

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 284.

Nelson, British Columbia, Saturday, January 25 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

METAL QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK.				
Jan. 18	20	21	22	23
SILVER	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
LEAD	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2

ORE SHIPMENTS.

VIA WANETA.	
Jan. 1-19—War Eagle to Prickly Pear Jun	550
VIA NORTHPORT.	
Jan. 2-13—War Eagle to E. Helena	1361
Le Roi to Tacoma	16
Le Roi to Everett	46
Total	7481

Total Shipments Since June, 1895.

TONS	
Nelson	17413
Ainsworth	1700
Trail Creek (gold ore)	15,074
Slocan via Kaslo	2,631
Slocan via Pilot Bay	1,816
Blue Bell to Pilot Bay	26,511
Total	49,505

BULLION SHIPMENTS.

TONS	
Already reported since June, 1895	2189
Jan. 19—Pilot Bay to Aurora	20
" 20 " " "	20
" 21 " " "	20
Total	2,240

THE WEATHER.

During the early part of the week the weather was mild, with snow, which fell heavily on Thursday night. Yesterday was a fine bright day, giving a promise of frosty weather. Today is dull and cloudy with a falling barometer.

THERMOMETER.	
Jan. 19—Max.	40°
" 20 " "	30°
" 21 " "	30°
" 22 " "	30°
" 23 " "	30°
" 24 " "	30°
" 25 " "	30°

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

"THE MINER" PRIZE COMPETITION.

The Following Prizes Are Offered for the Best Suggestions on the Improvements 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 February 15th, 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 suggestions 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.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

There is a report to the effect that a charter will be applied for at the next session of the House for a railroad from the Columbia river to the Kettle river country. The C. P. R. is supposed to be back of the scheme. The route at present given is from the Columbia up to Rossland and from there west through Coryell's pass at the upper end of Christina lake. On the other side of the pass the Kettle river country will be easily reached. The importance of such a line to the district can scarcely be over-estimated, and the tonnage offered would be a heavy one almost from the opening of the road.

ASSAULT CASE.

The case of Walter Sully, charged with aggravated assault, with a cleaver, on James McKernan came up before Capt. Fitzgibbon, S. M., Wednesday morning. Mr. J. H. Bowes appeared on behalf of Sully. The case was opened by the state from Mr. Bowes that the plaintiff was willing to reduce the charge to one of common assault. This was not allowed and after a statement from Sully the court imposed a fine of \$50 in view of the circumstances. The trouble grew out of some rather persistent bantering on the part of McKernan. Sully thinking the teasing had gone far enough attempted to put an end to the joke and perpetrator. No attempt was made however to show justification for such extreme measures and Sully's escape from a more severe penalty was guaranteed him. Capt. Fitzgibbon took occasion to address a few words of timely warning to both parties.

NEWS OF THE CAMPS.

BOUNDARY.

Several new buildings are going up in Greenwood camp and the place presents quite a busy appearance in consequence.

A company to be known as the Indiana Consolidated Mining and Development Co. is being formed to work the Indiana group in the Boundary camp. They have a good showing of galena carrying up to 270 ounces silver and several dollars in gold.

The Gold Drop claim, one of the most promising in the Greenwood camp has been recently purchased from Joseph Hett, by a syndicate of Vancouver capital. The Gold Drop contains two very large veins one of which measures 30 feet in width and the other nearly double as much. A number of tests on the rock have shown from \$7 to \$20 per ton. The property was first bought by the Montreal and British Columbia Prospecting and Promoting Co. Ltd. late last year the option to extend to the first of July 1896. The company has been so well satisfied with the results of the work that they have paid the first installment of \$15,000 of the purchase price which is \$15,000. The new owners have placed a force of men at work under Messrs. Hanna and Lewis and propose to push ahead from now on. The development of this property will be an excellent thing for that section of the Boundary country.

SANDON.

Mr. E. M. Sandilands who has been in the government employ for some time has resigned his position and proposes to open a private bank at Sandon in the near future.

The mining men of this vicinity propose to hold a convention to thoroughly discuss the requirements of the district and the best means of calling the attention of the government to them.

ROSSLAND AND VICINITY.

News has been received that the War Eagle machinery has been released by the customs authorities. It will now be sent back to Northport and shipped in over the wagon road.

It is expected that the Le Roi company will declare another dividend the first of next month. The company proposes to replace the present plant with a twenty dollar air compressor and other machinery necessary to push the work ahead more rapidly.

Work on the War Eagle continues to give most satisfactory results. The No. 2 tunnel has tapped the large ore chert directly under the levels. The continuity of the ore body has been demonstrated by the fact that the chert as now tapped is the same width as above while the ore is said to run somewhat higher in value. The No. 2 tunnel runs in 700 feet and adds 125 feet in depth to the workings. The amount of ore now in sight is estimated at 15,000 tons, worth over a half million dollars. Other claims of the group are all coming to the front. The tunnel on the Virginia has been in ore for some days.

The three cornered fight continues between the Trail Creek Tramway Co., the Rossland Townsite Co. and the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Co. The Tramway people have begun condemnation proceedings against both companies. "Work will be begun and all injunctions must be cashed," says the representative of the company. Mr. Heine is after the scalp of the townsite people and talks strongly of not only refusing to deliver freight and passengers within Rossland but may go further and plot a townsite at the tramway depot across the creek. No notice will be taken of the located lines of the C. P. R. and N. & F. S. roads so a big all round fight may be looked for.

NEW DENVER.

Returns have been received from the first shipments of ore made from Springer Creek. That from the Howard Fraction showed 163 ounces of silver and \$17 1/2 gold to the ton, the shipment of about 64 tons giving a net return of slightly over \$100, after paying freight and treatment.

The ore from the Exchange also on Springer Creek proved to be of almost the same value.

C. Murphy while developing the Two Friends a claim on Springer Creek in which Mr. Marpole is interested, struck a foot of very rich galena carrying grey copper, with some high grade carbonates.

NEW NORWAY.

The Norwegian colony at Bella Coola is well and thriving. The settlers have completed about 15 miles of road and several miles of trail and path ways, as well as bridges. The population numbers about 200 and they have an average of 2 acres per head cleared. The thermometer has only reached zero twice this winter. A saw mill is urgently needed.

SIR HENRY CREASE RETIRES.

An impressive ceremony took place in the Supreme Court, Victoria, last week when Sir Henry Crease took his formal leave of the bench of British Columbia. All the judges of the Supreme Court were present with a large number of the leading members of the bar. The Chief Justice in a very graceful speech referred to the 25 years service which the retiring judge had given to the country and congratulated him on being singled out by Her Majesty for the honor of knighthood. The Hon. D. M. Eberts Attorney-General on behalf of the bar made a similar speech. Sir Henry who was much affected, replied in suitable terms remarking that he viewed his knighthood more as an honor to the province than as a personal matter.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Cabinet Changes, Ministerial Statement.

Col. Prior was introduced and took his seat, on Friday 15 amid prolonged ministerial cheers. Sir Adolphe Caron then read the following statement with regard to ministerial changes.

On the orders of the day being reached in the Commons yesterday, Sir Adolphe Caron said: "Before the orders of the day are called, I desire to make a statement to the house, and I wish to say that the statement I am about to make has been submitted to the Governor-General by the prime minister, and I am authorized to state that in its bearings on the position of the Crown in matters of this nature, it has His Excellency's approval."

Since reference has been made in this house to the retirement from office of certain members of the government, the prime minister has had an opportunity of reviewing the circumstances connected with these resignations, and has satisfied himself that the best interests of the country would be served notwithstanding any difference of opinion that exists respecting the importance of filling the portfolio made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Angers, by the return to their former positions in the cabinet of those who deemed it their duty to retire on account of that vacancy, the importance of filling which cannot be questioned, as a sufficient reason for the resignation of any member of the government (Sir Richard Cartwright: hear, hear). This view, however, was not concurred in by some of his colleagues, who urged that the meeting of parliament with a Quebec portfolio vacant, might seriously imperil certain important measures to be presented during the session. He had reasonable hopes of being able to fill that position up to the very day when parliament met, and was disappointed that his efforts failed.

After the opening of parliament certain members of the government sent their resignations to the prime minister, giving, among other reasons, the fact that having failed to fill the portfolio mentioned, and also that he evidently intended to go on with the transaction of public business with an incomplete cabinet, they thought this course was too great a departure from sound constitutional practice, (laughter) and so weak, (hear, hear) as a matter of policy, that they were unwilling any longer to remain members of an incomplete government.

Continuing, Sir Adolphe said: "Since the receipt of the resignations referred to the objections put forward by the ministers who have resigned have been removed by the acceptance of a seat in the cabinet by Hon. Mr. Desjardins, a gentleman well known and highly esteemed in the province of Quebec for ability and integrity of character, and by the admission to the ministry of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart. (Ministerial cheers). Under these circumstances, and with these objections removed, the ministers who resigned, have deemed it consistent with their duty to their country to resume the posts they respectively held in the government. (Ironical cheers and laughter). It is gratifying, therefore, to be able to inform the house and country that a ministry has been formed which will command the support of a majority in parliament and enable us to proceed with the measures fore-shadowed in the speech from the throne.

The ministry is as follows: Premier and president of privy council, Sir Mackenzie Bowden; minister-general, Sir C. B. O'Brien; marine, Mr. Oustigan; finance, Mr. Foster; railways, Mr. Haggart; public works, Mr. Oulmet; interior, Mr. Daly; justice, Mr. Dickey; secretary of state, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.; agriculture, Mr. Montague; trade and commerce, Mr. Ives; controller of inland revenue, Col. Prior; militia, Mr. Desjardins; ministers without portfolios, Sir Frank Smith and Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. McKen, M.P. has resigned his seat for Cape Breton in favor of Sir Charles Tupper.

PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBURG

Dies of Fever on the West Coast of Africa.

The deadly climate of the Gold Coast has selected as its victim the most prominent man in the British expeditionary force.

Prince Henry of Battenburg the husband of the Queen's youngest daughter, the Princess Beatrice, accompanied the force in the hope of seeing some active service. He arrived within 30 miles of Coomassie when the fever struck him. With all haste he was carried to the rear and put on board a despatch boat which steamed away towards Maderia, which is 3 or 4 days steam from Accra. The fever however had got too far into his system and on the way the prince expired.

The death of Prince Henry is in no way of any political importance but the nation will sympathize with the widowed Princess in her trouble, and it is to be feared that the Queen will feel very deeply the shock of the death of her favorite daughter's husband. Anything that causes our beloved Queen distress hurts the nation.

CHURCH NOTICES.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1896.
METHODIST CHURCH, Corner Silica and Josephine Streets. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Evening subject: "After a Big Stake." Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Epworth League at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

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.

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

THE ALBERNI GOLD FIELD.

ALBERNI, B.C. Jan. 18.

To The Editor of THE MINER.

Knowing your desire for any and all information likely to interest the mining population of B. C. and elsewhere, the following notes are submitted with the belief that the remoteness of this district will not make them less acceptable. The result of the past year's work in Alberni district has demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt the several points in which mining men are most interested. In the first place the desirable metals are here in quantities and shape to possess commercial value from a mining standpoint. They are here in bodies large enough and numerous enough to render reasonable the hope that this section will in time rank among the important mining districts of B. C. In the second place a number of the claims are so located that the transportation problem, always a vital factor in such matters, presents very few difficulties. In many cases the leads are either on or in close proximity to the shores of the Alberni Canal and the building of a wharf and putting down of a few rails will be all that is necessary. Others are located near enough to salt water to reach it by easily constructed roads. Such favorable conditions will no doubt result in an earlier development than could otherwise be hoped for.

Mr. Sutton the government expert, who spent several months in making an examination of the general characteristics of this section, has given a very favorable report on what he saw and more recent discoveries have fully confirmed his opinions. The mineral belt which traverses the district is from 15 to 20 miles wide and of an unknown north and south extension. The floor of this belt is syenite; the country rock dioritic and feldspathic carrying bands of slate limestone and quartzite. In most cases the quartz veins are strong and well defined, presenting good working width and giving every indication of carrying depth. While a few very rich strikes have been made most of the leads are in grade and will require a considerable amount of capital to put them on a paying basis. The only claims carrying high grade rock as yet located are on Mineral hill at the head of a small tributary of China creek. Of these the "Alberni" carries the best showing. Two parallel veins of crystalline quartz have been uncovered on this claim. The quartz contains free gold in minute particles associated with small spots of blende. The veins run from 18 to 30 inches in width and some very high assays have been secured from them. These assays were corroborated by a mill test on two tons of the rock last fall. The figures were not made public but it is understood that they ran near the thousand dollar mark to the ton. Unfortunately for the progress of the camp this and several adjoining claims of almost equal value are tied up by a suit which will take some time to settle. Other claims of a similar nature but of lower grade have been located in this vicinity and in several instances preparations are being made to take up development work on an extensive scale in the spring.

At and near the banks of the Alberni Canal the majority of the locations show quite a different class of ledges. There the leads are wide, ranging from four to twenty feet from wall to wall. The gangue is heavily charged with pyrites and the grade is low. Many of the leads will not pay to work even with the present improved processes. Others will respond with a fair profit to capital with confidence enough to open them up on a large scale.

The "Starlight" is the only claim located on the springing of the Alberni. It has been the first to secure capital for development and will soon be thoroughly prospected. On Granite and Williams creeks, some nine miles from Alberni and near the Canal, a number of locations have been made. The most promising of these are the "Star of the West" with 6 to 7 feet of \$10 rock, mill tested; the "Islander" just now being floated at \$100,000, and the "Nevada" and "Lion" claims.

Further down the Canal a number of locations have been made which will be described in another letter.

CHEE CHAKO.

THE PARIS BELLE TRIAL.

The hearing of this case, the opening of which was reported in our last issue, was continued before the Chief Justice at Victoria on the 16th. Shortly, the previous arguments had been: for the plaintiffs, the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway; that the claim was improperly located, there being no mineral on it and that if it is legally held defendants have surface rights only so far as their necessities for work require. Defendants urge that there is mineral in site in the shaft and that the claim was located previous to the railway's land grant being made.

Mr. Bodwell for the plaintiffs contended that assuming there was a location prior to the railway's land grant, it was not properly recorded and was abandoned by the locators and that at the time the land grant was made the land was unoccupied. After hearing counsel for the defence judgment was reserved.

END OF THE ASHANTEE WAR.

This campaign has partaken somewhat of the nature of that expedition in which the King of France is reported to have walked up a hill and then walked down again.

The British force under Sir Francis Scott occupied Coomassie, the capital, without opposition. King Prempeh yielded at once and accepted all the British demands without demur. The greater part of the force has returned to the coast and has by this time reembarked for England. There is a general rejoicing among the white residents of The Gold Coast at the bloodless victory.

LOCAL NEWS.

The dates of the spring sittings of the County Court are advertised in another column.

Tenders are invited in another column for the lease of timber limits up Sproule Creek.

Mr. W. A. Jowett left for the coast today and Mr. Fred Irvine went East for a well earned holiday.

Mr. G. M. Sprout returned from Sandon on Thursday having been absent for nearly two months.

The committee of the Hospital Ball which was held last week at the Hotel Phair have handed over \$32 to the Hospital trustees.

E. Watts, superintendent of the Wellington mine, went out to Everett on Friday. Four car loads of ore from the mine have been sent to the smelter there.

Phil Aspinwall, G. W. Richardson, Dr. Quinlan and Sheriff Robinson left yesterday for Rossland and Messrs. Byron White, Herrick and A. H. Buchanan went out to Spokane.

Mr. George Wise of England will give three lectures next week on the general subject of "Infidelity Challenged." A feature of the lectures is that questions and discussions are invited. Particulars are announced in handbills.

We have received the first number of Massey's magazine, which we believe the first attempt in Canada to publish a high class monthly at the low price of ten cents. The work is issued from the Massey Press Toronto and is creditable in every respect.

Mr. H. M. Adams, travelling freight agent for the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, is making a general tour of the Kootenay country in the interests of his company. Mr. Adams is of the opinion that his company will be able to become an important factor in the freight business of this section.

The s.s. Nakusp succeeded in breaking through the ice in the Narrows between the Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes on Sunday last and again on Thursday. The scene is described by a traveller as being quite Arctic. The river is a white plain, bordered by white mountains. Through the plain wanders the narrow canal like passage which the steamer had cut for herself.

A 6000 volt meeting of the directors was held at the Nelson Electric Light Co.'s power house yesterday. The current became so strong at one time that two temper switches burned out with a flash of blue flame and it was found necessary to shut off the circuit with a shovel. Some important move must be contemplated as two directors were observed going to bank very hurriedly.

The Commissioners of the General Land office at Washington have refused Mr. Corbin permission for the construction of the Columbia and Red Mountain railway across the Colville Indian Reserve. The Commissioners are willing to accept the map and plot as soon as the President's proclamation throwing open the reserve is issued, but in the meantime have returned them to Spokane.

Mr. R. G. Tatlow came in on Sunday last and left again on Wednesday. He came to Nelson for the purpose of taking over the books of the Telephone Company which will henceforth be kept in Vancouver. It will be remembered that the local company has been amalgamated with the Vernon Co. An attempt is being made by a Vancouver Syndicate to consolidate all the several small companies that were in existence in different parts of the province.

Mr. Byron N. White was in town on Thursday and left yesterday for Spokane. He had been six days so far getting from Sandon to Nelson on his way out. He reports the ore export from Slocan as being completely at a standstill. The Nakusp line is still running but from Nakusp up to Revelstoke delayed cargoes of ore are scattered at every point. The Kaslo line was in trouble again and no ore was going out that way. It is needless for us to point out not only the inconvenience but direct loss which mine owners suffer in consequence.

THE SKATING RINK.

The Carnival at the skating rink which was advertised to come off last Wednesday was postponed until tonight in consequence of the soft weather. The ice is now in splendid condition, the frosts of the last night or two having enabled the management to put a good surface on it. It is said that many good costumes are being prepared for tonight and it is expected that the affair will be a great success.

Last Saturday the racing attracted a large crowd the events being won as follows, Men's race 1 mile, H. Donogh. Boys race, half mile, Clarence Goepel. Potatoe race, H. Donogh.

A match has been arranged to come off next week between H. Donogh and Sandy Mills. The day is not yet fixed but it will probably be Friday or Saturday.

THE SMELTER.

The Smelter still continues working like a charm. A slight trouble arose through an accumulation of copper in the crucible, but as soon as its presence was detected it was easily dealt with. Two tons of this stuff were drawn off in one day going 98 per cent in copper. Under careful management this might have led to trouble but Mr. Johnson was perfectly equal to the occasion.

The new shovels for the tramway arrived last week and have been fitted, with the result that the affair is running well. In order to get ahead of the smelter the tramway will be worked day and night for some little time.

It is rumored that the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway will build a spur into the smelter. This would leave the mainline some two miles below the old station on the hill and come back crossing the town by one of the streets above the school house.

OUR PRIZE COMPETITION.

In consequence of the dislocation of the mail system of the country and of the uncertainty that attends the time which a letter will occupy in travelling between any two points, we have postponed the date for receiving the letters in this competition until the 15th of February.

We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. H. Bowes, Barrister, and Mr. J. A. Turner, Merchant, have consented to act as judges. Both gentlemen are well and favorably known throughout the district. Should they be unable to arrive at a decision they will be at liberty to call in a third person to act as arbitrator.

Now is the time for any one who has a grievance against the mining laws to register his kick—and run a chance of getting something for it into the bargain.

MURDER AT COLVILLE.

Trial and Conviction of a Husband and Wife.

A trial has just been concluded at Colville, Wash., which has brought to light a string of the foulest crimes. A man named Niese and his wife Hattie have been convicted of murder in the second degree.

The history of the affair goes back some way. Adolph Niese who is a German came to America in 1880 and settled in Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1882. There he married a Miss Geisel, also a German. She died in 1890 leaving three children. At this time Niese was a well to do man being the owner of a fine residence and other property in Ottumwa.

Within six months of his wife's death he married Martha Volz and lived happily with her until 1892 when her sister came to live with them. Niese became enamored of his sister-in-law and after insuring his wife's life for \$500 burnt down his house together with his wife, who had just been confined, and his infant. He was careful to remove his other children (by his first wife) and also the tin box containing the insurance policy on his wife's life. For this he was tried for his life and was acquitted. This was considered as a gross miscarriage of justice and Niese was secretly aided by the prison authorities to escape from the town.

He then came to Colville and married his present wife, Hattie, sister of his last wife. The new stepmother aided by her husband began a system of cruelty towards her step children, which resulted in the death of a little boy Adolph. The parents attributed his death to heart disease, and various other complaints, and as a last resort (to account for certain bruises) to his having fallen down the bank of the Columbia river.

The jury however at the trial at Colville last Saturday brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree, after being out 23 hours against both husband and wife. Sentence was deferred but it is unlikely that the two miscreants will have any further opportunity of pursuing their nefarious practices.

GERMANY CELEBRATES HER

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary.

Saturday, January 18, being the 25th anniversary of the crowning at Versailles of the first Emperor of United Germany was celebrated throughout the Empire with great rejoicing. All business was suspended and the day spent as a public holiday.

A great fete was held in the White Hall of the Castle at Berlin presided over by the Emperor in person, and attended by the Empress, the Dowager Empress, the four eldest princes and all the great dignitaries of the Empire. The statues of the Emperors William and Frederick were crowned with laurel. The Emperor read a speech from the throne officially declaring the national nature of the day. It contained a cruel stab at France which will not help to heal the feeling between the two nations. It then proceeded to enumerate the various blessings the nation had experienced during the past 25 years and referred in warm terms of eulogy to Prince Bismarck. The Emperor dwelt on his efforts to maintain peace and vowed to continue them. This announcement together with the reference to Bismarck was met with cheers.

The Emperor issued a decree granting amnesty to offenders whose sentences do not exceed six weeks imprisonment or 150 marks fine. The rescript begins also with the remark that the Emperor intends to pardon all military offenders.

THE CUBAN WAR.

General Weyler has been appointed Governor of Cuba in the place of General Campos. He says that the situation in Cuba is not dangerous since the insurgents have always been defeated in every engagement. He intends to organize a new plan of campaign.

General Campos is indignant at his removal. He has been gazetted President of the Supreme Military Court of Justice at Madrid but refuses to accept it.

The news from Cuba continues to be almost unintelligible without a good map of the country. Telegrams and letters arrive without sequence and are published just as they arrive. The news in today's paper may have happened a week after that which appears tomorrow. Only one thing appears certain and that is that the insurgents are creating an immense amount of havoc and destruction and are actually advancing on Havana itself. They are burning railway bridges and blowing up locomotives and destroying enormous quantities of tobacco. If this sort of thing goes on the question will be not one of independence from Spain but the deprivation of the world of one of its greatest luxuries, a choice Havana.

RECENT BONDS.

J. E. Boss has bonded the United Tenderfoot, Old Timer and Union claims at Ainsworth.

John A. Finch is evidently impressed with the value of the claims in the dry ore belt at the south of Slocan Lake. In addition to the Enterprise and Slocan Queen, he has now bonded the Atlington and Burlington for \$50,000 paying down \$5,000 cash.

Dade Harkins' Wedding

By VIOLA ROSEBORO.

(Copyright, 1895, by American Press Association.)

Half a dozen people were sitting on the wide veranda (gallery, they called it) of the summer hotel at Overtonia. Overtonia was a new coal mining town built on the foundation of an old mountain village.

When the white front gate clicked and the thin bent figure of the coal company's president came slowly up the walk, everybody on the gallery shifted position a little as an unconscious expression of deference, and as the dignitary drew nearer the two young men of the party rose to their feet, but though the apparent difficulty of his movement might have seemed to sanction such a courtesy they did not offer him an arm up the steps. They well knew that the colonel would not appreciate such attention. The colonel's clean shaven dark face wore an odd characteristic expression, because his brows were knit, and his lips and keen blue eyes were faintly and quizzically smiling. When he reached the top of the steps, he lifted his broad soft hat to the ladies and took a look at everybody. "I've got some news for you," he said.

"Aw, paw!"

"Colonel, you're a godsend."

"Tell us, quick."

The replies to this beneficent statement tumbled over each other.

"You're all invited to a party," said the colonel, seating himself slowly in the shock bottom chair a negro girl placed for him in front of the rest of the party. The excitement of the ladies, young and old, rose to dramatic heights, and even the young men could not prevent their countenances brightening. A pretty, crinkly headed, brown haired girl, all ribbons and bangles, fell upon the colonel bodily.

"Aw, paw," she cried again, "tell us, is it over at the Alpine House?"

"More likely it's down at the college," said another lady.

"Tell us, colonel," said one of the young men, with an effort at insouciance.

"Charley," said the colonel to his daughter, who, despite her failure to be a boy, had been named for himself, "get away from my lame shoulder. Sit down, and I'll tell you all about it. I reckon none of you'd guess in a month."

The suspense intensified and in several minds became shadowed with doubt as to whether anything so inconceivable could be desirable.

"Art Harkins has a girl who is going to get married Wednesday night. He's going to give her a big wedding and invites everybody in the house to it."

The colonel got no further. A shrill vocal storm broke over his head, and he tilted his chair back against a wooden pillar and waited for it to subside.

All his audience were sufficiently interested and, informed in the affairs of the mine to know that just now an invitation from Art Harkins resembled in one way a similar attention from royalty. It had the force of a command. Art Harkins was a mountaineer who could not read nor write, but who, by astuteness, energy, and, as was generally believed, cunning unscrupulousness, had actually contrived to get rich, rich not merely for a mountaineer, but rich even in the opinion of the impressive, imaginative and influential bankrupts who formed the majority of the mining company. Harkins was a member of the company and a large stock owner, and all the women in the hotel knew that for weeks their various masculine relatives had been hanging in midair in some incomprehensible but terribly real business uncertainty, from which only Art Harkins could deliver them. And now this homespun diplomat invited them to a wedding party! The group on the gallery grew so vocal that feminine reinforcements hurried out of the house to see what was the matter. Under the circumstances, after a little bewildered wavering, it was soon agreed that nothing could be more amusing, more fun, more novel and generally delightful than to go to Dade Harkins' wedding.

"And then," said Mrs. Peyton, "no one but ourselves, no one that matters, I mean, need know anything about it. 'Tisn't as if we were over at the Alpine House and had to explain things some way to half the gulf states."

Mrs. Peyton was a round little, brunette widow who was often called "very taking." She was a cousin of Charley Overman's, through Charley's mother's side of the house, and in a very easy going way, which was all the way they knew, she was chaperoning the girl. So, especially she shone the more for her connection with the Overmans.

The colonel was considered an important man throughout the state, and, moreover, he was counted charming, "a fine conversationalist and a good speaker." In her heart of hearts Mrs. Peyton had come to the conclusion that it was most desirable that he should marry a good wife, have somebody better than a giddy slip of a girl to take care of him and let somebody get the good of the distinguished position awaiting his wife. Mrs. Peyton had faith in the future of the mines, and she liked the colonel.

Several ladies among the summer colonists at Overtonia divined the existence of these views in Mrs. Peyton's mind—by the power of kindred sympathies perhaps—although she had never confided in them. Charley, however, was unsuspecting. Just now she was devoting all the thought she gave the subjects of love and marriage to their more important aspects as connected with herself. She was in love with one of the young men on the gallery, and he was in love with her.

His name was Harry Williams, and he was the son of another member of the mining company. It was a desirable and suitable thing that these two should marry, and as nobody had the least objection or threw the slightest obstacle in the way of their courtship, but, on the contrary, as every one about did

what they could, in the modest southern way, to further it, of course their progress toward an understanding was slow. Upon themselves devolved the whole task of making the path of true love properly difficult.

Charley had firm ideas as to the degree of assertive, persistent devotion, displayed regardless of discouragements, that became a man and a suitor, and that permitted a girl to surrender gracefully, and Harry had fixed sentiments as to the bad taste and blindness and impertinence of a man who put himself in the position of a rejected suitor. It will be seen at once that these young people were both very young, and that the girl, as is the case so often, had a more romantic, literary and traditional education in love affairs than her lover. The insincerity of youth clung about their notions, and yet it was because they



She sat on the floor.

were so young that they were somewhat governed by them instead of following the dictates of their hearts, like the wiser Mrs. Peyton.

Nevertheless, thanks to nature's contempt for the theorizing of her children, they had made some progress in their knowledge each of the other's state of mind.

Everybody knows that weddings are contagious. When Harry that afternoon on the gallery listened to the discussion of the coming festivity at old Harkins', he had what he took—perhaps I had better say mistook—for a small but happy inspiration. He made up his mind at once that on that night he would declare himself to Charley. He would take her to the wedding in the only buggy that was to be had in Overtonia. Harkins' place was two miles from the hotel on a rough road. It was strange if coming home that night he could not find a felicitous moment for—what he was going to say and what he was going to do—for decisive steps, let us say. An evening buggy ride exactly suited his ideas of a proper occasion for serious love-making. He had regretted more than once that life on the mountain offered so few such opportunities, but the roads were so bad that in the public mind only some definite necessary and justified recourse to travel on wheels. In the fullness of his heart Harry embellished his little plan with various decorative features. Among other things, he thought that he would send off at once to Nashville for an engagement ring, so as to surprise Charley with the promptness of its appearance. No really grownup person, with brains enough to learn from experience, would ever have dared to tempt fate by such crass confidence as this, and a more penetrating tactful youth would have known that Charley, even if she accepted him, would not be altogether pleased by this particular form of foresight.

But Harry was, in fact, but a boy and one sure to be generally astray as to what men have been pleased to christen the mysteries of woman's heart, though I dare say, if women had been managing the world's affairs and literature for the last several thousand years, we should be hearing just as much about the unfathomable mysteries of man's heart, the fact simply being that the mystery lies in those arrangements of an ever inscrutable Providence, by which it is established that the sexes shall be eternally divided, however appearances may sometimes contradict the fact, by an impassable gulf of mutual misunderstanding.

When Harry was seized with these dreams, he was so moved by them that he turned away from the agitated group, laughing and chattering about the Harkins' family, and went and stood peering through the honeysuckle vine at the other end of the gallery. Charley called to him, and he did not hear her: "Mr. Harkins," cried one of the other girls, "Charley wants to know what you are going to wear."

"Excuse me," said Harry, coming toward them, but then he forgot to make any reply, in the distraction of seeing Charley's brown eyes turned up to his, and unable to endure just then the glancing frivolity of the talk he picked up his hat and strolled down the walk.

Charley felt distinctly miserable that she had been snubbed, so she laughed with merry abandon at the information that Art Harkins never, under any circumstances, took off his hat and would undoubtedly eat Dade's wedding supper with it on, and then she danced away into the big empty hall, dragged herself slowly up the stairs and crept off into an unfrequented garret. In the crowded house, this, since she fell in love and needed one, had become her place of meditation. She was overwrought by the unaccustomed and startling amount of sensation her days now brought her, and by dramatically picturing various unpleasant possibilities to herself as probabilities, though not in the least really believing in them, she managed to relieve herself by a few tears, and then she crept over to the one small square low window that lit the place. She sat on the floor and pressed her face against the glass and gave herself up to further dreaming, but now of vague, sweet possibilities, probabilities, surely, surely!

There were no other windows in the house that looked down into the corner of the green yard she saw. It was sheltered by a big trellised grapevine, and beneath its shade was an old garden bench.

When Harry found a chance to drag

Mrs. Peyton to this spot for a confidential interview, it was under the delusion that it was invisible to all indoors. He and Mrs. Peyton were always very good friends, and now, seized with a sudden need of a sympathetic ear, it was to her that he turned. That idea about the ring that had slipped through his head became fixed now by nothing more or less personal to himself or Charley than the chance he saw of making it an easy pretext for telling his tale to Mrs. Peyton.

"Come, sit around by the grapevine with me," he said when, turning back to the house in his restless tramping, he met her in the yard.

Mrs. Peyton was always gracious, and she took his arm with a flattering air of possession and interest, and dragging her fresh trailing muslins after her she sought with him the seclusion of the rustic bench beneath the shadow of the grapevine.

It was no thanks to Harry's wisdom that he had not made a decided blunder in his selection of a confidant, for Mrs. Peyton, like many a better woman, was all but sure to find a man in love an odious and tiresome or a noble and gratifying spectacle, according as he was not or was in love with herself, but now she was moved to an unusual patience with Harry, because she was sure that the colonel's eligibility for marriage and in all probability his inclination toward that state would be much increased by Charley's entrance upon it.

"I want to measure your finger, Miss Kate," said Harry, standing in front of her.

"Mercy on us, what for?" said Mrs. Peyton, leaning back and looking up at him with brilliant black eyes.

"Because I heard Miss Charley say that you and she wore the same sized gloves."

He was looking down upon her with a pleased, fawning sense of being rather neat in his way of introducing his subject and of shining a little in this early scene of the lovely happy drama he had in his mind.

Charley in turn was looking down upon them both from the garret window. She now saw him sit down on Mrs. Peyton's right hand, decidedly close to her, take a string from his pocket and begin what proved to be the troublesome and lengthy task of measuring the forefinger of her left hand. Of course it was Mrs. Peyton who took care that the little task should be amusingly difficult, and of course Harry was so innocent—in the masculine way—that he was all unwarned by his conscience of the coquettish character of those delays.

From her window Charley could even see the shy, happy embarrassment on his face and the quizzical, half languishing glance of the widow.

Naturally from all this she drew conclusions, and inevitably, like most human conclusions, they were erroneous.

How natural and assured her mistake was, however, how little it resembled the conduct so often displayed in the first act of a play by a heroine who sacrifices all ordinary intelligence to the interests of the playwright, probably only those who can fully understand who have some knowledge of the curious and complicated code that governs flirtation and love-making in large sections of southern society. An exposition of this code would be interesting, it seems to me, but my present mission will be better met by simply saying that Charley, according to the ideas in which she was bred, had good grounds for feeling that she had looked upon a more significant scene than any that had passed between her and Harry, or that, if he were only flirting with the naughty Mrs. Peyton, it was only the more probable that he was only flirting with her—a form of amusement, this, by the way, in which up-to-some- rather indefinite-point he was encouraged by society—that is to say, by the women generally. Such things are mainly regulated by women in any society in the world, and it is perhaps not aside from my story to say that Harry Williams was exactly the sort of young male creature who never has any clear idea of what are the subtleties of any such code, no matter where he lives.

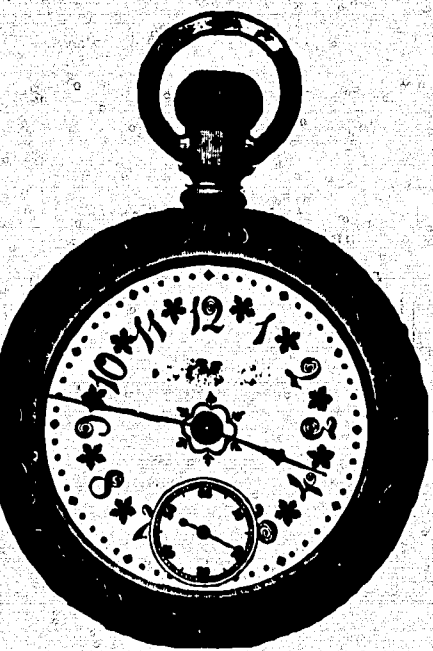
The measurement for that fatal ring was hardly finished when Charley turned and flung herself face down upon the hard floor. She had no consciousness of a right to blame any one. She was conscious only of pain and the determination to hide it.

Now, poor Charley was blessed or cursed, as you choose, with an unusual command of feminine powers of dissimulation, and her natural pride, which was great, was re-enforced by a social training favorable to its strongest development. Now, it put her upon a course of self control and play acting that for the time seemed like to cost her cruelly, although, according to her lights, she was behaving with just that virtue and discretion which, if southern women are to be believed, should most endure happiness. She treated Cousin Kate with deferential cordiality and met Harry, when escape would have been noticeable with pleasant, elusive, mocking gaiety. He felt and could not understand a sudden change in the temperature, argue against the fact with himself as he would.

Life in such a place as this is as if the whole world had taken hashish and the ordinary measurements of time were lost. The long hours in such a household are more than weeks amid life's ordinary routine.

By evening the day after she had devoted herself to this purpose Charley had contrived to spread a subtle impression of slight but growing weariness with Mr. Williams' society and of an awakening disposition to be interested in that of another young man. The offices of the mining company gave an unusual proportion of young men to the small circle of summer visitors at Overtonia. That was its one great recommendation.

In the meantime Charley was begging her father to let her go for a visit across the mountain to the Alpine House, a much larger and more fashionable caravansary. He paid small attention to her (Continued Next Week.)

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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.

A MILITARY PICNIC.

LORD SALISBURY'S little expedition to the west coast of Africa presents a somewhat striking contrast to similar picnics organized by Mr. GLADSTONE. That gentleman always managed to forget something and it took a good deal of management to make the thing into a success. At Khartoum and Majuba Hill the results are not pleasant to contemplate. The Conservative Premier "put a set" on to the local monarch at once and so some few thousand British soldiers are at liberty again to fight Russia or Germany or anyone else who may want to try their hand, but they had really better wait until Mr. GLADSTONE or someone of his kidney gets into power again.

AN OLD SIRE.

On January 18, 1871, King William of Prussia was crowned Emperor of Germany. The ceremony which culminated the Union of the Kingdom of Prussia with all the smaller German states and principalities took place in the Palace of Versailles where William was then residing just after the fall of Paris and the conquest of France. The twenty fifth anniversary of this great historical event has just been celebrated in Berlin with great magnificence and pomp and also by Germans throughout the world. It is not likely that it will tend to strengthen the alliance hinted at some week or two ago between Russia, Germany and France. It will be many a long day before the latter two can walk arm in arm either in the paths of peace or on the field of war.

IN THE SAME BOAT.

When the world was young, that is to say when this part of the world was in its infancy as far as development was concerned, the main difficulty was how to get in and out of it. It is not so long ago that Mr. CORBIN was held up as the deliverer of the country when he built his railroad in from Spokane. Only a year ago at Rossland the opposers of his Red Mountain Railway Bill were regarded as enemies of their race. In Nelson he was the object of the sorrowing pity of its inhabitants when he found that his entrance to the city was blocked by a rival company. He was always the hero, it was to him that the opening up of the country was due, to oppose him was to injure Kootenay. Now things are changed. He is a landgrabber, a trampler on the rights of free peoples, an invader of the privileges of the free miner and of the townspeople (though this last is not mentioned in public.) He can console himself by the thought that he has a companion in misfortune. Precisely the same things are being said, and by the same people, of Great Britain. Mr. CORBIN and England are in the same boat. We fancy they are both sufficiently strongly built and manned to weather the storm.

DIPLOMACY.

There are signs that the Venezuelan difficulty is settling itself and the services of the special commission appointed by the United States Congress will not be required. The process by which this is being effected is one that has served on more than one previous occasion. It is the result of the unseen workings of diplomacy which come in when popular excitement has calmed down.

There is probably a little give and take on both sides, for which there is always room in these cases, though it was felt that the famous message to Congress scarcely left space for any. It is a recognised principle of diplomacy never to crowd your opponent into a corner unless you really want to fight. Enough glory can be obtained to satisfy the most rampant jingo without committing this irretrievable blunder and diplomatists perfectly understand the process and its visible and apparent results. They see the valve through which the energy developed can quietly escape without bursting anything and they laugh

quietly in their sleeves while the rampant public tramples up and down all round it with out taking any notice of it.

The question has been asked whether the British Government could so far recognise the Commission as to put before it evidence in support of their contentions. By doing so it was felt that they would be at once taking back-water on their announcement that they refused to arbitrate certain parts of their claims on Venezuela. On the other hand it was felt that the Commission could hardly be expected to arrive at any just conclusion on the matter if only the Venezuelan views of the matter were placed before it. The difficulty found a simple solution. It was found that the Imperial Parliament was anxious for full information on this important question. Blue Books and other state papers and maps and plans were therefore prepared and laid on the table of the House. Now all papers laid on the table are public property. It is therefore quite easy for the Commission to be supplied with the fullest information without having to apply to the British government for it.

It is not unlikely that the whole matter will be settled and diplomatic relations resumed between Venezuela and Great Britain before the Commission reports.

There is after all a very great difference of opinion on the question of the Monroe Doctrine in Congress itself. In the House of Representatives a resolution was brought in declaratory of the policy of the United States on this point. Now it is an extremely difficult thing to define the nature of a thing 80 odd years after it happened, and when its original meaning was by no means clear. It is not to be wondered at then that members of the house were anything but unanimous on the resolution. Some wanted to go farther, some were for curtailing it, while a few were for dropping it altogether and very sensibly refusing to allow the United States to mix itself up with matters with which it has got nothing whatever to do and creating for itself an unknown quantity of future troubles on account of a number of rascally republics with which it has absolutely nothing whatever in common.

NOTES.

Sixteen thousand people at Pittsburgh have signed a petition for the suppression of the drink traffic. Everyone will cordially agree with the object these good people have in view but will pity the waste of time.

A very large number of letters reach us from several quarters, particularly from Manitoba and from the mining districts of the western States making enquiries about this country. To accommodate these enquirers and also to encourage our readers to make use of us for obtaining information of all sorts we have opened a column, entitled "Answers to Correspondents" which will be found on our fourth page.

In another column we publish a letter from a correspondent at Alberni. Our readers are naturally anxious to get a fair idea of the nature of this camp. The coast papers have painted its riches in such glowing colors that mining men naturally paid little attention to them. Such accounts do a camp more harm than good. From our correspondent's letter we gather that the field contains several valuable low grade prospects requiring large capital to develop it and that it is not a poor man's camp.

Shakespeare mentioned that the gentle rain from heaven had a habit of falling alike on the just and unjust. The Boer of the Transvaal evidently copy nature. They rob the Uitlanders whether republican Americans or monarchical Englishmen with a rigid impartiality which is worthy of a better cause. In spite of this some little sympathy with the poor oppressed Boer has been exhibited by certain editors across the line, ostensibly because the Boer is a republican. But then these editors have never been in Africa—or Venezuela for that matter.

The affairs of the Canadian Postoffice as administered in this province are arranged on some system to understand which both common sense and logic are useless. When our connection with the C. P. R. to the north breaks down our mails are sent out by Spokane. So far so good. It will scarcely be believed but it is nevertheless true that the mails for Eastern Canada and Europe, instead of being forwarded straight on towards their destination from Spokane are sent back to Seattle, and thence up the main line of the C. P. R. at Mission and come trundling along past Revelstoke some 4 days after they leave Nelson. They ought to be almost in Toronto by that time. We suppose that the Postmaster General is too busy intruding for office to attend to his Department.

Our readers will remember that it was stated last week that the Emperor of Germany in correspondence with his august grandmother the Queen had endeavored to shuffle out of the position which he had so hastily taken up on Transvaal affairs. The German press was simply wild when the substance of these letters was printed in the English papers and strenuously denied their existence. But it has come out that the letters were perfectly authentic after all. It is explained that the Emperor did not express his regret for having sent the message to the Transvaal, but for the way it was received and commented on in England.

A feature of the recent war scare has been the spontaneous burst of loyalty that arose from Canada. As long as peace reigns and people have nothing particular to think about there are plenty of persons who attract a momentary and unenviable notoriety by talking of separation and

secession and other forms of disloyalty. But once let there be the slightest insult or menace to our Empire and her sons spring to arms from all quarters of the globe. Petty quarrels are forgotten and strong men stand shoulder to shoulder ready to defend their flag. In far Canada the same spontaneous move was made as in Canada. Flying squadrons are good but the unswerving love for our nation that actuates us all is better.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times strikes a strange chord in his remarks about the German anniversary. He says: "Can it be said that the heart of the German nation responded yesterday with the same enthusiasm or that in many minds the splendid memories of the past were not to some extent dimmed and marred by disappointed expectations and uneasy apprehensions. The death of the two Emperors has made room for a sovereign of a strangely different type, of whom all that can be said safely is that in this year of his age and in the eighth of his reign his chief characteristic is his youth." He then proceeds to comment on the absence of Bismarck and other great nobles from the festival and concludes that "the fête partook more of a state pageant than a national festival." The deduction to be drawn from this is that Germany is getting a little tired of William and his freaks. The correspondent of the great London paper could not express this in so many words but he says so pretty plainly in that mysterious writing that can sometimes be seen between the lines.

"Statute" in The Province is very zealous for his pet the legal fraternity of the coast cities. Some time ago a little whisper reached us that these poor innocent lambs with that simplicity for which they are famous began to cast about for a means to gobble up all the mining business that properly belongs to our local practitioners without taking the trouble to come for it. We pointed out at once our opinion of this course. It was no doubt unkind of us to impute such motives to this immaculate flock and the bare idea of anyone being so utterly lost to all sense of what is owing to the dignity of the Victoria and Vancouver Bar to do so was a terrible shock to Mr. Shepherd Statute. The presumptions outsider must be made to eat his words for daring to cast words of disapproval at his inoffensive herd. The very curls of their snowy wigs would stand on end at the bare idea. They must stand with Cæsars wife. Now this is all very well. Where there is smoke there is fire. It is very possible that no actual resolutions on the subject are recorded in the minute books of the Bar Association, but we have in our possession a letter from a correspondent whose confidence we are bound to respect, warning us that there was indeed ground for our remarks. Until this correspondent informs us that he was mistaken we prefer to remain in the position we have taken up. Judge Spinks by the way in his letter to The Province does not deny the facts but simply says that he was unable to find the friend who had given him the information leaving it to be inferred that he would see him and write again.

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Such as Christy's Hats, Dents & Fowne's Gloves, Dr. Jaeger's Cartwright & Warner's Underwear, Scotch Rugs, Flannel, Matting and Crepe Shirt Trousers, etc., etc.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

JAMES MOWAT, CARPENTER AND BUILDER. NELSON, B. C.

Plans, Elevations and Details drawn to order. Orders left at Turner & Kirkpatrick's, Vernon Street, will receive prompt attention.

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, Solicitors for Applicants. (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 or shafts, for the purpose of exploring for, discovering, working, getting, acquiring and acquiring and recovering minerals situated 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 land 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 conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects or any of them. A. E. HUMPHREYS, Applicant. (265)

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 Act," 1895, 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. (255)

Notice of Application for Liquor License. The undersigned give notice that they intend applying to the Stipendiary Magistrate for the District of West Kootenay for a retail liquor license for their hotel at Sandon. J. W. SWITZER, C. B. MCCLUSKEY. (275)

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

Notice of Application for Crown Grant. TAKE NOTICE that T. J. Lendrum, as agent for R. S. Howard and Louis Grange, 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 the first appearance of this notice in the British Columbia Gazette. N. FITZSTUBBS, Government Agent. (241-23-11-5)

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. FITZSTUBBS, Government Agent. (241-23-11-5)

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CROWN GRANT. TAKE NOTICE that I, Henry E. Croasdale, as agent for the Hall Mines Limited, free mine certificate N. 6003, 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 taken before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 2nd day of October, 1895. (216-23, 11, 5) HENRY E. CROASDALE

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

TAKE NOTICE that I, Henry E. Croasdale, as agent for the Hall Mines Limited, free mine certificate N. 6003, 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 taken before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 2nd day of October, 1895. (216-23, 11, 5) HENRY E. CROASDALE

Levi Strauss' Overalls.

A Large Importation of those Famous Goods direct from San Francisco just received.

Blue Denim Overalls, Blue Denim Pants, Engineers' Overalls, Blue Denim Jumpers, Blue Denim Smocks, Blanket Lined Jackets, and the Latest Thing Out

NO. 2 COMBINATION COAT.

The only Store in town carrying a Full Stock of these Unrivalled Goods.

A. T. GARLAND, BAKER STREET.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

A CAR LOAD OF ORE BAGS JUST ARRIVED.

Write for Samples and Prices. NELSON, B. C. (218)

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 Purposes.

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 E. 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)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. W., Regina, Assa.—Fifty cents in advance.

T. G. W., Toronto.—To reply fully to your note would take a long time. We may say as far as chances out here are concerned there are plenty for everyone, whether he may bring brains, money or muscle to the market.

L. R. B., Skagit Co., Wash.—It is possible that during the coming summer work may be commenced on a railroad from Robson to Rossland, the Crow's Nest Pass Route, extension of the Nakusp & Slocan and other works.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The Irish American Bank at Minneapolis has suspended payment.

About 150,000 feet of logs were lost in the Snaalish Creek, Wash., during the recent freshet.

Professor Andee, of Sweden, is going to make an attempt to reach the North Pole by means of a balloon.

The members of the committee of the Reform League, who were arrested in Johannesburg are being tried this week.

An agreement has been signed between France and England relative to certain territory in Siam. A neutral ground has been agreed upon.

The British Admiralty is calling for tenders for 10 third class cruisers to be completed within the year. They are to be armed with quick-firing guns of the latest pattern.

In spite of the numerous trade union troubles in England during the past twelve months the manufacturing and building interests of the country are in a better condition than they have been at this season for the past five or six years.

A furious storm raged in Portland and all along the coasts of Oregon and Washington at the end of last week. Trains on the Southern Pacific were delayed and coast steamers were unable to put to sea.

General Harrison's expedition of the United States is about to re-enter the bonds of matrimony. It will be General Harrison's retirement from the Presidency. The lady to whom he is now engaged is Mrs. Danmick, a niece of his late wife. The General is 62, his fiancée about 42.

It is rumored that the Uitlanders arrested in the Transvaal will be fined £20,000 each and that the leaders will get five years imprisonment in addition. They will probably however be liberated as soon as quiet is restored, and banished from the country.

Affairs in the Transvaal are still far from settled. Very considerable animosity is shown by the Boers towards the English and Americans. Armed bands of Boers to the number of 1,000 strong parade the streets of Johannesburg to show the Uitlanders what they are made of.

Sergins Stepienka the noted nihilist leader and author who has been for some years resident in London was recently killed while crossing a railroad track. It is said of him that while in Russia he was five times drawn by the secret section of the Terrorist party to execute vengeance upon government officials, and that each time he carried out his deadly work so skillfully and secretly that no suspicion ever attached to him.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

The Canadian Curling teams beat the American team at Duluth.

Plans are being prepared by the Minister of Marine for an expedition to Hudson's Bay.

Robert Gilmore a wealthy citizen of Toronto who is recently dead left \$15,000 to charities.

Sir Charles Tupper will still administer the affairs of the High Commissioners' office in London during his retention of the Portfolio of Finance.

Great distress prevails in parts of Newfoundland. At Portland it is reported that hundreds of people are starving owing to the failure of the frozen herring industry.

The correct returns of the Manitoba elections give the Greenwood government 30 seats, Conservative Oppositionists 5, Liberal Independents 2, Patrons 2. The election in Dauphin was to take place on Thursday last.

Opinions on Trust.

"It is much harder to examine and judge than to take up opinions on trust; and, therefore, the far greatest part of the world borrow from others those which they entertain concerning all the affairs of life and death. Hence it proceeds that men are so unanimously eager in the pursuit of things, which, far from having any inherent real good, are varnished over with a specious and deceitful gloss, and contain nothing answerable to their appearance. Hence it proceeds, on the other hand, that in the things which are called evil, there is nothing so hard and terrible as the general cry of the world threatens. Thus the multitude has ordained. But the greatest part of their ordinances are abrogated by the wise."—Bolingbroke

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 7.30 a.m. NELSON Arrive 6.15 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 Maren with stage on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

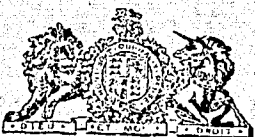
Passengers for Trail Creek mines connect at Northport with stage Daily

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

I hereby give notice that thirty days after this date I intend to make application for a license to sell wines and liquors by retail at the Royal Hotel.

Nelson, Jan. 24, 1895.

TOM BOOTHBY (278)



NOTICE.

A SITTING OF THE COUNTY COURT of Kootenay will be held at Nelson on Saturday, the 26th day of February, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the 3rd day of March, and at Rossland on Tuesday, the 10th day of March, 1896.

Nelson, B. C., 20th January, 1896.

T. H. GIFFIN, Registrar. (277)



NOTICE.

LEASE OF TIMBER LIMITS, WEST KOOTENAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of Tuesday, 3rd March next, from persons desiring to lease Lot 337, Group 1, Kootenay District, containing 1,470 acres, for the purpose of cutting timber therefrom, subject to the provisions of the "Land Act" and amendments thereto.

The limit is situated in Spruce Creek Valley, about one mile north of the Kootenay River, below the Columbia and Kootenay Railway Crossing.

The competitor offering the highest cash bonus will be entitled to a lease of the premises for a term of twenty-one years.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified bank cheque to cover the cost of the survey, \$375.00, the first year's rental, \$200.00, and the amount of the bonus tendered. The cheques will be at once returned to unsuccessful competitors.

W. S. GOIDE, Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C., 14th January, 1896. (276)

Post Office Inspector's Office, Victoria, January 3, 1896. (273)

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