R E Gosnell Provincial Library

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 282. Nelson, British Columbia, Saturday, January 11 1896. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

METAL QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK.

Jan.—	6	7	8	9	10
SILVER	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
LEAD	300	300	300	300	278

ORE SHIPMENTS.

VIA NORTHPORT.

	TONS
Dec. 9-26—War Eagle to Smelter, Mont., and East Helena	124½
16-20—Josie to Tacoma and Great Falls	12
31—O. K. to Tacoma	4½
VIA WANETA.	
Dec. 28-30—War Eagle to Prickly Pear Jun	100
VIA NAKUSP.	
Dec. 20-28—Idaho to Omaha	160
Slocan Star to Everett	20
VIA KASLO.	
Dec. 10—Ruth to Pilot Bay	15
VIA AINSWORTH.	
November—Skyline to Pilot Bay	200
No. 1 " "	75
December—Skyline " "	200
No. 1 " "	60
Mile Point "	15
NELSON.	
December—Silver King to Nelson	1500
Total	2486

Total Shipments Since June, 1895.

	TONS
Nelson	1741½
Ainsworth	1700
Trail Creek (gold ore)	14,326
Slocan via Nakusp	2,661½
Slocan via Kaslo	1,397½
Blue Bell to Pilot Bay	26,511
Total	48,337½

BULLION SHIPMENTS.

	TONS
Already reported since June, 1895	2180

MINING TRANSFERS.

AINSWORTH.

Jan. 3—

Ampy—Matt Oledo to Albert Lind, ¼, $100.

Jan. 7—

Copper King, Mammoth, Big Four, Silver Tip, Colby, Banner, Morning Star—Bond, W G Robb, John T Noble to W R Ramsdall, $12,000; cash, $190.

Wait It and Frank—William Foulke to S Weese, $1.

NEW DENVER.

December 16—

Daybreak and Defender—A J Murphy to J Gilhooly and A Behue, $1.

December 17—

Harper—R Gillette to P Cauirre, ½, $1.
Kalispell—N C Rackliff to Wm Lardner, ½, $1
Kalmar—A E Teeter to Wm Lardner, $1.
Lion—L C Turcott to D Butchardt, ½, $75.
Waterloo, Jay Gould, Eureka and Wellington—T Trenery to Wm Hunter, ½, $350.

December 18—

Nellie D—J D Deulan to H McKinnon ½, $10.
Monte Cristo—J Chisholm to I S Freeze, ½, $1

December 19—

Silver Band—H F Thomson to W McKinnon, ½, $1.
Northern Belle—T McGuigan to C G McGuigan, 1-5, $1.

December 20—

Starlight No. 3—J G McGuigan, J Whittaker, J H Thomson and F Kent to E H Thompson, $1

December 21—

Napoleon—J Reid to W C McKinnon, ¾, $1.
Bear Paw and Baston—Ed Brown to W McKinnon, ¾, $1.
Kydia—E Shannon to W McKinnon, ½, $150

December 23—

Alexander ½, Dolly Varden ½—J Langstaff to C E Doering, $1.
Kentucky Girl No. 1 and 2, St. Charles, Great Britain, Annie Laurie, 16 to 1 and Mountain View—G D McLeod to W W Merkley, 1-6, $1.
Lone Star and Blue Grouse—J L Retallack to E G Schmidt, ½, $150.

NEW LOCATIONS.

NAKUSP.

January 2—

Sunshine—Charles Sapandowski, on Lower Arrow Lake, opp Bowman Creek.

NEW DENVER.

December 18—

Dorothy—D C Clark, joining the Despair.

AINSWORTH.

Jan. 8—

Oak Lake—Mrs A A McKinnon, adjoining Highland, Ainsworth.

THE WEATHER.

A heavy thaw set in on Sunday last which continued, with rain, up to Thursday evening. A slight frost set in on that night, which appears likely to continue. Nearly all the snow melted during the chinook.

THERMOMETER.

Jan.	5—Max	38°	Min	15°
"	6—	42°		32°
"	7—	47°		34°
"	8—	42°		35°
"	9—	41°		35°
"	10—	45°		29°
"	11—	40°		17°

These readings are taken at 9 a. m. and consequently represent the highest and lowest temperature during the preceding 24 hours.

VALUE OF SLOCAN ORES.

During the year 1895 the Alamo shipped 95 car loads of concentrates. Returns from 84 of these have been received. They amount to $175,322. Taking a car load at 20 tons this gives a value of between $104 and $105 to the ton. The cost of the mine with flumes concentrator tramway, roads etc., amounted to $125,000. A dividend of $35,000 was declared last fall and another of which the amount is not yet fixed will be declared either during this or next month.

The Idaho mine which is adjacent to the Alamo and belongs practically to the same parties has shipped 1,400 tons during the year valued at $100 a ton.

THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

The President has announced his selection of the following gentlemen to serve on the Commission for ascertaining the rights of Great Britain in her controversy with Venezuela. They are David J. Brewer, Richard H. Alvey, Andrew D. White, Frederic R. Coudert, and Daniel C. Gillman. All these gentlemen are eminent lawyers and most of them have historical literary attainments. They are also well known as men of the highest probity. Congress has voted the sum of $100,000, for the expenses of this Commission. They are chosen from the ranks of both political parties, but are far above the suspicion of allowing their party prejudices to influence their decision.

PRISON BREAKING AT NELSON.

The Escape of a Notorious Criminal—The Capture, Etc.

On Monday morning Nelson was startled by the news that "Red" Gallagher, a notorious tough from the other side, had broken gaol and half-murdered Miles, the gaoler, and was off to Spokane by the morning train.

By degrees the truth of the story began to be known. Gallagher had been committed a few days before to several months imprisonment for stealing. He was not altogether a stranger in this country, having been here 12 months ago when he was ordered out of town. He was well known to the police and also to the proprietors of the Tremont Hotel, who from their previous experiences had no confidence in his financial honesty and declined the honor of receiving him under their roof. The authorities had also received word that he was connected with a gang of burglars who were preparing a descent upon unsuspecting Nelson. Mr. Gallagher was apparently no slouch at his business, and spent no time in admiring the scenery or in establishing a reputation for respectability, but proceeded at once to the work in hand. He was possibly unaware of the thoughtful care which led the authorities to pass his character on to the guardians of the peace here, and may have trusted too much to his face. His error was unfortunate. He was caught at once and hurled into what is meant to represent a dungeon in Nelson. The local J. P.'s hospitably arranged that during his further stay in the country he should be at no expense for his keep, and committed him to Kamloops. Pending his journey to that central position Mr. Gallagher was requested somewhat urgently to remain in the cottage known as the local lock-up.

To a man of active mind, confinement of this nature, combined with the somewhat indifferent grub with which Mr. Miles regales his guests, is extremely irksome. We have, it may be remembered, previously called attention to the poor quality of this food, which is so repugnant to epicures accustomed every day to lordly dishes of beans and bacon, that several of them have got up and left without as much as bidding their host adieu. Mr. Gallagher, however, was somewhat inconvenienced by a little bit of jewelry which he was constrained to wear and which somewhat hampered his freedom of movement. He, therefore, resorted to strategy.

THE ESCAPE.

Early on Monday morning Mr. Miles arose and going to Gallager's cell opened the door and bade him go and get kindling to light the fire. Mr. Miles then retired to finish his toilet. This he had barely commenced when he heard a shout and cry for help from Gallagher, who was splitting wood in the adjoining room. He shouted that he had cut his foot and called for assistance. Miles immediately proceeded to help him and was stooping down to examine the supposed wound when Gallagher gripped him by the throat and choked him until he was insensible. He then beat him and hammered him, covering his face with bruises and giving him a severe blow or possibly a kick in the back. Then he gagged him and lashed him up in this helpless state and, still insensible, he threw him into his own cell and locked him in. Having thus disposed of the jailor, he proceeded to go through his apartment. The results were rich beyond even his anticipations. Two revolvers, a brand new suit of clothes, some certificates of shares in the Hall Mines and $200 in cash rewarded his investigations. Loaded with his plunder he proceeded up the hill to where the old N. & F. S. station used to be. The outgoing train had not yet come up the hill from Five Mile Point. With that modesty which distinguishes all escaping criminals Mr. Gallagher decided not to wait about for the train but to walk on. It was possible that rudely inquisitive people might be up there before long.

Meanwhile the unfortunate Miles gradually came to and with infinite difficulty managed to free himself of his gag and his bonds. But he was fast locked in the cell and there was no probability whatever of anyone coming to his assistance, the government in its infinite wisdom considering one man sufficient to carry out the duties of both police officer and gaoler. Vainly did Miles beat upon the door and walls of the cell, vainly did he call. At last however his cries attracted attention and he was released. Then it was that measures were discussed to recapture the criminal.

THE CAPTURE.

Telegrams were immediately sent to Waneta and the train was boarded and examined without result. During the day various reports were received of his being seen at different points along the line and towards evening a party under of the charge of Mr. C. W. West was sent out on a special train to overtake and arrest the runaway. Mr. West rightly argued that in the present state of the country with several feet of soft snow on it, it was impossible for Gallagher to leave the railroad track and that if he did he would necessarily leave a trail behind him that could easily be followed. The party therefore went right out to Beaver Meadows a point some 30 miles from Nelson and beyond the reach of Gallagher on his days march.

On Tuesday the backward march was commenced, the party having been reinforced by some men from Waneta. A patrol was left to guard the line and the rest of the party proceeded Nelson-wards. Every trail leaving the railway track was followed up and accounted for. The travelling was very bad. A thaw had set in and they sank to the knees almost at every step in the soft slush that lay between the rails. After proceeding in this way for some three miles they met the section foreman on a hand car. This machine was speedily pressed into service and the hunt continued. Every shack along the road was thoroughly searched, wood cutters, camps, trappers' cabins and section houses all being treated alike. Everywhere the information was scattered broadcast that there was $50 for information leading to the arrest of the fugitive and a prospect of five years in gaol for anyone hiding him or aiding in his escape.

Tuesdays train to Nelson came along and by it a despatch was sent to Capt Fitzstubbs detailing events so far and holding out hopes of success on the morrow. Already Mr. West had a shrewd idea that his man was up the Hall Creek trail and took precautions to cut him off if he made a break back across country towards the main line. Further information made suspicion into a certainty.

The Hall creek trail is much used by people going up to the Fern and Eureka claims where work is going on, but it leads nowhere else. It is at the present time the only open trail leaving the railway. As soon as Hall Siding was reached the party proceeded up the trail leading to the mines. About a mile up, the trail forks, the two parts joining again some distance on. Mr. West and one man took the right hand trail, Messrs. Maunsell, Joe Campbell, and P. H. Peterson going to the left. These three soon observed a cabin standing near the trail. Campbell and Peterson are both old trappers, and have all an Indians quickness at reading the signs of the ground. It took them not a moment to see that the cabin had been recently entered. Knocking at the door produced no answer. It was fastened on the inside. In spite of the fact that the man they were after was desperate and was known to have arms in his possession, Maunsell deliberately kicked the door in. There facing him, grasping a pistol in his right hand stood the fugitive. Utterly exhausted with his weary march, and want of food, his nerve had deserted him and letting the pistol fall to the ground he yielded himself an almost willing prisoner to his captors.

The party soon reunited, being called together by shots, which somewhat alarmed the others, and with their prisoner securely ironed they returned to Nelson about 3 p.m. During the afternoon further precautions were taken against a second escape, a smith being employed to rivet the fetters, as it was deemed better to take no further chances in the matter. Gallagher will be kept here awaiting trail. He can be tried if he chooses by Judge Spinks on his next visit which will not be probably before April, otherwise he will have to await the assizes in May or June.

In his report to Capt. Fitzstubbs Mr. West lays particular stress on the willing assistance he received from the employes of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway.

THE HALL MINES SMELTER.

The works at the smelter are now complete and it is possible that the furnace may be blown in today. Steam was got up in the boilers on Monday last and the machinery connected with the blast tested and found to work excellently. Fires were lighted in the stack itself some days ago to thoroughly dry out the brick work and warm the whole of it up prior to applying the blast.

The tramway has been working well for some time and there are now over 2000 tons of ore in the upper bins. The tram line connecting them with the gravity bins just above the mixing floor is ready. Coke and lime are in their respective receptacles and the only delay is owing to the non arrival of certain fluxing ore from Colville. This is accounted for by the unusual "chinook" which commenced last Sunday and has kept the thermometer some 50 degrees above where it ought to be.

Water for various uses is brought from the Electric Light Company's penstock some quarter of a mile away and delivered into a large tank to the south of the works. This holds sufficient for some time, the company having arranged with the electric light people to take water only during the daytime when it is not required to drive the electric machinery.

The slag, instead of being drawn off and wheeled away in pots, is shot into a flume immediately below the hearth. A continuous stream of water rushes at a great pace through this flume and granulates the molten slag as it receives it, carrying it off and depositing it in the canyon below. This device itself saves a heavy labor bill. If Nelson were a larger place, this slag could be utilised to make bricks. This is done at Mansfield, in Germany, the only other place where ore similar to that of the Silver King is known to exist. The present demand however is too small to warrant the expense of putting in the necessary plant.

The furnace itself has previously been described in these columns. It is therefore sufficient to say that it is a water jacket stack of the latest construction capable of dealing with about 100 tons of ore a day.

An assay office and superintendent's house in one occupies a commanding position at the end of the tramway. Near the bins just above the smelter itself is the sampling office fitted with the usual crushers and other gear, and on the rising ground to the south stands the company's boarding house.

The works are very complete and the slope of the ground has been made use of to facilitate the handling of the material in every way.

CHURCH NOTICES.

SUNDAY, January 12, 1896.

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 at 2.30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

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

METHODIST CHURCH, Corner Silica and Josephine Streets. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Morning subject: "The Plain Truth." Evening subject: "Self-Satisfied Ignorance." Sunday School 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

LOCAL NEWS.

403 locations and 110 assessments were recorded at Nelson in 1895.

Mrs. Roberts, of the Home Bakery is building a house and store for herself next to Shaw's grocery.

The smelter at Pilot Bay is reported in active operation again after being closed down for a few days.

The Carlton theatrical company gave a performance in the Fire Hall on Monday last in aid of the funds of the Fire Company.

We call our readers attention to a change in the conditions under which we offer prizes for suggestions for improvements in the Mining Laws.

Mr. W. B. Gordon who has been manager of the Pilot Bay smelter since it first started a year ago has resigned his connection with the company.

The Hospital Ball which is to be held at the Phair Hotel next week is likely to be a success. The price of tickets has been fixed at $3 including supper.

Dr. Symonds, late of H. M. S. Royal Arthur, who has been at Donald for a couple of years, arrived in town last night and is considering the desirability of settling here.

Charles L. Arnold has sold his interest consisting of one sixth in the Lucky Jim to Mr. E. J. Mathews who represents the Omaha and Grant smelter. The sale was negotiated three months ago the price being $5000. The first payment of 25 per cent. was made last week. The balance of purchase money is to be paid in 6 and 12 months. Mr. Arnold left for England on Monday last.

After being blocked for some days the Kaslo line was opened for traffic again on Thursday. The main line of the C. P. R. which had been blocked both east and west of Revelstoke is also open again. There was a very heavy slide from Ross' Peak which piled over 70 feet of ice and snow on to the rails, but the appliances of the company are so complete that it was cleared away in a few days.

The great iron chimney stack at the smelter was lifted into its place yesterday. Just as it reached the perpendicular, a hook attached to one of the guys gave way and for a moment it was thought that the huge stack would come crashing down. After oscillating violently however, and scaring the bystanders who were uncertain as to which way it would fall, it gradually settled down into its right place.

Dr. Arthur, Coroner for West Kootenay held an inquest on Monday last on the body of a man which was found dead on the Nakusp and Slocan Railway near McGuigan Siding. There was no mark of violence and there was every appearance of the unfortunate man having met his death from exposure. The body was viewed by at least a couple of hundred people not one of whom was able to identify the deceased. He was apparently a Hungarian Jew. An open verdict was returned.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHRISTMAS TREE.

At 5.30 on Tuesday afternoon close up on 30 children, most of whom are members of the Sunday schools, sat down to tea in the mission room. The tables well supplied by parents amd friends, were in charge of Mesdames Akehurst, Goepel, Fletcher, MacFarland, Sansom, Stevenson and Ball, who were indefatigable in there efforts to make the youngsters happy. After tea, various games were played, and if noise be any criterion, with keen enjoyment. At 7.30, many parents and friends having arrived the Christmas tree was lighted up and presented a very pretty sight.

Mr. Fred Irvine kindly distributed the presents in which it is hoped that none of the children were overlooked. The expenses of the tree were met by a number of generous doners and a balance of sixteen dollars remains which will be devoted to increasing the Sunday school library. Many thanks are due to all who helped to provide this pleasant evening for the children and particularly to those ladies and gentlemen who worked so hard at the tree and tables.

A COUNTY COURT JUDGE FOR KOOTENAY.

We were glad to see in the speech of the Governor General at the opening of the Dominion Parliament a reference to the increasing mining activity of British Columbia. These "speeches from the Throne" are not the spontaneous utterances of the Royal or Vice-regal speaker but are prepared for them by the ministry of the day. We may therefore take it for granted that Kootenay is not unknown in the Cabinet room. That being the case we desire again to draw the attention of the authorities to the necessity of appointing a County Court Judge who shall be resident in Kootenay.

DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET.

Serious dissensions have occurred at Ottawa and it is possible that a general election may be on us before we suspect it. Messrs. Foster, Haggart, Tupper, Montague, Dickey, Ives and Wood have resigned. These gentlemen have resigned on the condition that Sir Mackenzie Bowell also resigns. The excuse they offer is that the government is not strong enough to meet the country.

This state of affairs is undoubtedly the result of serious dissensions in the Cabinet, produced partly by the Manitoba school question. There are also hints flying about accusing Sir Adolph Caron and Mr. Montague of being open to charges of bribery.

It is expected that Sir Charles Tupper will form a ministry and carry it on until the end of the session.

NEWS OF THE CAMPS.

NAKUSP.

[From our own Correspondent.]

P. M. Yingling late partner of C. W. Vanderburg in the steamer Arrow went to Arrowhead on Saturday, to search for the bodies of Vanderburg and Walker.

On Thursday last the lake was covered with slush after a heavy snow storm of twenty four hours, but fortunately, a wind on Sunday morning followed by a steady rain completely dispelled it, there is now no sign of ice in the lake.

The C. & K. S. N. Cos. ice breaking scow was launched on Saturday morning she is shod under the bow, over galvanized iron sheeting, with railway iron. She will be driven in front of the boat and forced on top of the ice. She is expected to be sufficiently heavy to break any ice that may form on the lake this winter.

"THE MINER" PRIZE COMPETITION.

The Following Prizes Are Offered for the Best Suggestions on the Improments of the Mining Laws of British Columbia.

FIRST PRIZE—An order on a Tailor for Clothes to the value of $25.00.

SECOND PRIZE—An order on a Jeweller for $10 worth of Jewellery

In order to remove any chance of missing valuable suggestions we have decided to withdraw the rule making the competition available to our subscribers only and to throw it open to every one. This, we hope, will prove the honesty of our endeavor to obtain such hints as will lead to the betterment of the law.

It is not necessary that competitors should go the length of sending in the draft of a new bill or an amended consolidation of the existing ones. We only ask for "suggestions" for the improvement of the mining acts.

CONDITIONS.

1. Letters containing suggestions must be as short as possible, not exceeding 3,000 words, and must reach THE MINER office on or before January 31st, 1896.

2 They must be written on one side of the paper only, with pencil or ink and must be signed with some motto, the author's real name and address being enclosed in a sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the prize winners. The motto must be written on the outside of this envelope.

3. THE MINER reserves the right of publish the whole or any part of the such gestions received.

4. A committee of three will award the prizes. The names of the judges composing the committee will be announced shortly.

We hope that the practical miners and prospectors who know something of the actual working of the mining laws will not be backward in giving us the benefit of their experience.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The shortage of the Bangue du Peuple is estimated at over two million.

Colonel Powell who has been Adjutant General of the Canadian Militia for 30 years intends to retire.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to lynch the murderer Shortis at Beauharnois. It will be remembered that the convict who was sentenced to death has been reprieved.

THE VICTORIA ELECTION.

The bye-election in Victoria rendered necessary by Col. Prior's acceptance of the position of Controller of Inland Revenue came off on Monday last and resulted in a victory for Col. Prior over his opponent Mr. Templeman. The figures as telegraphed are wrong. The majority is given at 107 and the candidates numbers are given at 1564 and 1487 the difference between these being only 77. Anyhow it is a bare victory and nothing more.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

At Okanagan Mission, John Moore, an old man 85 years old, quarrelled with a young man named Thomas Leddy. They started fighting in Moore's shack and young Leddy gave the old man a severe pounding. The old man told Leddy that he had had enough and to let the matter end there. While Moore was bathing his wounds Leddy returned with a rifle and chased Moore around his shack, firing at him eight times. Moore will probably die. Leddy has been brought to Kamloops in irons.

EARTHQUAKE IN VANCOUVER.

An earthquake has concluded a wild orgie of the elements on the mainland of British Columbia. A heavy rain storm was succeeded by a windstorm of unprecented severity. This was again succeeded by a heavy fall of wet snow partially frozen which brought down the wires of the police alarm, two telephone systems, and the C. P. R. telegraph system, and seriously affected the tram lines besides many of the flat-roofed cottages in the city. A thaw then set in and at 10 o'clock at night the earth trembled, and an extra jerk sent thousands upon thousands of tons of snow tumbling off the roofs in Vancouver and other places.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

The accounts of what is taking place at Johannesburg received by the last mail are so contradictory that it is almost impossible to get a clear idea of events from them. In the Spokane papers of the 9th (Wednesday) there is a telegram from London dated January 8 commencing: "The gravity of the political crisis is increasing." Further down it says "The news (from Cape Town) is much more satisfactory****and sets at rest the sensational stories cabled to the United States." This last sentence lets the whole thing out. The correspondents who are sent to England to supply the States with news, know their market and are perfectly aware of the quality of stuff which is acceptable to their readers. We believe the whole of this so called war scare has been manufactured by these purveyors of false intelligence. The attempt to lug the Emperor of Germany into the controversy is ingenious but is taking an unfair advantage of the thoughtless remarks which that particular young man is in the habit of making. The relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal are as follows. That country was annexed by us in 1877. In 1881 the Boers revolted and gave the handful of British troops which Mr. Gladstone thought fit to send against them a regular thrashing and a treaty of peace was signed with the Boers as victors. Under this treaty, self government was restored to the Transvaal as far as regards internal affairs, the control of external affairs being reserved to Her Majesty as suzerain. Another convention was signed in 1884 which is in force today, by which the British suzerainty was much restricted but not abolished. The treaties were duly recognized by Germany and she cannot go back on them now. The attempt of the American correspondents in London to set up a kind of German Monroe doctrine in South Africa is ingenious and amusing but it won't work.

Meanwhile the inner history of Jamiesons revolt is still a mystery. Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the chartered company are strongly suspected of being really at the back of it, but if so their secret is well kept. The news from the Cape is to the effect that the Uitlanders (English and Americans) have laid down their arms and surrendered unconditionally to the President. In addition President Krueger has intimated his intention of handing over Dr. Jamieson and the other prisoners to the British authorities.

Other reports say that Dr. Jamieson was condemned to be shot last Saturday. Also that the Boer government demands an indemnity of $2,500,000 from the Chartered Company and the banishment of Mr. Cecil Rhodes from Africa. There are also the usual rumors of activity at the war office in England and the despatch of a squadron to the Cape. But in all this there is no solid ground on which the banner of war is likely to be unfurled.

Saturday, 11th.—Later news is to the effect that there is immense indignation in England at the German Emperor's message to the President of the Transvaal. The sending of this message direct is of course a diplomatic insult to England but scarcely seems to us a sufficiently grave offence to plunge two friendly nations into war.

Late last night a rumour reached Nelson to the effect that war had actually been declared between England, and Germany and Russia combined. This if it was true would break up the Triple Alliance and entirely upset the balance of power in Europe. The complications likely to arise out of such a state of affairs are endless. For the present we had better delay turning the tools of peace into weapons of war, until more reliable news comes to hand.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has resigned the Premiership of the Cape Colony.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

About 100 senators and members—one-third of the membership of the two houses—were present on the occasion of the sixth session of the seventh Parliament of the Dominion.

The Governor-General's speech referred to the material prosperity of the country, noting particularly the advances in the mining enterprise of British Columbia. On the matter of the Manitoba school question, His Excellency said:

"Immediately after the prorogation of Parliament, my Government communicated, through the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, with the government of that province in order to ascertain upon what lines the local authorities of Manitoba would be prepared to promote amendments to the acts respecting education in schools in that province, and whether any arrangement was possible with the Manitoba government which would render action by the federal parliament in this connection unnecessary. I regret to say that the advisers of the lieutenant-governor have declined to entertain favorably these suggestions, thereby rendering it necessary for my government in pursuance of its declared policy to introduce legislation in regard to this subject. The papers will be laid before you."

He announced that the Imperial Authorities had consented to give a large subsidy towards a fast Atlantic service, and that the Secretary of State for the Colonies would appoint a committee to discuss the Pacific cable scheme. Increased armament for the militia is to be asked for. The growth of population in the Northwest Territories demands increased representation. The American and Canadian commissioners on the Alaska boundary have finished their work and have agreed on a joint report. The Copyright question is touched on. The revenues of Canada show a gradual and continuous increase and the promised equilibrium between income and expenditure on consolidated fund account for the current year bids fair to be realised.

At the conclusion of the speech the House adjourned until Tuesday last.

THE END OF THE FEUD.

By MARTHA McCULLOCH WILLIAMS.

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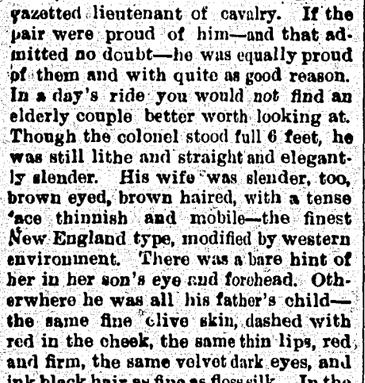
(Continued from Last Week.)

with gay silks was pushed back against the house wall. There was a couch, too, also wicker, heaped with down cushions in fresh linen covers. Another table stood at the head of it and was piled with the latest books and magazines. Where the tree shadows were thickest a gorgeous hammock swung. The occupant of it was tall, well made, lightly bronzed and thoroughly at ease. One arm lay higher than his head, the other dropped over the hammock edge, holding a bit of scented green stuff betwixt thumb and finger.

Two people upon the piazza ever and anon turned fond eyes upon him. Colonel Harper Cross and his wife had not yet got their fill of looking at their soldier son, now but two days home on leave, and for the first time since he was gazetted lieutenant of cavalry. If the pair were proud of him—and that admitted no doubt—he was equally proud of them and with quite as good reason. In a day's ride you would not find an elderly couple better worth looking at. Though the colonel stood full 6 feet, he was still lithe and straight and elegantly slender. His wife was slender, too, brown eyed, brown haired, with a tense face thinnish and mobile—the finest New England type, modified by western environment. There was a bare hint of her in her son's eye and forehead. Otherwhere he was all his father's child—the same fine olive skin, dashed with red in the cheek, the same thin lips, red and firm, the same velvet dark eyes, and ink black hair as fine as floss silk. In the father time had silvered it almost to whiteness. Except for that, with the back turned it would have been easy to mistake the one for the other.

Though the Harp Cross of Mammy's memory might have been a graceless enough cub, he had developed wonderfully under his wife's refining influence. She had been to him indeed a more than liberal education in the finer things, the subtler sensibilities of life. It had been a precious triumph to him to bring her there among those who had frowned upon his youthful aspirations. He had had no thought of living among his own people, but she at once declared herself in love with all she saw and begged him to let their home be in his native state. Of course they would not stay there all the time. Her health made travel imperative some part of each year. He had instantly fallen in with her way of thinking. She was certainly better, stronger, since they came. For her sake he would have agreed to live in a desert.

So they had pitched their tent and dwelt in distant comity with those round about them. Mrs. Cross paid no visits—it was understood she had not strength for it—and had few visitors, except those who came from afar. Yet all the world spoke well of the family. They were neighborly enough if you went right at them, everybody admit-



"Den I took an 'suade my chile."

ted. There was always, though, a fine shade of reserve in the neighborliness that checked any sense of familiar friendliness.

Mammy was possibly the sole exception to the chorus of praise. Even she confined her disparaging to Sis' Ma'y Johnson's trusty ear. Besides she was a chronicler most nobly prejudiced. Doubtless, had the Crosses so elected, the countryside would have welcomed them to seats in its highest place. It is much to the proof of its exceeding good temper that it in nowise resented their holding so aloof.

"My son, you look deliciously lazy," Mrs. Cross said, smiling across the sunlight at her boy. As he watched her it came to him that her smile informed the sunshine. He gave it back to her and shifted the arm above him as he answered:

"That is exactly what I am, mater! At this minute I feel that if a captain's commission was on the other side of the lawn I would not stir to go after it."

"You out!" Colonel Cross said, pretending to frown. "I am utterly ashamed of you! But listen. You must get up. Some one is coming—coming in a hurry! I wonder who. Why, upon my life, if it is not John Antony Morris' girl!"

Instantly the three pairs of eyes focused themselves upon Tony. They saw a slim, pretty girl in a clean pink calico frock, mounted bareback upon a saucy dun colored mule. At the sight the young fellow started upright. He made to go forward, but was checked by his father's glance as he himself went down the piazza step.

"Howdy do, Miss Morris? Let me help you," he said, holding out both hands as though to lift her to earth.

"No," Tony panted; "I—I have not time. Mammy is waiting. We are going to mill and have a sick mule. I—I thought—maybe, please, will you let me have one in its place?"

She felt herself blushing furiously. Indeed betwixt embarrassment and mortification she was almost beside herself. She had fancied all the way in that it would be the easiest thing in the world to speak formally and in business fashion to this hereditary enemy, proffering pay in good set terms for that which she wished to gain. Now the fineness of her own breeding made that out of the question. Before a word had been spoken she had recognized how utterly impossible it was thus to affront one bred to a full understanding of the region's law of good neighborhood.

The shadow of a smile melted Colonel Cross' rather hard mouth. His alert intelligence had caught the struggle, the humiliation, in the girl's face. Perhaps, too, he had a sympathetic comprehension of the gallantry that forced her thus to forbear dealing a fine prick to his consequence. "She's all her father's daughter," he said to his memory. Aloud he spoke over his shoulder to his son.

"Take my horse there, Curtis, and gallop to the field. Tell two of the plowmen to bring in Miss Morris' wagon. Be quick, or the rain will catch you. It will be a storm, I think."

As the young fellow moved away the elder man again put out his hand. Tony overlooked it, but slipped to earth. Her cheeks were scarlet, her eyes suspiciously dewy, yet she lifted them bravely and held her head high as she stepped within the piazza shade.

Nance, poor creature, was the unlikeliest possible instrument of fate, yet such in the end she turned out to be. Barely two months after she fainted by the wayside Colonel Cross, coming home from town, met his son riding through early moonshine at a mighty reckless pace. The encounter was just beyond the outer gate. As they came to it Curtis held it open for his father, yet kept his face studiously averted. Side by side the two rode on to the stable yard, speaking no word. A waiting groom took their horses. Then as by one impulse they faced about and looked hard at each other. Still no word passed. They went on to a little clear space of lawn, where the waxing moonbeams shone clear enough to show all things plain as day.

After a long, long look Colonel Cross said, a curious under vibration in his voice:

"Your leave is up next week!"

"Yes, sir," the young man answered, folding his arms, the line of his mouth hardening until it was a copy of the father's.

"You have spent a full third of it dangling after Tony Morris!" the old man went on.

"I am glad to say you are right, sir," the son returned.

"No doubt you think yourself in love with her?"

"I know it," Curtis said.

"H-m! Do you not know also that her father"—

"Yes. I know everything, the whole miserable story!" the son burst out, his hands clinching savagely. "I dare say you'll disinherit me for saying it," he went on. "Perhaps I deserve it anyway for loving that man's daughter, but I cannot think it was right for you, knowing all that had come and gone, to live here among these people, where all that old coil might come back upon an innocent head!"

"Why, what's up? Has the girl refused you?" Colonel Cross asked, and the moon rays showed him smiling.

"Yes. She has refused me—refused me in such fashion that I cannot misunderstand it for a pretty maiden ruse. I begged for the tiniest hope. I would wait, do, endure anything. Then she told me, as delicately as it might be told, of all that lay between us, of how impossible it was that you and my mother should not hate her, and how more than impossible it was that she should be willing to sow division between them and their only child."

"Conscientious, I must say! We ought to be very grateful," Colonel Cross said, drawing a deep breath. "My lad," he went on, flinging an arm over his son's shoulder, "I will disinherit you if you are such a faint heart as to let that refusal daunt you. Even if I still felt bitterly toward Antony Morris, poor fellow, what other revenge could be so complete as to see his daughter my son's wife! As the case stands I feel that I owe him a great deal. Bitterly as I suffered at his hands, he taught me that chivalry is something more than a name—that it is, in essence, the consideration of the strong for the weak or helpless. More than that, he made me a free soil man, and so gave me your mother and my after career. Say, youngster, are you ready to assume your father's debt?"

"Yes, sir!" Curtis said meekly, but wringing his father's hand. "I think, though, it will take a lifetime to pay it properly."

"No doubt of it, and you can't begin too soon," the colonel said, smiling at his boy. "You'll have a pretty hard row to hoe, though Tony is, I think, too gallant and sensible to be unreasonable. Mammy is the lion in your path."

But to the astonishment of everybody, most of all herself, Mammy surrendered without discretion. At the infair, which made the county open its eyes, she admitted to Sis' Ma'y Johnson, between mouthfuls of wedding cake:

"I gut mo' finger 'an mos' anybody in dis yere wedding pie. Seem lek Tony she des cain't 'gree wid herself ter say yes ner no. Den I took an 'suade my chile, an 'suade her, dough hit did go 'ginst de grain. I thunk erbout ole marster an Marse John Ant'ny an all dat; den I thunk erbout Tony, gal borned quality, dribin ole mules ter mill, wid no much ter ca'y, an singin cawn songs on de road. 'Pear lek dat wus wusser'n eben ma'yin de Harp Cross boy. Marse John Ant'ny hisse'f would 'low he wus right likely an mo'n right peart. Dee tells me, too, when Tony go wid 'im ter de president's house, she gwine come way yander at de head ob des de common sort. I dunno 'bout dat, but I does know dee ain't gwine be narybody nowhar wid mo' ter make dee hole dee haid up 'an my gal's gut."

A little girl who was trying to tell a friend how absent-minded her grandfather was, said: "He walks around thinking about nothing and when he remembers it he forgets that what he thought of was something entirely different from what he wanted to remember."

The Writer the Professor Knew Not.

Here is a queer incident and one that is absolutely true: Not very long ago a professor of English literature in a New England college asked his students to tell him who were their favorite authors, and one of the boys—one who, for that matter, had never read much more than had been prescribed for him—mentioned Philip Gilbert Hamerton in his list. "Philip Gilbert Hamerton?" the professor repeated. "Who was he? I never heard of him." The boy said that he was an Englishman and wrote on art and some other things. "Indeed?" said the professor. "I have heard of a Miss Hamerton who writes, but I never heard of a man of that name." The boy felt crushed. Could it be possible that his prescribed great man had no existence? There might have been little wonder if the professor had condemned Hamerton as not worth reading, if one had but little time to read, for his "Intellectual Life" is mostly twaddle, and when it comes to books about art life is too brief to read anything but Ruskin, and Hamerton's "Chapters on Animals" is left as practically the only one of his books worth reading, but really oughtn't a professor of English literature to have heard of him?—Boston Transcript.

Rubinstein.

Rubinstein, the famous pianist, went to confession one day in the Kasan cathedral in St. Petersburg. After the confession he stepped to the "sacristy book" to inscribe his name. The officiating priest asked him his name, rank and profession.

"Rubinstein, artist," came the answer.

"You are in service at some theater?"

"No."

"You give instruction in some institute?"

"No. I am a musician."

"Then you are employed somewhere?"

"I told you once no."

"Well, how, then, shall I describe you here?"

The two men looked at each other several moments. Then a "wise thought," in his own estimation, came to the priest.

"What is your father?" he asked, his eyes brightening.

"Merchant of the second class."

"Then," cried the priest, with joy, "at last we know who you are! We shall write, therefore, 'Son of a merchant of the second class.'"

This scene gave Rubinstein much food for thought. It led him to establish his conservatory and the musical society in order to teach the Russian people what the word musician might mean.—New York Tribune.

A Bad Spell.

A certain congressman, no matter who he is, except that he is not a western man, was making up a list of towns in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, where he was to make some campaign speeches. After he had it made out to his satisfaction he handed the list to his secretary to copy. The secretary, who is a pretty shrewd politician himself, ran his eye down the column.

"What's the matter with Trenton?" he asked in some astonishment.

"Nothing," replied the member, somewhat astonished himself. "Why?"

"You've got it marked N. G."

"I guess not," protested the member in doubt.

"Well, look at it for yourself," and the secretary handed the list to him.

He looked at it, and there in plain letters he found, "Trenton, N. G."

Then he laughed confidently, almost derisively.

"That's all right, my boy," he said, with commiserating consideration. "The N. G. you are thinking about is not the N. G. I've got there."

"Is that so?" said the dazed secretary.

"Of course not," laughed the congressman. "Mine's Trenton, New Gersey," and the secretary said, "Oh!" and let the congressman go on thinking it was all right.—Detroit Free Press.

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Nelson, B. C., Nov. 23, 1896. (245

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We beg to inform the public that the offices of THE MINER have been removed from Josephine Street to the Jowett Building on Victoria Street.

PUBLIC NEEDS.

MR. HUME, M. P. P., is adopting the very commendable course of visiting his constituents and calling meetings in various parts of the district he represents prior to his departure for Victoria. The object of these meeting is stated to be to discuss the appropriations for public works for the coming season, Although this proceeding partakes somewhat of the nature of reckoning without the host or taking a feathered census before the period of incubation is passed still it is to be hoped that everyone who has any idea as to the direction in which public money should be spent will turn up. There are usually plenty of people who have something to say on this subject and therefore the requirements of the district are not likely to be overlooked for lack of being put forward.

Among the list from Nelson, a gaol will occur to most people. Unfortunately the halcyon days of empty cells is passing away and with the increase of population comes the inevitable increase of crime. To certain desperadoes from the other side the new towns and camps of the Kootenay are regarded as a harvest, ripe for the sickle, and if they find that though the arm of British law is long its grip is feeble they are not likely to feel that respect for it which could be wished. Nelson requires a proper gaol and a set of gaolers.

Nor is crime the only thing on the increase. Mining is proverbially a dangerous pursuit and everyday adds to the burdens which the hospital has to bear. The support it has hitherto received from the public and the government grant have together failed to make both ends meet. The donations of the public are likely to be increased and the government may well be asked to add materially to their grant.

Trails in many directions are wanted Sheep Creek, White Grouse mountain, Springer Creek and other new camps of South Slocan all desire extensive aid. The Slocan River Trail requires a good deal of attention and ought to get it. The streets of Nelson itself are in need of considerable expenditure even beyond the balance which the GOLD COMMISSIONER probably has still left out of the thousand dollars granted him last autumn for that particular purpose.

It must be borne in mind that if the country is going on developing at the rate it did last year, all sorts of new requirements, at present undreamed of, will crop up, so that we must not 'blow' all out grant at once.

JAMESON'S REVOLT.

The news which we had just time to publish in our last edition of the invasion of the Transvaal by DR. JAMESON remains as inexplicable as ever. The episode is over. A short fight ensued, in which JAMESON'S troops got the worst of it and JAMESON himself and several of his officers are prisoners in the hands of the Boers. But still no further light has been thrown on the affair.

The only explanation that can be conjectured is that JAMESON, knowing the extreme dissatisfaction that existed among the Uitlanders, as the British and Americans are called, anticipated a general rising in his favor as soon as he made a warlike demonstration. It is perfectly clear that the British Government was in no way backing him and it is extremely doubtful if the Chartered Company itself had a hand in the matter. It is much more probable that JAMESON was playing a lone hand, aided by a band of those adventurers with which South Africa swarms.

When there is great pressure some thing must give way or an explosion will follow. In this case the explosion happily was a mild one, but it will probably have the effect of relieving the pressure. Already we hear that PRESIDENT KRUEGER has at last recognized the gravity of the situation and has announced his intention of remedying the abuses under which the Uitlanders have so long suffered. The situation is still grave. Women and children are fleeing from Johannesburg on every train. The principle mines are closing down while the Americans and English are banding together for mutual protection. The worst is however probably over and a future may be looked forward to in which the mining industry may be carried on unhampered by the terrible burdens placed upon it by the ignorant and greedy Boers.

BLIND LEADERS.

Some of the papers across the line, the Spokesman Review among the number have somewhat allowed their zeal to outrun their discretion in the matter of JAMESON'S revolt in South Africa. When the news first arrived, either in total ignorance of South African affairs or in utter thoughtlessness they immediately began the tail twisting business and have consequently made themselves the laughing stock of the world. Great Britain had no more to do with it than the State of Washington had. Whether it was a spontaneous movement of JAMESON'S or not it is an undoubted fact that the American and British inhabitants of the Transvaal are suffering under an almost unbearable tyranny. In their blind infatuation, against Great Britain these papers have set up as their idol, of all persons in the world, the EMPEROR OF GERMANY, an autocratic monarh who is only second to the TSAR OF RUSSIA himself in the abuse of his monarchical power. It is the EMPEROR WILLIAM who imprisons editors for criticising his speeches and formally commits to jail anyone who is so thoughtless as to venture to express anything but praise concerning a song which His Majesty condescended to compose. This is the god before whom the republican editors fall down and worship. These men talk loudly about educating public opinion, we can only commiserate the unfortunate public that has to put up with their education.

JUDICIAL CHANGES.

The retirement of HON. MR. JUSTICE CREASE from the judicial bench to the emblazoned shades of knighthood removes the last of the British Columbia judges who was appointed to his position direct from the old country. SIR HENRY has during his long career in this Province occupied many important public positions. He began by following his profession as a lawyer in the old days at Cariboo, and when on circuit in the newer mining district of Kootenay it was a "sure thing" that at one time or another during the sitting of the court he would bring in some allusion to his earlier experiences. He served as Attorney-General during one Government and it is an open secret that he held in his pocket the reversion of the Chief Justiceship after the death of the late SIR MATTHEW BEGBIE. A combination of circumstances, however, proved too strong for the old gentleman, but he has at last secured the honorable recognition of his services which we hope will recompense him for his failure to secure the higher position and act at once as a solace and reward during his retirement.

The finger of journalistic prophecy points to the HON. D. M. EBERTS Q.C., M. P. P. at present Attorney General of British Columbia as SIR HENRY'S successor. It is a recognised but decidedly unwritten rule that an Attorney General has, during his tenure of office a right to step into any seat that may become vacant on the bench. No harm seems ever to have come from this perquisite. It is not at all times jumped at, because it is very often a considerable step down, financially, from the income of a practicing barrister of sufficient prominence to become Attorney General, to the salary of a judge. MR. EBERTS' appointment if satisfactory to himself will be welcome to the Province. He is exceedingly popular wherever he is known and we trust that we shall often have the opportunity of welcoming him to Nelson not only in his capacity as judge but for the cheeriness and good fellowship that are inseparable from him.

If MR. EBERTS accepts a judgeship his seat in the House and his portfolio of course both become vacant.

APPLICATIONS TO SET ASIDE THE MINING ACTS.

We have received a letter from a correspondent signing himself "J. C." which is unfortunately too long for insertion in full. It is also written on both sides of the paper, which as is well known adds considerably to the trouble of printing it.

The letter begins by calling attention to two notices advertised in the Victoria papers making applications "for the right to hold by location any number of mineral claims on the same vein or elsewhere and to apply for and obtain mining leases of any area in extent."

Our Correspondent points out that no one can object to aquisition by purchase "but I cannot see how a mining company should or can be granted the right to record more than one claim on the same vein or lode or to acquire mining leases of any area in extent ****Might as well give them the whole country at once."

We perfectly agree with our Correspondent. The Mining Acts are purposely framed to give every man rich and poor alike an equal chance in winning from the earth the rich minerals that lie buried there. Every precaution is taken to prevent rich companies or individuals from monopolising large areas. These notices referred to are virtually applications to set aside the whole gist of the mining laws in favor of these two companies.

It is possible that the promoters of these bills may have some reason to offer why these exceptional powers should be granted to them, but none appear in the application. It will be remembered that last year a MR. LAW was given some special and unusual powers. But then his limits were expressly defined and he showed good reason why these special benefits should be allowed him. He was prepared, by a series of borings to try and discover a prehistoric channel of the Fraser river now covered by a vast bed of eruptive rock and lying in a totally different direction to that now followed by the river. He asked simply to be protected in any discoveries that he might make and to be permitted to enjoy the use of a large area that would obtain its value by his labors and by his labors only.

There appears to be absolutely no reason in the two cases under discussion why any of the powers asked for should be conferred and we hardly think that the House will listen to them for a moment. The precedent that will be formed if they are passed will simply have the effect of closing the mining fields of British Columbia to the individual prospector and placing the whole of her rich mineral lands in the hands of rich corporations. It will be a case of a Dunsmuir Grant over again, covering the whole Province and with no doubt that it does include the precious metals.

Our Correspondent further complains of the Bond clause and its operation in preventing poor men reaping the result of any discoveries which they may make on private property. This is altogether a different question and one upon which a good deal may be said on both sides. It involves that very fundamental rule to which we attach so much importance, the rights of property. We have no room to go into this question just now.

PLAINLY NECESSARY.

The escape of the convict GALLAGHER culminates a series of similar events which plainly indicate that the old police station at Nelson is not only quite inadequate for the purpose it was intended to serve, and is still more useless as a jail. In the good old days it was good enough as a "cooler" for an occasional "drunk," but with the growth of the country has come the professional criminal. To detain these gentry the latest devices are necessary. A wooden lock-up with only the local constable to look after it is useless. Suppose that a riot took place and several arrests were necessary or that the district happened to produce half a dozen malefactors all at once, there is absolutely nowhere to put them. In looking after one or two prisoners the constable is using time which he might employ elsewhere with more benefit to the community.

The upshot of this is that it has become necessary to build a proper gaol at Nelson, with accommodation for at least twenty inmates and it should have a proper staff of officials to look after them, so that there should be no chance of any more escapes.

There have been five escapes in the last three years. Most of these have been prisoners confined for some trifling offence and little expense has been incurred in attempting to recover them. They have been allowed to go. In the case of the man GALLAGHER, however, it was felt that if he got away the prestige of our law would be weakened, with possibly serious results. His capture was, therefore, set about in a proper fashion, and it has cost at least $250. Such an expense may be incurred again any day and would certainly be required if half a dozen desperate characters happened to be confined at once.

The nearest gaol at present to which convicts are sent is Kamloops and it costs $60 to convey each prisoner there.

Unfortunately we may probably have to look forward to an increase rather than to a decrease in crime, so that a building which is useless now, gets more and more unserviceable every day.

GO TO
THE BON TON
FOR FRESH
EASTERN OYSTERS
IN ANY STYLE.
Open from 1 p. m. to 6 a. m.
MISS M. M. DUFFY,
PROPRIETRESS.

JAMES MOWAT,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
NELSON, B. C.
Plans, Elevations and Details drawn to order. Orders left to Turner & Kirkpatrick's Vernon Street, will receive prompt attention. [261]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the next session of the Parliament of Canada application will be made by the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company for an Act authorizing the said Company to construct, equip, work and maintain a telegraph line and telephone lines along the whole length of its railway and branches, and to establish offices for the transmission of messages for the public and collect tolls for so doing and generally do a commercial business as a telegraph or telephone Company and for the purposes of erecting and working such telegraph and telephone lines the Company may enter into a contract with any other Company or may lease any of the Company's lines or any portions thereof.

BODWELL & IRVING,
Victoria, B. C.,
Solicitors for Applicants.
Victoria, B. C., Nov. 18th, 1895. (246)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next Session for an Act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of constructing, operating and working deep tunnels, drifts or shafts, for the purpose of exploring for, discovering, working, getting, acquiring and acquiring and recovering minerals situate in blind veins, ledges or lodes in the Districts of East and West Kootenay, Yale and Cariboo, in the Province of British Columbia, and for entering upon and acquiring lands for such purposes and for collecting tolls for the use of such tunnels or workings by other persons or companies engaged in mining and for acquiring such water powers or privileges as may be necessary or convenient therefor, together with such other powers or privileges, rights or incidents as may be necessary for or incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects or any of them.

A. E. HUMPHREYS,
(265) Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next sitting for an Act to amend "The Vernon and Nelson Telephone Company's Act, 1891," so as to enable the company to construct telephone lines anywhere on the mainland of the province and to amend the schedule to the said Act relating to the tariff or charges of the said Company.

WILSON & CAMPBELL,
Solicitors for the Company.
Vancouver, Dec. 10, 1895. (255)

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next Session by the Lillooet, Fraser River and Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, a Company incorporated in England under the Companies Act 1862 to 1890 (Imperial), on the 25th day of April, 1895, for an Act confirming, and conferring upon it, the powers of the said Company as the same appears in the memorandum and articles of association deposited in England with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and giving the said Company power to acquire, by location or otherwise, and to hold in its own name, any number of Mineral Claims, whether situate on the same vein, or elsewhere, and to apply for and obtain mining leases, of any area in extent, or to purchase or to otherwise acquire the same, and to consolidate any of such leases or mineral claims, and hold any water rights that may be hereafter acquired, as appurtenant to the whole, or any part of the applicants' property so to be acquired; and to do all such things as are incidental or conductive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them.

Dated at Victoria, B, C., this 25th day of November, A. D. 1895.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
(252) Solicitors for the Applicants.

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

I hereby give notice that thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Stipendiary Magistrate for a license to sell liquor by retail at my hotel, known as the Home Restaurant.

JOE STURGEON.
Jan. 4, 1896. (267)

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

The undersigned give notice that they intend applying to the Stipendiary Magistrate of the District of West Kootenay for a retail liquor license for their hotel in Sandon.

J. W. SWITZER,
C. B. McCLUSKY.
Sandon, Dec. 9, 1895. (254)

Notice of Application for Crown Grant.

TAKE Notice that A. S. Farwell, as Agent for S. M. Wharton and Oliver Bordau has filed the necessary papers, and made application for a Crown Grant in favour of the Mineral Claim "Homestake," 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., Nov. 13, 1895. (237—16, 11, 5)

Notice of Application for Crown Grant.

TAKE NOTICE that T. J. Lendrum, as agent for R. S. Howard and Louis Grunewald, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favour of the mineral claim "Ohio," situated in the Ainsworth 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, Jan. 8, 1896. [268-11,1,6]

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)

Notice of Application for Crown Grant.

TAKE NOTICE that A. S. Farwell, as agent for George Harman and Wilbur A. Hendryx, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favour of the mineral claim "Henry," in the Hendryx camp in the Ainsworth Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Adverse claimants (if any) must file their objections within 60 days from the date of the first appearance of this notice in the British Columbia Gazette.

N. FITZSTUBBS,
Government Agent.
Nelson, B. C., Nov. 19, 1895. (241. 23-11-5,)

CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENT.

J. M. B. 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.

(216—23, 11, 5) HENRY E. CROASDAILE

Kaslo & Slocan Railway.

TIME CARD NO. 1.

GOING WEST.		Daily	GOING EAST.
Leave 9.00 a. m.		Kaslo	Arrive 3.50 p.m.
" 8.36 a. m.		South Fork	" 3.15 p.m.
" 9.36 a. m.		Sproule's	" 2.15 p.m.
" 9.51 a. m.		Whitewater	" 2.00 p.m.
" 10.03 a. m.		Bear Lake	" 1.48 p.m.
" 10.18 a. m.		McGuigan	" 1.33 p.m.
" 10.30 a. m.		Bailey's	" 1.21 p.m.
" 10.39 a. m.		Junction	" 1.12 p.m.
Arr. 10.50 a. m.		Sandon	Leave 1.00 p.m.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

ROBT. IRVING, Traffic Manager. W. H. McGRAW, Superintendent.
(264)

READY TO WEAR CLOTHING.
A Large Consignment of the Finest Serge and Tweed Suits in the Market Just Passed Into Stock.
Novelties in Neckwear.
THE LATEST IDEAS IN FOOTWEAR.
AN "UP-TO-DATE" STOCK OF
DRY GOODS.
A. T. GARLAND, BAKER STREET.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.
Wholesale Merchants, Shippers and Importers,
Victoria, B. C., and London, Eng.
KOOTENAY BRANCH, NELSON, B.C.
LIQUORS and DRY GOODS.
SOLE AGENTS IN B. C.
FOR BROWN'S 4-CROWN SCOTCH

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.

WAGONS and BOB-SLEIGHS.
BEST CANADIAN MAKES.
For Ore, Lumber and General Purpose.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST TO
E. G. PRIOR & CO., LD.
KAMLOOPS, B. C. 112
PARTIES CAN ALSO APPLY TO
A. B. GRAY, NELSON, KOOTENAY AGENT

ALBION IRON WORKS Co., LIMITED
ENGINEERS.
IRON FOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF MARINE AND
LAND ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC.,
FISH CANNING AND MINING
MACHINERY, HYDRAULIC GIANTS,
PIPES AND SINKING PUMPS FOR MINES
French Ranges, Stoves, Grates, Etc.
SOLE AGENTS FOR HENRY R. WORTHINGTON'S STEAM PUMPS AND INGERSOLL'S ROCK DRILL CO.'S STEAM ROCK DRILLS.
No. 6 Chatham and 71 Store Street,
P. O. DRAWER 12 - VICTORIA, B. C.
(205)

M. R. SMITH & CO.
Biscuit Manufacturers.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.
VICTORIA - B. C. (212

A LIKELY TALE.

Under the title of "The Golden Bar" our contemporary published recently what is probably intended to be a comic fake. It is possible however that some people might be deceived by it and so it is just as well to point out its absurdities.

It is the old, old tale of lost treasure and a circumstantial account of an expedition that is now being fitted out to re-find it. The locality of the bonanza is clearly laid down. It is "about equally distant from the three points Sitka, Juneau, and Wrangel, and at about the centre of a triangle formed by these places." There is reference previously to the east side of Mount. St. Elias range and the southern tributaries of the Yukon; and hints at rough country and terrible bands of hostile Indians. To reach this remote and wild spot an expedition will start from Ashcroft. It will consist of forty wagons and teams forty teamsters, sixteen rangers and several others and they are to plod their weary way from Ashcroft several hundred miles through almost unknown country infested (according to this veracious history) by the most terrible Indians, to reach the spot where the hidden treasure lies. It is somewhat surprising that all this trouble should be taken when the spot to be reached does not lie on the east of the Mount. St. Elias range and is not in the little known and almost inaccessible parts of Alaska. It is carefully described, as being in the centre of a triangle of which Sitka, Juneau and Wrangel are the points, It is therefore either in the sea or on one of the islands that fringe the southern part of Alaska. A common boat or an Indian canoe is all that is necessary to get there.

The hero of this wonderful tale tells how he escaped from the place after his last visit, his companions having been killed by Indians. He concealed $8000 worth of gold about his person. This would weigh some 45 pounds (it was $15 gold according to the yarn) and with this weight about him he wandered for 11 years about Alaska and British Columbia arriving at "Jim Edwards hut 25 miles from Bonners Ferry, Idaho on the 27th. March last." Why did he not go to Wrangel or Juneau or Sitka, places quite close to where he started from and get a steamer to Victoria, that would have cost him about $20. It is too thin. If this is your first effort John, we will not be too severe upon you. But if you want to try your hand at a yarn with local coloring, get down an atlas and see that, however wild and improbable the adventures may be, the local coloring is right.

MUSIC HATERS.

Some There Are With an Aversion to Harmony's Sweet Strains.

No greater mistake can be made than to imagine that all royal personages are necessarily musical. True, there is a large number of melomaniacs among them, one of the most conspicuous instances having been the late King Louis of Bavaria. But, on the other hand, there are not a few who are entirely devoid of any ear for music and who even dislike it.

Thus Emperor Napoleon III was exceedingly averse to melody of every kind and character, while his uncle, the first emperor, complained that the sound of music used to jar on his nerves and to give him a headache.

King Humbert of Italy is equally devoid of ear, simply loathes the sound of instrumental music, and has so little notion of what is a false and what is a true note that the most efficacious threat that he can use when he wishes to induce his wife to stop playing on the piano is the declaration that he will commence to sing.

The great Empress Catherine of Russia used to say that, no matter how she wished to appreciate music, the finest harmony and the most celestial melodies sounded to her ear as a buzzing noise.

I have more than once discussed with eminent aurists in Germany the causes of this absence of what is known as the ear for music. They attribute it to one of two causes—either to a cerebral deficiency or to a defect in the drum of the ear. Strangely enough, one drum will sometimes be thus affected and the other not, and they cited the well known case of a famous scientist to whom the sound of music was a source of neurotic trouble and even downright agony until one day he happened to stop up one ear with cotton wool, when for the first time music became to him a source of pleasure and even delight.

A king who objects to music is King George of Greece, whose pet aversion is the national hymn of the country over which he reigns. No matter where the unfortunate man goes, either at home or abroad, he is compelled to listen to the strains of this melody, which is invariably struck up in his honor, and I have been frequently amused by observing the look of positive anguish upon his face when the band began its work.—Chicago Record.

NELSON DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

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 1896. All the above-named taxes collectible within the Nelson Division of West Kootenay are now payable at my office.

Assessed taxes are collectible at the following rates, viz:

If paid on or before the 30th June, 1896:
- One-half of one per cent. on real property.
- One-third of one per cent. on personal property.
- Two per cent. on assessed value of wild land.
- One-half of one per cent. on income.

If paid after 30th June, 1896—
- Two-thirds of one per cent. on real property.
- One-half of one per cent. on personal property.
- Two and one-half per cent. on assessed value of wild land.
- Three-fourths of one per cent. on income.
- Provincial Revenue Tax, $3.00 per capita.

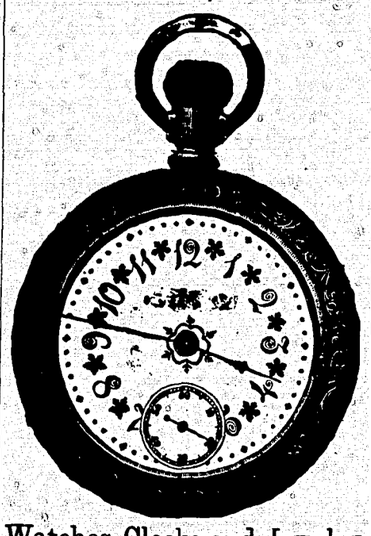
O. G. DENNIS,
Assessor and Collector.

January 2, 1896. (269)

New Hampshire Wolves.

The Boston Transcript recalls the fact that so recently as Nov. 14, 1830, a large pack of wolves took possession of a hill near Tamworth, N. H. The farmers, alarmed by the depredations of the beasts, formed themselves into an army 600 strong under the command of an old officer, General Quimby. The hill was surrounded by a cordon of marksmen, who closed in upon it from all sides, and a battle royal resulted. The wolves were defeated and took to flight, leaving scores, if not hundreds, of their number dead on the field, and the town was saved. There was a grand jollification that night, when the hard cider ran free, and it may be that many persons living yet can remember the bringing in to Tamworth of the bodies of the wolves and the joy that followed it, and which in strict New England consciences justified the cider.

CHARLES JISZKOWICZ,
NELSON, B. C.



Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
SOLD, REPAIRED OR EXCHANGED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

MINING. AGENTS.

W. A. JOWETT
MINING & REAL ESTATE BROKER
INSURANCE and ...
COMMISSION AGENT.
VICTORIA ST., NELSON. B. C.
214

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)

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. 202)

MAHON, McFARLAND & MAHON, L'D.
BROKERS.
519 Hastings St., Vancouver
Mining and Sharebrokers
Agents for Mining Machinery.
Dealers in Mining and Industrial Stocks and Shares
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

Mahon, McFarland & Mahon, Ld.
VANCOUVER. (167)

CHARLES S. RASHDALL,
Mining Broker.
Conveyances, Deeds, and Mining Abstracts.
Complete lists of existing Mining locatio
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. (168)

NOTICE.

In the County Court of Kootenay, Holden at at the East Crossing of the Columbia River.

In the matter of John D. McMillan, Deceased, and in the matter of the Official Administrator's Act; dated the 22nd Day of October, A. D. 1894.

Upon reading the affidavits of Robert McDonald, John D. Moore and John McPhee, it is ordered that James Ferguson Armstrong, Official Administrator for the County Court, District of Kootenay, shall be Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of John D McMillan, Deceased.

And that this order be published for sixty days in the Nelson MINER newspaper.

(Signed) WM. WARD SPINKS,
J.

The creditors of John D. McMillan, late of Kaslo city, in the District of Kootenay, Free Miner, Deceased, are required within sixty days of this date to forward by registered letter addressed to James Ferguson Armstrong, *Official Administrator, Donald, B. C.* full particulars of their claims and the securities (if any) held by them. After the expiration of the said sixty days the said administrator will proceed with the distribution of the said estate, having regard to those claims only of which he shall have had notice.

Dated at Donald, B. C., this 2nd day of November, 1895.

J. F. ARMSTRONG,
(242, 23, 11, 5) Official Administrator.

NOTICE.

Legislative Assembly.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving petitions for Private Bills will expire on the 6th day of February, 1896.

Bills must be presented on or before the 13th day of February, 1896.

Reports from the Standing Committee on Private Bills will not be received after the 20th day of February, 1896.

If any of the Rules above referred to are suspended, the Promoters of all Private Bills taking the benefit of such suspension of said Rules will be required to pay double fees.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1895.

THORNTON FELL.
(260) Clerk Legislative Assembly.

[L. S.] E. DEWDNEY,
CANADA,
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc.

To Our faithful the members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia at Our City of Victoria—GREETING.

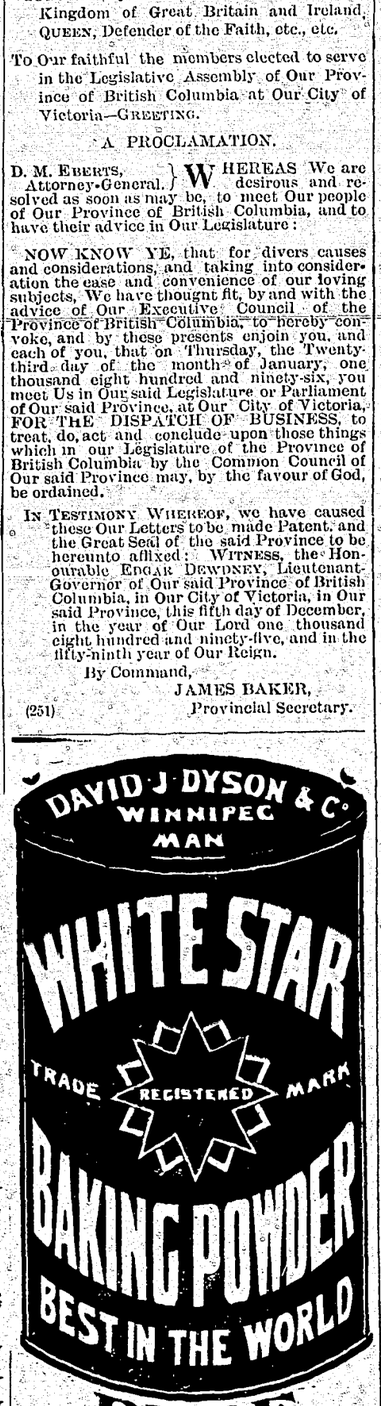
A PROCLAMATION.

D. M. EBERTS, Attorney-General. } WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved as soon as may be, to meet Our people of Our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in Our Legislature:

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia, to hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the Twenty-third day of the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, you meet Us in Our said Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia by the Common Council of Our said Province may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, the Honourable EDGAR DEWDNEY, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this fifth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and in the fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
JAMES BAKER,
(251) Provincial Secretary.



PURE
&
WHOLESOME
12 Ounce Can Sold for 25 Cents.
Largest Demand in Canada
(245)

GOLD, SILVER and PLATED WARE
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
KARN PIANOS, SEWING MACHINES
AND OPTICAL GOODS.
THE BEST OF EVERY LINE AT
JACOB DOVER'S, BAKER ST., NELSON.

WHY IS YOUR SKIN SO ROUGH?
Because you are using domestic soap instead of
THE BEST IMPORTED SOAP,
which is Cheaper, because it Lasts Longer and gives Better Satisfaction.
THREE CAKES FOR 50 CENTS
of any of the following varieties at the Nelson Drug Store:
OTTO OF ROSE, WHITE GLYCERINE, MUSK DEER, VIOLET, WILD ROSE, HELIOTROPE, WHITE CARBOLIC, PEARS' UNSCENTED, BUTTERMILK, PERFUMED PUMICE, COLD CREAM and GLYCERINE, GLYCERINE and CUCUMBER,
And many other varieties of the Best English and American Toilet Soaps. Try them and be convinced.
NELSON DRUG STORE.
247

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.

SPECIAL FOR 30 DAYS
SUITS, TWEED, FROM $27.00 UP.
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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND SOO PACIFIC ROUTE.
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 Tuesdays and Fridays at 11.30 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 Pas Agt., Nelson. GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agt. Vancouver

FOR
SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE
and VICTORIA LAGER BEER
Go to the
Hudson's Bay Company,
BAKER STREET, NELSON.

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 9 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, Sundays at 4 p. m., 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, Sundays at 8 p. m., 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.

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