THE MINES IN KOOTENAY ARE AMONG THE RICHEST IN AMERICA

The Miner.

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

PRICE FIVE CENTS

WHOLE NUMBER 298. Nelson, British Columbia, Saturday, May 2, 1896.

H. E. Gosnell Provincial Library

METAL QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK.

April—	25	27	28	29	30	May 1
SILVER (Bar)	67¾	68	68¾	68	68	68
LEAD (Brokers' Prices.)	300	300	300	300	300	300

PRODUCE OF THE MINES.

RETURNS FOR 1896 UP TO DATE

ORE TREATED IN KOOTENAY.

At Nelson	5,703	
At Pilot Bay	11,066	
		16,769

ORE EXPORTED.

From Slocan via Kaslo	4,625	
Slocan via Nakusp	2,493	
Trail Creek (gold ore)	3,085	10,203
To Tons		26,972

PRODUCE OF SMELTERS.

	TONS
Nelson (Hall Mines) Matte	596
Pilot Bay, silver lead bullion	822
Trail Smelter	88
	1,506

ORE SHIPMENTS.

Returns Since Last Wee

VIA NORTHPORT.

	TONS
April 1-30—	
War Eagle to Smelter, Mont.	225
April 15—	
Le Roi to Tacoma	141
March	
Skyline to Pilot Bay	355
	721

MATTE AND BULLION.

April 25-30—	
Hall Mines [Matte]	54½
April 27-30—	
Pilot Bay to Aurora [Bullion]	80
	134½

MINING RECORDS.

MINING TRANSFERS.

(Where no consideration is named in transfers the nominal sum of $1 is to be understood.)

NELSON.

April 25—

Irene—J J J Driscoll to W Feeney, ½.

W E Gladstone—W Feeney to J J Driscoll, ½ $615.

April 29—

Last Hope—E G Traversy to S J Mighton, ½, $500.

Magpie—George H H Johnson to Robert S Lennie and E T H Simpkins, $500.

NEW DENVER.

April 16—

J C Murphy H Provost and P M Schonberg agree to bond to Chas T Dunbar ½ interest in Two Friends for $37,500, and privilege of bonding Dundas or Black Prince for $12,500.

April 17—

Cinderella—R M McLachlan to A McFadden ½

Black Rock—W L Smith to J M Winters ½, $150

April 20—

Bunker Hill ½ Two Friends ½ Buck Horn ½ Maud S ½—W J Hoar to Chas T Dunbar $2000.

Two Friends, Black Prince, and Dundas—Richard Marpole records notice of interest.

An agreement of O D Hoar to prospect for R Marpole.

KASLO.

April 10—

Yosemite, Gem and Independence—E B Hosford to C R Holmes 1-24 $383,

April 13—

Hillside—W J Adams to Frank R Townsend ½ $200,

April 20—

Silver King—McAnn to Bongard ½

Silver King—McPhee to D W Moore ½ $10,000.

April 21—

Blue Grouse and War Eagle—Dolquist to Anderson ½ $150

Bonanza King—Warner to Lapp, all.

April 24—

U and A—Asselin to Rogers, all.

ROSSLAND.

April 17—

Happy Thought and Kootenay Star—D O Neal to G W Urvuhart, ½ in each $50;

Happy Thought and Kootenay Star—D O Neal to A M McLennon ½ in each $50.

Comet No 2—E Burns to H E Cover.

Comet No 2—H E Cover to W Bennison.

Emerald—T S Potts to W H Finlaison and J H Adams

Young America—W H Finlaison and J H Adams to T S Potts.

Judge—Chas Bates to J W Parker and E L Clark, $37,

April 18—

Little Maud ½, J D ½,—C O Lalonde to W M Newton.

Little Maud ½, J D ½—J Edgren and J Vogel to W M Newton.

Consolation—E L Tate to W A Ritchie ½.

Blackhawk and Welcome, Stranger—A B Railton to Robert Miller (Trustee)

Old Spot—Finley McDonald to F C Loring $700.

April 20—

White Bear—Ross Thompson to J Y Cole ½ $500

White Bear—E S Topping to J Y Cole ½ $2,500

Silent Friend—G Wassholm to H W Bodey ½

Nugget Fraction—C A Griswold to J B Sanborn.

Comet—C A Griswold to J B Sanborn ½

Edna No 1—A Daly to G Winters 1-3.

Edna No 1—A Daly to W H Bell 1-3.

Georgie—N McGraw to F W Negus.

Speculator—S E Thompson to F W N Taylor 1-2.

Golden Cross and Golden Age—Ben Finnel to R Mackie, ½ in each.

Atalanta—W Finn to J H Stroh, ½ $25.

April 21—

Golden Eagle No 6—Finley McDonald to J A Clark $60.

Union No 2—J Clark to J A Clark, $100.

Camp Bird—J L Hackleman and J Garrison to W A Ritchie, ½.

Silent Friend—G Wassholm to E Stevenson ½ $150.

Queen Ann, Esther, Kirkup and Alice No 5—J M Rose and wife to W L Belt ½ in each $1,000

Camp Bird—E L Tate to W A Ritchie ½.

Boston Belle—N Pearson to N Stuart, ½ $2.50.

Gladiator—J Reed to N Stuart, ½ $250.

Boston Belle 1-3, Geneva 1-8—J L Peterson to N Suart.

Hattie Brown—John Earl to W H Mead and A D McLaren. $1,250.

Emerald and Young America—J H Adams to A Jenkins 3-16.

Iron Colt 1-16, Gopher, 1-32, St Lawerence 1-32 Monitor 1-16,—G D Farwell to S W Cowan $5,000.

Josie Mack—A H McKay to L J Burnett 1-8.

Chance—G E Pfunder to P A Largey ½.

Christine—F W H Fisher to J L Warner ½.

April 22—

Georgia—E J Noel et al, to Hedley Chapman, $25,000. $10,000 paid $15,000 due May 23.

Ethel, Bannock, Red Top, Drill, Northern Light, Le Blanc No 1, 2 and 3, and Elephant—S S Bailey to Evening Star Mining Co. 1-10 in each $500.

Butte—O Youngquist to Ross Thompson 1-9, $100

Lucky Monday—J Flanigan to E S Topping ½ Zilor—J Brown to W Perdue ½, $150.

C B & Q—J Reil and L H Merrill to E D Brown 1-3.

C B & Q—J Reil and L H Merril to H P Toronto, 1-3.

C B & Q—A Bloomquist to F R Twigg, 1-3.

C B & Q—H P Toronto to F R Twigg 1-3.

April 14—

Grand View—W Claffy to G McGauchey ½ $37.50.

Hudson—F Hugen to F J Walker 1-3.

Royal—J C Devlin to P Burns 1-3, $40.

Silent Friend—G Wassholm to E Stevenson, $250.½.

Green Crown—B R Ostrander and W H Mead to T K Clark $1700.

Gold Bonanza—E H Hughes to H M Casey 1-8 $200.

Hudson—F Hugen to W H Bell 1-3.

Hudson—F Hugen to Geo Winter 1-3.

Ruth—R Neill to A J Duncan ½.

Ruth—R Neill to W E Leigh ½.

Confederate ½, Esmeralda ½—B Rollins to Siegel Boyd, $150.

Gold King, Nugget, Pittsburg, Echo No 4, Mispicke 1, Florence, Gopher, New Girl and Bloomer—D Stussi to Adelia Stussi.

Dakota—O Johnson to Victor Carr, ½.

Dakota—J LeBlanc to Victor Carr ½.

Hughes—R S Oakley to C Liftchild ½.

Gold Bug No 2—M R Galusha to C Liftchild 1-8.

Gold Bonanza—L B Barker to W H Samson 1-8 $300.

St Croix—B Perkins to E S Topping ½ $250.

San Francisco—M Salmon, T P O'Farrel and J Maloney to W W Dines, $25,000 as follows: $500 cash; June 18 $500; July 18 $500; Oct. 18 $11,750; April 18 1897, $11,750.

NEW LOCATIONS.

NELSON.

April 28—

Crown of England—Chas Engberg, east fork of Cottonwood Creek.

Winnipeg—R J Elliott, e fork Anderson Ck.

April 29—

St Mary—S L J F Poitras, 1 mile west of Royal Canadian.

NEW DENVER.

April 16—

Polly—Robt. Sharp, Springer creek.

April 18—

Daniel—J Donnelly, near Sandon.

April 20—

I H L—E C Weaver; Adjoining Carbonate.

KASLO.

April 12—

Twilight—Wm White a relocation of the Mabel.

April 13—

Last Chance—Olay Anderson.

April 15—

Royal Queen—U Olesen,

April 16—

Mutual—Luke Sweetser.

April 18—

Wega—E Soderberg.

Baldwin—Same.

April 20—

Lardo—J M McPhee and A Cummings

April 21—

Laura—A D Westley.

Esther May—D S Carnes.

PORT OF NELSON.

Customs Returns for April, 1896.

Statement showing the value of goods imported and exported at the Port of Nelson for the month of April, 1896, and the revenue collected.

IMPORTS.

Dutiable	$56,530 00
Free	11,181 00
Total Imports	$67,711 00

REVENUE.

Duty Collected	$16,550 40
Other Revenues	113 56
Total Revenue	$16,663 96

EXPORTS.

The Mine, Ore 1012 tons	$ 72,934 00
" Bullion and Matte	75,444 00
Total Mine	$148,378 00
The Forest	36 00
Animals and their Produce	257 00
Manufactures	700 00
Total Exports	$149,407 00

THE WEATHER.

During the week the weather has been wet and stormy, with a low barometer. It is noticeable that it is the first week entirely free from frost.

THERMOMETER.

April 26—Max	65°	Min 41°
" 27—	60°	35°
" 28—	56°	42°
" 29—	59°	37°
" 30—	55°	38°
May 1—	54°	39°
" 2—	59°	37°

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

ROWING CLUB.

A meeting of the Rowing Club was held in the Fire Hall on Monday to receive tenders for the boat house and boats. There was a full attendance. The Vice President, Mr. Selous explained that although this matter had originally been left to the committee, it was thought advisable to bring the matter up again before the club. Members again showed their confidence in the committee by passing a resolution leaving the whole matter in their hands. They were further authorized to spend an extra $60 in getting 34 feet instead of 28 ft boats. The contracts will not be let until the members have taken up the debentures for which they have signed.

A NEW RUSH.

There is said to be quite an excitement in the Deer Park. This beautiful region is situated on the eastern shore of the Lower Arrow Lake about 15 to 20 miles above Robson. Its gently rolling hills with picturesque clumps of bush gently leading up to the lofty range at the back have made it one of the favorite views in all the splendid panorama of the Arrow Lakes. Probably on account of the extreme mildness of its climate it has always abounded in game and hitherto it has been known only to the hunter and Indian. It was always supposed to be destitute of mineral wealth. Last year however the wandering prospector turned his attention to this locality and late in the fall the Record books at Nelson began to show the results of his investigations. There was hardly any snow during last winter and the ground was clear early this year. Numbers of men have been going in and it is now said that there are at least 150 there

The discoveries consist of free milling gold quartz, but it is too early yet to say anything about the size, continuity, or contents, of the veins.

Late last evening we hear that Messrs. Topping and Peterson have bought the Deer Park property consisting of 1800 acres from the C. P. R. The price paid is reported to be $37,500.

NEWS OF THE CAMPS.

GOAT RIVER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

George A. Keefer has arrived in the valley.

An expert will be sent up in a few days to report on the Ivy claim.

Mr. Stoess and party are still at work surveying the Kaslo & Slocan Company's land.

Arthur Foster with the floating dredge "Calgary" is finishing up the cross dyke at the Line.

Two parties sent out by capitalists from Butte will visit Goat River camp in early part of May.

Joseph Anderson is waiting for some necessary machinery when he will start up the ditcher "Alberta" on the bank of the Kootenay.

Ockonook, Idaho, has a new storekeeper Mr. Peterson. Quarrieville, opposite, will have a new saloon, The Last Chance, by Fred Fisher, in a few days.

W. P. Sloan and W. Couch discovered a very promising copper claim on St. Patrick's day. No returns yet from assay office but expected daily. The ore looks as if it might go pretty high.

The weather we are having of late is the coldest experienced at this time of year by the oldest inhabitant. If it continues for a couple of weeks or so longer we may expect a flood similar to that of two years ago.

J. C. Rykert Jr., is first as usual, all his planting and seeding having been finished two weeks ago. He has had his steam launch fitted up during the winter and she is now "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Contracts in connection with the dyking scheme have been let to Sam. Smith of Boundary Line, Idaho who will have between 20,000 and 30,000 yards to fill in, to Clark Quarrie, at Boundary who has a big job, and to Albert Jefferson who will finish up his contract commenced last fall. These fills completed it is expected the water will be kept out of the meadows covering an area of about 7,500 acres.

It is not known whether the A. & B. C. Exploration Co. intend to extend their operations in the dyking line or not this summer, but they are busy with a lot of men and teams turning up the virgin soil on the ranche, and farming generally. Stock wintered well the company losing very few, thanks to the hay they were fortunate enough to put up last fall. Mr. William Henderson is manager of of the ranche.

Inhabitants, miners and prospectors venture to hope that the Powers will do a little once in a while to open up the country. The Fort Steele trail is impassable. The country on the north fork of Goat River is teeming with mineral and a trail should be built this summer. The total appropriations awarded to Goat River district during the last 4 years amounted to about $180 or thereabouts, so the people think it is time something was done in the way of trail building and repairing.

Mining operations during the winter were confined to the Ivy and Welland on Goat mountain. The former had work done on it to the extent of a 30 foot shaft. The ore is exceedingly rich, assaying from 99 oz silver and 81 per cent lead to 168 oz silver, 79 per cent. lead and $4.13 gold per ton. Further work will be done this summer to determine value of the claim as an ore producer. The Welland owners George Ross, John Fritsch and Albert Jefferson had a 60 foot tunnel driven but at last accounts had not tapped the ledge. They expect to catch her shortly. This is also a high grade property assaying well in copper and gold besides silver.

ROSSLAND.

It is reported that the Commander is again bonded, but no details are yet to hand.

Col. I. N. Peyton has returned to Spokane from Southern California, where he has been spending the winter. He will be at Rossland directly and will put a force of men to work on the Mountain View. This claim, which is on the same lead as the Josie and Jumbo, is said to contain a large deposit of comparatively low grade ore.

The San Franciso has been bonded by W. Jones representing a syndicate from Winnipeg. The amount is $25,000, payable $500 cash, $500 in 60 and 90 days, $11,750 in 6 months and one year.

The G. R. Sovereign claim on the Look Out mountain at Trail has been bonded to a Montana Syndicate for $35,000. The claim is about a mile from the smelter and in full view of the town. It is said to have a strong vein giving returns of $8.50 in gold.

W. H. Mead, who bonded the Hattie Brown last summer has now made the final payment of $1500 and has secured the property. The claim is situated between the Homestake and Lily May.

Mr. Corbin announces that the construction of the Red Mountain railway will be proceeded with at once, and that it will take about four months to finish it. The line will entail a bridge across the Columbia at Northport and a two hundred foot tunnel at the head of Sheep Creek.

The Delaware claim has been bonded by Messrs. David and Chester Glass. In an interview Mr. Glass is reported to have said that the ledge is 90 feet wide and that assays from it went from $40 to $56 in gold.

A big strike is reported in the main tunnel of the Josie. The ore is reported to be the full width of the drift.

PILOT BAY.

We are informed that it is the intention of the Kootenay Mining & Smelting Company to erect three new water jacket furnaces at once at Pilot Bay. It has been found that the ore can be roasted in heaps at the Blue Bell instead of requiring the slow process of being passed through ovens. An alteration saving both time and money will be effected in the concentration, so that a very much larger daily quantity will be available for smelting.

In order to accommodate the new furnaces the main building will have to be extended.

SLOCAN.

It is reported that the owners of the Alamo, Idaho and other claims are extending their property and have bonded amongst others the Reid and Robertson.

AINSWORTH.

Tom McGovern made a shipment of a car load of ore to the Pilot Bay Smelter, this week from the "Little Phil."

The Britannia Mining Co. have started their concentrator working this week, having been idle since last summer. Their mine is looking better than it ever has before. A large body of ore being struck, in making an upraise to get ventilation. They expect to take out a lot of ore this Summer besides concentrating what they have on the dump.

We are without a school again for want of a school house. The Government should do something to help build a school house as there are a number of children here now, and the residents will have all they can do to build their own houses again.

SOUTH AFRICA.

NAPIER'S SORTIE—HEROIC DEEDS.

President Krueger Declines to Visit England.—Future Probabilities.

On Friday, 24th ult., Captain Napier with 300 men made a sortie from Buluwayo with the object of finding out the position and strength of the enemy. Every precaution was taken to cloak their movements. The advance was ordered to take place soon after midnight, but owing to some mismanagement the party did not leave the beleagured town until 3 a. m.

Just as it was getting light they came on the enemy entrenched in a strong position at the top of some rising ground. Napier's column was provided with a Hotchkiss and Maxim gun, and these were quickly brought into action and a perfect hail of bullets poured into the Matabele ranks. The savages, however, were carefully protected by low stone walls which they had thrown up, and the fire did them little or no damage. Possibly it might have been better for the British to withdraw at this point, but that particular kind of wisdom is not part of the British character. It looks too much like something else. Therefore Napier ordered the advance and with his small band of cavalry charged the enemy in their trenches. A hand to hand conflict ensued, in which many deeds of bravery took place. Three times the charge was repeated in the hope of breaking through. But the small British force had little chance of succeeding against the thousands of black warriors, especially as the latter had the advantage of position. At one time part of Napier's force was actually cut off from the main body and surrounded with throngs of the enemy. The little party, however, managed to fight its way out, one officer being killed as he lingered to help a wounded comrade on his own horse.

After doing all that British pluck could the gallant force withdrew and retired on Buluwayo.

Mr. F. C. Selous is out with a party of 50 men, endeavoring to restore the broken telegraphic communications.

LONDON: President Kruger has declined the invitation to visit London on the ground that his presence in the Transvaal is required by the Volksraad. This has cast a damper over the South African negotiations, although it is said that the Anglo-Transvaal relations will be greatly benefitted by the decisions of the Johannesburg "Reformers" to plead guilty. It is declared here that this determination was arrived at by advice from high quarters and in order not to give the Transvaal any further annoyance. The announcements that the counts against the prisoners have been abandoned is interpreted as indicating that the authorities have accepted the prisoners' plea as an apology.

The English newspapers continue to publish stories of the German-Transvaal entente, the arming of the burghers and the erection of forts, make calculations of the numbers in South Africa who would take the field, and the estimate of how many British troops would be required in case of war.

In brief, it is the general opinion that a serious conflict between the British and the Boers must come, but the Transvaal will delay the movement until fully armed, and Great Britain will delay until the memory of Dr. Jameison's raid is effaced from the minds of the Afrikanders and the younger men of the Transvaal are ready to turn against the so called antiquated clique at the head of affairs.

Although telegraphic communication is interrupted the feeling of anxiety in Cape Town is increased by the latest despatches which have come through. According to these the fierce hordes of the Matabele are drawing closer round Buluwayo. They have been further reinforced by other natives and another large body was moving from Matoppohills to help in crushing the town, which is now supposed to be completely surrounded on all sides. There are probably not less than 20,000 warriors now engaged in the siege.

The relief force of 600 men with nine machine guns is rapidly pushing on from Mafeking. It is closely following a large body of natives with whom it may come up before it reaches the main body. If this happens severe fighting may be looked for. It is hoped that the advanced guard of the relief will reach Mangwa about May 7th.

A later report brings news of heavy fighting in the neighborhood of Buluwapo in which it is rumored that the Matabele have been defeated with great loss.

TWO TOWNS BURNED.

AINSWORTH DESTROYED ON SUNDAY.

A Double Fire Wipes Out Cripple Creek, Colo.

A fire started in McNeill's hotel, Sunday night about 11.30 and spread from there to the Windsor Hotel and from that to Captain Preston's two buildings. The next to go was the Ainsworth Hotel and A. Stalberg's residence. From there the fire crossed the street to the Vancouver House, Club saloon, building occupied by the Ainsworth Trading Company and Ernest Harrop's building. The last to go being H. Geigerich's store. Green Bros.' old store was on fire in half a dozen places, but was saved by hard fighting.

The residence of Mrs. Anderson was saved by the heroic fire brigade, with T. J. Lendrum as captain, who gave his orders from the ridge pole of the house in a loud and emphatic voice, emphasizing his orders with a few flowery adjectives. Everyone in town worked with a will, as long as there was anything to save or fire to fight. The ladies deserve credit for the coolness and energy they displayed in saving goods from the buildings, some of them carrying out bundles and trunks that they would not have been able to move at any other time. The fire spread so rapidly that only a small portion of the bedding and furniture were saved from any of the buildings, but most every one saved their clothing, A. A. McKinnon being the heaviest loser, as his building was not insured, and he saved very little of his furniture, as he was fighting the fire until it was too late to save much. One thing that speaks well for the honesty of the people of Ainsworth, is that we have never heard a complaint from any party of having lost anything that was saved from the fire. One young lady had a very romantic escape by jumping from the second story balcony into the arms of her best fellow, who happened to be around waiting for any such emergency. Nothing less than a wedding should follow that.

As a proof that the people have not lost confidence in this town the steamers came in this morning loaded with lumber for new buildings. Charles Olson and A. A. McKinnon, both intend to build as soon as possible. There should be work for a couple of good carpenters here now.

The total insurances amounted to less than $10,000. The Liverpool, London & Globe, the British American and the Phoenix had beween them $4,500 on the stock of the Ainsworth House, the Club, Olson's Hotel and the stock of the Ainsworth Trading Company. McNeill was insured for $2,000 in the National & Phoenix (of Hartford) while H. Giegerich had about $3,000 on his stock.

Last Saturday a fire occurred at Cripple Creek by which one million dollars worth of property was destroyed. It originated by a woman throwing a lamp at her lover. The lamp hit the stove and the oil ignited. Instantly the whole house was in flames. This was Gough's dance hall on Meyers Street. The fire quickly spread to the adjoining frame buildings and then jumped across Meyers avenue Half a dozen buildings were soon in the embrace of the flames. The fire then attacked the rear of the buildings fronting Bennett avenue. The postoffice burned. A high wind thwarted the efforts of the firemen to stop this spread of the fire. One million dollars is a conservative estimate of the damage done at this afternoon's fire, though some estimates are as high as two million. The amount of insurance will not exceed $250,000. All the theatres, dance halls, and sporting houses are burned. The fire was eventually checked by blowing up buildings with dynamite.

A second fire occurred on Thursday last, 29 April by which nearly all that was left of the City has been destroyed.

It broke out in the Portland Hotel while lunch was being served, and is supposed to have originated by the upsetting of a pan of grease on the kitchen stove. The whole building was quickly in flames and soon collapsed. The fire quickly spread to other buildings and owing to a high wind spread with great rapidity. The Fire Brigade seem to have confined their energies to blowing up buildings in the vain attempt to check the progress of the flames.

At 2 p. m. 100 lbs of giant powder were exploded.

By 5.30 p. m. the town had practically ceased to exist. Every business block with all the banks, hotels, stores etc. was destroyed, only a few buildings on the hill being left. The ruined area extends from Warren Avenue to the reservoirs and from A to Third street. Thousands of people are homeless and most of them have lost their all.

Mayor Steele has telegraphed to the Mayor of Denver asking for tents to shelter the refugees.

Loss of life appears to have been small compared with the extent of the conflagration. Four men are reported killed and about twenty injured. Some of the latter are in a precarious condition. One man was shot and killed by a constable while caught in the act of looting a burning building.

CHURCH NOTICES.

SUNDAY, May 3, 1896.

METHODIST CHURCH, Corner Silica and Josephine Streets. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Morning subject: "Volunteers". Evening subject: "Called Back.." The prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Epworth League E. of C. on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 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.

LOCAL NEWS.

J. E. Boss, J. Gilbooley and John R. Cook were in town during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Wright, of Ainsworth, are on a visit to friends at Tacoma.

S. Mighton left on Wednesday for Toronto. He will be absent about a month.

The new boat now building at Nakusp for the C. & K. S. N. Co. will be launched on Thursday next.

The Nakusp on Friday brought down the second barge load of coal from Anthracite for the Trail Smelter, this makes 160 tons.

The sitting of the County Court in Nelson is adjourned from the 8th to the 11th of May.

Albert Jeffrys brakeman on the Columbia & Kootenay railway had the misfortune to lose a finger by getting it jammed the other day.

The last number of the Western World contains a long article on the reclamation works on the Kootenay River, accompanied by good illustrations.

In an interview at Victoria Mr. W. E. Harris stated that the Rueccan had shipped $90,000 worth of ore during the winter. The average value was $550 per ton.

The Steamer Kokanee left this morning with a large party of excursonists for her trial trip. She will call at all the lake points and is expected to return to Nelson this evening about six.

By Wednesday night's train Messrs. A. C. Flummerfelt, G. A. Kirk and L. H. Webber arrived at Nelson. The latter gentlemen has established himself at Rossland as agent of the Pelatan-Clerici process for saving gold.

Mr. Anson Whealler, of Kaslo, late a member of the Manitoba bar, has been admitted a member of the bar of British Columbia. He was presented to the full court in Victora by Mr. F. B. Gregory on Thursday last.

Mr. W. Sussman, C.P.R. mining expert, has arrived in Kootenay for the season. He will visit the newer camps as soon as the snow permits, in order to report on their probabilities to his superior officers.

The Baseball Club can find no better ground than the old one. Arrangements have been made with the owners of the skating rink by which that building has been removed. The back stop will be moved still further back and the ground improved in many ways.

Mr. J. B. Hastings of Boise, Idaho who has been making a prolonged examination of the Noble Five on behalf of Mr. Blackstock and eastern capitalists completed his work and returned to Nelson yesterday. His report will not be completed for some few days.

Messrs. T. A. Mills, Geo. Neelands and S. H. Cross all well known Nelson men have bonded their claim Mayflower No. 2 at Rossland, to a syndicate represented by Roy Clark of the Le Roi for $10,000. They receive ten per cent in cash. The claim is situated just opposite the Josie on Deer Park Mountain.

Mr. Ceperley of Vancouver arrived in town yesterday on business connected with the Ainsworth fire. Mr. Ward of Robert Ward & Co. of Victoria came in, having come through the Slocan from Nakusp. Messrs. W. Brown of the C. P. R. and Miller of the Excise also arrived.

Rev. G. H. Morden leaves on Monday for Kamloops to attend the annual district meeting of the Methodist Church and will afterwards attend the B. C. Conference of the same church at New Westminster. He will be absent about a fortnight during which time there will be no preaching services at the Methodist Church, but other services as usual.

It was 77 years last Sunday since the order of Oddfellows was instituted in Canada. The occasion was celebrated by a church parade of the Nelson lodge, at the English church. The little edifice was crowded to excess and the large congregation listened attentively to a short pithy and appropriate sermon from the Rev. H. S. Akehurst.

Among the visitors to Nelson during the week was Mr. H. A. Richardson, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, at Yarmouth, N. S. Mr. Richardson is a brother of Mr. George Richardson, of Nelson. He is visiting the Kootenay in the course of a trip through the west, in the company of Mr. Jacob Bingay, also of Yarmouth, N. S., who is likely to seek the suffrage of that town in the Conservative interest, at the coming elections.

BRAVERY REWARDED.

Our readers will remember that in October last Mr. Hector Sprout at very considerable risk to his own life jumped off the s.s. Lytton at Trail and rescued an unfortunate man who had fallen overboard. The action was a particularly plucky one as the night was intensely dark and those who know the swirling waters of the Columbia at Trail will recognize the bravery of the man who plunged into their icy waves to save a stranger.

The affair was brought to the notice of the Royal Humane Society of England through the agency of Mr. E. A. Powys, of Nelson and we are glad to notice in an account of the proceedings of that Society in the latest edition of the London Times that one of the Society's medals has been awarded to "G. H. Shaw Sproat, engineer of the s.s. Lytton, for saving the life of Rodney Robertson in British Columbia."

Possibly next to the Victoria Cross no medal is more highly prized than that of the Royal Humane Society, for like the military decration it is only bestowed on those who risk there own lives to save others. Both are the rewards of pluck, the most prized of all British virtues. Only a few medals are conferred each year and as they carry honor not only to their recipients but in a measure also to the district to which he belongs we would suggest that when the medal arrives its presentation will be made the occasion for some little ceremony and display.

WHITE MITTENS.

BY JOHN ALBEC.

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New England country villages which look like hives of happy and peaceful bees are often nests of wasps. There is very little honey in them. Within a paper cell the wasp cultivates a soft grub which hardens in time, and issues with wings, a sting and a buzz. This has always seemed to me a good emblem of one feature in the lives of village communities. But it is only one. There is on the other hand unexpected sweetness; there is often a natural refinement, more engaging than the manner of city salons; there is friendly helpfulness, more touching, and as it comes nearer to its object, more effective than the charities and philanthropies of cities. There are also humble romances, and occasionally, tragedies, acted out on a small stage, before an audience familiar with the actors and every incident, and savagely critical or intensely sympathetic, as the case may be.

I chanced to be present at one such entertainment, which lasted for a considerable time, but which I shall condense into two or three scenes.

The curtain rises—and I see only two actors on the narrow stage which is set with rustic scenery. There is a road, trees, and, in the distance, water. This latter looks as if intended for the sea. There walk along the road toward the sea a young man, tall and stalwart, and a young woman, also tall, and of a very slight figure. Her eyes and hair are dark, and her features are somewhat too sharp for a handsome face. Her name is Rebecca Champernown. She is the last descendant of a very ancient and famous family, whose pride is almost her only inheritance. No one could have believed that she would fall in love with a fisherman; least of all her mother. But so it has happened. She loves Reuben Gage, captain of the fishing schooner Anna Sheafe, and they walk together and meet as often as they can find opportunities. These are not frequent, as he is away a large part of the time; and her mother watches her coming and going with a sharp eye and a bitter tongue. As most of the villagers are of humble birth and fortune, they rather delight in the prospect of seeing one of their own kind aspiring to the hand of the only aristocratic girl in town.

As Reuben and Rebecca walk along the road they do not appear to talk much. She seems cold and distant, but in her heart is a fire of love that burns more fiercely the more she represses it. And she is obliged to repress it, for Reuben is shy, awkward and undemonstrative. Yet, in some way, perhaps by her womanly intuitions, she has discovered his great, manly, affectionate nature. They have now been intimate a whole year, and every one supposes them lovers and probably engaged; but in fact they have never yet exchanged a word of love. Reuben has often been on the point of speaking, but the right words, the appropriate verbs and adjectives which he is not much used to handling, failed him, and something arose in his throat that choked utterance. And Rebecca has waited, eager, a little impatient at times, and at others almost tempted to speak out herself. That, indeed, is just what is needed; she is conscious of it, and yet—"how can I?"—she asks herself. Then she goes home from her interviews with Reuben to her room and cries until her eyes are red and swollen, and her mother's reproaches follow, and make her life so wholly miserable that she wishes herself dead. She recovers herself in a day or two; looks forward with longing to their next meeting, which is always timed by his return from his fishing trip, and thinks matters between them will surely be settled. She longs for something to happen that will decide the question. At other times she almost resolves to please her mother, give up the attachment, and die an old maid, as have most of the women in her family, too proud to marry down and too decayed in fortune and station to marry their equals—in genealogy. But no woman ever reasons against her heart successfully; and she is not going to give up Reuben; no, her heart is unalterably fixed, and if she dies an old maid her affection can never decline.

Reuben is equally perplexed in his simple mind; he is sure of only one thing, that is the state of his own feelings, but he is not able yet to decide whether Rebecca loves him. Her apparent coldness puzzles him. He would like a sign, something, however slight, that would show him where he stood. Men are always longing for this sign, some token, not words, but more certain, more significant, something to treasure and remember as long as they live.

Of late he has been unlucky on his fishing trips in the Ann Sheafe, a small vessel which he commands, and of which he owns one quarter. After the vessel's expenses were paid there has been little to divide among the owners. The winter was coming on and with it the hazardous and often unprofitable business of trawling. He met Rebecca less and less often. Somehow, without money in his pocket he could not enjoy so much being with her, felt less a man and an inequality he could not explain. Then it was, however, that he discovered the depth of his attachment. He suffered, was unhappy, became somewhat negligent of his business and wondered what was the matter with himself. His companions noticed it and rallied him about it, and behind his back expressed themselves in the customary village slang and gossip.

"There's no more fish in the sea for Reub," they said; "he is setting his line on dry land, over at the Champernown's; pretty dry it is. Small catch there; a big name and not enough cash to go with it. He is too good for her, anyway; but I hope he will get her if he wants her and come out of his dumps."

Reuben did not recover his usual spirits, his good old mother insisted that he was not well and needed physic, which she believed necessary for every man, woman and child at least once a year, and which she prepared every spring for all the members of her own family and some of the neighbors.

"There's Akerman's folks," she would say, in support of her faith, "I don't suppose they've physicked for three years, and see the whole of them, what a peaked, yellow lot they are."

Reuben took the medicine, being a good ordeal of a child under his mother's roof, obeying and yielding to her in nearly all of her whimsies, which were leavened with much shrewdness and knowledge of human nature.

"Mother," said he, "it does me no good, but I will take it to please you."

"My son, you just wait; you've been behind hand sometime, and it will take a while to get you beforehand again. These herbs never failed in my exprience, and I've had a good deal in sickness of one sort and another."

"Herbs, mother, are good in their place. I like the smell of them, but the taste—"

"That's just it, my son; the smell is sweet, which shows the taste is good medicine. It is just like being in love and marriage; one you like and the other you must take, because it is best for everybody and naturally follows; and sometimes," she added, with a sly look at Ruben, "it cures love."

"I'm not going to marry never; so you are out of your reckoning there, mother."

"Well, I don't know; your father before you said that; so did I—until I was asked.

Nobody means what they say when in love, or rather they mean just the other way. I think now I know what is the trouble with you, Reuben," and she poured out the dose and gave it to him, saying, "it will keep up your spirits, at any rate, until Rebecca gives you some soothing-syrup—eh, my boy? So, cheer up."

Reuben grew thin and nervous in spite of the medicine; but he went about preparations for the winter cruising. Bad luck continued to follow him; small fares and falling prices discouraged him more and more. But the greater his depression the more his mind dwelt upon Rebecca. In some curious involved way he had come to connect his ill luck with her. His brother fishermen, however, thought it was all on account of his not wearing white mittens when he set and hauled his trawl lines, it being in that region of fishing villages the universal belief or superstition that white mittens must be worn to ensure good luck in winter trawling. But Reuben paid no attention to what he thought was a mere fancy. He felt rather that he was working with a half-hearted energy, and all on account of his dubious relation with Rebecca. He determined to see her again and arranged to see her when her mother was absent.

"I have come to see you once more," he said, on meeting her; "but perhaps I had better not come again."

"Why?" said Rebecca; "are you not always welcome, Capt. Gage?"

"Yes; we never quarrel—and we never get any farther along from one time to another."

This was more than he had ever been able to say before in regard to their personal relation, and he was frightened at himself. So he began again from what he thought was another point; yet, as out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh, he could not help betraying his true feelings.

"I'm not getting on very well now; no luck, no money, and the Anna Sheafe getting in debt. I thought I would tell you, though I do not know as you will care."

"Yes, I do care—very much, Capt. Gage. I knew something was the matter, and I heard from one of the village gossips it was because you neglected or sneered at the custom of wearing white mittens as the other fishermen do when setting their trawls. Do you think it is a silly superstition?"

"Yes, I do, in the main."

"So do I when I reason. At other times I half believe in it. There is something at the bottom of all common customs and beliefs, which, when harmless, it is just as well to accept. Our little village would be very dull and uninteresting without them."

"I have no particular objection to white mittens," Reuben replied, "only I do not happen to have any."

"I though as much. You would wear them if you had them?"

"Why, yes, I should."

Rebecca disappeared for a moment and returned holding out a pair of snow-white mittens.

"There, I made them for you. I had to guess at the size; most girls wouldn't who have—brothers"—she said, archly. Let me try them on;" and, she pulled one over Reuben's hand but before she could adjust the other, his hands in some manner had become inextricably entwined about her waist. Then they sat down, and completed the trying on again and again. They fitted; but Reuben never wore them afterward. He hung them up as a sacred trophy over the little mirror in the cabin of his vessel. And he had thereafter good luck enough.

Birds that Dance.

Birds have taken to dancing, or rather they have recently been detected in the enjoyment of this gay and festive practice. In this month's magazine of the Selborne Society, "Nature Notes," evidence on the subject is collected which seems to place this entertaining feature beyond doubt. Dr. Japp declares that the bower-bird of America is notorious for these dissipations; the American grouse and prairie fowl are equally given to this form of gayety, "and people who have seen the performance say it is one of the most amusing sights in the world."

"The American grouse first prepares its ball-room by beating down the grass floor with its wings, the hall being left surrounded by rustling grass and golden asters. Morning and evening a party assembles here, with pirouettes and courtesys. By twos and fours they advance, bowing their heads and dropping their wings; then they recede and then advance again, and turn on their toes, swelling their feathers and clucking gently. Surely they must have a dancing master."

Mr. Lord gives a description of a dance of prairie fowls that he saw of an equally astonishing kind. All which makes us wish that some of these lively birds could be imported to teach the London sparrow a reel or a waltz. He would become much more interesting.—London Telegraph.

Largest Glacial Bowlder.

She—"I don't mind walking with you, but for goodness sake don't say you love me and ask me to wait for you—they all do that. If there's any waiting to be done, wait yourself till you're a man and then come right down to business."

Very Doubtful.

"You seem thoughtful, Henry," said Mr. Meekton's better half.

"Yes. An idea just struck me."

"What was it?"

"I was wondering whether, by next season, the new woman will be gentlemanly enough to take her hat off in the theater."

Unreasonable.

Mrs. Jones—It is strange that a strong man like you cannot get work. Tramp—Well, yer see, mum, people wants references from me last employer, an' he's been dead twenty years.

Thoughtful.

Outsider—Mr. Surplice, why is it you have service before daylight?

Mr. Surplice—Oh, we have to do that, not to interfere with the bicyclists.

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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)

S. S. Alberta

LEAVE KASLO for Ainsworth, Pilot Bay and Nelson daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 a. m.
LEAVE NELSON for Pilot Bay, Ainsworth and Kaslo daily (Sundays excepted) at 3.30 p. m.

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

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

The above schedule is in effect 1st of April, 1896 subject to change.

JAS. WAUGH, Purser. 31 GEO. F. HAYWARD, Master

NOTICE.

A Sitting of the County Court of Kootenay will be holden at Nelson on Friday, the 8th day of May and at Rossland on Thursday, the 14th day of May, 1896.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT.

THE SITTING of the County Court of Kootenay holden at Nelson stands adjourned from Friday the 8th to Monday the 11th day of May, 1896.

T. H. GIFFIN,
Registrar.

Nelson, B. C., April 30, 1896. [334]

TABLE.

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery for the Year 1896.

SPRING ASSIZES.

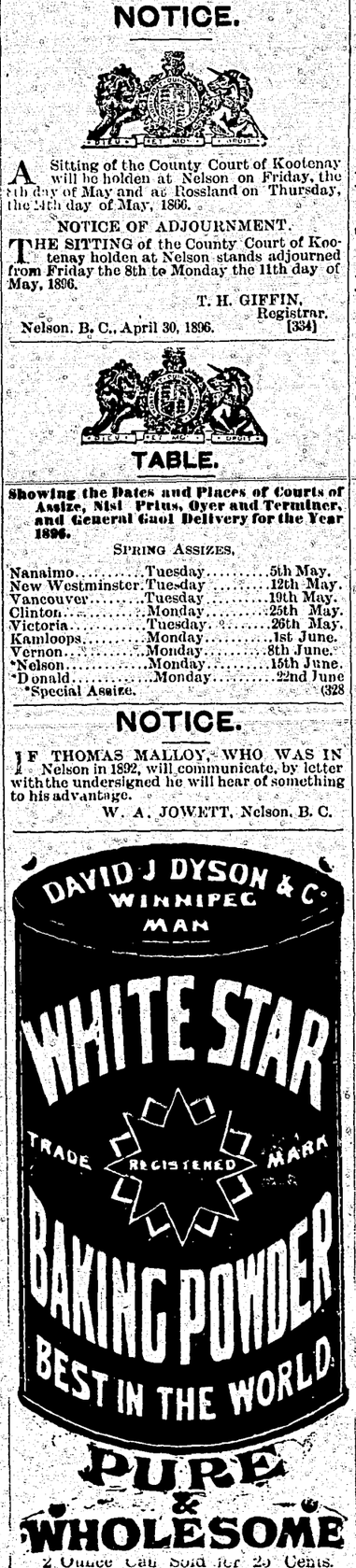
Nanaimo	Tuesday	5th May.
New Westminster	Tuesday	12th May.
Vancouver	Tuesday	19th May.
Clinton	Monday	25th May.
Victoria	Tuesday	26th May.
Kamloops	Monday	1st June.
Vernon	Monday	8th June.
*Nelson	Monday	15th June.
*Donald	Monday	22nd June

*Special Assize. (328

NOTICE.

IF THOMAS MALLOY, WHO WAS IN Nelson in 1892, will communicate, by letter with the undersigned he will hear of something to his advantage.

W. A. JOWETT, Nelson, B. C.



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COMMISSION AGENT,
MINING BROKER.
BEALEY BLOCK, BAKER ST.
NELSON, B. C. [335]

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INSURANCE and ...
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VICTORIA ST., NELSON, B. C.
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All Rail to Spokane, Wash.
Daily (Except Sunday) Between Kane 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 Marcus with stage on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
Passengers for Trail Creek mines connect at Northport with stage Daily.

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The Miner.

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

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

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

ALL COMMUNICATIONS to the Editor must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

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

ADDRESS

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO
NELSON, B.C.

MINES ASSESSMENT.

We have received a copy of that part of the Assessment Act relating to mines in its final shape as it received the Lieut. Governor's assent. This formality took place on the 17th inst., on which date the bill became an Act and the Act became law. Its language is somewhat involved but it seems that the tax as finally decided on by our legislators is one per cent on the value of ore removed from the mine less cost of freight and treatment. The smelter returns are to be taken as a measure of value. Now a smelter return is practically a paper indicating the number of dollars which a mine owner finally puts into his pocket, and on this, we take it he is to be taxed. In spite of the fact that several gentlemen have intimated their willingness to lay their necks under this particular yoke, we think that the main body of mining men will regard the new law as an oppression, in that it is a tax on gross instead of on net income. It is true that it permits of a deduction of the cost of conveying the raw material to a smelter and of its final conversion there into a marketable shape, but it does not permit the cost of mining to be deducted. This is where it will pinch the mines just emerging from their development state.

The amount of the tax is small and therefore its imposition will not be seriously felt but it would have been wiser, fairer and more statesmanlike to have made it a tax on net incomes, even if the percentage had to be raised a little. Profit earning mines could easily stand an income tax of at least 2½ per cent.

It is satisfactory to note that the discrimination in favor of placer mines has been omitted. There are clauses giving the Assessor certain powers of entry which may appear inquisitorial and obnoxious, but they are a necessary part of the tax, and if the burden itself is accepted the straps that hold it on must not be objected to.

In the present state of the finances of British Columbia it is very evident that an increased revenue has to be sought somewhere, and the Government was perfectly right and justified in turning to the mining industry and asking it to bear its share. As things are going it looks as if the mines of British Columbia will before long furnish by far the largest portion of the provincial revenue.

It is to be presumed that in framing the original bill the Government had some idea of the amount that it would raise. Now the first bill sought to impose a tax of 2 per cent. on the gross value of the minerals. It is therefore plain that a tax of 1 per cent on a value arrived at after certain deductions have been made, will not produce anything like so large an amount. The Financial Minister will therefore find himself short and further taxation will have to be made. This is as certain as anything can be. The mines are apparently the only squeezable tax bearers of the province and there seems to be serious danger of an impoverished Treasurer applying a further twist to the screw next year. While 1 per cent. may be paid without inconvenience, 2 or 3 per cent would make men 'sit up.' We believe that if different measures had been adopted this possible danger might have been averted at the outset, by spreading the tax over a very much broader area so that it would have produced a larger return. A little more push and energy, a little more united action and the great coal owners of Vancouver Island might have been included with the gold and silver miners of Kootenay and elsewhere in the Interpretation Clause of the Act. Why should a miner who thumps a drill in the Blue Bell or who shovels ore off the dump of the Silver King or delves into the rich ledges of Trail Creek, have to pay $5 a year for the privilege of being allowed to work, when his brother in the coal mines pays nothing? Why should all those thousands of tons of coal go untaxed when copper and lead that happens to have a little gold or silver in it is mulcted of 1 per cent?

We commend these thoughts to our readers to be pondered during the months that intervene before the next session of the House when we think that much good may result from careful consideration of them.

BRITISH HEROES.

We who live in peaceful British Columbia know little of the difficulties that beset our fellow countrymen in carving a colony out of Central Africa Here our most serious difficulty is to make the inflow of capital rapid enough to meet with our ideas of the country's value. A Government that does not always do just as we want it, is one of our worst troubles, and the refusal of railway companies to build a separate trunk line to every village in the country is another. But we can sleep soundly every night. We keep guns and rifles only for sport and when we leave home our wives and little ones are in no danger. Perhaps some of the earliest settlers could tell a different tale, but those troublous days are passed and peace reigns over the broad province today. But turn to Africa. Settlers massacred, their farms burnt, the survivors driven in to a small frontier town which is beleaguered by thousands of fierce savages. Desperate sorties, famine, hardship, terror. But it is characteristic of our race that these conditions bring out our noblest qualities. WILSON'S stand and glorious death is already historic. NAPIER'S sortie from Buluwayo will become so. With a handful of two or three hundred troopers, he hurled himself against the Matabele intrenched in their thousands in a strong position. Again and again his men charged the natives vainly trying to cut their way through. At last the noble band had to fall back on the town defeated certainly, but who dares to say dishonored? Mothers may mourn their sons left on the field, wives may weep over the husband and father who come no more, but with their tears there is pride that their loved ones fought and fell as British heroes.

CENTRAL MINING EXCHANGE.

There is a general demand for definite and reliable quotations of the prices of shares in the various mining companies. At present these are dealt in at Victoria, Vancouver, Spokane, Rossland and Nelson. The newspapers of all these places except Nelson contain the advertisements of private brokers which masquerade as quotations. It is only fair to say however that there is no intention to give these figures an official appearance. They are, we believe, always accompanied by the names of the brokers, without which of course the advertisement would be useless. In the meantime there is no standard price for anything The quotations in different places vary enormously. This is only natural as the published prices represent rather what the brokers want to pay or get, than the authoritative figures at which deals have actually been made. Meanwhile the public is harassed with conflicting prices and dealing is consequently restricted. In Victoria and Vancouver there exist properly constituted Stock Exchanges and we notice in one daily paper, the official quotations.

When the public begins to find out where it can ascertain the exact prices of things it wants to deal in, it will go to that place to do its speculating. That place ought to be Nelson. Its proximity to all the camps facilitates the acquisition of the latest intelligence from the mines, while its central position makes it the most suitable point for communication with outside places like Spokane, Victoria and Vancouver. As the interest in the mines spreads further afield, Winnipeg, Toronto, New York, London, will all want to be in the swim. Nelson must be the place to which they look for authoritative information and reliable quotations. In Nelson there are several gentlemen who make stock and share dealing a part of their business, and other new comers are opening up in the same line. Let them get together and form a central Mining Exchange. It is not only their interest to do so, but their loyalty to the town demands it of them as good citizens.

NOTES.

The Vancouver World is going to publish a special number on the tenth anniversary of the great fire. One would think that folk would rather forget this event than have it commemorated.

The Rossland Miner predicts that within a year the stocks of the Trail Creek mines will have displaced Kaffirs and Westralians on the London market. We agree with this prediction as far as it relates to the stocks of mines owned by British Companies.

A well known mining man informs us that the Cripple Creek excitement is over and that little or no work is being done in that wonderful camp except on paying properties. Prospects do not go there any more, and a good deal of capital is being diverted in the direction of British Columbia. It will be welcome.

We publish today the description of a gold saving apparatus designed by a British Columbian and manufactured by the Albion Iron Works at Victoria. It is designed to save the fine gold which is so often lost in the tailings of hydraulic sluices and would apparently be equally applicable to crushed quartz.

The Kootenay Mail in announcing the establishment of two new firms at Revelstoke says, "this is only the beginning of the end." We commiserate with the unfortunate firms and wonder why they selected Revelstoke as their grave. The implication is a little rough on the town.

The Golden Era reports that Mr. Horne-Payne stopped off at Golden and went out hunting wild geese. We regret that this much heralded gentleman should have come to the province for this purpose, and perhaps it might be as well to warn him that in his pursuit of the historic bird, he is not unlikely to come across some wild cats which are especially dangerous at this season. These ferocious beasts are said to live entirely off tenderfeet, as they are more easily caught than old timers.

The Rev. George P. Knapp a United States missionary has been expelled from Bitlis a town in Asia Minor by the Turkish authorities. It is not yet decided whether Turkey will be admitted to the honor of statehood during the next session of Congress, or, whether she will remain a simple territory. Dr. Parkhurst will be appointed president of a commission to enquire into the disposal of the ladies of the harem. The President will occupy the Yildiz Kiosk as a summer residence. Thus ends the Eastern Question.

Among the notable politicans who will take part in the forthcoming Dominion campaign are: Mr. Longly, Attorney General of Nova Scotia, and Mr. Fielding, Premier of the same Province; Hon. H. Emmerson Chief Commissioner of the Board of Public works of New Brunswick; The Hon. Mr. Peters, Premier of Prince Edward's Island; and last but not least Sir Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario. Sir Oliver is one of the most distinguished statesmen in the British Empire. He was born at Kingston in 1820—a long time ago. He studied law with Sir John A. Macdonald and sat for South Ontario in the Canadian Assembly from 1857 until he retired from public life in 1864. Sir Oliver was Provincial Secretary in the Brown-Dorion Administration in 1858, Post master General in the Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion Administration in 1863-4, and held the same office in the Coalition Government in the latter year when he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of Upper Canada, which he resigned in 1872 on being called upon to form a new Administration in Ontario. He was appointed a member of the Executive Council and Attorney-General and has held office ever since.

The Venezuelan question that flashed across the world a month or two ago and seemed likely to set England and the United States at each others throats has faded out. Diplomacy has taken the matter in charge and diplomacy is still one of those businesses which refuses to talk to the interviewer and carefully keeps the newspapers entirely ignorant of its proceedings. Occasionally a meagre scrap of information is thrown to a hungry reporter, but the accounts of diplomatic proceedings usually seen in the papers are compilations founded on conjecture. The embassies are silent as the grave and when a "question" once enters their solemn portals, it retires at once from publicity as certainly as the man who joins the strictest monastic sect. It is a simple and easy way of settling any question upon which the public may have become excited, and which requires a settlement not altogether in accordance with the direction in which public opinion trends. Diplomacy absorbs the business, the public forgets it and by and by when it again crops up, it is found to have been settled. This ends it. All Britishers, and we fancy all Americans too, will be only too glad to see this most awkward business settled in this way.

The old story is going the round of the papers that three fires having occurred the district is safe for a time It will be well if we do not trust too much to such an old wifes tale. Nelson is rapidly being built up into a compact city. Vacant lots are being covered and the lines of buildings are continuous. The capacity and reliability of our water supply is well known. In spite of its defects however two or three incipient fires that threatened serious disaster have been nipped in the bud. The energy of the Fire Brigade has done this and it may and we hope will always prove as effectual in future emergencies. But in the meanwhile no protective measures should be neglected. Of these the chief is the viligance of our Firewardens. Do they carefully inspect all the new as well as the old buildings so that in case of a fire breaking out they can stand with a clear conscience before their fellow townsmen who have made them trustees of their safety?

Two other little matters in this connection strike us as worth mentioning The New Denver fire proved that the lodgers in an upper story run a very good chance of being burnt alive or having to jump for their lives from a lofty window. A stout ring with rope attached should be fastened inside every window.

The second matter is that in spite of the story of the wolf which was given to the world thousands of years ago, the fire bell is continually being rung as a summons to some meeting. That bell ought never to be used except as an alarm.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

G. H. H. SYMONDS, M. D., C. M., (Edinburgh) Physician and Surgeon. Offices—Bealey Block, Baker Street, Nelson. (289)

ALEX. SKINNER, Law Office over Dr. Arthur's Drug Store, Baker Street, Nelson, B. C.

MAHON, McFARLAND & MAHON, LTD., Mining and Share Brokers, Vancouver, B. C. Members Stock Exchange. (330)

SIBBALD AND SHAW, CUSTOMS Brokers, General Commission and Forwarding Agents, Revelstoke Station. (302)

WANTED BY A COMPETENT LADY position as housekeeper or cook. Address E. B., care of "The Miner." (332)

MRS. McLAUGHLIN

Is now ready to show her Patron as Complete stock of Imported and Domestic Spring Millinery.

HATS FROM $3.25.

Spring Suits and Artistic Gowns will be a specialty of the establishment. (336.

ANTOINE MAURIN.

Cleaning and Repairing,

Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.

NEW AND SECOND HAND.

NELSON - B. C.

(293)

FOR SALE.

THAT DESIRABLE PROPERTY KNOWN as the Residence of Mr. G. O. Buchanan, situated on Victoria Street, Nelson, containing 9 rooms and occupying a lot and a half, with a frontage of 37½ feet. The house contains all conveniences and has a splendid view of the Lake. For particulars, etc., apply to

G. O. BUCHANAN,
(288) Nelson or Kaslo.

Notice of Application for a Crown Grant.

NOTICE is hereby given that E. Mahon has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favor of the mineral claim "Pacific" situated in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay.

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

N. FITZSTUBBS,
Government Agent.

Dated Nelson, B. C., March 5, 1896. (307,7,3,6)

Notice of Application for Crown Grant.

TAKE NOTICE that W. A. Jowett, acting as agent for Edward Mahon, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favour of the mineral claim "Yorkee Joke," situated in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay.

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

N. FITZSTUBBS,
Government Agent.

Dated at Nelson, March 17, 1896. [313]

ROYAL HOTEL,

Cor. Stanley and Silica Streets,

NELSON, B. C.

HOUSE, FITTINGS AND FURNITURE ENTIRELY NEW AND FIRST CLASS.

Best Location in Town. Beautiful Views.

Bar now Open and Stocked with CHOICE LIQUORS AND CIGARS. Unequalled in Kootenay.

Give us a trial and be Convinced.

CHERBO & BOOTH. [291]

Hotel Crescent,

Josephine St., Nelson.

Enlarged, redecorated and fitted throughout with the electric light. Every modern convenience. Special rates for boarders.

MRS. MAY HARTSON,
[338] Proprietress.

B. C. STOCK & MINING EXCHANGE, LTD., VANCOUVER, B. C.,

Call Mining and other stock daily (Sundays and public holidays excepted.) Forms of application for listing stocks, lists of authorized brokers and rates of commission chargeable can be had by applying to the secretary.

THOS. WILLIAMSON, SECY.
(331)

—TO—

Hunting, Survey, Prospecting

PARTIES AND OTHERS

—THE NEW, FAST—

STEAM LAUNCH "FLIRT"

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

JOHN HIRSCH,

Provincial Land Surveyor.

OFFICE:

NELSON AND ROSSLAND, B. C.
140

THE TRILBY CAFE,

Josephine Street, Nelson, B. C.

DELICACIES OF ALL KINDS IN SEASON.

First Class Meals 25c and Up.

SHORT ORDERS A SPECIALTY. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
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OUTLET - HOTEL,

OPPOSITE BALFOUR.

Best Fishing in Kootenay Outlet.
Lawn Tennis Grounds.
Sail and Rowing Boats.

Enlarged and Improved. Specially Suitable for Dancing and Picnic Parties.

PROCTER, BUSK & WEST, Proprs.
340

THE NELSON DRUG STORE

Has a Large and well Assorted

Stock of Paints and Oils

Cheap for Cash.

Inspect Our Stock and Get Our Prices Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

247

M. R. SMITH & CO.

Biscuit Manufacturers.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

VICTORIA - B. C. (122)

DUDLEY D. LANCASTER. N. B. BUCKLER.

BUCKLER & LANCASTER

Will Buy and Sell on Commission

MINES AND STOCKS IN TRAIL CREEK, BOUNDARY CREEK and SLOCAN CAMPS and all Legitimate Properties Elsewhere.

WRITE TO US. ROOMS 301-302 HYDE BLOCK,
LIEBER'S TELEGRAPHIC CIPHER. SPOKANE, WASH.
(342)

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

Wholesale Merchants Only.

Sole Agents for B. C. for Brown's

SCOTCH.

VICTORIA AND NELSON.
(248)

MAJESTIC STEEL RANGES,

For Domestic and Hotel Purposes.

HOTEL SIZES
HAVE TWO,
THREE OR
FOUR OVENS.

STEAM TABLES
CHARCOAL
BROILERS
KITCHEN
UTENSILS.

McLENNAN, McFEELY & CO., L'TD.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE AND IRON AND STEEL,
122 CORDOVA STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

PLAYING WITH POLITICS A DANGEROUS GAME.

Probabilities of Commutation.

The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons on Tuesday last that the leaders of the Reform Committee who have pleaded guilty to a charge of high treason at Pretoria have been sentenced to death.

The condemned men are Col. Francis Rhodes, a brother of Cecil Rhodes, George Farrer, Lionel Phillips, Charles Leonard and John Hayes Hammond.

Mr. Chamberlain continuing said that immediately on receipt of the news he had sent the following message to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, to be communicated to President Kruger; "The government has just learned that the sentence of death has been passed upon five leaders of the reform committee. They can feel no doubt that your honor will commute the sentence, and have assured parliament of their conviction that this is your honor's intention." There the matter stands at present.

It is thought probable that the sentence will be commuted as a matter of course and with a great flourish of trumpets in order to magnify as much as possible the clemency of the President. The United States Consul at Cape Town has telegraphed to Mr. Secretary Olney that he understands that Hammonds sentence is to be commuted.

The news of the sentence of death passed upon the leaders of the reform committe at Johannesburg has come like a thunder clap. High treason is a crime that seems to belong to other days. The burlesque proceedings of the German Emperor in punishing newspaper editors who disagree with him politically or fail to recognise the merits of royal poetry have almost relegated the crime to the domain of opera bouffe. In Russia the nihilists make it an every day affair which is treated and tried as an ordinary crime. But for English and American practical business men to be standing within danger of the gallows for a crime that smacks of the last century seems to be anomalous.

The last executions for high treason in England were in 1812 and 1820. In 1812 two British subjects named Cundell and Smith were hanged at Horsemonger Lane gaol for being caught fighting against the British in the French service. In 1820 the celebrated Cato Street conspirators were executed.

There is no doubt that an entirely erroneous impression is almost universal concerning the Boers and their country. It seems to be felt that they are not civilised, that they are almost savages and are not to be treated on the same footing as other civilised nations. This is of course altogether wrong and, even if it were true it would not justify an attempt in force to upset the government.

In the meantime what will be done about it. There seems to be a general impression that these men must not be allowed to die. The press of the United States is already loudly proclaiming that Hammond is an American citizen and must therefore certainly not be put to death. The nationality of the prisoners cuts no figure at all. What would these same papers say if it was discovered that the people of British Columbia, were plotting to occupy Spokane, seize the State of Washington and hold it as British territory simply because they disapproved of its mining laws? That seems to be precisely what has taken place in the Transvaal. An expedition was planned to invade the country, to be joined by discontents in the country itself. All these people were foreigners, not even citizens. The expedition or raid took place and human life was lost in consequence. Some of the Boers were killed in defending their country. The thing was only a fiasco in consequence of the utter failure of the chicken-hearted conspirators within the country to fulfil their part of the agreement. These things are history.

If it is proved that these five men, members of the reform committee, were actually implicated in the plot to overthrow the Boer government and that the carrying out of the plot as far as it went involved loss of life, it is difficult to see how the British government can interfere, unless it comes down with the strong hand and simply demands these men alive and well at the hands of the Boers. In the face of the plea of guilty no other course is obvious. This would be a high handed proceeding indeed and one apparently entirely unwarranted. It would be just that kind of thing of which our American cousins are always accusing us. But if John Hayes Hammond saves his precious neck by means of it we presume the proceeding will be applauded as much as it would be censured if there did not happen to be an American citizen among those five men now lying in the condemned cells of Pretoria gaol.

In the event of the British government adopting this course there is just a danger that the Boers may hang or shoot the conspirators out of hand in the meantime. The most probable event is that the sentences will be commuted, though that astute old diplomat President Kruger may exact as a condition the abrogation wholly or in part of the treaty of 1884 by which Britain controls the foreign relations of the Transvaal. The United States has no concession of this kind to grant so that it may not avail to save John Hayes Hammond. But in a fit of magnaminity the Boers may throw him in with the others.

If this course should be followed it will virtually amount to a triumph over England and the unfortunate miners of the Rand will find themselves more oppressed than ever.

Curiously enough the German Emperor has kept his mouth shut and has not been sending telegrams to anybody. It is to be hoped that he will keep his finger out of the pie.

Naturally interest turns at once from the High Court of Justice at Pretoria to Bow street and the Central Criminal Court. If Rhodes and his companions, mere aiders and abettors, are condemned to die, what fate awaits the man himself caught red handed in the act. His preliminary examination before the magistrate still continues and has been again adjourned to June 11th to await the arrival of important evidence from South Africa. The delay is not improbably diplomatic. Jamieson was handed over to the British by the Boers on the understanding that he was to receive adequate punishment. The government will doubtless prefer to see the measure meted out to Rhodes and the others before condemning Jamieson.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Advices from Singapore state that the plague is spreading in Canton.

The Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railway Co. have decided to sell the affair by auction.

M. Meline, has been asked by the French President, M. Faure to form a new Cabinet.

The British Admirality has given orders for the construction of twenty torpedo destroyers. They do not do things by halves over there.

The leaders of the Reform Committee at Johannesberg, including Col. Rhodes and John Hays Hammond have pleaded guilty to a charge of high treason.

The United States is sending five vessels into the Behring Sea as a patrol, consisting of the Bear, Corwen, Grant, Rush and Wolcott with 35 officers and 185 men.

The new policy pursued by Spain towards Cuba seems to be having a quieting effect on the rebellion. Promises of pardon and reform are causing the rebels to surrender.

Twelve out of fourteen waiters at the Hotel Spokane, in Spokane struck for higher wages the other day at 5.30 in the afternoon. In spite of the inconvenient hour, dinner was served by the aid of the other hotel employees and the 12 waiters are still waiting—for another job.

A race from Tacoma to Australia for $500 a side is on between the British ships Andrina, Capt. Smith, and the Scottish Dales, Capt. McCarthy. Both carry lumber. Both vessels are fast sailers. Three years ago the Andrina's captain won $1,000, in a race from Tacoma to England, with another wheat ship.

Sir Henry Parkes ex-premier of New South Wales is dead. Sir Henry was one of the best known politicians in Australia. He had contested thirty five elections and had sat in parliament for forty-two years. He leaves a numerous family, his youngest son being only two years of age. The deceased statesman was 81 years old.

The political state of affairs in France is approaching a crisis. The resignation of President Faure is urgently desired by some but the President himself is made of stout material and refuses to leave the helm while the ship is in peril. It has been found advisable to increase the guard at the palace by 100 cavalry soldiers.

PROVINCIAL.

Work has been commenced on the destruction of the wreck of the San Pedro outside Victoria harbor.

Mr. Carlyle, Provincial Mineralogist, has been for a trip to San Francisco, where he inquired into the working of the California State Bureau of Mines.

It is said that if precautions are not taken there is a danger that the land on which the Revelstoke smelter stands will be undermined by the river and that the buildings will be swept away.

The following are the returning officers for the British Columbia constituencies: Victoria, Sheriff McMillan; Nanaimo, Marshall Bray; Yale-Cariboo, Ernest Pearse; Westminster, Sheriff Armstrong; Burrard, Mr. Schofield.

Work is being steadily prosecuted on Mr. Russell's placer mine at Tranquille, six men now being employed. A tunnel 125 feet long has been driven through a spur in the mountain, and through this a flume has been constructed carrying 52 inches of water to a level 20 feet above the river bed. The flume altogether is 1,200 feet long. The water is now turned on, and a clean-up is expected in about 10 days.

Mr. Harold Baker, son of Col. Baker, has gone to Egypt to serve in the war as despatch rider to General Sir H. H. Kitchener, Commander in chief of the Nile expedition. Mr. Baker has a noble prestige to keep up. His father served with distinction in the Crimea and his uncle, Sir Samuel Baker, was a power in the land where his nephew now is serving. Another uncle, Col. Valentine Baker, was known as the smartest cavarly officer in the British army.

Notice of Application for Crown Grant.

TAKE NOTICE that T. J. Lendrum, as agent for Richard Ashworth, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favor of the mineral claim "Old Timer," 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 publication of this notice in the British Columbia Gazette.

N. FITZSTUBBS,
Government Agent.

Dated Nelson, B. C., April 28, 1896. (339,2,5.6)

R. H. TRUEMAN, PHOTOGRAPHER,

of Vancouver, B. C.,

Will visit Nelson May 5th, with Photographic Tent and remain for a few days. This is your opportunity for satisfactory work. (341)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

RUECAU, TEXAS, CLIFTON AND NEW DENVER MINERAL CLAIMS.

SITUATE IN THE SLOCAN MINING DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT. WHERE LOCATED—ON THE NORTH SLOPE OF CARPENTER CREEK, ABOUT ONE AND A HALF MILES NORTHEAST FROM THE TOWN OF SANDON.

TAKE NOTICE that A. S. Farwell, acting as agent for John M. Harris, No. 56217, Fred. T. Kelly, No. 54186, George C. Wharton, No. 65359 and Samuel M. Wharton, No. 65360, free miners, intends sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1896.

(343—2.5.6) A. S. FARWELL.

HIS BEST DAY'S WORK

In 1883 I was night watchman for a street contractor. About 2 o'clock one cold morning in March the street had become deserted and I was able to sit down beneath the tarpaulin shelter and enjoy a pipe and the warmth of the coke fire that glowed in the iron basket which stood against the open side of the hut.

I was then in Brick lane, Spitalfields—a locality none of the sweetest or quietest.

I had just settled down for a quiet hour or two when a man made his appearance in front of the shelter. He was, perhaps, thirty years old, very thin and pale, with unkempt hair and beard and shivering in insufficient clothing. He had a frightful, hollow, hacking cough, as he asked me, in a lost, forsaken sort of way: "Will you let me have a warm?"

It was against the contractor's rules to permit any one in the hut, but I could but take pity on the poor, shivering fellow before me.

He sat down on the rough bank by my side, holding out his emaciated hands toward the fire, and after a little while he evidently felt the benefit of the warmth and shelter.

I set about heating my can of tea over the fire. I then took some cheese and bread and butter from my basket, and was about to start on my meal, when I caught sight of the poor fellow's eyes looking longingly at the food. So I divided my meal with the stranger.

I put a few questions to him, and got him to tell me his story.

It was that he had been a clerk in a merchant's office. His young wife had died, and his own health had given way so that he had lost his situation, and had been unable to obtain other employment. He had gone from bad to worse, till he had become an outcast of the streets.

I was a bachelor then, living alone, and I determined to offer the poor chap a shelter, for a day or two at all events, and as soon as I was off duty my strange companion started off with me to my lodgings.

For over six weeks I housed and fed George Rankin, for that was my guest's name.

His father had been a miser, he had turned George out of doors soon after his mother's death—she was practically starved to death, George said.

I got a neighboring dispensary doctor to see my friend. In the seventh week poor George Rankin died.

The day before his death he gave me a paper which he took from the lining of his coat, where it had been sewed up.

"You have been a good friend to me," he said. "About the only friend I ever had, and I can't repay you for your kindness except by giving you this. I don't know whether it will be any good to you or not. It is a letter from my father, which he wrote shortly before he died."

I took the letter and read:

"George—I am not likely to live many days, and I am thinking about my money. I can't take it with me, I would if I could. I do not wish to see you, but after I am dead you will receive this letter. You will find my money hid in the top garret at No. 27 Yorkham street, old Kent road, where I shall die. I will not tell you where it is hid. It will be a little exercise of your patience to find it.

Your Father."

"I got that letter," said George, "in October last, and went to the address he gave. I managed to get into the garret where he had lived, and having rented it for a fortnight, searched everywhere I could think of. If you care to start on a wild goose chase, anything you may find you are welcome to."

I found No. 27, and arranged to rent the attic at half a crown a week.

Day after day I persevered, trying every bit of the room's surface, but, like poor George Rankin, I could not find anything. I had the boards up one at a time, sounded all the walls, and went half way up the chimney, but all to no purpose, and determined, as a last resource, to consult a detective sergeant who was a friend of mine.

"Well," said Green, "there may be something in it or there may be nothing, but I am inclined to think there is something. If we find the money it may be much or little. Suppose we say that you shall give me a third, but that it shall not be more than $100?"

The ceiling was the only chance left. It was plastered all over except the roof joists, which projected below the plaster, and the whole of the ceiling, like the walls, was covered with a thick coating of whitewash.

Green took the gimlet again, and kept boring holes every few inches in the sides of the joists, one by one. He had arrived at the last joist next the window, when his gimlet met some obstruction. He tried again, an inch or two farther off. The gimlet stuck again, and again, and again.

Green continued his borings and marked off a piece of the joist about four feet long as containing something that prevented the gimlet from entering it more than half an inch into the wood.

We then scraped the whitewash from the sides of the joist, and found that on the side opposite to that on which Green had been boring, a piece of wood had been let in and screwed up like a cover or lid.

We quickly had the screws out, and prying out the movable piece of wood, we disclosed a hollow channel evidently cut with great labor with a penknife, in the joist. It was four feet six inches long, and just large enough to hold a sovereign standing on edge.

There were thirty-six rolls, making £3,600, and the papers they were wrapped in proved to be bank notes. In all there was exactly $5,000.

The sergeant wanted to take only $100, as he had agreed, but I insisted on his having $500, and he always declares it was the best day's work he ever had or is ever likely to have.

Rich, Very!

Seekers of the "quaint and curious" are beginning to think of American Indian decorations. One who visited Alaska not long ago made a collection of bags, boxes, paddles and "totem" poles, with an eye to the decoration of his reception hall. He found his first treasures at Fort Wrangle in the form of a handsomely carved paddle, a bark rug, horn spoon and bone daggers, and stowed them away in his stateroom. That night he did not sleep a wink. The odor from those Indian things was something not to be described. The purser had to put them and the rest of his collection down in the hold for the remainder of the trip. When he reached home he had to have the things unpacked in the back yard and thoroughly cleansed with soap, water and a scrubbing brush before he dared have them brought into the house—Chicago Times-Herald.

J. M. CAMPION, SECRETARY-TREASURER. TELEPHONE 310.

J. E. W. MACFARLANE, MANAGER. TELEPHONE 449.

B. C. IRON WORKS COMPANY.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Kendall Band Mill,
B. C. Shingle Machines,
Steam Log Hauling Machines,
Marion Steam Shovels,
Improved Winding Hoist,
River and Harbor Dredges,
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AGENTS FOR
Reeve's Wood Split Pulleys.
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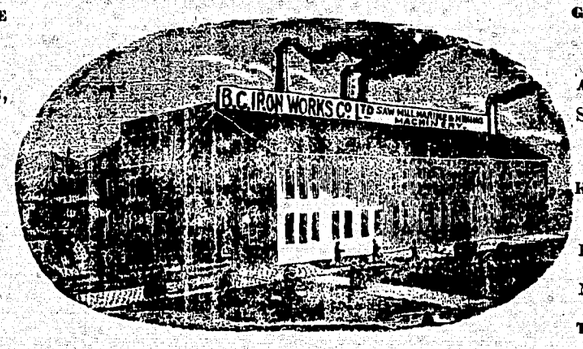

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Keep in Stock a Full Supply of Engineers' and Mill Supplies, Pipe and Fittings, Brass Goods, Steam Fittings, Etc.
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VANCOUVER, B. C.

All Agreements are taken subject to the approval of the Company at Vancouver, and are contingent upon strikes, accidents and other delays unavoidable, or beyond our control. (326)

KARN PIANOS
Cabinet Grand.
SEVEN YEARS GUARANTEE. EASY PAYMENTS.
RAYMOND'S SEWING MACHINES.
Watch Repairing a Specialty, All Work Guaranteed.
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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.
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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 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10.00 o'clock, making close connections with Transcontinental trains at Revelstoke.
Before buying ticket elsewhere see or write nearest agent.
J. HAMILTON, Agent, Nelson. H. E. MACDONELL, Trav. Frgt. and Pass. Agt., Nelson. GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agt. Vancouver

TEA! TEA! TEA!
We know you have tried many times to buy Good Tea and have failed again and again. You have never tried our Tea in
ONE POUND PACKETS.
We are modest and do not like to tell what the Governor-General said in praise of the Tea at the Phair Hotel. It was ours.
Hudson's Bay Company,
BAKER STREET, NELSON. (258)

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.
Arc. 10.50 a. m.	Sandon	Leave 1.00 p.m.

Subject to change without notice.
For rates and information apply at th Company's offices.
ROBT. IRVING, Traffic Manager. (264) W. H. McGRAW, Superintendent.

COLUMBIA & KOOTENAY STEAM NAV. CO
(LIMITED)
TIME CARD No. 9
In Effect March 15th, 1896.
REVELSTOKE ROUTE—Steamer "Nakusp"
Leaves Arrowhead for Nakusp and Robson Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8 p. m.
Leaves Robson for Nakusp, Wigwam and Canadian Pacific Railway points (east and west) Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 p. m.
Connection is made at Robson with C. & K. Ry. for Nelson and Kootenay Lake points and with Str. "Lytton" for Trail and Northport.
TRAIL-ROBSON ROUTE.
Steamer "Lytton."
Leaves Trail for Robson on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m., returning to Trail same evening.
Close connections at Robson with Str. "Nakusp" for Nakusp and Revelstoke and with C. & K. Ry. for Nelson and Lake points
NORTHPORT-TRAIL ROUTE
Steamer "Lytton."
Leaves Trail for Northport on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m.
Returning leaves same days Northport fo Trail at 1 p. m., arriving at Trail 5 p. m.
Connects at Northport with S. F. & N. Ry. for Spokane.
NELSON-KASLO ROUTE.—"Sir Nelson."
Leaves Nelson for Kaslo, Sundays at 4 p. m., Tuesdays at 5.30 p. m., Wednesdays at 5.30 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 and with C. & K. Ry. on Wednesdays and Fridays for Kaslo and Lake points.
Leaves Kaslo for Nelson, Sundays at 8 a. 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 and at Nelson with Columbia & Kootenay Railway for all C.P.R. points, Arrowhead, Nakusp and Trail.
The right is reserved to change this schedule at any time without notice.
For tickets, rates, etc., apply at Company's office, Nelson.
T. ALLAN, Secretary. J. W. TROUP, Manager.

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