

The Miner.

THE MINES IN KOOTENAY ARE
AMONG THE RICHEST IN
AMERICA

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

WHOLE NUMBER 305.

Nelson, British Columbia, Saturday, June 20, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

METAL QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK.

June-- 13 15 16 17 19
SILVER-- .681 .681 .681 .681 .681
(Bar)
LOCAL-- .251 .250 .250 .250 .250
(Brokers' Prices.)

PRODUCE OF THE MINES.

RETURNS FOR 1896 UP TO DATE

ORE TREATED IN KOOTENAY.	
At Nelson	11,930
At Pilot Bay	11,919
ORE EXPORTED.	
From Slocan via Kaslo.	5,051
Slocan via Nakusp.	3,740
Trail Creek (gold ore).	3,716 12,507
Tons.	43,583

PRODUCE OF SMELTERS.

Nelson (Hall Mines) Matte.	10,283
Pilot Bay, silver lead bullion.	10,283
Trail Smelter.	2,383

(Owing to a printers error the matte exported from the Hall mines Smelter was put at 571 1/2 instead of 571 1/2 last week.)

ORE SHIPMENTS.

Returns Since Last Week.

VIA NORTHPORT.	
May 17-June 1.	TONS
Le Roi to Tacoma.	24
VIA NAKUSP.	
June 13-	
Slocan Star to Omaha.	250
Lucky Jim to Omaha.	40
VIA TRAIL.	
June 11-	
Mayflower.	3
VIA KASLO.	
June 11-12-	
Slocan Star to Pueblo.	120
	473

MATTE AND BULLION.

June 16-17-	
Hall Mines (Matte).	57
June 12-15-	
Trail Smelter (Matte).	62
	119

SMELTER RETURNS.

HALL MINES, [Nelson] for week ending June 13: 937 tons of ore producing 78 tons of Matte.

THE ASSIZES.

The summer assizes opened on Monday before Mr. Justice Walkem.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as a Grand Jury: H. E. Croasdale, (foreman,) H. Selous, John Gibson, A. E. Hodgins, G. W. Richardson, Geo. R. Robson, John Keen, T. J. Lendrum, T. G. Procter, John Hamilton, Frank Fletcher, John Houston, A. C. Buchanan, John A. Turner, C. M. Cowper-Coles, and Jas. Anderson.

The calendar was a light one this being only four cases. Maurice O'Connor attempted murder. John Langford attempted murder. E. Morrison and H. Cummings conspiracy. and Stonehouse assault. The Judges charge was purely formal.

The Grand Jury found true bills in every case. The foreman Mr. Croasdale in handing in the bills said that the jury had no presentiment to make, as in the past presentiments had been futile, and no attention whatever was paid to them. It would be only wasting his Lordship's time to ask him to read them. At the same time he handed them in a numerous signed petition requesting the removal of the powder magazine to a position whence the town would not be endangered.

His Lordship agreed with the remarks of the foreman and regretted exceedingly that he was powerless to remedy the state of affairs. As far as he and his brother judges were concerned, they regularly forwarded the presentiments to the proper quarter, viz. the Provincial Secretary, and that was all they could do. He thanked the Grand Jury for their attention and discharged them.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Maurice O'Connor was then put upon his trial for attempting to murder Langtree in September last. Mr. J. H. Bowes prosecuted on behalf of the Crown while the prisoner was defended by Mr. J. Elliot. The case excited considerable interest at the time, it occurred and the facts will no doubt be fresh in our readers memory. The assault occurred in a cabin some fifteen miles from Rossland where MacDonald and Hichen were living. Langtree arrived during the afternoon and being very tired turned in. Shortly afterwards, about supper time O'Connor arrived. His condition made the others think that he was recovering from a big drunk. He was apparently under the delusion that he was pursued by people who were then outside the shack, and took up an axe to defend himself. Shortly afterward going over to the bunk where Langtree lay he said "you are the cause of all this" and before he could be stopped, he hit him two severe blows on the head with the axe, and then bolted from the cabin. He was arrested next day. For a long time Langtree's life was in danger, and although his bodily health has returned he is a raving lunatic, a result attributed by medical evidence to the wound he received from O'Connor. The defence made no attempt to deny the assault but relied on the plea of insanity and for this purpose put into the box the prisoners mother an old Irish lady from Orillia in Ontario. From her evidence Mrs. O'Connor appeared to have married into a family of lunatics with the not surprising result that several of her own children including the prisoners suffered from a similar malady. The O'Connor family would appear to require a separate asylum entirely to themselves.

Dr. Symonds who has practiced as a surgeon in the Royal Navy and at one

time was in charge of the insane ward of the Royal Naval Hospital at Chatham, gave technical evidence to the effect that the prisoners action was owing to his insanity.

The judge in summing up left the question of whether the prisoner was insane or not to the jury, who could hardly help finding that he was and the judge ordered the prisoner to be confined during the pleasure of the Lieut. Governor.

GUN PLAY.

John Langford was put into the dock and accused of firing at one Thomas Thomas in a saloon at Rossland in November last. He pleaded not guilty, but after listening to the evidence the jury thought otherwise and he was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

CLAIM JUMPING.

E. Morrison and H. Cummings were accused of conspiracy to defraud. This was the celebrated Homestake claim jumping case. Mr. Hamilton and E. Maitre prosecuted on behalf of the crown while the prisoners were defended by Mr. Gregory. After a long and tedious hearing, his Lordship in summing up strongly favored an acquittal and the jury without leaving the box brought in a verdict accordingly.

A DEWATER.

A true bill had been found by the Grand Jury against one Stonehouse for that he did assault and batter etc. Being filled with a wholesome respect for British law Mr. Stonehouse, who had been admitted to bail, decided to spend some little time in paying a round of visits in the United States where he is no doubt a welcome guest. At any rate on this side we are delighted to be rid of the necessity of entertaining him at the public expense for some little time.

This concluded the business on the criminal side.

NEWS OF THE CAMPS.

NELSON.

The Hall Mines has taken over the tramway from its builders the California Wire Works Co. Mr. M. S. Davys, the companies mining superintendent, has given his certificate that all the work done and material supplied are satisfactory to him. The tramway has brought down considerably over 12000 tons and recently has averaged 17 tons in 10 hours.

Mr. E. T. Parsons who superintended the construction and who has become well and favorably known during his residence amongst us will be leaving shortly for San Francisco and all his friends will be sorry to lose him. It is probable that Mr. Painter will remain for some time in the service of the Hall Mines to superintend the working of the tramway.

A terrible accident occurred at the Silver King on Wednesday evening about 9:30 p.m., by which two men were injured, one of them to such an extent that he is in danger of his life. John Ede and Dick Oliver were attempting to draw a charge from a "missed shot" when the powder exploded. One of Ede's hands was torn from his arm, his other arm was terribly lacerated, one of his legs was broken and his skull was fractured. The other man, Oliver had some bits of rock blown into his eyes causing him intense agony, and a bad bruise on his body. Both men are under the care of Dr. L. Bau. Yesterday afternoon in spite of apprehensions to the contrary, Ede was still alive and had a good night. Drawing a charge is distinctly against the rules of the mine and these men had been specially ordered by the night foreman Barker, not to attempt to draw this one. Ede was the original locator of the Cariboo claim at Cariboo.

Some excitement was caused in the town early in the week by the reported finding of Silver King ore on the hill behind the town. Four claims were located on the ledge, the Silver Chief, Silver Crown, London and York. The locators being Messrs. J. H. Duhamel, H. J. and R. Wilson, Cummings and Blackwood. Samples were brought down for assay, giving 8 ounces in silver, fifty cents in gold and one per cent. of copper. The other gave 2 3/4 ounces in silver, 21 100 in gold and no copper, giving a total value of \$5.88. The gangue is a calcareous rock. A local assayer gave it as his opinion that there was nothing to warrant the assertion that the ore was similar to Silver King. Mr. McConnell of the Dominion Geological Survey said that there was no reason why Silver King ore should not be found there as the formations were similar. The vein can be traced for some distance and the locators intend putting in a shot today to open it up.

NAKUSP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The water in the Lake has fallen some six inches in the last few days. All fears of high water are over for this year.

Some very fine quartz, showing free gold has been brought up from Cariboo. This camp will without doubt make a name for itself before the fall.

Parties went in today to do some work on the B. C. on Mineral Creek. It is understood that this property has been bonded for \$1200 ten per cent. cash.

Messrs. P. Genelle & Co., have just completed the placing of another engine and boiler, to run their planing plant. Their increasing business has become too much for their former machinery.

Mr. James McNeil of the Madelon House was married on Monday last at Revelstoke, to Miss S. Mannel also of Nakusp. The happy couple returned on Monday evening's boat. A number of friends were at the wharf to meet them.

Mr. Bulger, with a large staff of men, is busy building the transfer barge for the C. & K. S. N. Co. It is to be 150 feet long by 36 feet beam. As soon as it is completed a tug 60 feet long will be built to handle the barge. The boiler for the tug is now here.

News comes from Cariboo Creek that B. C. Rodd, who recently bonded the Promestura, on Mineral Creek, has struck a six foot ledge of very high grade ore. He purposes shipping some as soon as he can obtain ore sacks. The opening up of this claim will undoubtedly be of great benefit to the camp.

BOSTOCK AT NELSON.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

Well Known Speakers on both sides Address the Public.

The largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever held in Nelson took place in the Fire Hall on Monday night. It was the first occasion on which many of the audience found themselves inside the enlarged and redecorated hall and they were most agreeably surprised to find so commodious and handsome a building. It is certainly the finest in Kootenay.

Owing to some delay in the telegraph, Mr. Bostock's arrival was not known until 5:30 p.m. and in spite of the difficulty of summoning a meeting at so short a notice some 250 people were present. Mr. Mara's supporters were invited to be present and it was arranged that each speaker should be allowed half an hour.

Mr. J. Fred Hume, member for the district in the Provincial Parliament took the chair, and on the platform, besides Mr. Bostock were Messrs. R. B. Kerr, of New Denver, G. O. Buchanan, of Kaslo, and E. P. Davis, Q.C., of Vancouver. Mr. Turner, M.P.P., Premier of the Province, and Mr. Charles Wilson, Q.C., of Vancouver, had responded to the committees invitation to represent the Mara interest, and also had seats on the platform.

Mr. Hume shortly introduced Mr. Bostock who was received with tumultuous applause. Mr. Bostock said that he regretted that so short a notice had been given of the meeting, but owing to the vast size of the riding and the occasional failure of transportation it was impossible to fix any dates with certainty. He had been travelling continuously for 6 weeks and he found it extremely hard to keep up his communications.

When the campaign started he had proposed to his opponent that they should hold joint meetings but Mr. Mara not being ready, and the business admitting of no delay he had been forced to round the country alone. He much regretted this as he thought that it was fairer and better for the electors in every way to have both the candidates before them together and hear them both on the same subjects. It was entirely untrue that he was afraid to meet Mr. Mara, and it was not owing to him (the speaker) that the proposed joint meetings fell through.

The main issues of the present election were undoubtedly the National Policy and the Tariff.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

The National Policy was introduced in 1878 with a great flourish of trumpets and with promises of speedy and rapid development of the vast resources of the Dominion. It had entirely failed to substantiate those promises, for today we find the people of Canada leaving the country in order to find elsewhere that work and occupation which they have a right to expect in their own country. What had the Conservatives done to develop either the magnificent agricultural and pastoral lands of the Northwest, or the enormous mineral wealth of British Columbia? Absolutely nothing. It is true that they had introduced a measure to admit such mining machinery as was not manufactured in Canada free, but what benefit had that done? (Cries of "none," "none at all.") That is the only thing the conservative Government have done to help the industry. The miners of British Columbia were paying a high rate of taxation and were getting nothing in return for them. The Customs duties collected at the port of Nelson for past 8 months amounted to the enormous sum of \$140,000 which was altogether out of proportion to the amount paid by people in other parts of the Dominion.

The Conservatives assert that the Liberals have no policy, and also that if they are returned to power they mean to introduce Free Trade pure and simple. This is a mere election cry. The Liberal policy is plainly set forth in the "platform" adopted by the convention held at Ottawa in 1893. Mr. Bostock quoted the second clause of the platform at length which distinctly states that the tariff is to be framed not with a view of protecting the rich manufacturers but on the necessities of the country. In other words it is to be a tariff for revenue. It was not the intention of the Liberal party to rush into free trade in the reckless way their opponents made out. In their rearrangement of the tariff the party hoped to reduce the influence of the trusts and monopolies which did so much harm in the east. Before Mr. Foster introduced his Tariff Act of 1894 he visited various sections of the country and made an honest endeavor to frame his bill in such a manner as to help in its development, but before it could be passed the Canadian Chamber of Commerce interfered and succeeded in mangling the bill into such a shape as to spoil any good effect it might have had. Now, owing to the way the tariff was framed it happened that in many cases the duties were higher against English goods than against those manufactured in the United States. Those tariff actually discriminated against the mother country instead of trying to bring our relations closer with it. The Conservatives were now talking about preferential trade which was incompatible with the National Policy. They cannot work the two together, they must either drop preferential trade and stick to the National Policy or take up preferential trade and drop the National Policy. A glaring fault of the National Policy was that although it protected capitalists and rich manufacturers it afforded no protection to labor. (Hear, hear) If one class was protected, the other certainly ought to be protected, also. In the United States they have an alien contract law and no contractor can go outside and make contracts for cheap labor. (Hear, hear.)

In a pamphlet circulated by the Conservatives the electors are asked to vote for Mr. Mara amongst other reasons, because the Conservative Government have encouraged the building of smelters. Now as a matter of fact the building of smelters in Southern Kootenay is the direct result of the immediate presence of suitable ores and other economic reasons and it is in no way owing to the policy of the government. If it was so how does it happen that under this beneficent rule the smelters at Revelstoke and Golden are failures.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

Personally he was sorry that this question was ever brought into politics at all. The Conservatives assert that it is owing to the Liberals that it is so, but it is difficult to understand this seeing that the Conservatives happened to be in power when the Remedial order was passed. Mr. Mara had stated that the Conservatives had no choice in the matter, they were compelled to bring in the bill, but if we refer back we find that under the bill of rights the people then living in Manitoba did not make any arrangements at all for separate schools. They simply got the right to make their own school arrangements. The schools at that time were entirely voluntary and received no state aid whatever. After confederation an act was introduced dealing with these schools. The Manitoba school Act of 1890 came up in the usual course before the Dominion authorities for confirmation, and they allowed it to go to the courts for decision as to its constitutionality. The courts decided in its favor. The only grievance, if there is anything of the sort, is one that Manitoba can deal with itself. The Dominion has no right to come down and dictate what is to be done when the people are perfectly satisfied with the present condition of affairs. The course of the Liberal party in this matter is clearly laid down. Should they be returned to power a Commission will be appointed to go into the whole matter and to ascertain exactly what the grievance is, if one exists at all. No doubt when they come down to gold facts it will be found that the matter will very easily be rectified. Personally he thought that no religion whatever should be taught in the schools (applause) Our British Columbia method was eminently satisfactory. All the children go to one school and grow up as members of one nation undivided by the narrow prejudices that are fostered under the system of separate schools.

In the pamphlet to which allusion had been made an attempt was made to show that the Liberals were not a progressive party. Now there was one line which everyone wished to see built and that was the Crow's Nest Pass line. (great applause) The Conservative party say that the proposal to make a loan to the C.P.R. for the purpose of building this road was defeated by Liberal tactics. It was wonderful to find what strength the Liberal party had suddenly gained, according to the Conservatives, just at the end of the session. (laughter) There were so many things that the Conservatives wanted to do just then which were defeated by the sinful tactics of the opposition. As a matter of fact this motion was only put on the Order Paper for the 22nd of April and the House prorogued on the 23rd. Why could not this as well as the Revelstoke and Golden bills have been introduced earlier in the session? There was plenty of time to have passed them both while individual members of the government were squabbling for power. Had this been done there might have now been a prospect of the immediate commencement of the work. There is no fear that the Liberal party will be less willing or less able to aid enterprises of this kind. They will be as quick or quicker than the Conservatives to do so, and in granting the charters they will be careful to insert clauses protecting the public from excessive rates or charges being made by the grantee. He considered it a right that questions of this kind involving a large expenditure of public money should be thoroughly discussed in the House before being passed.

CONCLUSION.

His time was now up, and although there were more subjects on which he would like to have touched he must not trespass on the limits assigned. He thanked the meeting most cordially for the reception they had given him and for the attention they had lent to his remarks.

Mr. Bostock then sat down amid loud and prolonged applause and cheers.

Mr. Charles Wilson, Q.C., of Vancouver, followed on the Government side. He referred to the fact that he cast his first vote in this country at Trail 35 years ago and might therefore be entitled to consider himself a pioneer of Kootenay. He indicated the idea of Mr. Bostock explaining the Liberal policy in half an hour. He meant no disrespect personally to Mr. Bostock whom he knew to be a gentleman of irreproachable character but objected to him as a member on the ground of inexperience. The Liberals promised a kind of political millennium but he had had enough of millenniums during their previous ministry when every man, woman and child in the province was reduced to a state of penury. (a voice, That's the condition in Victoria today.) Mr. Wilson then went on to explain the Manitoba School question from the point of view of Mr. Mara and fully reported recently in this paper. Generally speaking the argument is that the Remedial bill is designed to restore to the (present) Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba certain rights which were secured them at Confederation.

The Liberals might find it easy to smash the policy at present prevailing but they would not find it so easy to construct another. Mr. Laurier had been, he said, in turn a Protectionist, Commercial Unionist, a Free Trader and a Tariff for Revenue man. The effect of a whisper of Free Trade in the States had been to paralyze business, smash banks and bring from San Francisco to Washington. (No, no) The Liberals are now talking about preferential trade with England, but that will not fit in with a tariff for revenue. Mr. Wilson quoted figures showing the falling off of Dominion Trade during the previous Liberal regime. In conclusion he asked what was to be gained by making a change of Govern-

ment. Mr. Laurier was certainly a man of great ability and integrity but it was a question whether he would be able to attract men of a similar character to his councils. (applause.)

Mr. R. D. Kerr, of New Denver, who is an exceedingly popular orator in this part was received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Bostock's friends had been trying for some time to get someone to oppose them and he therefore rejoiced at this meeting. Mr. Mara had disappointed him, for all that the great Slocan district had seen or heard of him was the hour or so he spent at Sandon. He would like to speak of matters Mr. Wilson knows nothing about. Mr. Wilson was a man of sense and if he had lived for nine years under Mr. Mara he would not be voting for that gentleman now. What had Mr. Mara done for us? He described the condition of the mail service of the country. The mails were carried free by the Kaslo & Slocan Railway Co., because Mr. Mara had an interest in it. He wanted all the money he had for the B. C. Express Co.

In spite of the fact that we him in taxes to the Dominion ten times as much per head as other people in Canada, the government would not even allow us a county Court Judge.

The Kootenay paid taxes to the Dominion amounting to about \$420,000 and yet the latter did much more for us. Mr. Wilson had asked what the Liberals proposed to do. Well, first they proposed to turn a corrupt government out of office (applause). A government that had been in office for 18 years was no good (laughter). A result of letting parties succeed each other was that the incomes investigated the proceedings of their predecessors and people were more careful. Another advantage of a change was to bring good men to the front. Mr. Wilson had failed to point out the advantages of the National policy to Kootenay because he knew perfectly well that it was of no use whatever. The National policy was highly injurious. Among other things the Pilot Bay Smelter was seriously handicapped on account of the enormous duties it had to pay. It was a significant fact that although the National policy was made for the benefit of manufacturers, most of whom live in Ontario; the chief opposition to it comes from that Province because Ontario knows only too well the damage that arises from the trusts and monopolies fostered by it. Although the National policy aided the C. P. R., it was neutral to the present crisis. Among the neutral monopolies the C. P. R. was the worst and he hoped to see a day when the railways of Canada, like those of Australia were nationalized.

Mr. J. H. Turner, Premier of British Columbia was next called upon, he said that he had come to Nelson partly on private business but more for rest, he did not wish to detain them long, but could not resist the invitation of the committee to say a few words on behalf of the Conservative candidate.

Mr. Mara is I am convinced a better man to represent the district than Mr. Bostock, for whom however I have the greatest personal respect, from his long business connection he must know what is better for the district than a new-comer like Mr. Bostock, and is well known to be an able man. Mr. Kerr asked what does the N. P. do for Kootenay, but as loyal citizens we should consider what is best for the whole of Canada. In early days in B.C. we had free trade almost and we found that after we had a duty of 10 per cent business improved, the duties were increased to 17 1/2 per cent and higher until as at present and as a business man I have never found the duties a hindrance to business.

Much has been said about the charges for freight and etc., of the C. P. R., they are making a profit now, but I believe their charges are more reasonable than any other railway.

My views are that it is for the welfare of this great Dominion that the party who have so ably carried on the business of the country for the last 18 years should be returned with an increased majority, and I hope that Yale-Kootenay will do its duty by returning Mr. Mara at the head of the poll.

Mr. E. P. Davis, Q.C., of Vancouver, invited the electors to vote for Mr. Bostock, if for no other reason, because he would go to Ottawa with no axes of his own to grind and would give himself up entirely to his constituents interests. The present B. C. members in the Dominion House never did anything for the districts they represented and were known at Ottawa as the silent six. Mr. Joseph Martin did more for British Columbia than her own members had done in five years. The principal industries of B. C. are shipping, lumber, fishing and mining. Of what benefit to any of these can protection be. It meant that every miner had to pay at least twenty five per cent more for everything he used than he ought to. Of the entire population of Canada about 12 per cent only of the population were engaged in the manufacturing industry. Do the electors want to support a policy which benefits 12 per cent of the population at the expense of the remaining 88. The premier had gone into the prospect business and stated confidently that the Conservatives would be returned to power and that it would be bad for B. C. to be out in the cold. He wanted to know what the Province had got when she was right in the heart of the fire. It was somewhat rash of the Conservatives to talk about discordant elements in the Liberal party when only a short time ago seven members of their own ministry retired in a body and language was flung about among them across the floor of the House of a kind which he would not dare to use. Oh! they are indeed a happy family! (laughter.)

The question was often asked as to how revenue could be raised if the present rate of duties was reduced. Now it happened that some of these duties were so high as to be prohibitive. If there was a reduction even of five or ten per cent there would be much larger imports and a considerable increase to the revenue would result.

Mr. Davis after a most effective speech sat down amid wild applause and vociferous cheers for Bostock. No questions were asked and after a vote of thanks to the chairman moved by Mr. Wilson a most successful meeting terminated.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Hall Mines is calling for tenders for earthwork.

A public meeting is to be held on the 27th to elect a school trustee in the place of Dr. Arthur resigned.

A sitting of the County Court will be held in Nelson on the 14th July and at Rossland on the 20th.

The Manhattan Investors and Securities Co. Ltd. are advertisers in another column for gold and other properties.

The Birkbeck is an institution founded on the same lines as the celebrated society in England. Mr. Arthur R. Sherwood has been appointed agent here.

As an instance of what can be done when the officials know their business, London papers of June 6th were received at the MINER office on Thursday last 18th inst. 12 days after publication.

Next Thursday 23rd inst. is the polling day of the Dominion elections. The poll will be held at the Court House between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. Mr. Charles St. Barbe has been appointed deputy returning officer.

We regret to hear that the infant son of Dr. G. A. B. Hall is dead. Dr. Hall who was recently appointed to the care of the Nelson Hospital had left for the coast with the intention of bringing in his wife and family.

The British Columbia Bar was well represented at the Nelson Assizes. The following legal gentlemen were here besides our own local practitioners, Mr. E. P. Davis, Q.C., W. J. Taylor, E. V. Bodwell, C. Wilson, Q.C., C. R. Hamilton, A. S. McCall, Q.C., R. D. Kerr, Gregory, A. Wheeler, J. S. Clute, Jr., and J. L. G. Abbott.

The influx of visitors during the last week or two to Nelson has been so great that the hotel capacity of the town has been taxed beyond its capacity, and many people have been unable to get sleeping accommodation at all. To meet the increased business an annex of fifteen rooms is to be at once added to the Hotel Phair. A bowling alley will also be erected.

Mr. W. J. Goepel has been appointed to the position of Inspector of Agencies of the Provincial Government. This will of course take him away from the Record Office, and we shall have a new recorder. Mr. Goepel's many friends will congratulate him on his promotion and these in Nelson will be all the better pleased when they hear that Mr. and Mrs. Goepel are not going to leave us, but will make Nelson their residence.

The Hon. the Premier paid Nelson a hurried visit early in the week. Other prominent public men have also visited us amongst whom were Messrs. H. Abbott, R. Marpole, R. Hedley, G. W. Hughes, E. H. Tomlinson, E. R. Atherton, G. G. Francis (of London Eng.), Mr. McInnes (Hamilton), E. G. Stanley (San Francisco), J. F. Ritchie, C. G. Griffiths, J. L. McArthur and F. C. Gamble and Mr. D. Breeze of the Confederation Life.

BREACH OF THE LICENSING ACT.

On Saturday last G. W. Aldous was brought before Mr. Justice Walkem sitting as a magistrate, charged with selling liquor without a license. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. E. P. Davis Q.C. and the defence by Mr. John Elliot. The case was adjourned until Monday as two of the principal witnesses were too drunk to give evidence. His Lordship committed one to prison and issued a warrant for the arrest of the other. The case was resumed on Monday. Three witnesses all unwilling ones proved conclusively that they had bought whiskey and rum at Aldous' place near the Silver King mine on June 10th and the defence was unable to shake their evidence. His Lordship summed up saying that the case was clearly proved, but he would reserve his decision. Yesterday morning before his sitting of the Supreme Court His Lordship gave judgement. He said that the case was a serious one. The accused had committed a breach of the Licensing Act, he had injured other licensed men and he was a source of temptation to the men at the Silver King. Under these circumstances he inflicted a fine of \$200 with \$30 the price of a 6 months license or in default imprisonment for 3 months.

CIVIL SITTINGS.

MONITOR CASE.

The civil sittings of the Supreme court commenced on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Walkem. The first case was Wells vs. Petty in which the plaintiff claimed a half share in the Monitor claim. Mr. E. P. Davis, Q.C. was for the plaintiff and Mr. W. J. Taylor and Mr. R. D. Kerr for the defendant. A good deal of interest centred round the case because it involved one of those loose indefinite verbal contracts so common among miners. The evidence of the plaintiff went to prove that he had pointed out to the defendant a place on the hill opposite Three Forks where he had found some good looking float. Defendant had promised in return for this information to go out and prospect, finding his own expenses, and if successful in locating a ledge he would put him (the plaintiff) "in on it."

A man named Anderson gave evidence corroborating this agreement. The defence urged that no agreement had been made, and tried in various ways to draw hurrings across the scent, but his Lordship held that the agreement had been made, but in default of evidence as to the meaning of the term "in on it" whether it meant a half or a quarter or an eighth or any other share, or perhaps an adjoining claim, he dismissed the case, each side to pay its own costs.

LIFE AND DEATH.

What's for the babe?
 Why, mother's eyes,
 Twin patches of those summer skies
 That beamed on him in Paradise.
 What's for the child?
 With fays to skip,
 To taste the honey-suckles' lip—
 The butterfly's companionship.
 What's for the boy?
 The haunted world,
 The squirrel's nest in leafy hold,
 The rainbow's faded pot of gold.
 What's for the youth?
 To dream of fame,
 In shifting sand to write his name,
 With sighs to fan a passion's flame.
 What's for the man?
 Courage to bear
 The load of wisdom and of care,
 And some true heart its weight to share.
 And what's for age?
 Pain's prison bars,
 Comfort that even trifles mar,
 Dimness and fear—and then the stars!

THE FLOWER BABY

BY CHARLES LOTIN HILDRETH.

Copyright 1895.

How beautiful and stately she was, and how cold and proud! Less like a new wedded bride coming home to her husband's house than a queen making progress to the throne; calmly and haughtily surveying her domains, and receiving the homage of her subjects with disdainful indifference. So Geoffrey Luttrell's wife rode up the broad path between the hawthorn hedges, scarce bending her regal head to the salutations of the gathered farmhands and indoor servants.

Geoffrey Luttrell loved his beautiful wife, as, I fancy, few women have been loved. Loved, do I say? He worshipped her. Body, mind and soul were all hers. He was her slave. He lived for her as an artist lives for his art. He would have died for her, as a martyr dies for his faith. True love is very humble, it asks little and gives much. Geoffrey Luttrell gave all and asked nothing.

From my post of observation behind the lilacs, I watched her face, and my heart ached for my friend—for Geoffrey and I had been college-mates and lifelong companions—as I studied those cold, rigid, perfect features. "There is a tragedy somewhere in that woman's life," I muttered to myself. "She has suffered awfully, and has battled with her suffering and conquered it. But in the struggle she has lost peace of mind, hope, faith, and the power to love. She is a block of ice, carved into the shape of a beautiful creature incapable of emotion."

We were graduated together. I, having neither means or prospects, Geoffrey had made me his agent and an inmate of his house. The young wife on all occasions greeted me with a frigid distance, intended to keep me in my place as a hireling, though Geoffrey, like the dear fellow that he was, never altered his demeanor toward me. Notwithstanding the fact that I was allowed to sit at the table, and that my friend conversed with me as gaily as he had always done, I was made to feel that I was a mortal, and only admitted to the meal on sufferance. Mrs. Luttrell did not like me because I was not sufficiently submissive, and, perhaps, also because she saw that I was inclined to study her character more closely than suited her wishes. I often wondered why she did not exert her influence to have me dismissed. Good and loyal friend as he was to me, Geoffrey could not have resisted her will. But, for some reason, she did not put forth her power against me. And in that, as in some other circumstances, I detected the element of fear. But of what could she have been afraid? What possible injury could I have done her in the way of reprisal? None the less I could see that she feared me. The problem occupied many of my spare hours, but I could not solve it.

One morning, at about five o'clock—a few minutes before sunrise, at that season of the year—I had taken a seat upon a wooden bench, fronting the bed of roses which were Mrs. Luttrell's especial favorites. I had read but a dozen lines of my book, when glancing over its top I was astonished to see a small child—a little creature just able to toddle, moving from one rose bush to another, drawing down the blossoms and smelling at them, and clapping its tiny palms together as if, in the ecstasy of infantine delight.

Where had I seen the likeness of that baby's face before? I surely recognized that small aquiline outline, with the proud downward curve of the soft lips. But puzzle as I might, I could not place the resemblance. I am not fond of children in general, but the little darling so moved my heart that I laid by my book, and got up to go and make friends with it. It paid no attention to my call, but moved on to the end of the alley. I followed, but when I turned the corner, it was nowhere to be seen. I searched behind the rose hedge, and all about the grounds, without success. The manikin had disappeared. I returned to my seat, and my book to revolve the circumstances in my mind without coming to any satisfactory conclusion.

I said nothing, either to Geoffrey or his wife, about the baby visitor to the rose garden. It was not worth while, besides I was not encouraged to talk at the table. Mrs. Luttrell found means of silencing me. If I ventured to start a subject of conversation—a sarcastic remark, or a cold intimation that my remarks were not in order, sufficed to close my lips, and to warn me that I was simply tolerated in that house, and might be banished at any moment. Bitter is the dependant's bread; terribly bitter did that proud woman render mine, while I dwelt beneath her husband's roof.

The next morning at the same hour, I was in my accustomed seat in the garden. Some ten minutes after I had settled myself, an lad, got interested in my book, a slight sound caused me to raise my eyes, and there, again was the child, wandering along the rose hedge, drawing down the blossoms to smell them, and clapping its tiny hands in glee.

This time I called to it, gently, before leaving my seat. It gave me no heed, and appeared not to hear my voice. It went on smelling at the flowers, and clapping its hands, to the end of the hedge. Then I rose and cautiously followed it. It had paused before a large bush covered with a profusion of fragrant white blossoms. It had extended its chubby arms and gathered to its breast a number of the rose-laden branches, uttering a sweet gurgle of laughter. I came within a pace of it, and had stretched out my hand to grasp it, when—how, or where I could not guess, without the slightest intimation—it was gone! Gone, as utterly, as swiftly and as silently as if it had

melted into the morning air. I hurried around the corner of the hedge, looked up and down the path, I peered beneath the branches—all to no avail. The child had disappeared.

I returned to the house in a reflective mood. I met one of the upper maids in the courtyard, and it occurred to me to question her.

"Whose child is it that wanders about the grounds so early in the morning?" The girl's ruddy cheeks turned white and her lips trembled.

"Have you seen it, too, sir?" "Seen what?" I asked. "What do you mean?"

"The 'Flower Baby,' " was the reply. "Why," said I, "I have certainly not a child among the rose trees. A beautiful little creature, which I suppose must have escaped from its nurse in some of the neighboring dwellings, and found its way into our place."

The girl shook her head gravely. "You will laugh at me, sir," she said, "but that child belongs to no house in the neighborhood. It is—!" she hesitated, and looked at me with a troubled air.

"Well," said I, "what is it, then?" "A ghost!"

"A ghost?" I repeated. "Did you ever hear of the ghost of a baby that haunted a garden in broad daylight?"

"No," replied the girl, "I don't know that I ever did. But let me ask you, sir; were you ever able to come near that child?"

"I admit that you are right," I said. "But that is no evidence. 'Will you let me ask you something else?' The girl spoke in an undertone and glanced furtively about her. "Did you notice a resemblance?"

"I could not suppress a start. 'What do you refer to?' I asked, coldly. 'To my lady,' whispered the girl. 'If that were a real living child, I should say it was—'"

"I should advise you to say nothing at all," I interrupted, sharply, "and that you had better keep your vagaries to yourself."

But none the less the servant was right; that baby face was the face of Mrs. Geoffrey Luttrell. How, or why it should be so, was the wildest enigma to me. But with that certainty upon me, I went in to dinner, pondering fathoms deep on a problem to which I could imagine no solution. Perhaps my silence, perhaps something in my face which I could not hide, perhaps mere wanton hatred of me, excited Mrs. Luttrell beyond her usual insolence. At all events, she irritated me intolerably. Her sneers would have stung the pride of a milder man than I am. I had borne her persecution mutely for a considerable time, for Geoffrey's sake—but I saw how wretched he was between his friendship for me and his love for his wife—and what the end must be was perfectly evident. I must take my departure.

I made the excuse of an engagement in town, and I saw that my decision relieved Geoffrey. He was glad to be rid of me. With a swelling heart, I bade him goodbye, intending to leave early in the morning.

Shortly after dawn, I was up and packed my portmanteau. Having two hours to spare to train time, I went down upon the porch.

I had no more than closed the door behind me, than I beheld in the path before the rose garden, the "Flower Baby." While I was watching the child, and resolving how I should intercept it, the door opened behind me, and, turning about, I was amazed to see at my elbow Mrs. Geoffrey Luttrell!

"I have heard about this—'Flower Baby,' do they call it?" she said coldly. "and I have come to see it for myself."

"I was amazed, but I had presence of mind to offer her my arm. 'Please to step down with me to the rose garden,' I replied. 'and I doubt not your curiosity will be satisfied.'"

She accepted my escort, and walked down the alley. "There it is," said I. "Some of your servants call it a ghost. Perhaps you may be able to prove its materiality."

"My words were interrupted by the wildest, bitterest cry of agony I have ever heard."

"My child! My baby! Come back from the dead to reproach me! My boy! My boy!"

The proud woman had thrown herself upon her knees upon the gravel walk, and stretched out her arms imploringly toward the infant, which was still smiling at the roses, and clapping its tiny palms without heeding the impassioned cries.

"What is this?" exclaimed a terrified voice behind us, and Geoffrey Luttrell, half-dressed, hastened to his wife's side.

"See, see!" shrieked the wretched woman, pointing to the child, which was still going on with its employment, utterly oblivious of our presence. "It was my child—When I was very young I married a common man, a low wretch who degraded and abused me. He died, and I wished to be free from all association, all remembrance of him. I did not destroy our child—no, oh, no. But I gave it in charge of those who—she bent her regal head to the very dust—" whose ill-treatment killed it. Oh, God! how I have suffered! If I could take my baby and go away somewhere to expiate my sin! Oh, God! if my little one could flit give me one kiss of forgiveness!"

She paused suddenly, and we stood breathless for the "Flower Baby" came toward the wretched mother, laid a rose, which it had plucked, upon her bosom, bent forward and pressed its lips to her forehead, and—was gone. Geoffrey Luttrell raised his eyes solemnly to heaven. "Your sin has been great," he said, "but as it has been forgiven you, even so do I forgive you freely and fully. Let the future atone for the past."

Selected Receipts.

Clams a la Baltimore.—Procure twenty soft clams, and remove from the shell, put one tablespoonful of butter in the dish; add a tablespoonful of chopped truffes, two tablespoonfuls of sherry, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper, and cook eight minutes without stirring. Mix one-half cupful of cream with the yolks of two eggs; add, but do not allow to boil, then serve.

Ginger Gems.—Ginger gems are very easily made when one knows how. Take two eggs and break into the mixing bowl whole. Measure one coffee cup of molasses and one cup of sugar and pour in with the eggs and beat together until light and foamy. Measure one scant teaspoonful of cooking soda into the cup used for measuring the molasses without washing it out and fill up with hot water. Stir thoroughly and stir in the eggs and molasses beat them together. Melt one heaping spoonful of butter or cottonseed oil and stir into the mixture. Lastly, stir one tablespoonful of baking powder with one tablespoonful of ginger and three coffee cups of sifted flour. Bake in well-buttered heated gem pan in a quick oven.

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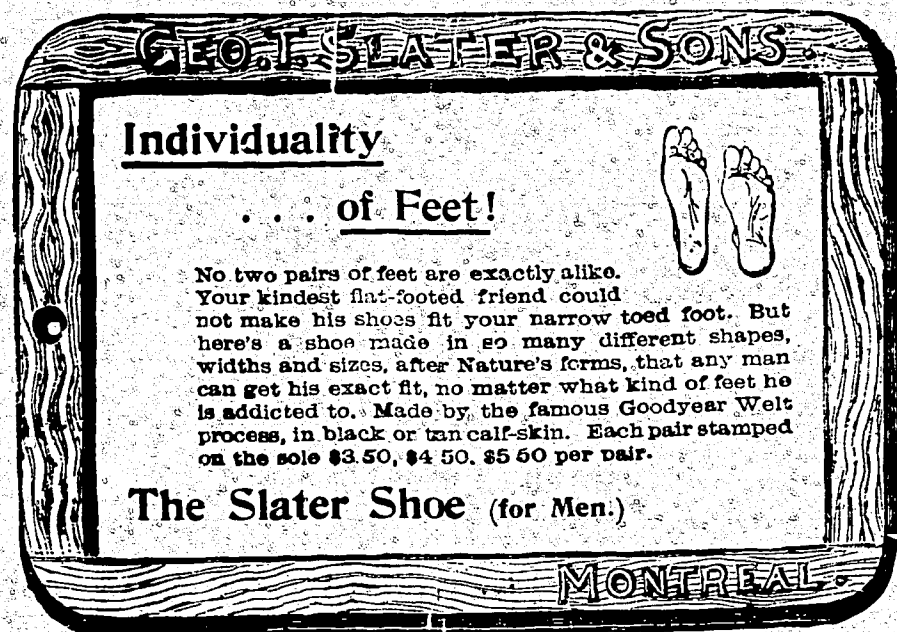
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FUTILE.

The remarks made by the Foreman of the Grand Jury on Monday last were very much to the point. He said that the Grand Jury had decided to make no presentment because experience had taught them that it was perfectly futile to do so and that it would only be a waste of the Judge's time to read them. There was no intention whatever to impute a failure of attention on the part of HER MAJESTY'S Judges. It is perfectly well understood that all they have to do with a presentment is to send it to what is facetiously called "the proper quarter." This proper quarter is the Provincial Secretary, and the action of the Grand Jury on Monday is a direct insinuation of a failure on the part of that functionary to attend to his duties. While possibly not entirely free from blame in the matter there is plenty to be said on his behalf. The appeal to a Grand Jury is a relic of feudalism, or rather of that time when the Panel was composed solely of the great and powerful lords of the soil in Great Britain. To disregard their presentment was a very different thing from pigeon-holing the suggestions of a modern Grand Jury in British Columbia. We think we are correct in stating that the custom of making presentments only lingers in very few places. Grand Juries now-a-days go through the indictments and bring in their bills, or no bills, and then hurry off about their own affairs. The growth of civilization has done away with the necessity of presentments. Bit by bit the British Constitution has been brought into such a condition that there can be found provisions in it for remedying almost every abuse. But if one exists that cannot be set right by process of law or any other channel, there is a distinct method provided and allowed for restitution, and that is, by petition to Parliament. This is one of the most cherished and valuable rights of British subjects. It is open alike to the most powerful corporations, the most numerous majorities, and the humblest individual. Nor is it unlikely that the latter will get the best hearing. But it is open and available only when there is absolutely no other course by which the desired result may be obtained.

The petition for the removal of the powder magazine is one that would properly be addressed to Parliament. There it would not fall into the hands of an individual member of the Government, but would be considered by a select committee, appointed by the House for that purpose, and be by them brought before the House for decision and order. Its chances of success would be greater on the Table of the House than in the office of a Minister.

For these reasons the Provincial Secretary may possibly be excused for having paid little attention to the appeals of Grand Juries.

NOTES.

On hearing the juries called at the assizes one wonders why American citizens are summoned to sit in judgment on British subjects.

A genuine bull of the purest breed stalked into court and bellowed on Monday last. "I thought the man was killed," said the witness. "Why?" asked the lawyer. "Because of the way he was breathing," and a gentle roar fitted over the court and the flaps of his Lordship's wig took an extra curl.

It is naturally a matter of great importance that the wilderness back of the Government buildings should be brought under subjection and the cottonwood and other young trees therein should be pruned into the ways of uprightness. But we would point out to our gallant Commissioner that while this is being done, the necks of Her Majesty's liege subjects are in danger, and their souls in peril by reason of much swearing, on account of the many pitfalls and broken boards in the sidewalks of Baker's street.

The leaders of the Reform party in South Africa, after being sentenced to various punishments varying from five years imprisonment to hanging

have been let off with a fine. The amount of this is stated to be all the way from \$50,000 to \$250,000. With the exception of Hammond they are all wealthy men and can easily afford the larger sum, and as for Hammond, the British Government having taken him under its protection may as well pay his fine for him. It is a mere nothing. It is reported that Colonel Rhodes and 'Barney' Barnato are going to transfer their operations to this country and if so they will undoubtedly be the instruments of very rapid development.

Several persons accused of various offences, have had so little belief in their own innocence, that they have taken advantage of the generosity of the law and skipped their bail. The methods of a British law court, are somewhat too searching, and retribution follows too certainly on the heels of justice to suit the tender consciences of these malefactors. The air of the United States is freer for these gentry than that of Canada. Here we have a habit of administering it strained through iron bars. Although the facility with which criminals can escape prevents them meeting with the just punishment which their offences deserve, it relieves us of the necessity of keeping them, and rid the community of their presence.

It has been said more than once in these columns and elsewhere that the troubles of South Africa would probably bring benefits to Kootenay. We are certain that none of us, in any part of the world, wish our brothers in the Transvaal anything but good luck. But it began to look as if Father John Bull was piling it up just a little too high on one of his children. We know that he has enough for all, and wanted our share. Now that Master South Africa is temporarily in disgrace John Bull is looking round at the rest of his children and his gaze is naturally arrested at the vigorous growth of his youngest child who bears the somewhat strange name of Kootenay. It would be casting a sad reflection on our parent to suggest that he was unaware of the existence of his offspring and for our own sakes too we hope that the cruel rumor was untrue. But there is no doubt whatever that he is keenly alive to our existence now.

One of the direct results of this state of affairs is the visit to Kootenay of Mr. E. Bates Dorsey one of the very first mining engineers of the world. Mr. Dorsey represents a London Syndicate of the first standing both socially and financially. He is not prepared at present to divulge the names of its members. Mr. Dorsey was requested by them to go to South Africa, but being well acquainted with the country and also with the nature of its inhabitants, he feels certain that the political troubles are far from settled and that things are more likely to grow worse than better. The suggestion that he should visit Western Australia met with no approval from the great engineer, but when America was mentioned he at once expressed his desire to visit British Columbia of which so much is now being heard. It is perhaps directly owing to Dr. Jameson's raid that Mr. Dorsey is here. He does not intend at present to purchase anything. He is simply making a flying survey as it were of the country, but he leaves three mining engineers behind him to keep their eyes open.

Before leaving, in order to gather some idea of the scale on which he might act he asked for an indication of the amount which the syndicate would be prepared to invest. The answer came, two million pounds—to begin with. These people want no peanut stands.

Many years ago when Nelson was but a small place the affairs of the Courts were managed in primitive fashion. For instance the juror's names were drawn from a card board shoe box, and there was no crier, so that the sheriff had to do his own crying. This official, at that time, was a portly individual who had served his country in various capacities and had earned that peace which ensues on a good digestion. One hot day in June the Court was listening to a dull lawyer droning about a monotonous case. The Jury were all right in their box, the witnesses were all handy, and as there was every prospect of a quiet afternoon the sheriff in his comfortable chair succumbed to the prevailing influence and dozed. At that time, the boats plying on the lake were driven by steam and thought it necessary to announce their coming and going with hideous shrieks and howls made by an instrument attached to the funnel. You could always gauge the musical taste of the skipper by the length of his howl. During this slumberous afternoon one of these aforesaid craft was starting on its perilous journey up the lake and proceeded to let off one of these howls. The Captain not being a musical man allowed the dreadful noise to last for an atrocious length of time. Its strident tones floated in through the open windows and spread themselves out over the silent court. Instantly the alert ear of Mr. Sheriff told him that something was wrong and his waking senses followed the first impulse. "Silence in Court," he thundered, and the Court laughed while the steamboat shrieked on regardless.

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OPPOSITE BALFOUR.

Best Fishing in Kootenay Outlet.

Lawn Tennis Grounds.

Sail and Rowing Boats.

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

J. E. HOUGHTON, - - - Manager. [340]

Dominion Day!

The Sixth Anniversary of the great

Canadian Festival

WILL BE CELEBRATED AT NELSON

Wednesday and Thursday, July 1 & 2

\$1000 WILL BE EXPENDED IN PRIZES

For Baseball, Drilling, Caledonian Sports, Horse Races and Boat Races

GEO. A. BIGELOW, President. JNO. HOUSTON, Sec.

Special rates on Steamboats and Railways. [380]

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

Wholesale Merchants Only.

Sole Agents for B. C. for Brown's



SCOTCH.

VICTORIA AND NELSON.

MAJESTIC STEEL RANGES,

For Domestic and Hotel Purposes.

MAJESTIC Complete.

HOTEL SIZES

HAVE TWO.

THREE OR

FOUR OVENS.

STEAM TABLE

CHARCOAL

FLUKE

KITCHEN

UTENSILS.

McLENNAN, McFEELY & CO., LTD

WHOLESALE HARDWARE AND IRON AND STEEL.

122 CORDOVA STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C. [135]

Fred J. Squire

HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING STOCK OF

SCOTCH TWEEDS, SERGES, WORSTEDS

AND TROUSERINGS.

PRICES

TWEED SUITS \$25.00 UP

SERGE SUITS \$27.00

COR. BAKER AND WARD STREETS.

NELSON, B. C. [90]

THE MINER
CALENDAR
JUNE

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

THE WEATHER.

The week has been uniformly warm and bright with very even temperatures. The snow is rapidly disappearing off the hills. The lake is still rising.

THERMOMETER.	
June 14—Max.	73°
Min.	42°
15—	70°
16—	80°
17—	81°
18—	77°
19—	81°
20—	80°

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1896.

METHODIST CHURCH. Corner Silica and Josephine Streets. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Morning subject "Precious Assurance." Evening subject "Chances." 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. Mass and Offices 10 a. m. Vespers at 7.30. Services first, third and fourth Sundays of the month.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Morning Services 11 a. m. Holy Communion after morning service. Evensong at 7.30 p. m.

THE HALL MINES, I.D.

NOTICE OF TENDER.

Tenders for excavating four thousand five hundred yards of earth will be received at the office of the undersigned up to noon on Tuesday, June 23rd, 1896, where particulars may be obtained.

HENRY S. CROSDALE.

Commercial Manager.

NOTICE.

Advertisers are requested to have copy ready on Monday next for West Kootenay Illustrated.

D. R. YOUNG.



RESERVE-KOOTENAY AND YALE DISTRICTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Crown Lands not covered by existing reservations situated within the following described block are reserved in pursuance of the provisions of the "Columbia and Western Railway Subsidy Act, 1896," provided that all agricultural lands included therein which appertain to Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the said railway shall be open for sale or pre-emption under the Land Act, as provided by section eleven (11) of the said Subsidy Act, viz:

Commencing at a point on the International Boundary situated sixteen (16) miles east of the south-east corner of Block 12 of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard land grant, being also the south-east corner of Township 12 S. (R.), Kootenay District; thence due west along the International Boundary for a distance of one hundred and twenty-four (124) miles to a point about 15 miles west of Similkameen River; thence due north fifty-six miles (56); thence due east one hundred and twenty-four miles (124) to a point about 10 miles east of the south end of Salmon Lake; thence due south to the point of commencement.

GEO. B. MARTIN,
Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works,
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 5th June, 1896. (375)



ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

June 10th, 1896.

NOTICE.

DISPUTED LANDS IN RAILWAY BELT.

Kootenay District.

Lot 6, Group 1. Townsite of Farwell—Original grantee, Arthur Stanhope Farwell.
Lot 7, Group 1. Original grantee, Gustavus Blin Wright.

Yale District (Kamloops Division).
Lot 513, Group 1. Original grantee, George Bohun Martin.
Lot 526, Group 1. Original grantee, Gustavus Blin Wright.

Lot 497, Group 1. Original grantee, Gustavus Blin Wright.
Lot 521, Group 1. Original grantee, James McIntosh, William Bock Wilkie, and others.
Lot 452, Group 1. Original grantee, George Byrnes.

Lot 525, Group 1. Original grantee, Charles Edward Perry.
Lot 528, Group 1. Original grantee, William Arthur Beidoe.

Lot 49, Group 1. Original grantee, Simon John Tinsall, James K. Callbreath.
Arrangements having been made between the respective Governments of the Dominion of Canada and the Province of British Columbia whereby owners of lands in above-named districts deriving their titles through original grantees from the Provincial Government may obtain confirmatory grants of said lands from the Dominion Government, notice is hereby given that all persons owning lands as above said are requested to forward their applications for such grants forthwith to the undersigned, together with their title deeds or authentic copies thereof, in order that the same may be examined, and releases and surrenders prepared for execution.

ARTHUR G. SMITH.

Deputy Attorney-General.

Money to Loan

Birbeck Investment.

Security & Savings Co.

ARTHUR R. SHERWOOD,

AGENT,

Nelson, B. C.

B. C. IRON WORKS COMPANY, LD.

Mr. James Findlay having severed his connection with the B. C. Iron Works Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C. has no longer any authority to act as their agent.

J. E. W. MACFARLANE,

Manager.

Vancouver, May 22nd, 1896.



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

To be Collector of Votes:— 20th May, 1896

JOHN DER GRAHAM, of the Town of Revelstoke, Esquire, within and for the North Riding of the West Kootenay Electoral District, extending that part thereof known as the Trail Creek Mining Division.

NAPOLEON FITZSTUBBS, of the Town of Nelson, Esquire, S. M., within and for the South Riding of the West Kootenay Electoral District, and

JOHN KIRKUP, of the Town of Rossland, Esquire, within and for the Trail Creek Mining Division of the West Kootenay Electoral District.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

RURCAU, 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 A. Harris, No. 5617, Fred T. Kelly, No. 5496, George C. Wharton, No. 6539 and Samuel M. Wharton, No. 6530, 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. A. S. FARWELL.

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. (339,25,6)

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF B. C.

In the Matter of "The Winding Up Act" and Amendments thereto and the Companies Act 1890 and of an application to wind up The Slocan Steel Company, Limited Liability.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Drake in the above matter dated the 30th day of May 1896 on the petition of Michael McAndrews of Sandon, B. C., it was ordered that the said Slocan Steel Company, Limited Liability, be wound up under the Winding Up Act and that all suits, actions or other proceedings against the Company should be stayed, and by the said Order George S. West of Sandon aforesaid Accountant was appointed provisionally Liquidator of the said Company without security.

MCPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD.

Solicitors for the said Petitioner.

N. & F. S. RAILWAY CO.

SHAREHOLDERS MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company will be held at the town office of the company in the town of Nelson, in the Province of British Columbia at the hour of five o'clock p. m. of Wednesday the 8th day of July, 1896, for the purpose of electing Directors for said company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before such shareholders meeting.

AUSTIN CORBIN,

Dated this 26 day of May, 1896. Secretary

ELECTORS ATTENTION!!!

ALL SUPPORTERS OF

ROBERT BROWN

THE FOUR CROWN SCOTCHMAN

Are Requested to Vote Early and Often.

(381)

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.) (342) SPOKANE, WASH.

EDWARD APPLEWHAITE & CO.,

S. E. corner Baker and Josephine streets,

NELSON, B. C.

REAL ESTATE,

FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENTS

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

Town Lots Lands and Mining Claims Handled on Commission.

A 6 per cent Permanent Investment.

The Equitable Savings Loan and Building Association of Toronto are selling shares of their new issue of permanent stock at \$100 each. Participates in full earnings of the Association from which they are paying one-half yearly dividends at rate of 6 per cent per annum. Balance of earnings payable as a bonus at the end of each 5 years.

For particulars of Security, etc., Apply to

W. J. G. DICKSON,

Agent.



RESERVE.

KOOTENAY AND YALE DISTRICTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the provisions of the "Columbia and Western Railway Subsidy Act, 1896," the lands situated within the following boundaries are reserved from sale or pre-emption, viz:— Commencing at the northeast corner of Township 12 S. (R.), Kootenay District, which is also the northeast corner of Block 12 granted to the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company by Crown grant dated 8th March, 1895; thence due north 22 miles; thence due west 28 miles; thence due south 6 miles; thence due east 10 miles; thence due south 16 miles; thence due east 18 miles, more or less, to the place of beginning; also that portion of land described as commencing at the said northeast corner of Block 12; thence due east 10 miles; thence due south to the International Boundary thence west along said boundary 16 miles; thence north to the place of beginning.

GEO. B. MARTIN,

Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 7th May, 1896. (367)



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.



EDUCATION.

Education Office Victoria, May 4th, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the Public Schools of the Province, will be held as follows, commencing on Friday, July 3rd, 1896, at 9 a. m.:

Victoria.....In South Park School Building.
Vancouver.....In High School Building.
Kamloops.....In Public School Building.

Each applicant must forward notice, thirty days before the examination, stating the class and grade of certificate for which he will be a candidate, the optional subjects selected, and a, which of the above-named places he will attend.

Every notice of intention to be an applicant must be accompanied with satisfactory testimonials of moral character.

Candidates are notified that all of the above requirements must be fulfilled before their applications can be filed.

All candidates for First Class Grade A. Certificates including Graduates, must attend in Victoria to take the subjects prescribed for July 14th and 15th instants, and to undergo required oral examinations.

S. D. POPE,

Superintendent of Education.



NOTICE.

A SITTING of the County Court of Kootenay District, at Nelson, B. C., on Tuesday the 14th day of July, 1896 and on Wednesday the 20th day of July, 1896.

T. H. GIFFIN,

Registrar of the Court

J. M. CAMPION, SECRETARY-TREASURER.

TELEPHONE 310.

B. C. IRON WORKS COMPANY.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Kendall Band Mill,
B. C. Shingle Machines,
Steam Log Handling Machines,
Marion Steam Shovels,
Improved Winding Hoist,
River and Harbor Dredges,
King Ditching Machine,
Wrecking Machines,
Ballast Unloading, Etc.

AGENTS FOR

Reeve's Wood Split Palleys.

Cable Address: "Cove"

CORNER ALEXANDER STREET AND WESTMINSTER AVENUE.

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.

EAST GREAT NORTHERN WEST

THE SURVEYOR'S CHAIN MADE IT

THE SHORTEST TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE.

It is the Most Modern in Equipment.
It is the Heaviest Railed Line.
It has a Rock-Ballast Roadbed.
It Crosses No Bad Deserts.
It is the Only Line Running Luxurious Club Room Cars.
It is Noted for the Courtesy of its Employees.
It is the Only Line Serving Meals on the a la Carte Plan.

THROUGH THE

GRANDEST * SCENERY IN AMERICA BY DAYLIGHT.

Attractive Tours during Season of Navigation on Great Lakes via Duluth in connection with Magnificent Passenger Steamers Northwest and Northland.

For maps, tickets and complete information call on or address Agents, K. & S. Ry., C. & K. S. Nav. Co., N. & F. S. Ry., or

C. G. DIXON, General Agent.

F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A.,
St. Paul, Minn.



SUPREME COURT SITTINGS IN KOOTENAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honourable the Judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia will hold monthly sittings at the town of Nelson or elsewhere in the District of Kootenay as business may require, commencing 1st June proximo until 1st October 1896, for the trial of actions and disposal of matters before the Court.

By Command.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,

Deputy Provincial Secretary

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.

Extra trains will leave Nelson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 17 o'clock. Passengers for points north will leave at 17 o'clock and for points south at 10 o'clock.

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

Columbia and Western Railway Co.

Time Table In Effect June 2nd.

TRAIN No.	LEAVES.	TIME.	ARRIVES.	TIME.
1	Rossland	7 A. M.	Trail	7:45 A. M.
3	"	3 P. M.	"	4 P. M.
2	Trail	5 P. M.	Rossland	5:45 P. M.
4	"	8 A. M.	"	9 A. M.

All trains run Daily, on Pacific Standard time.

CONNECTIONS: Columbia and Kootenay Steam Nav. Co.'s Boats. Spokane Falls and Northern Railway via Northport, Canadian Pacific Railway via Revelstoke.

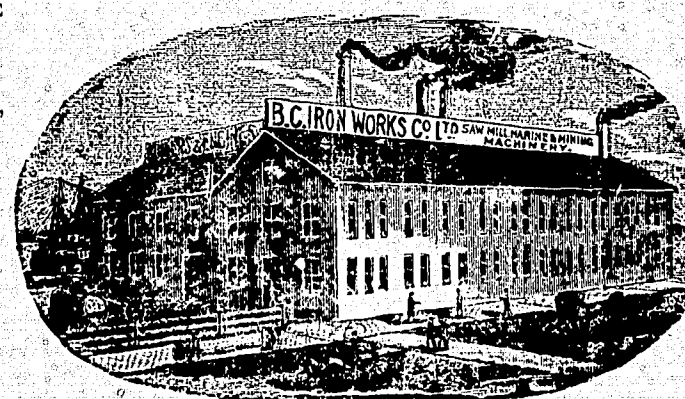
M. R. SMITH & CO.

Biscuit Manufacturers.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.
VICTORIA - B. C. (212)

J. E. W. MACFARLANE, MANAGER

TELEPHONE 449



GENERAL FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, and Manufacturers of ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

See Mill in Motion Work a Specialty.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Keep in Stock a Full Supply of Engines and Mill Supplies, Filing and Fitting, Brass Goods, Steam Fittings, Etc.

Estimates for Jobs and Engines on application.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

Telephone 316. P. O. Drawer 754

Spokane Falls & Northern R'y.

Nelson & Fort

Sheppard R'y.

All Rail to Spokane, Wash.

ONLY ROUTE TO TRAIL CREEK AND Mineral District of the Colville Reservation Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake & Slocan Points.

Daily (Except Sunday) Between Spokane and Nelson.

Leave 8.40 a. m. NELSON Arrive 5.00 p. m.

" 7.00 a. m. SPOKANE " 6.15 p. m.

Passengers for Trail Creek mines connect at Northport with Stage and Steamer Daily.

Close connections at Nelson with Steamers for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek, connect at Marcus with Stage Daily.

For maps, tickets and complete information call on or address Agents, K. & S. Ry., C. & K. S. Nav. Co., N. & F. S. Ry., or

C. G. DIXON, General Agent.

F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A.,
St. Paul, Minn.

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.

GEO. F. HAYWARD

Master

Kaslo & Slocan Railway.

TIME CARD NO. 1.

GOING WEST.	Daily	GOING EAST.
Leave 9.00 a. m. Kaslo		Arrive 3.50 p. m.
" 8.30 a. m. South Fork		" 3.15 p. m.
" 9.30 a. m. Sprules		" 2.15 p. m.
" 9.51 a. m. Whitewater		" 2.00 p. m.</