lot 304, group 1, thence west 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 60 chains; thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 560 acres, more or less.

And also commencing at a stake at the southwest corner of lot 304, group 1, thence west 80 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 20 chains to the point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated at Nelson, B. C., the 7th day of September, 1895.

202 THE HALL MINES L'D (Foreign)

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 Elliot as Agent for Samuel Stonge and Alfred Cabana has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favour of the mineral claim Monte Cristo 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.

Dated at Nelson, B. C., Aug. 1st 1895.

N. FITZSTUBBS,
(174-3.8.5,) Government Agent.

TAKE NOTICE

That John Elliott, as agent for D. M. Drumheller, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favor of the mineral claim "Evening Star situated in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay.

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

N. FITZSTUBBS,
Government Agent.

Dated Nelson, B. C., July 18, 1895. (162 20, 7,5)

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 "Legal Tender" 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, Aug. 1, 1895. [177-3,8,5]

Notice of Application for Crown Grant.

TAKE Notice that A. S. Farwell, as Agent for T.A. Finch and M. R. Galusha, has filed the necessary papers, and made application for a Crown Grant in favor of the Mineral Claim "Jumbo," situated in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Adverse Claimants, if any, must file their objections within sixty days from the date of this publication in the British Columbia Gazette.

N. FITZSTUBBS,
Gov't Agent.

Nelson, B. C., Aug. 26, 1895. (196—31, 8, 5)

Notice of Application for Crown Grant.

TAKE NOTICE that Patrick Clark has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favour of the mineral claim "Iron Mask" 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 the first appearance of this notice in the British Columbia Gazette.

N. FITZSTUBBS,
Gov't Agent.

Nelson, B. C., Aug. 3. 1896. (185. 17, 8, '95.)

Notice of Application for Crown Grant.

TAKE Notice that John Elliot, as Agent for Samuel Stonge and Alfred Cabana has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favour of the mineral claim "Enterprise," 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 o this publication in the British Columbia Gazette.

N. FITZSTUBBS,
Government Agent.

Dated Nelson B. C., Aug. 1, 1895. (175-3,8,5)

Notice of Application for Crown Grant.

TAKE Notice that John Elliot, as Agent for Samuel Stonge and Alfred Cabana has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favour of the mineral claim "Iron Horse" 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 at Nelson, Aug. 1, 1895. [176-3,8,5]

MINING AGENTS.

M. I. M. E. M. I. M. & M.
R. C. CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON
MINING ENGINEER,
METALLURGIST
AND ASSAYER,
638 GRANVILLE ST.,
VANCOUVER : B. C.

J. H. BROWNLEE
MINING BROKER.
86 VICTORIA, B. C,

T. H. CALLAND
MINING BROKER and
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
521 Hastings Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.
Correspondence Solicited. 124

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COMMISSION AGENT.
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W. PELLEW-HARVEY, F.C.S.
[Memb. N. Eng. Inst., M. & M. E.]
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Assays, Mill Tests and Analyses.
Samples treated from
1 pound to 1 ton in weight.
For particulars apply to E. A. POWYS & CO., Local Agents, who will receive samples [182)

W. F. McCULLOCH,
(Late Assayer to Provincial Government.)
ASSAY OFFICE.
NELSON - B. C.
(193)

E. A. POWYS & CO.
NELSON, B. C.
Mining Agents and Sharebrokers,
Insurance, Real Estate, Commission and Mining Machinery Agents.
A Register kept with full particulars of Claims.
SALES NEGOTIATED.

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Mining and Sharebrokers
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REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
McFarland & Mahon,
VANCOUVER. (167)

CHARLES S. RASHDALL,
Mining Broker.
Conveyances, Deeds, and Mining Abstracts.
Complete lists of existing Mining locations
NEW DENVER, B. C.

Ceperley,
Loewen & Campbell,
VANCOUVER,
Are Prepared to Introduce Mining Propositions from the Kootenay to
ENGLISH AND
EASTERN CAPITALISTS
To handle REAL ESTATE in the new towns and otherwise act in the interests of owners in the B. C. Mining Centres.
The above is the Only Firm on the Coast doing Fire Insurance Business and having Agents in the Towns of Kootenay. [166]

MINING MACHINERY
FOR SALE.
Two new English Portable Engines, 8 and 12 horsepower, wood burners.
One Stationary Engine and Boiler.
One Engine and Boiler for Steam Launch.
Galvanized Tanks, Mining Tools, Steel, Iron, etc.
Delivered at Victoria on wharf.
Apply to HEISTERMAN & CO., 75 Government St.,
Opp Bank of Montreal. Victoria, B.C.
(179)

JESSOP'S STEEL
THE BEST MINING STEEL IN THE WORLD.
It will pay you to write to us for prices of this celebrated make of steel, for which we have been appointed Sole Agents for B. C. We keep also a full line of Blacksmiths' and Miners' Supplies. Correspondence solicited.
E. G. PRIOR & CO., LD.
VICTORIA, B. C. 112

P. O. box 69. Telephone
EDWARD APPLEWHAITE & CO.
S. E. corner Baker and Josephine streets, NELSON, B. C.
REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENTS
Loans negotiated on Nelson property. Collections made. Conveyancing documents drawn up.
Town Lots Lands and Mining Claims Handled on Commission.

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SYDNEY WILLIAMS, P. L. S., QUALIFIED MEMBER OF SURVEYOR'S INSTITUTION, LONDON, (1884 and 85.)
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SHORT - FAST - SCENIC ROUTE
To Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver & Puget Sound, and all Pacific Coast Points, St. Paul, Chicago and Points Beyond - -
Modern Equipment. Rock-Ballast Roadbed
Attractive tours via Duluth and the Great Lakes in connection with exclusively passenger boats of Northern S.S. Co.
Direct Connection via Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway, at Spokane; and via C. & K. S. N. C. at Bonner's Ferry.
For maps, tickets, and complete information call on Agents C. & K. S. Nav. Co., N. & F. S. Ry., or
C. G. Dixon, Gen. Agent, Spokane, Wash.
F. I. Whitney, G. & P. T. A., St. Paul, Minn.
F. T. Abbott, Traveling Freight & Passenger Agent, Spokane, Wash.

COLUMBIA & KOOTENAY STEAM NAV. CO.
(LIMITED)
TIME CARD No. 7.
In Effect Monday, April 29th, 1895.
REVELSTOKE ROUTE.—Steamer "Lytton."
Leaves Revelstoke, southbound, Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 a. m. for all points in West Kootenay and the south.
Leaves Robson, northbound, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 p. m. for all points east and west via the C. P. R.
NORTHPORT ROUTE.—Steamer "Lytton."
Leaves Northport, northbound, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 1 p. m.
Leaves Robson, southbound, Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p. m.
Stages run in connection with steamer from Trail Creek Landing to Rossland.
KASLO ROUTE.—"Steamer Nelson."
Leaves Nelson for Kaslo, Tuesdays at 5.30 p m., Wednesdays at 4 p. m., Thursdays at 5.30 p m., Saturdays at 5.30 p. m. Connecting on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays with N. & F. S. Ry. for Kaslo and Lake points.
Leaves Kaslo for Nelson, Mondays at 4 a. m., Wednesdays at 4 a. m., Thursdays at 8 a. m., Fridays at 4 a. m. Connecting on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays with N. & F. S. Ry. for Spokane.
Close connections with Columbia & Kootenay Railway at Nelson for points north and south.
BONNER'S FERRY ROUTE.—Str. "Nelson."
Leaves Nelson for Bonner's Ferry, Mondays and Fridays at 8.00 a. m.
Leaves Kaslo for Bonner's Ferry, Mondays and Fridays at 4 a. m.
Leaves Bonner's Ferry for Pilot Bay, Nelson, Ainsworth and Kaslo on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 2 a. m.
Connects with east and westbound trains on the Great Northern Railway.
The right is reserved to change this schedule at any time without notice.
For tickets, rates, etc., apply at Company's office, Nelson.
T. ALLAN, Secretary. J. W. TROUP, Manager.

TOWNSEND & HIRSCH,
Provincial Land Surveyors.
OFFICE:
NELSON AND ROSSLAND, B. C.
140

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
RUNS
Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars.
TO ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH, FARGO, GRAND FORKS, CROOKSTON, WINNIPEG, HELENA and BUTTE
THROUGH TICKETS
TO
CHICAGO, WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON and all Points East, West and South.
For information, time cards, maps and tickets, call on or write
H. G. STIMMEL, T. P. Agent, Nelson, B. C.
F. D. GIBBS, General Agent, Spokane, Wash.
or— A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agent, Portland, Oregon.

Spokane Falls & Northern R'y.
Nelson & Fort Sheppard R'y.
All Rail to Spokane, Wash.
Daily (Except Sunday) Between Spokane and Northport.
Tri-Weekly Between Northport and Nelson.
Leave 8.12 a.m. NELSON Arrive 525. p. m.
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.

Dressmaking and Millinery.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY in all the Novelties of the Season now in.

OPENING MONDAY, SEPT. 16.

Costumes for all occasions furnished at the shortest notice at

MRS. McLAUGHLIN'S.

(204.)

MESSRS. LETHBRIDGE & HORNE

Have been appointed Agents for THE MINER at Vancouver and are authorized to make contracts for advertisements, to give receipts for accounts due and generally to do business on account of

THE MINER PRINTING & PUB. CO. L'D.

NOTICE.

THIRTY DAYS AFTER DATE I INTEND to apply to the Stipendiary Magistrate for a license to sell wines and liquors at the Kootenay Hotel, Vernon Street, Nelson.

WILLIAM PETERSON.

Sept 7, 1895. 201

NOTICE.

Any person or persons found removing cord wood from the Timber Limits owned by the Nelson Sawmill Company, Ld. will be prosecuted.

W. N. ROLFE, Manager.

Nelson, Aug, 31, 1895. (197)

—TO—

Hunting, Survey, Prospecting

PARTIES AND OTHERS

—THE NEW, FAST—

STEAM LAUNCH "FLIRT"

Can be CHARTERED by day or week on reasonable terms. Orders sent 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)

THE MINER can be obtained from the following agents:

VICTORIA, T. H. Hibben & Co.

VANCOUVER, The News Stand, Hotel Vancouver; The Diplock Book & Stationary Co.; Thomson Bros.; Clarke & Stuart; Bailey Bros.; Norman, Caple & Co.

NEW DENVER, Messrs. Armit & Rashdall

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PILOT BAY, Gilker & Wells.

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MINER PRINTING & PUB. CO. L'D

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

UNION IRON WORKS

SAN FRANCISCO. CAL.

MINING MACHINERY A SPECIALTY.

114

THE DIPLOCK BOOK and STATIONERY CO.

LIMITED.

WHOLESALE

Paper Dealers and Stationers

VANCOUVER, B. C.

- SOLE AGENTS FOR -

Brinsmead & Nordheimer Pianos.

Dixon, Borgeson & Co.'s Show Cases.

Self Opening Bags, Wrapping Paper and Twine. 125

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, (26) 22nd August, 1864.

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

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 78

"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 August, 1895, until the 1st day of October, 1895.

JAMES BAKER, Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 30th July, 1895. (97)

NOTICE.

A COURT OF ASSIZE and Nisi Prius, and of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held under the provisions of the "Supreme Court Act," as amended by the "Supreme Court Amendment Act, 1894," at the Town of Clinton on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, proximo, in lieu of the Court of Assize appointed by the said Act to be held at the said Town on the 26th day of September, 1895.

By command,

JAMES BAKER, Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, August 22 1895. [195]

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, under authority of the provisions of the "Land Act Amendment Act, 1895," that all arrears upon the pre-emptions or purchases outstanding on the 21st day of February, 1895, are payable in five equal annual instalments, together with interest on the unpaid balance at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The first instalment, together with interest from the 21st day of February, 1895, is due and must be paid on or before the 31st of December, 1895. In default of such payment immediate steps will be taken for the cancellation of any records or agreements concerning such lands.

W. S. GORE, Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.

Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., August 8, 1895. (191)

NOTICE.

AN EXAMINATION for efficiency in the practice of assaying, under Section 12 of the "Bureau of Mines Act, 1895," will be held during the month of September.

For the ordinary certificates candidates will be required to pass in practical assaying for gold, silver, lead [dry assay], copper and iron, and also to answer such ordinary questions relating to the practice of assaying as the examiners may think fit.

A fee of $10 is payable for the ordinary certificate.

For full particulars apply to the Minister of Mines, Victoria.

JAMES BAKER, Minister of Mines.

28th August, 1895. 200

NOTICE.

A COURT OF ASSIZE, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be held at the Town of Nelson, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of October, 1895.

By Command

JAMES BAKER, Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 23th August, 1895. (199)

NELSON LOTS

A new Railway under Construction.

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

Choice Building and Residence Property

REBATE ALLOWED FOR THE ERECTION OF GOOD BUILDINGS

Also Lots for Sale in NAKUSP DAWSON and ROBSON.

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

THE McDOWELL ATKINS WATSON CO., L'TD.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS

VANCOUVER, B. C.

A full stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Chemicals and Toilet Articles, Wholesale and Retail. Goods Right. Prices Right. Prompt attention to all orders.

THE McDOWELL, ATKINS, WATSON, CO.,

10 AND 12 CORDOVA STREET,
600 GRANVILLE STREET.
417 HASTINGS STREET,

127 **VANCOUVER, B. C.**

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

The Cassell Gold Extracting Co., Limited.

THE McARTHUR-FORREST PROCESS (Cyanide.)

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

W. PELLEW-HARVEY, F. C. S.

SUPERINTENDENT,

VANCOUVER, B. C. 126

Uneasy Sleeps the Man Who

Has Not Got a Gale.---Shakespere.

THE BEST MATTRASSES in the WORLD:

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

The above goods can be put up in very small compass for packing and can be obtained from Messrs. Gale's agents,

D. McARTHUR & CO. Nelson,

and **CAMPBELL BROS.,** Rossland.

or direct from George Gale & Sons, Waterville, Que.

Iron and Wood Cot Beds for mining camps a specialty. Can be made to weigh under 35 pounds. (160)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Shortest and Quickest Route to Pacific Coast and Eastern Points.

St. Paul, Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, St. Louis, Kansas City, Buffalo. New York.

RATES THE LOWEST.

Greatest Variety of Routes, Rail and Steamers.

Leaves Nelson Wednesdays and Saturdays at 16.30 o'clock, making close connections with Transcontinental trains at Revelstoke.

Before buying ticket elsewhere see or write nearest agent.

J. HAMILTON, Agent, Nelson, H. E. MACDONELL, Trav. Frgt. and Pass. Agt., Nelson. GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agt., Vancouver.

SPECIAL FOR 30 DAYS

SUITS, TWEED, FROM	$27.00
SUITS, FANCY WORSTED,	$35.00 UP.
TROUSERS FROM	$6.50 UP.
A LINE OF ENGLISH WHIPCORD,	$10,
USUAL PRICE $13. OVERCOATS IN PROPORTION.	

FRED J. SQUIRE, Merchant Tailor.

COR. BAKER AND WARD STREETS. 90

ESTABLISHED 1886. INCORPORATED 1895.

McLennan, McFeely & Co.

LIMITED.

122 CORDOVA ST., VANCOUVER, B. C.

—Importers of and wholesale dealerrs in—

MINER'S SUPPLIES,

Contractor's Outfits, Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

BAR IRON & FIRTH'S CELEBRATED STEEL 135

GILKER & WELLS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

SUITS { SERGES, CHEVOITS, TWEEDS. } **PANTS**

The Finest Goods and the Latest Styles.

A Special Line of Boys' Clothing.

SPECIAL TO THE TRADE.

We hold the largest stock of Cigars in town. Our own brands—"La Progression" and "Pride of the West"—are splendid value. **Call and Inspect.**

GILKER & WELLS, NELSON AND PILOT BAY. 109

BRITISH COLUMBIA IRON WORKS

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

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Kendall Band Mill, B. C. Shingle Machines, Steam Log Hauling Machines.

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.

HOISTING ENGINES and SINKING PUMPS FOR MINES

Corner Alexander Street and Westminster Ave., VANCOUVER, B. C.

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.

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