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KOOTENAY

Presents an Unequalled Field for the Developer of Mineral Claims showing Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and Zinc, as Well as for the Investor in Producing Mines.

The Tribune

RAILROADS

Already Completed or Under Construction and Steamboat Lines in Operation Make the Mining Camps and Towns in Kootenay Accessible the Year Round.

SECOND YEAR.—NO. 20. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1894. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

THE FULL TEXT OF A BLL THAT MAY BECOME A LAW.

It was Introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Colonel Baker of East Kootenay, and is Said to be a Copy of a Law now in Operation in Ontario.

Whereas it is believed that the formation from time, as disputes may arise, of councils of conciliation and of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees, would conduce to the cultivation and maintenance of better relations and more active sympathies between employers and their employees, and would be of great benefit in the public interest, by providing simple methods for the prevention of strikes and other disputes, from the effects of which industrial operations may suffer serious and lasting injury, and the welfare and peaceful government of the country be imperilled:

Therefore her majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. The lieutenant-governor is hereby authorized to appoint the provincial secretary the minister to act as commissioner of councils of labor conciliation and arbitration, and should necessity therefor arise, the lieutenant-governor may appoint a deputy commissioner. The position of deputy commissioner may be held separately or in conjunction with a position in the public service, and may be held either temporarily or permanently.

2. It shall be the duty of the commissioner, or deputy commissioner, to receive and register, and, subject to the provisions of this act, to deal with all applications lodged by employers or employees, or on their behalf, for reference to a council of conciliation, or to a council of arbitration, of any dispute or claim within the meaning of this Act; to convene any such council for the purpose of dealing with any dispute or claim; to keep a register, in which shall be entered the particulars of all references and settlements and disputes and claims made to and by councils of conciliation, and of all references and awards made to and by councils of arbitration; and generally to do all such things and take all such proceedings as may be required in the performance of his duties, in accordance with the regulations. The commissioner, or deputy commissioner, shall be the officer to issue all summonses to witnesses to attend to give evidence, with or without the production of papers or documents, before, any such council, and to issue all notices and perform all other acts in connection with the sittings of any such council in the prescribed manner. The commissioner (or the deputy commissioner, if he shall so direct) shall have power to issue subphœnas, administer oaths, and take testimony in all matters relating to the duties herein required by said councils; such testimony to be taken in such place or places as he may deem desirable.

COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION.

3. Councils of conciliation shall consist of four conciliators, who shall be appointed by the lieutenant-gobernor from time to time upon the recommendations or nominations of disputants; two by each party to any dispute or claim, by or on behalf of any employer, or the employees of any employer, for the purpose of dealing specially with any reference of such dispute or claim.

4. All reference to a council of conciliation shall be made in manner pursuant to regulations to be made under this Act.

(1.) When one party to a dispute or claim makes application to have it referred to a council of conciliation, and names two conciliators for such purpose, then the other party to the dispute or claim shall, within seven days of being so requested, if desirous of obtaining the services of the said council, name two conciliators to consider the reference conjointly with the conciliators named by the first party.

(2.) In the event of the party failing or refusing to name conciliators within the prescribed time, then the proposed reference for conciliation shall be avoided, and the applicant for conciliation shall be informed thereof; but new application for a reference may be made by either party to the dispute.

5. Every member of any such council of conciliation, whilst engaged in the adjustment of any dispute, shall be remunerated for his services in a manner and according to a scale of payment to be fixed and provided for by regulations to be passed under this Act.

6. If any member of any such council shall be disabled, from illness or any other cause, from attending to his duties as such member, the lieutenant-governor, on the recommendation of the proper recommending authorities, may appoint a person to act in his place for the period of such disability. And such person shall, upon such appointment, be deemed, for all purposes of this Act, to be a member of such council during such period.

PROCEDURE FOR CONCILIATION.

7. Any dispute or claim within the meaning of this Act may be referred for settlement to a council of conciliation in manner following:

(1) The parties to such dispute or claim may jointly agree, in the prescribed manner, to refer such dispute or claim for settlement to a council of conciliation, and each submit the name of conciliators:

(2) Either party to such dispute or claim may, in the prescribed manner, lodge an application with the commissioner requesting that such dispute or claim be referred for settlement to a council of conciliation. On such application being lodged, the other party to the dispute may, on request, name two conciliators:

(3) The commissioner, on receipt of any such application and agreement for a reference to a council of conciliation accompanied by the names of persons nominated for conciliators, shall forthwith appoint conciliators to consider the reference, as also the time and place where such reference shall be considered:

(4) The members of the council of conciliation shall furnish the commissioner with a report of the result of every such reference, certified under their hands, together with all papers relating to the reference, which report and papers shall be filed on record in in the offices of the department; and they shall be at the disposition of the council of arbitration, which may consider the reference on being transmitted thereto.

8. If the council of conciliation shall, by writing signed by the members thereof, report to the commissioner, or deputy commissioner, that they have been unable to bring about any settlement or adjustment of any dispute or claim referred to them, satisfactory to the parties thereto (and it shall be the duty of such council in every such case to make such report), the commissioner on the receipt of such report shall transmit a copy (certified by him) of such report to each party to the dispute or claim, whereupon both parties conjointly may, in the prescribed manner, require the commissioner to refer the said dispute or claim to the council of arbitration for settlement by award. The commissioner shall thereupon send a copy of such report to the president of the council of arbitration, and shall file of record in the offices of the department all the papers in the reference, which papers shall be at the disposition of the president of the council of arbitration.

THE COUNCIL OF ARBITRATION.

9. There shall be a council of arbitration for the settlement by award of disputes and claims pursuant to this Act.

(1) Such council shall have a seal bearing an appropriate device thereon, to be settled by the lieutenant-governor, and shall consist of three members, who shall be appointed from time to time by the lieutenant-governor in the following manner, namely: The conciliators shall, prior to considering any reference to the council of conciliation, nominate two arbitrators, one to represent employers and one to represent employees, to act as a council of arbitration in the event of an amicable settlement not resulting from the reference to the council of conciliation, and a decision to refer to arbitration being made:

(2) The third member of the council of arbitration (who shall be president) shall be appointed by the lieutenant-governor on the nomination, within four days after their appointment, of the two arbitrators first named, and their nominee therefor shall be one of the judges of the supreme court of British Columbia:

(3) In case of failure to do so on the part of the said two members, the lieutenant-governor shall appoint the president.

(4) As soon as practicable after a full council shall have been appointed by the lieutenant-governor, the parties to the dispute shall be informed thereof by the commissioner, or the deputy commissioner, and the reference to arbitration proceeded with, in terms pursuant to regulations to be made under this Act.

10. Every member of a council of arbitration shall be remunerated for his services in such manner and according to such rate of payment as the lieutenant-governor shall appoint, but subject to legislative provision being made therefor.

11. (1) Any vacancy in such council, arising through the death, resignation, or disqualification, or the cancellation of the appointment of any member thereof, shall be filled by the lieutenant-governor for the term of office, or residue of such term (as the case may be), in accordance with the respective methods prescribed by this Act.

(2) The lieutenant-governor may appoint, with the consent of the recommending authorities, a person to be acting president of the council of arbitration in case the president of such council shall be unable to act as such from illness or other temporary disability: And such acting president shall, upon such appointment, have all the powers and perform all the duties conferred and imposed by this Act upon the president.

(3) If any member of such council, other than the president, shall, from illness or any other disability howsoever arising, be unable to perform the duties of his office in respect to any dispute or claim hereunder, the parties thereto may consent, in writing under their respective hands, to the appointment by the lieutenant-governor of a member to act for and in the place of the member during such disability; and the lieutenant-governor may appoint the person so nominated, who shall thereupon be deemed a member of such council for all purposes relating to such dispute or claim, and to the hearing and determination thereof.

12. In any case where a council of conciliation has, upon a reference to it of any dispute or claim under this Act, been unable to bring about a settlement or adjustment of the same, and thereupon such dispute or claim has, pursuant to the provisions hereinbefore contained, been referred to a council of arbitration for its award, it shall be lawful for the members of such council of conciliation, subject to the consent in writing of both parties to the said dispute or claim having been first obtained, to sit as assessors upon such reference to the council of arbitration, two members of the council of conciliation on behalf of each such party: Provided, always, that no such assessor shall take any part in the hearing or determination of the reference, other than as an assessor sitting to inform the council of arbitration when called upon to do so, and that no such member sitting as an assessor shall be entitled to more than half the prescribed fees for so sitting.

13. Any dispute or claim within the meaning of this Act may be referred to a council of arbitration for its hearing and determination in any of the following ways:

(1) On application in the prescribed manner to the commissioner by both parties to a dispute or claim, which, having been referred to a council of conciliation, has not been settled by or adjusted by such council:

(2) On application in like manner to the commissioner by both parties to a dispute or claim within the meaning of this Act, which has not been so referred as aforesaid.

Provided that if the award of the council of arbitration shall not be complied with or carried out by the parties to any dispute or claim as aforesaid, or for any reason shall have proved abortive, the parties to the reference or either of them shall not thereby be precluded from referring the same to the council of conciliation, or from making a second reference to such council where a former reference has already been made to it.

14. In event of an application for a reference to a council of arbitration under conditions of clause (2) of the preceding section, then the parties to the dispute shall make direct recommendations for appointment of two arbitrators to represent employers and employees respectively, and such two arbitrators shall nominate the president in the same manner as provided for the selection of the president by a council of conciliation.

15. The council of arbitration shall sit and conduct its proceedings as in open court, and in making its decisions shall be governed as far as practicable by the principles of equity and good conscience: Provided, that no party to any proceedings either before the council of conciliation or the council of arbitration shall be represented by council or attorney or by any paid agent other than one or more of the persons between whom the dispute has arisen.

16. The award of the council of arbitration shall be made by the president within seven days after such council shall have completed its sittings for the hearing of any reference, and shall be by and under the hands of a majority of the members of the council, and the official seal of the council shall be attached thereto. Every such award shall be published in the British Columbia Gazette, and in one or more newspapers circulating in the district within which the claim or dispute, the subject of such award, arose. A copy of the award certified under the hand of the president of the said council, shall be deposited in the office of the provincial secretary, and shall be open to inspection without charge during office hours.

17. Either party to a reference to the council of arbitration may, at any time before award made, by writing under the hands of such party in the prescribed manner, agree to be bound by the award of the council upon such reference, in the same manner as parties are bound upon an award made pursuant to a reference to arbitration or the order of the supreme court or of any judge thereof. Every agreement so to be bound shall be laid before the other party to the reference by the commissioner or deputy commissioner, and, if such other party shall also agree in like manner to be bound by the said award, then the said award may be made a rule of the supreme court on the application of either party.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

18. (1) In cases where in one locality more than one dispute simultaneously arises in a similiar trade or calling, and where the employees of any one employer are less than fifteen, the employees of the similiar trade or calling who are parties to the dispute may unite so that they may aggregate not less than fifteen, for the purpose of making application for references to councils of conciliation and arbitration, and when making such application they shall state the names of, and the number employed by, each employer.

(2) In the event of application for references being made in above manner, then the several employers who are parties to the dispute shall in like manner be conjointly considered in regard to the proposed reference to conciliation or arbitration.

19. This Act shall apply throughout the province, and its provisions shall extend to employers generally, and to employees generally, whether said employees are non-union or are members of associations of organized labor.

20. It shall be lawful for the commissioner, or deputy commissioner, and he is hereby authorized, at the request, in writing, of any member of a council of conciliation or of a council of arbitration, to summon any witness or witnesses to appear and give evidence on oath or affirmation, as may be necessary before such council, respectively, at the time and place appointed for hearing or determining any dispute or claim under this Act (which time and place shall be specified in such summons); and if any person so summoned shall not appear before such council at the time and place specified in such summons, or give some reasonable excuse for default, or appearing according to such summons shall not submit to be examined as a witness and give evidence before such council touching the matter of such dispute or claim, provided reasonable traveling expenses have been tendered to such witness by the party at whose instance the summons is issued, then it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace, and he is hereby authorized (proof on oath, in the case of any person not appearing according to such summons, having been first made before such justice of the due service of such summons for every such person by delivering the same to him, or by leaving the same at the usual place of abode of such person), to impose a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars upon such person, to be recovered in a summary way before any two justices of the peace.

21. A claim or dispute under this Act shall include any matter as to which there is a disagreement between any employer and his employees.

22. No claim or dispute shall be the subject of conciliation or arbitration under this Act in any case in which the employees affected by such claim or dispute shall be fewer in number than fifteen: And in every case referred to a council of arbitration, such council shall have power to require any party to the claim or dispute so referred, to name not more than three persons, who, upon their consent in writing, shall for all purposes of the reference to be taken to represent such party.

23. The lieutenant-governor may make regulations for the purpose of giving effect to any of the provisions or requirements of this Act. And all such regulations not being inconsistent with this Act shall have the full effect of law on publication in the British Columbia Gazette. Every such regulation shall be laid before the legislature within fourteen days after it has been published in the British Columbia Gazette, if the legislature be then in session: but if not, or if the legislature be in recess, then such regulation shall be laid before it within fourteen days from date of the first day of the ensuing session or reassembling of the legislature.

24. All expenses connected with the administration of this Act not hereinbefore provided for, exclusive of the expenses of the parties and witnesses concerned in any dispute or matter referred either to a council of conciliation or a council of arbitration, shall be defrayed from such annual appropriations as the legislature shall make in that behalf.

25. In the construction and for the purposes of this Act, the expression "lieutenant-governor" means the lieutenant-governor with the advice of the executive council; "minister" means the responsible minister charged with the administration of this Act; "prescribed" means prescribed by any regulations made under this Act.

26. The "Bureau of Labor Statistics and Industrial Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1893," is hereby appealed.

SHORT TITLE.

27. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the "Labor Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1894."

POOR MEN HAD BETTER STAY AWAY

From Rather Than go to the Reported Rich Gold Districts of South Africa.

Last winter Hugh Madden of Nakusp started for South Africa, but on arriving at London met so many men who had returned from the South African gold-fields, all telling the same story, that he concluded to return to British Columbia, and arrived at Waneta on Thursday. The following can be taken as a fairly accurate description of the location of the gold districts and of the economic conditions that prevail in the fields that are being worked:

The gold deposits have been found throughout the southeast portion of Africa, along the Indian ocean from Natal to the river Zambesi. The principal outcrops which now attract most attention are in the Transvaal, or South African republic, which belongs to the Boers, and is known as the Rand Gold District, of which Johannesburg is the main center and city. These are also known as the Witwatersrand fields. There has been, as yet, very little profitable placer, or alluvial gold fields discovered, though doubtless they exist and will be found. This clearly demonstrates the fact that gold fields are not available for the poor class of miners, and can only be profitably worked by large capital and machinery.

The Rand gold district lies in the southern portion of the Transvaal, and near the northern boundary of the Orange Free State, and along the line of 26 south latitude. The general geological features of the Transvaal consist of slate, sandstone and hardened shales; of the auriferous silurian strata of the gold fields, and of quartzite intersected by dykes of diorite. Quartz veins occur in the diorite and in the slate, and probably extend to a great depth. Gold is also found to occur in large quantity in quite a unique form, that is, in veins of conglomorate, imbedded in sandstone, and in some cases between slates and sandstone. These unique veins are termed "banket." Johannesburg is situated in a flat, or slightly undulating plain, about 6000 feet above sea level.

Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, is 35 miles north of Johannesburg. The climate is very healthy. It is hot in summer and cold in winter. The Rand gold fields being situated on about the watersheds of the country, there is a scarcity of water for power and mill purposes. The Klip river, which flows south into the Vaal river, is about ten miles south of Johannesburg, and is the only good water supply available. So rapid has been the growth of Johannesburg that provisions are necessarily very dear. Butter is about 60 cents a pound; eggs, per dozen, 60 cents; meal, $5 per bag; salt, $3 per bag; potatoes, $5 per bag; wood, $8 per cord; forage, per 100 bundles, $7; cabbage, each, 50 cents.

In the northwestern and northeastern parts of the Transvaal, gold has been found in large quantity and very rich. In the former the district is known as the Waterberg, and the latter the Zoutspansberg. The area of the Transvaal is about 113,000 square miles, and the population 850,000, of which 120,000 are white. The nearest railroad points to Johannesburg at present are Kimberley, on the Cape railroad, 285 miles, and Ladysmouth, on the Natal railroad, 225 miles. From Kimberley to Cape Town, by rail is 647 miles, making the distance from Cape Town to Johannesburg 932 miles. From Durban (Natal) to Ladysmouth, by rail, is 189 miles, making the distance from Durban 414 miles. Delegoa Bay, the Portuguese settlement, is the nearest seaport to the Transvaal generally, but until the railroad, from Lowrenco Marquez to Pretoria, is completed, it is not a good or convenient point to start from, as the whole of the coast land is extremely unhealthy from a prevailing malarial fever. The distance from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria is 403 miles by road, and 348 by rail. Port Elizabeth is a nearer seaport than that of Cape Town to Johannesburg via Kimberley, there being a railroad to that point. The distance from Port Elizabeth to Kimberley, by rail, being 485 miles, making the distance from Johannesburg to Port Elizabeth 770 miles.

There is another very extensive goldfield in the Transvaal, known as the Kaap gold district, of which Barberton is the chief center. It is situated east of the Rand district, and borders on Swazieland and the Portuguese settlement. But, here, as in the Rand district, there are no alluvial deposits found to warrant the placer miner to wend his arduous way thither.

Beyond the Tansvaal northern boundary the Limpopo, or Crocodile river, lies the great kingdom of Matabeleland, wherein the gold-fields are reported to be richer and more extensive than those in the Transvaal.

Here the natives are very numerous and warlike; and the distances are great, and the climate is tropical. From the Limpopo river on the south, to the Zambesi river on the north, has always been considered by many to be the great source of King Solomon's gold. Sofala bay, which lies directly east of Matabele, is generally supposed to have been the port of the gold shipments in those ancient times. When railroads extend from the south and east through Transvaal, and the numerous natives are better managed by the white government, this vast auriferous country to the north will be more easily prospected and and worked; and then the gold yield to the world will probably be more than doubled.

The large native (Caffre) population of the Transvaal must always tend to lower the rate of wages, so that white men can never get those prevailing in America.

This is what should be well thought of by all those who are thinking of working their way from America to this new El Dorado. Many have gone there from Australia in the hope of finding placer gold and work in the large mines. In this they have been deceived. Many of them have left their bones there in their vain prospecting, and many have returned broken in health and disgusted. But the gold is there beyond a doubt, and in immense quantity, though it can only be obtained profitably by large outlay of capital and skill, as we find shown in the case of the great Robinson mine, now being worked on the best American principles.

It is estimated by very competent authority that the yield of gold from the Transvaal alone will be fully $50,000,000 very shortly.

Getting After One of Mr. Davie's Pets.

The following resolutions were moved in the legislature last week:

1. That an humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor praying him to cause to be sent down to this house a return of the names of all employees of the government employed constructing roads, trails, streets, bridges, wharves, or other work in West Kootenay district, from 1st January, 1892, to 31st December, 1893; the amounts paid each party so employed, and the dates when employed.

2. That an humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying that he be pleased to cause to be sent down to his house a return of all correspondence between John Sanderson, employed as foreman on the Nakusp and Slocan trail in the year 1892, and the Hon. Mr. Vernon, chief commissioner of lands and works, and Napoleon Fitzstubbs, gold commissioner, in regard to the payment of $75 by the said gold commissioner to one William Smith for work performed on said trail for the months of August and September in the year aforesaid.

Another resolution should be moved asking why it is that two constables draw pay at Nelson for performing no other official duty than waiting on Napoleon Fitzstubbs. And still another might be moved asking for a return of the cost to the government of Nopoleon Fitzstubb's garden on the government grounds at Nelson. And still another as to why it was that the government building at Kaslo was erected without tenders being called for by Napoleon Fitzstubbs. And still another, why was Napoleon Fitzstubbs paid for the time that he spent in Victoria during the winter of 1892-93 and the winter of 1893-94?

The Voters' List.

The following names were posted for registration at Nelson during the week ending the 6th instant:

Crossdaile, Henry Edward, commercial manager, Nelson.
Alexander, Lorenzo, miner, Kaslo.
Flynn, Thomas, miner, Nelson.
Chapman, Henry, engineer, Nelson.

The Silver King is again to the front as the largest employer of labor of any mine in southern Kootenay. Over fifty names are now on the pay-roll, and as the road has been opened, in order to get in supplies, the force will be increased to the full capacity of the building accommodations.

RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT NEWS.

KASLO WORKING FOR A SUBSIDY FOR THE KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY.

The Nelson & Fort Sheppard is Having a Good Deal of Trouble from Slides on Beaver Creek—The C. & K. S. N. Co. Register a Kick Against Excessive Taxation.

Kaslo can see but one way to get a railway to the Slocan mines, and that way is to get the government to guarantee interest on the cost of the road. A meeting was held on Monday night and the situation discussed. The conclusion arrived at was to send a delegation to Victoria to lay the matter before the government, and a delegation made up of John Keen, G. T. Kane, D. P. Kane, G. O. Buchanan, H. Byers, J. C. Clymo, William Baillie, and Augustus Carney left for Victoria on Tuesday morning.

Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, the Nelson & Fort Sheppard track still runs through Beaver canyon, but for a mile and three-quarters it is in a crippled condition from embankments sliding away, slopes sliding down, and bridges settling out of line. However, superintendent George says he will have the road open for freight traffic in seven or eight days; but he will do well if he has it open to stay open by May 1st. There is no great delay in handling passengers, those leaving Nelson on Friday arriving at Spokane on time. Baggage and express are "toted" across the break by the men employed on the railway, the passengers "toting" themselves across. Going south, about an hour is required in making the transfer, and about twice that time is consumed in making the northbound transfer. The recent long delays were not caused by breaks on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, but by slides on the Spokane & Northern at "Deadman's Eddy" and "Seven Devils." About a hundred men are employed and as many more could be worked to advantage.

Tracklaying was resumed on the Revelstoke & Arrow Lake branch of the Canadian Pacific on Monday, and by the time the "Wigwam" is reached, the stage of water in the river will be such as to allow the Lytton to make regular trips north from Robson.

The Columbia is now engaged in transporting ore from Trail to Northport, making a round trip a day. In addition to making two trips a week to Bonner's Ferry, the Spokane makes two trips a week between Nelson and Kaslo. The Nelson is still lying at the railroad wharf at Nelson undergoing repairs. The Ainsworth makes three round trips a week between Kaslo and Nelson, and is reported doing a good business. The authorities of Stevens county, Washington, think they have the cinch on the C. & K. S. N. Co. They assessed the steamer Columbia at $25,000, and threaten to seize the boat if the amount of the taxes (something over $500) is not paid instanter. The assessment is excessive beyond question; but the authorities have the whip hand, and the tax will have to be paid.

The London Times on American Republics.

The London Times says the group of Central American republics is a disgrace to civilization, a hotbed of crime, an ulcer that disfigures the fair face of America. The great powers combined in years gone by and rid the seas of pirates, later they formed an alliance for the suppression of the slave trade, today they are working together to stamp out that infamy in Africa; why do not they unite to end once and for all time the ruthless slaughter which is carried on by those petty republics in the name of warfare, but which consists mainly in the terrorizing and murder of women and children for purposes of robbery and the inhuman butchery of prisoners. British Honduras enjoys peace at all times, why should savage atrocities be permitted in the adjoining republics? A protectorate is required for those countries, no matter of what nation, so long as it will put a stop to the infamies which disgrace the Christian world, and the sooner one is established the better for the welfare of their people and the credit of civilization. All of which will apply with equal force to the more important republics of the South American continent, in which human lives and interests are at the mercy of the insatiable ambitions of a parcel of unscrupulous and bloodthirsty adventurers. It is indeed imperative, as The Times contends, that the state of insecurity in Brazil should be brought to an end. The commercial interests of the nations, and the interests of their common humanity demand it.

The Gold Production of the World.

The production of gold throughout the world is placed at $250,000,000 for the calender year 1893. The production of 1892 was $238,861,000, showing an increase of $11,000,000, mainly furnished by the United States, South Africa, and Russia. The figures for the United States, although not yet quite complete, indicate an increase of $4,000,000. The increase in South Africa is about $6,000,000, and in Russia and Australia $500,000 each. There will be small gains in other countries, including China and Japan, but they may be offset by small losses elsewhere. Reports reaching the treasury department of the United States indicate that the production of gold is being pushed to the maximum, and that improved processes will be used to the utmost to increase the output for 1894.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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L. R. HARRISON, B. A.—Barrister and Attorney at Law (of the province of New Brunswick), Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner for taking Affidavits for use in the Courts of British Columbia, etc. Offices—Ward street, between Baker and Vernon, Nelson, B. C.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING.....APRIL 7, 1894

SKULLDUGGERY CAN BE PRACTICED.

The provisions of the registration-of-voters sections of the Redistribution Act give collectors and distributing collectors of voters altogether too much latitude. Were the collectors and distributing collectors in West Kootenay so disposed they could disfranchise enough voters in the two ridings to defeat the known wishes of the electorate. Under section 12 of the Act, if the collector is not satisfied as to any person's right to enrolment on the register, the person objected to is required to either appear in person and answer the interrogatories in Schedule A or answer them before a witness. How many voters in West Kootenay could make it convenient to appear in either Nelson or Revelstoke to answer the interrogatories? And should the collector mail the interrogatories, how many would be received and answered in time to insure enrolment? It is safe to say that not 25 per cent of the voters could do either the one or the other. When mailed, if the interrogatories were not answered and promptly returned, the collectors could take it for granted that either no such person existed or that the interrogatories could not be satisfactorily answered, and he would feel warranted in dropping the name from the roll; when, in fact, the interrogatories would not be received by the person to whom they were addressed, owing to remoteness from post offices, delay in transmission of mails, or change of residence. Again: the collector is made a judicial officer, when he should simply be an administrative one. He should administer the law, and not be allowed to decide fine legal points that are sure to crop up under one of the interrogatories on the list. Why should a collector or a distributer of voters be required to decide the question of the citizenship of men who have declared their intention to become citizens of the republic to the south, but who have not completed such citizenship?

It is well known that, when in Victoria last winter, the government agent of West Kootenay, who is also a distributing collector, stated that the names of Americans were being sneaked on the voters' list, and the same statement has been reiterated week after week by Gilbert Malcolm Sproat in The Miner. Gilbert Malcolm has even gone further; he has hinted that certain men who are taking an active part in securing for the district representative members would find themselves without votes on election day. While Gilbert Malcolm is not reckoned a prophet, he is given credit for being a pretty smooth "worker," and is known to have the ear of premier Davie. If the residents of West Kootenay having the legal right to vote would have their names kept on the voters' list, they must organize to protect their rights at once.

The following are the sections of the law under which the fine work can be done, and, judging from his utterances at Victoria and the frequency of his consultations with Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, the distributing collector of voters for West Kootenay is an official that will bear watching:

12. Every collector who is not satisfied as to any person's right to enrolment on the register, which it is such collector's duty to prepare, is hereby empowered to require such person to answer the interrogatories contained in schedule A to this Act, and unless such person satisfactorily answers such interrogatories, the collector shall not insert his name on the register, and if it has been so inserted, shall expunge it therefrom.

(1) The interrogatories shall, in the discretion of the collector, be administered by him personally, at such time and place as he may, either verbally or in writing, appoin , or the collector may forward, by mail or otherwise, written or printed interrogatories to the person, addressed to such person's last known place of abode, for such person to answer in presence of a subscribing witness.

(2) Every distributing collector shall have the powers given to collectors by this section, so as to enable him to satisfy himself as to the right of any person to be enrolled on any list or register under his supervision.

JUDGING from the editorial effusions of Gilbert Malcolm Sproat in The Miner, the people of this province are beholden to premier Davie for all money expended on public works. The people, however, still believe that it is their own money that is so expended, and not Mr. Davie's.

GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT and The Miner, in their joint efforts to manage the election campaign on behalf of the Davie government, claim that the electorate should be allowed to elect a member without interference from conventions or other intermeddling bodies. Well, we believe the voters who favor the convention plan are perfectly willing that the Sproat-Miner party should run as many candidates as it has candidates; but they are unwilling to take either advice or instruction from Gilbert Malcolm and The Miner. How many votes would each of the Sproat-Miner candidates poll were they all to run? No; Gilbert Malcolm, you are smooth, but hardly smooth enough to hoodwink the voters who favor sending to the legislature a member who will labor for the interests of the people of the riding as against the interests of a few land-grabbers like yourself and partners, silent and otherwise.

LIGHT THAT DOES NOT ENLIGHTEN.

When asked pertinent questions regarding the directorate of the Nakusp & Slocan railway, the names of the stockholders of the company constructing that railway, the number and amount of the tenders, etc., etc., premier Davie answered that he did not know anything about the matter. Now that a return answering the pertinent questions has been brought before the legislature, neither the legislature nor Mr. Davie can be any the wiser. The return gives the names of the provisional directors of the railway company as A. W. Jones, C. G. Major, and Johann Wulffsohn. The shareholders in the Inland Construction & Development Company, Limited, are McIver McIver Campbell, Donald McGillivray, C. J. Loewen, and John Irving. The subscribed capital of the railway company is $300,000, of which 10 per cent has been paid in. The estimate of the cost of the road was made for the Canadian Pacific by E. J. Duchesnay, the engineer who had charge of the construction of the road between Nelson and Robson, and his estimate is given as $15,216 to the mile. All of which throws no light whatever on the inside history of the deal.

The provisional directors and secretary-treasurer of the Nakusp & Slocan Railway Company, by their own admissions, are but figureheads. The shareholders in the Inland Construction & Development Company are not men like McIver McIver Campbell and C. J. Loewen, who are neither monied men nor men of push and energy. The estimate of cost made by engineer Duchesnay cuts no figure whatever, as his estimates for the several sections of the line go to show. His estimate for the first twelve miles out from Nakusp is $14,517 per mile and for the next eleven miles $9,968 a mile. If the actual cost could be obtained from the construction company, it would clearly show that the first section of twelve miles cost less per mile than the second section of eleven miles, and that the two sections from the head of Slocan lake to Three Forks did not cost within $5000 per mile of the estimate made by Mr. Duchesnay.

Mr. Duchesnay also says in his affidavit that "the general gradients and curvature "of the line as located are, I consider, the "best the country will permit." Yet the curves are so sharp that it is found impossible to keep on the track the engine sent down for construction purposes by the Canadian Pacific. It is notorious that the line as located is not the best the country permits of, but is absolutely the worst.

Superintendent Marpole of the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific also makes an affidavit; but Mr. Marpole is more guarded in his statements on oath. He says: "We found the work of con-"struction, so far as it had progressed, to "be well done, and such as would be, in "our opinion, acceptable to the Canadian "Pacific Railway Company for operation "and up to the standard required by the "Dominion government regulations for a "subsidized road in a mineral country. "So far as inspected the gradients and "curvature are, in my opinion, not exces-"sive and are the best the country will "allow within reasonable limits of ex-"penditure in construction." It is not generally known that the Dominion government has one standard for railways built in mineral districts and another for roads built through farming sections; but as Mr. Marpole says it has, it must be so, for "R. M." is an authority on all questions pertaining to railways. But in saying that the gradients and curvatures are the best the country will allow within reasonable limits of expenditure in construction, Mr. Marpole simply admits that the road has been cheaply located and constructed; so cheaply that the Inland Construction & Development Company will clean up $5000 a mile in its construction.

The return also states that only one tender was received that complied with the notice calling for tenders. The return might also have stated that it was so intended when the notice calling for tenders was given. But the return does not state whether the certified check for $112,000 accompanying the tender was drawn on the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of British Columbia, the Bank of British North America, or on the bank of which Johann Wulffsohn is the main stockholder; neither does it state the name of the person or corporation signing the certified check.

The return actually does not give any information whatever regarding a deal that has brought so much reproach on the Davie government, through which it was engineered; but it does give the actual cost of the twenty-eight miles of road between Nelson and Robson. The twenty-eight miles cost $588,913.11, of which $89,600 were contributed as a cash subsidy by the Dominion government and the remainder by the provincial government in the way of land grants and town-lot subsidies. The return does not enlighten the public on the question at issue, that is: Why does the the government build a railway then hand it over as a free gift to a railway company, the names of whose stockholders are unknown to the government?

IT IS rumored that a gentleman whose name has been coupled with an ambition to hold office as a member of the legislature is about to start a newspaper at Kaslo, so as to be able at all times to air his views. If he does, the reputation he has for ability will be shattered so badly that he will never be able to mend it. He should take warning by the cruel fate that has overtaken another gentleman who had a great reputation for ability before he began writing editorials for The Miner. Three weeks ago Gilbert Malcolm Sproat had the reputation of being able "to write like the devil," now the readers of The Miner say he is "a devil of a writer."

GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT and The Miner claim that but one of the Nelson delegates-elect to the convention is a married man, and that the others enjoy singularity. Well, we opine it is not a greater offence to live a life of singularity without having taken marriage vows than to live a life of singularity after having taken such vows.

A NEW REPORTER'S "STORY."

How George Stanton Made a Discovery in Newspaper Work.

"Write for the Times! Do you imagine you went to college for that? You can't write."

"Have you ever given me the chance?"

"No. But I know you couldn't. I dare-say you've been counting on doing this, eh?" The younger man bowed. "And have been laying in a stock of flowing rhetoric and fine-spun theories," the elder continued. "Humph! The Times wouldn't pay in a month's time if we fed the public on stuff of that sort. What it wants is food of another kind."

"What's to prevent my providing it as well as the other writers on the staff? Is my college education to be a drawback to me? If it is——"

The sentence was left unfinished, and the elder man silently returned to his work of glancing over some copy spread out on the desk before him. When he had finished the last page, he turned to the first and wrote "m.g." across the top.

"What does that mean?" George Stanton inquired.

"Those letters stand for 'must go.'"

"Then whatever bears them goes?"

His uncle surveyed him with a grim smile lighting his face.

"It's apt to," he said, dryly.

"Then anything I might write would be printed, regardless of its merit, if you so marked it?"

"Certainly. But you must remember that an uncle indulgent to faults and the proprietor of this paper—a successful business enterprise—are two distinct personalities——"

"Which you bear; I understand. But surely literary merits cuts some figure?"

"Um—if the name of the writer who possesses it is well known, it does."

"Not otherwise?"

The elder man shook his head emphatically "I've no use for 'em.'

"Why, that makes out the newspaper of today a money-making machine of the lowest order," George Stanton exclaimed, indignantly. "The brains of the concern are subservient to the business-office."

"Exactly."

There was a pause, during which the younger man tipped back his chair against the wall and gazed abstractedly at the ceiling. At length he brought the legs of the chair to the floor with emphasis.

"I still maintain that it isn't fair that I shouldn't be given a trial," he remarked.

"I suppose you've got a batch of manuscripts all ready to fire at me. The nephew's face flushed. "I thought so. Well, I don't want 'em. Now see here, what this paper wants isn't rhetoric, it isn't eloquence, it isn't philosophy, it isn't literary merit, as you call it—it's just life—plain, every-day life. I wouldn't publish the most beautiful flight of fancy that was ever written—I've no use for that sort. But life—things near, local, personal—give me those. If you keep your eyes and ears open, you'll find more tragedy in one block of San Francisco than in the whole of Shakespeare."

"Then you give me the chance?"

Frederick Stanton hesitated. "It's open to you the same as it is to all," he replied, indifferently; "you would be paid for space-work at our regular rates, providing we accept it. Mind you, I don't say I'll take what you write."

"But if it suits, you'll 'm. g.' it?"

A week later the young man again presented himself in his uncle's private office.

"I've followed your advice, uncle Fred, and taken life for my subject." He threw himself into a chair and gave a twist to his head in the direction of the inner door. It was slightly ajar, and he rose and shut it before he resumed. "You see, what you said about the tragedies of life—and, of course, I inferred that you meant the comedies as well—being right under our noses, as it were, set me to thinking. Meantime, I have found out the true meaning of your mystic letters. Whatever bears them must go in the columns of the next issue, regardless of time, space, or other consideration. They are so potent as to require no explanation, no suggestions from the molders of public opinion who preside in the editorial den. Whatever an editor may receive from a proprietor initialed 'm. g.' will be printed, even if it be the death-warrant of the entire staff."

"Is this a lecture on the depravity of the press in general, or my own paper in particular?"

"Neither. It is to let you know that I have been further enlightened since we last discussed this subject. I now understand what exists as a mighty factor in the management of a newspaper, and I want you to put it on the top of that." He tossed some sheets of closely written paper on the desk in front of the other.

"Humph!"

"'If I listen I may gather the very material he wants,' I said. I listened. Eureka! I flatter myself that I've got something spicy and realistic enough to suit even you!"

"I told you that if you wrote anything fit to set up type for, it would be judged impartially and paid for at the regular rates."

"It isn't the pay so much," George Stanton replied, contemptuously.

"Want to see yourself in print, I suppose. Well, let's see what you have produced." He took up the sheets before him and began to read them. When he had finished, he turned to his nephew in surprise. His eye beamed with the delight begotten of "scoops."

"Well, my boy, that's a corker!" he said, heartily. "Where did you get it?"

"Listened and heard some old gossips tell it, as you told me to do. All I know is, that it's the escapade of a woman high in 'local social circles,' just as I've said."

"Escapade?" his uncle repeated; "I should call it pretty near being a crime. She goes to a midnight supper during her husband's absence from town, and, after conducting herself in a scandalous manner there, she escapes when threatened with discovery by personating Mrs. H—, a prominent woman of well-known rapid proclivities, has the supper charged to her account, and—Um!—she goes a little too far for safety in that escapade."

"Of course I had to exaggerate it a trifle—touch up the high lights, you know."

"And darken the shadows. Well, that's what we want, and you've hit it the first time. Only if we could give the name of the woman who did it, or those of her relatives, it would be stronger. Don't know it, eh?"

"No."

"Well, the name of the woman she personated is enough for one scoop, and we've got that. Perhaps others may know it, and it'll set 'em to talking." He took up his blue pencil and wrote "m. g." at the top of the page. "Perhaps you'll make a newspaper man after all, in spite of your college education—who knows?"

George Stanton seized the manuscript and hurried off with it to the editorial den, where he deposited it gleefully upon the top of a pile of papers on the editor's desk. After that, dinner, the theatre, supper, followed in succession, and at midnight he tried to possess himself with patience to await the arrival of the paper which would contain his maiden effort in journalism.

An overwhelming disappointment awaited him. For when he unfolded the sheet, not a line of his production could he find. After searching several times through the sixteen pages of the paper, the conviction was forced apon him—it had been omitted.

He hastened to his uncle's office, for, although it was Sunday morning, he knew he should find him there.

"My article has been omitted," he announced.

His uncle surveyed the crestfallen countenance before him.

"Omitted? I haven't had time to glance at the paper yet—there's so much of it—but it can't be possible."

"It is, though. Here's the paper; look for yourself."

The proprietor glanced hastily over the sheet.

"I never knew Bacon to do such a thing before in all the seventeen years he's been on the paper."

"Where is he?"

"Home, I suppose; I haven't seen him. Ring up the porter and find out."

The man reported that Mr. Bacon had been in his office all night, "walkin' up and down, sor, strange-like. I axed him wor any one after him, but he said 'No, kinder absent-minded-like, and wint on walkin' up and down."

Frederick Stanton dismissed the man. His words had deepened the mystery.

"I can't understand this at all. Come, George, we will find out what it means."

At the editorial office a haggard face confronted them. Mr. Bacon silently ushered in his visitors and closed the door.

"I sent you some stuff last night, Bacon," said Frederick Stanton, "and I've come to hear your explanation—if you can give one—as to why you kept it back."

The man addressed began to pace the room nervously.

"It was about—a woman," he said, finally.

"Well, what if it was?" demanded his superior. "Her name wasn't mentioned, though it ought to have been; and if it had been, is that any reason why you should scruple to publish what I send in? You've never hesitated before over such a trifle as a woman's reputation."

There was an ominous pause.

"We may as well understand one another first as last," the speaker continued. "It will never do for an editor to doubt the policy of an owner. You would be asking my reasons next. If you are to presume to dictate to me, we may as well sever our connection at once."

The man addressed staggered slightly. His face paled and a hunted look came into his eyes.

"It was only a woman's reputation that was at stake," he said, quietly, "but that woman was—my wife!"

To Mary.

Mary, pretty Mary,
Sweetest parlor maid,
How you put your mistress
Fairly in the shade:
How I love to see you
When the door-bell rings,
In your artful apron,
With the saucy strings.

Charming is you figure,
Charming is your face,
And you bear the tea-tray
With a charming grace!
How I love to see you
Bringing in the things,
In your artful apron,
With the saucy strings.

Mary, pretty Mary
In your simple print,
With your looks and blushes
You might melt a flint.
Take my heart and wear it
(But to thee it clings)
On that artful apron,
With the saucy strings.

Ho! for the White Grouse Mountain Mines!

The Rich Copper-Silver Mines on Grouse Mountain are easily reached from

DAVIE

the new townsite on the east side of Kootenay Lake, and which is distant about sixteen miles from the mines. There is bound to be a rush to the mines on White Grouse Mountain in the spring, and DAVIE is sure to be a town of importance, as well as supplies for, and ore from the mines must pass through it. For prices of lots apply to

DAVID BLACK, Pilot Bay;
GEORGE NOWELL, Victoria;
or JOHN HOUSTON & CO., Nelson.

Crown Grant Title.

BARGAINS.

NEW DENVER LOTS—Lots 9 and 10 (100 by 120 feet). Block 4, in government part of New Denver. Price $600; $250 cash, balance to the government.

A 50-FOOT LOT on Vernon street, Nelson, on which there is a one-story office building. Price, $1200; $500 cash, balance in easy payments.

A 250-ACRE RANCH, situated on the outlet, 12 miles northeast of Nelson. Ten acres cleared and 100 acres more that can be: 40 acres in wild hay. Good story and a half hewed-log house. Price, $2000; half cash, time on balance. Title crown grant. Call on or address

John Houston & CO., Nelson, B. C.

NOTICE.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 15th March, 1894.

THE following definition of the mining divisions established in the West Kootenay district is substituted for the description of the said divisions published in the British Columbia Gazette of the 11th of December, 1893:

WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

MINING DIVISIONS.

1. REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION.—Commencing at the intersection of the 51st parallel with the west boundary of the district; thence northerly, following the said boundary of said district to Canoe river; thence southerly along the east boundary of said district to the watershed between Carne's creek and Illecillewaet river; thence following the westerly watersheds of the North Fork of the Illecillewaet river, South river, and Fish creek to the 51st parallel; thence along the southerly watershed of Akololex river to the Columbia river; thence southwest to the west boundary of the district; thence northerly along said boundary to the place of beginning.

2. ILLECILLEWAET MINING DIVISION.—Bounded on the west by Revelstoke mining division; on the north and east by the eastern boundary of the district; on the south by the following line: Commencing at a point on the east boundary of the district, on the watershed between Fish creek and Lardo river; thence westerly along the south watershed of Battle creek to Fish creek; thence north-west to east boundary of Revelstoke Mining Division.

3. TROUT LAKE MINING DIVISION.—To include all the country on the rivers, streams, and tributaries thereof flowing into Trout lake and Lardo river south to a point half way between Kootenay lake and Trout lake.

4. LARDEAU MINING DIVISION.—Bounded on the east by Trout lake mining division; on the north by Illecillewaet and Revelstoke mining division; on the west by the west boundary of the district; on the south by a line commencing in the west boundary of the dististrict, on the watershed between Mosquito and Fost Hill creeks; thence following the south watershed of Fost Hill creek to Upper Arrow lake and the north watershed of Kootenay river to the southwest corner of Trout Lake mining division.

5. SLOCAN MINING DIVISION.—Bounded on the north by Lardeau mining division; on the west by the west boundary of the district; on the south by a line forming the south watersheds of Bowman creek, the West Fork of Slocan lake, and the north watersheds of all streams flowing into the Kootenay river between Slocan river and Balfour; thence northerly, following the watershed between Slocan lake and Kootenay lake and Lardo river to southwest corner of Trout Lake mining division.

6. TRAIL CREEK MINING DIVISION.—To include all the country on the rivers, streams, and tributaries thereof which empty into the Columbia river between the international boundary and the mouth of the Kootenay river, excepting the country on Salmon river and the streams and tributaries thereof.

7. GOAT RIVER MINING DIVISION.—To include all the country on the rivers, streams, and tributaries thereof flowing into the Kootenay river between the international boundary and Kootenay lake.

8. ASSESSMENT MINING DIVISION.—To include all the country on the rivers, stream, and tributaries thereof flowing into Kootenay lake north of Goat river mining division, except that portion of the Lardo river included in Trout Lake mining division.

9. NELSON MINING DIVISION.—To include all the remaining portion of West Kootenay district. By command.

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial secretary and minister of mines.

WILLIAM PERDUE

MEAT Markets

— AT —

Nelson and Kaslo.

Will contract to supply mining companies and steamboats with fresh meats, and deliver same at any mine or landing in the Kootenay Lake country.

NELSON Office and Market, 11 East Baker St.
KASLO MARKET, Fourth Street.

FURNITURE PIANOS ORGANS

JAMES McDONALD & CO.

Nelson and Kaslo.

Carry complete lines of Furniture, as well as manufacture every grade of Mattresses. They also carry Pianos and Organs. Undertaking.

JOHN M. KEEFER. JAMES W. SEALE.

KEEFER & SEALE

TEAMSTERS.

Job teaming done. Have several hundred cords of good wood, which will be sold at reasonable prices.

LEAVE ORDERS AT

J. F. Hume & Co.'s, Vernon Street, Nelson

Nelson Livery Stable

Passengers and baggage transferred to and from the railway depot and steamboat landing. Freight handed and job teaming done. Stove wood for sale.

WILLIAM WILSON.....PROPRIETOR

Kootenay Lake Sawmill

LUMBER YARD,

Foot of Hendryx Street, Nelson.

A full stock of lumber rough and dressed. Shingles, laths, sash, doors, mouldings, etc. Three carloads dry, clear fir flooring and ceiling for sale at lowest rates.

G. O. BUCHANAN, Proprietor.
HENRY DAWES, Agent.

Hotel for Sale.

(The estate of McEachren & Co. in liquidation.)

THE HOTEL SLOCAN,

THE PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN THE CITY OF KASLO.

This house occupies two lots on the corner of 4th street and A avenue and is 50 by 100 feet in size. It has three floors and about 70 bed-rooms, nearly all of which are furnished.

Arrangements have been made by which the lots can be sold with the house. The house has been running eight months and has done a paying business, and which by good management could be greatly improved. For terms and particulars apply to

G. O. BUCHANAN, Assignee.

Kaslo, B. C., December 18th, 1893.

NELSON STEAM

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY

SASH, DOORS, AND WINDOW FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates Given on Building Supplies.

TURNING, SURFACING, AND MATCHING.

Orders from any town in the Kootenay Lake country promptly attended to. General jobbing of all kinds.

RICHARD STUCKEY, Proprietor.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

For Member of the Legislative Assembly.

The undersigned announces himself as a candidate for member of the legislative assembly from the south riding of West Kootenay District, subject to the action of the convention to be held at Nelson on April 12th, 1894.

Nelson, January 10th, 1894. J. FRED HUME.

NOTICE.

The sitting of the county court of Kootenay, to be holden at Nelson, has been postponed until Monday, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1894.

T. H. GIFFIN, Registrar.

Nelson, B. C., December 14th, 1893.

The Metropolis of Slocan District

New Denver, situated as it is at the mouth of Carpenter Creek, on the east side of Slocan Lake, is within easy reach of every mine in the great Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District, and, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, is the only town so situated. It is one of the few townsites in West Kootenay whose owners can give absolute title to lots. Business men, mining men, miners, and prospectors, desiring either sites for stores, offices, or residences, will be liberally dealt with. Prices range from $25 for residence lots to $500 for business lots. Apply to

David B. Bogle, General Agent, . . . Sixth Street, New Denver

BANK OF MONTREAL

Capital, all paid up, . . $12,000,000
Rest, - - - 6,000,000

Sir DONALD A. SMITH,.....President
Hon. GEO. A. DRUMMOND,.....Vice-President
E. S. CLOUSTON,.....General Manager

NELSON BRANCH
N.W. Cor. Baker and Stanley Streets.

— BRANCHES IN —
LONDON (England), NEW YORK, CHICAGO, and in the principal cities in Canada.

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers.

GRANT COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS, available in any part of the world.

DRAFTS ISSUED; COLLECTIONS MADE; ETC.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.
RATE OF INTEREST (at present) 3½ Per Cent.

A WOMAN ON WOMEN.

In the March number of one of the English reviews there is a slashing article by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton on certain tendencies of the end-of-the-century woman. Mrs. Linton does not spare her sisters—she never has done so since she wrote the famous "Girl of the Period" papers years ago—but whatever she writes is always worth reading. Many reasons (she says) make the admission of women into the region of active politics a national danger and a national disgrace. As things are, by the mere fact of sex and its functions, women have already an overwhelming influence over men. As mothers they build up the body and give the first impress to the mind of the child. What they are in health and morality reacts on the health and morality of their offspring; and the rule of the nursery by its food, its teaching, its goverance, lays the foundations of a man's wholesome physique or unserviceable nerves. As the first love of the adolescent they set the pattern of the womanly ideal. As the first mistress they make or mar a man's life, and shape his very soul for good or evil. As the wife they are for the most part the supreme authority in the home where the husband is only the paying lodger—tyrants or benevolent despots as their character determines, but always despots on whom mainly depends the happiness or the unhappiness of the marriage, the comfort or distress of the household. As the queens of society they fashion the manners and decide the standard of morality of that society, and from the cut of a sleeve to the subjects permitted to be discussed at the five-o'clock tea—from the amount of countenance given to vice to the conventional shibboleth and the conventional gesture—they and they alone are responsible. Everywhere their power is felt; everywhere their sex is predominant. What they disallow can not exist; and the most influential statesman, the bravest soldier, is a mere cipher where "tone" is concerned. To add to this tremendous influence already existing, the direct power of a preponderating vote will be to shift the balance entirely to the feminine side—which will surely be a disadvantage to the race at large.

There is a certain class of women whom the originators of the Woman's Rights movement will not suffer to be registered nor segregated. Many of the more prosperous of these live in lodgings of a quiet and quasi-respectable character, and if they are sober, relatively well-conducted, and careful of appearances, their holding is not disturbed, though their calling is known. These women will be eligible for the franchise, and this will be the first and only instance known to modern Christianity, or, so far as I know, to any form of civilized heathendom, where the politics and government of a country will be directly influenced by its public prostitutes. Less revolting than this, but in its own way as humiliating, will be the voting power of that large class of futile spinsters and widows, rife in country towns—women who have not one single idea in their heads—women whose view of the universe is bounded by their own local gossip—who believe in ghosts and the sea-serpent, and swallow all they hear without the smallest pinch of salted skepticism. These women, and the still lower stratum of village shop-keepers and charwomen, will have votes. We have on the register already a crowd of unfit electors. Why add another and yet larger crowd still more unfit? How much nearer shall we be to the perfection of good government when folly wriggles where brutality shoulders, and neither folly nor brutality understands the merits of the principles each undertakes to destroy or to establish? When people talk of the woman's vote, they think only of the educated landed proprietor—the keen-witted widow left in charge of grave interests; and they contrast these unenfranchised Cornelias with their half-educated gardeners, their drunken tenantry, their ignorant coachmen and butlers, and think what a monstrous miscarriage of justice the unequality is! They do not remember the fringe of upper-class prostitutes; the serried mass of foolish, futile little shop-keepers and the like in small country towns; the spinsters who know absolutely nothing of men, or life, or human nature anyhow; the widows who judge the whole world according to the pattern of the late lamented, than whom was never a better man born, or the undesired well rid of.

This movement among women, like so much else, is due to the new conditions of society and domestic economy, whereby restlessness has been created and the home occupations which once absorbed the sex have been superceded by general and special providers. In the days when things were done at home which now are brought in from the outside, the lives of women were filled to the brim with duties which few were shameless enough to neglect. Now, however, with everthing done out of the home, the time once occupied within the four walls is left vacant and disused, and Satan vindicates his old claim to be considered the most indefatigable taskmaster we have. With this loss of domestic duties and the cessation of domestic activities, the home naturally becomes monotonous, and the girls refuse to stay in it if they can in any way escape, while the married women delegate their dwindled duties to the servants and stream out to the club and the shops, their friends and the office, for the excitement home can not afford them. Anything for a change! If familiarity breeds contempt, sameness creates satiety, and a change from even good to bad is preferable to an unbroken round of good. This dislike of monotony and consequent feverish desire for novelty lie at the root of much in this new woman's movement. It is not that the thing desired is in any way better than the thing rejected; but it is different. A woman will gladly enter a chemist's shop and find her pleasure in manipulating evil-smelling drugs for less wages than a servant at home costs her; but she will despise cooking and bread-baking and the saving of that extra servant by her own labor. In manufacturing towns the married women who are "hands" spend more on a care-taker to look after their children in their absence than they earn in the factory. But the factory is eagerly sought after and the home is deserted. So, women will endure the hardships of an African expedition and run the dangers of tiger-shooting and buffalo-hunting who shudder at the risks of child-bearing and hold the apportionment of dangers made by nature herself as the last expression of injustice.

As to this apportionment of work, duties, dangers, the women who cry out the loudest against things as they are, cry out in two languages. On the one side they fall foul of the work that falls to the lot of the sex, the housekeeping, the child-bearing and subsequent care of the children, without which life could not go on at all, nor society hold together. On the other, they demand to share in all the occupations and pursuits of men, and hold the barriers which would keep them from pushing those men from their stools as iniquitous. One gets up and complains of the hardships endured by domestic servants, and how the poor, frail, nervous sisterhood in cap and apron merits active pity and slacker thongs. Another shrieks for leave to compete with men, even in the barrack-yard and on the cross-trees if she wishes; and when amiable philanthropists banish her from the pits where men work nearly naked, and the presence of the sex creates a very pandemonium tenanted by more demons than one, she howls to the world at large, and calls the very gods to witness to her wrongs. So that really, between sobs over the magnitude of the work they have to do, and shrieks over that, much bigger and harder, which they demand to do, the sane and quiet by-stander is somewhat puzzled to know what the malcontents would be at and where the shoe really pinches.

When they get the vote, however, all this will be rectified, and the Utopia promised so far back as the days of Aristophanes will be a living fact. When they get the vote! Does anyone ever think of the absurd anomaly involved in this gift of supremacy to the sex, which among its own members denies the simplest right of personal freedom—when it can? Mind, I do not say that the housekeeper is wrong in keeping a strict hand over her maids; but we must remember that in the person of her servants she has potential electors whose votes would go towards determining the destinies of the nation. And these women she does not think capable of taking care of themselves after ten o'clock at night. Side by side with this view runs that other, so fashionable with some, which makes the virtue of a woman not her own affair so much as man's, and holds her to be not responsible for her own fall so much as is the man. She may influence politics, but that one precious possession which all ages have agreed to give into her own keeping, with punishment to her primarily and chiefly when she loses it, is now handed over to men, and they are in fault while she is exonerated. And no one has the courage to say that more men, ten times over, are ruined by women than there are women ruined by men. The flabby philanthropists who vapor about the "poor dear harlots" of the streets, and call them soiled doves and the like, never think of the young boys who are ruined for life by some specious, smiling vampire—the weak and passionate men who go down to the grave dishonored, destroyed by some splendid harpy, who, for their mad love gave cruel calculation—for their sincerity, blind, fatuous, suicidal as it might have been, gave falsehood as deep as hell and treachery as infamous as that Judah's kiss in the garden. All the sympathy of pitiful hearts goes out to the lost woman—none is kept for the ruined man.

By nature, education, and function, women are both interfering and arbitrary. Almost all are penetrated with the desire to set things and people to rights. What they are not in themselves they will not allow others to be, if they can in any way prevent it; and to pluck brands from the burning, reclaim sinners, and reduce the whole world to their own pattern, rank as virtues with the average woman who does not understand her own instincts. From the afternoon costume of a maid servant to the routing out of the Hindoo Zenana, and the public "discovery" of the purdah woman, the sex, which hates monotony in its individual person, demands uniformity from others. Where they can, they clip the men's lives into as near a likeness to their own as they can manage. Where they can not, they copy the thing which else they would have forbidden. In America, they raid an obnoxious gin-shop; in England, they walk with the guns and shoot big game in Africa, smoke in public carriages, and dress so like their brothers as to be indistinguishable from the waist upward. When we have added the perilous arm of political power to the restless love of interference—or, failing this, of assimilation to the stronger sex—which now characterizes the weaker, we shall pass under a despotism greater than any the world has ever seen since old Egypt gave the reins to woman, and she transferred them to priesthood. For how tyrannical women are we can see for ourselves any day in the week. See them as paid housekeepers, or matrons, or upper servants, as commanders in any class of life, and their tyranny is infinitely greater than that of men over one another. This is explicable enough. Men have muscles, and an obnoxious "boss" can be knocked down and kicked. Women have only nails; and do not often use them. But whatever the explanation, the fact remains the same—woman use authority more unscrupulously than men, and the spindle lies heavier than the spear. The modern craze for dispossessing men in favor of women is among those ideas which, like the primeval tortoise, stand on nothing. It is a vicious circle, and the evil of the whole thing increases with use. The more women are employed where men used to be the sole wage-earners, the fewer marriages there will be, and yet more and more women will be left unprovided for. Women work for less than men, and underent wages all around. Their employment necessitates the exodus of the stronger sex; and so the vicious circle goes, ever increasing in evil consequences to society. And the worst of it all is, it is not only the necessitous women who leave home and seek employment, for which they will take just as little remuneration as will keep body and soul together—well-endowed women are eager to do work for any or no payment, simply for the sake of occupation; or, if they stand out for the market value of their services, they literally take the bread out of the mouths of their hungry sisters, and in either case they add to the congestion of the already overstocked labor market. It is a pitiful sight! Women of wealth and standing lay aside their inherited pride, their dignity, their delicacy, and come down among the coarse throngs of the market-place, eager to jostle, callous to insult, and hardened against the natural promptings of female shame and delicacy. They will not see the degradation of this competition with their poorer sisters as they will not see the folly of unequal competition with men. That œstrum of unrest—the very tsetse fly of modern life—has stung them, and anywhere, anywhere out in the world, and out of the home!

And what is the truth in this competition with men? As a race women are not equal to men in strength, in endurance, in ability to accept responsibility, in staying power. The strongest woman is not equal to the strongest man; the most neurotic and hysterical man is not so neurotic and hysterical as his congenital sister. Of course a strong and purposeful woman beats an effeminate man—is far and away ahead of him in all things, mental and physical; but range the sexes according to degree, and the men are relatively superior to the women. All parallels are in favor of the greater strength of men: but the advocates of the new movement contrast an Amazonian woman with a miserable, abortive little manikin, and then say: "Ha! ha! who is the strongest here?" This is the kind of logic that holds good with the multitude, and the demurrers are assailed with full-flavored epithets less nice than suggestive.

With the new school of thought, and the new class of women it has bred, we have lost both the grace and the sweetness—both the delicacy and the virtues—of the real womanly ideal. The manners of the day are coarser, rougher, more unbraced than they used to be when girls were kept nearer to their mothers, and their mothers themselves bided more at home and held a stricter rule than they do now. Think of the advice to his daughters given by the knight of Landry!—thing of Ischomachus and his young wife!—nay, even of that reproach in the last century made against the mothers, who, "instead of the bashful posture of stooping and hanging down the head, taught their daughter the comparative boldness of tossing and bridling"! As if we would submit to those effete coquetries of tossing and bridling, we who hail our young men as "chappies" and "Johnnies," and who find Dodo the exact representative of a certain class of girls, as, indeed, she is. That sweet and subtle quality of maidenly modesty, which used to be one of the most marked characteristics of girls; that delicate innocence and ignorance of evil, has gone by the board; and, though less boydenish, our modern young ladies of the new school are not a whit more delicate than was "Miss." The virile woman shoulders the fast girl, and the contrast is displeasing on both sides alike. On the top of omnibuses, down the river, in the stubble-field, and in the smoking-room, wherever men go, there go too, these loud-voiced, wild-women, with their slang and petty oaths, their bold eyes, swinging gait, and doubtful conversation. And the favorite boast among them is that they are no longer the complements, but the rivals, the equals, the superiors of man. And woman, mothers themselves, advocate even wider license still, and the key of all fields free of the restraint of chaperonage. The one grand distinction between carefully brought-up lady-girls and the wastrels of streets and lanes—their ignorance of certain things while young and inexperienced—their unsullied purity of mind—this distinction it is now seriously proposed to destroy; and the premature initiation of young unmarried women into the knowledge of the mysteries as of the vices of life, is one of the clauses in the charter of the new revolt. It is said this knowledge will preserve the girls from harm. Do we find this so with the servant and peasant class who know all things from the age of twelve onward?

All this is disastrous on every side. What society wants in its woman is a race of beings to supplement the shortcomings of the men, each sex being the complement of the other. What society wants is a race of women primarily fitted to be good mothers. The wealth of a country is its population; and the finer and healthier the children of today, the stronger and nobler will be the men of tomorrow and the grander the destinies of the nation. Whether the new woman, with her unhomed habits and manly ambitions, her overtaxing higher education, and that deadly spirit of rivalry to men can fulfil either of these great duties of her sex, as hitherto they have been fulfilled, remains to be seen. Many things are hidden in the closed hand of time, many questions lie unanswered on the knees of the gods. The ultimate and practical outcome of this mad desire to shoot Niagara and try conclusions with the whirlpool at the end of the fall is one of them. And whether the modern woman can travesty nature, upset all old-established distinctions, and come out of the flurry with safety to herself and good to the race at large, is as yet a problem to which Œdipus himself would have no answer, nor through the difficulties of which could the master thief find safe issue.

Indecent Photographs and Wild-Eyed Ranters.

A few years ago a picture dealer in New York was arrested and locked up by Anthony Comstock for selling photographs of an actress in tights. About the same time a crusade was inaugurated against similar photographs in packages of tobacco and cigarettes; but there is more money behind the tobacco business and the crusade was not successful. Millions of the photographs have been distributed; the country is tired and surfeited with them; they are so common that they could not be disposed of for one cent a dozen; and the picture for selling which Conroy went to jail is so inferior to these others in wickedness and consequent attractiveness that it has no place except as dead stock. Now what a different thing would have occurred had Comstock's crusade accomplished the object of suppressing the sale of these pictures. Instead of becoming harmless, and falling into the contempt bred of familiarity, they would still retain the power to corrupt and would hold their place as one of the dangers threatening the foundations of society.

If Anthony Comstock and a few other professional meddlers would kindly pay the debt of nature, we should have more lessons like that taught by the photographs alluded to. For example, there is Herr Most, the wild-eyed revolutionary Anarchist, several times arrested for using explosive language, and at present the object of police surveillance. Last Sunday night Most spoke at a meeting held to commemorate the assassination of czar Alexander of Russia, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to say that the present Alexander deserved the fate of his predecessor. Now the New York Sun says that such language should not be permitted, as this country is on "excellent terms" with Russia. I expect it is true that America is on hugging terms with the czar's country, where all gratifying progress comes through assassination, but it is not to our credit. Amicable relations with the leading criminal of Europe is nothing to boast of. Herr Most is a ranter and his language is awful, but he has never committed robbery or taken human life. The czar, on the other hand, exists only by virtue of his power to kill and rob all who oppose him. John Most is a gentleman as compared with Alexander of Russia; also as compared with any American who wants to lock him up for speaking his mind. Let him alone. He is not wound up forever, and when he has talked himself out he will be as innocuous as the cigarette photograph.

AN ADULTEROUS CONNECTION.

Progressive Legislation Obstructed by the Bishops of the State Church of England.

The majority of the English house of lords are Tories, and it is well known that they have it in their power to dispose of certain beneficies among the clergy. The bishops, knowing this, are with very few exceptions the firm allies of the lords in their obstructive policy toward progressive legislation. There is no doubt that ere long the question of the disestablishment of the English church will become what is called in England one of "practical politics." The Welsh and Scotch churches are already threatened, and what John Bright termed the "adulterous" connection with the state is to be abolished. The bishops understand this and therefore they feel the need of help from all their friends. This is one reason why they have joined the lords in rejecting the progressive measures that have recently been passed by the commons. The Parish Council bill was mutilated in a most disgraceful manner by the combined efforts of the lords and bishops. Briefly the facts are these. The representatives of the people in the house of commons decreed that there should be local government in ever parish with a population of two hundred. The house of parsons and landlords has practically said that in at least four thousand parishes the rule of the parson and squire shall continue. In the teeth of the people's house, which decreed that all the new governing bodies should be elective, the house of landlords has said that the rotten system of outside nomination shall endure. Then the house of landlords and bishops, emphasizing the familiar connection of beer and the peerage and beer and the state-aided Bible, decreed that the public house should be the center of village life. Worst of all, like a gang of misers shielding ill-gotten gear, they have, on motives of avowed and unblushing self-interest, shut the door of the laborer to the land. If the laborer wishes an acre of ground he must pass a special act of parliament for himself before he can get it, and it may cost him anything under £2000. The church has laid up a reckoning with landlord aid. It has managed to keep its greedy hand in the patronage of the village doles. It has shut its schools, which it calls upon the public to maintain, against the parish as a meeting-place, and it has also succeeded in filching from the community every public building, no matter what, of which the parson or his officers, in lord Selborne' phrasing, may either alone or with others chance to be acting as trustees. In future, every such building, if the bill were to pass, would be declared by law an ecclesiastical edifice. Nor is that all the account of the establishment. To its jealousy Londoners have mainly to ascribe the fact that the provision for parochial reform in the metropolis, which is groaning for light on its institutions, has been thrown out. Such is the work of English lords and bishops. Every measure of first-rate importance that has been introduced by the present government has encountered the savage hostility of the peers, aided by the bishops. Home Rule, Betterment, Employer's Liability, and Parish Councils have fallen in turn under their lordly displeasure. Where a bill was not contumeliously kicked down stairs it was distorted into complete unlikeness to its original self.

KOOTENAY HOTEL

Situate on Vernon Street, Near Josephine. The Hotel Overlooks The Kootenay.

Its Guests can Obtain Splendid Views of Both the Mountains and River.

Axel Johnson, Proprietor

THE ROOMS ARE CONVENIENT AND COMFORTABLE. | THE TABLE IS THE BEST IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Special Attention to Miners.

THE BAR IS FIRST-CLASS.

SILVER KING HOTEL

John Johnson, Proprietor

Extensive Improvements Now Completed.

All Rooms Refitted and Refurnished

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS IN THE MARKET SOLD AT THE BAR.

Special Attention to Miners.

ROOMS FIRST-CLASS. RATES MODERATE.

THE MADDEN HOUSE

At Corner Baker and Ward Streets, NELSON, B. C.

THOMAS MADDEN, Prop.

THE MADDEN is Centrally Located, With a Frontage Towards Kootenay River and is Newly Furnished Throughout.

THE TABLE is Supplied with Everything in the Market, the Kitchen Being Under the Immediate Supervision of a Caterer of Large Experience.

THE BAR

IS SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST BRANDS OF ALL KINDS OF WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

Special Attention to Miners.

Hotel Slocan KASLO.

The dining-room of this, the only first-class hotel in Kaslo, is now under the management of the undersigned, who will endeavor to make it the best of any in Kootenay. The hotel is the headquarters of mining men.

Kaslo, March 17th, 1894. **JOHN F. GILL.**

The Tremont.

East Baker St., Nelson.

Is one of the best hotels in Toad Mountain district, and is the headquarters for prospectors and working miners.

MALONE & TREGILLUS, Props.

LOST.

About the 7th instant, a small hand valise was taken from the Slocan hotel, Kaslo. A-its contents were papers of value to no one except the undersigned, the return of the valise to the owner at Calgary, Alberta, or to Burns, McInnes & Co., at Nelson or Kaslo, will be duly appreciated, and the finder suitably rewarded. P. BURNS.
Calgary, Alberta, March 17th, 1894.

THE WEEK'S ORE SHIPMENTS.

For the week ending April 6th, the ore shipments by the boats of the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company were:

Via Bonner's Ferry—	
Antelope mine, Slocan district	24 tons
Via Northport—	
Le Roi mine, Trail Creek district	430 "
Josie mine, " " "	10 "
O. K. mine, " " "	10 "
Total	524 tons
Value (24 tons silver-lead ore, estimated at $120 a ton)	$ 2,880
Value (500 tons gold-copper ore, estimated at $50 a ton)	$25,500
Total	$27,380

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

E. E. Coy returned to Kaslo today on the steamer Spokane.

H. H. St. John, who was arrested at Rathdrum, Idaho, for unbusinesslike practices is now in jail at Nelson awaiting a preliminary hearing.

Captain Gore is again at his post on the steamer Columbia, having fully recovered from an illness that kept him pretty closely confined to his home last winter. He is having his first experience in running a loaded steamboat through the rapids of the lower Columbia in low water.

Reading matter is always acceptable to the patients at the hospital in Nelson, and any newspapers, magazines, or books left with secretary Bigelow will reach the patients. The ladies who take an active interest in charitable work might, by visiting the hospital, find a field in which to labor to good advantage. The regular monthly meeting of the hospital society will be held in the board of trade room on Tuesday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 4 o'clock.

Bruce Craddock and James Dawson are clearing away the debris on their lot at the corner of Vernon and Stanley streets. It is not unlikely that they will begin the erection of a new International hotel within a month.

Fifteen hundred dollars in cash was offered and refused for the 30-foot lot adjoining the postoffice, West Baker street, Nelson.

Ed Sisson, who has been employed as a timber man on the Nakusp & Slocan railway, was brought to the hospital at Nelson on Sunday last, suffering from a cut in the foot, received over a month ago. Although a hospital fee of $1 a month is deducted from the men at work on that road, the company has neither physician nor hospital. This s one of the ways in which working men are robbed by government-aided railway companies.

The steamer Ainsworth while laying at the dock at Pilot Bay recently was photographed by an amateur photographer of that place. The photos are equal to many of those turned out by professionals.

A. A. Kelly of the Dandy mine has so far recovered from the injuries received in an accident at the mine as to be able to appear in Nelson.

One day this week G. H. Andrews, who has a claim on the trail between Nelson and the Silver King mine, was brought down on a toboggan from his cabin and taken to the hospital, suffering from old age.

The pipe for the Nelson Hydraulic Mining Company is expected in tonight on the Spokane. The company has called for tenders to haul it to the ground on Forty-nine creek.

Mrs. J. A. Turner, treasurer of the committee of ladies who managed the New England dinner for the benefit of the fire company of Nelson, reports receiving the following amounts as subscriptions in addition to those previously reported: Theodore Davie, Victoria, $5; F. S. Barnard, Victoria, $5.

Lee Coombes, who acted as manager of G. A. Bigelow & Co.'s store in Nelson for the last six months, left on Friday for a trip to San Francisco and Galveston, Texas. He expected to be gone a month or six weeks.

Charles Briggs, one of the original owners of the Grady group of mines in Slocan district, returned to Nelson on Thursday from a visit to his old home in the state of Maine. An absence of twenty-five years brought him but one surprise, that is, he was surprised to find the hills so small that he thought so large when he first left home. Mr. Briggs also visited relatives in Massachusetts, Colorado, and California. In all, except Maine, business was at a comparative standstill and hundreds of men out of employment.

"Phil" Aspinwall and "Tom" Feehan returned to Trail Creek district this week, both in the expectation of realizing on gold properties before the close of the season.

Charles Dundee of Trail Creek district is the only man who has put foot on the townsite of Sayward in the last six months. He crossed it one day this week in trying to catch a belated train on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway.

The only residents of Nelson who were "April fooled" on Sunday were the boys connected with the Bank of British Columbia. The bank's messenger fooled them by appearing in their midst faultlessly attired in a brand-new suit of clothes.

Today silver was quoted in New York at 63¼ cents and lead at $3.50.

An effort should be made to get a resident health officer appointed for Nelson, and a daily mail service between Nelson and Kaslo.

At a meeting of the fire company last night A. G. Shaw was elected secretary in place of T. D. Gillis, resigned, and John Johnson a member of the finance committee in place of E. E. Phair, removed to Kaslo. Three applications were received for enrolment on the active list, namely, G. A. Bigelow, P. B. C. Turner, and James Beattie. All liabilities incurred by individual members for material used in the construction of the fire hall were assumed by the company. The foreman was instructed to put in a fire hydrant on Victoria street, west of Kootenay, and, also, to purchase 100 pounds of dynamite for storage in the fire hall to be in readiness for blowing up buildings in case of fire. A bill for ladders was referred to the finance committee.

Of the postoffices in the province returning a gross revenue of $2000 and over in 1893 Nelson stands fifth. Victoria returned a revenue of $42,382.11; Vancouver, $26,731.22; New Westminster, $10,764.45; Nanaimo, $6,397.71; Nelson, $3145.26; Kamloops, $2727.21; Vernon, $2242.24. While it cost $965 to run the Kamloops office, only $717 were allowed as expenses for salaries, etc., at Nelson. The other postoffices in southern Kootenay must be classed as non-accounting offices, as returns are not given from them.

The only political caucus ever held in the "red block" was held on last Monday night. It was attended by a number of politicians from both sides of Ward creek. On a vote being taken, all except one were found to favor the convention plan of nominating candidates, and if the liquid inspiration had not given out the obdurate one would have succumbed to the persuasive arguments of the other six.

The C. & K. S. N. Co., has the reputation of letting the deckhands on its steamers work just as many hours a day as there are hours in the day. At present one of the company's steamers, the Columbia, is engaged in transporting ore from Trail to Northport, and as the ore is handled in bulk, the deckhands are kept busy night and day in loading and unloading. While at Trail one of the deckhands was asked where he slept. He replied: "Well, Bob, I don't know; I have only worked for this company three days."

The Great Northern announces the same rate on freight from Spokane to Nelson as is given by the Spokane & Northern and Nelson & Fort Sheppard, that is: 1st class, 69 cents; 2nd class, 61 cents; 3rd class, 54 cents; 4th class, 50 cents; 5th class, 50 cents; 6th class, 50 cents; 7th class, 48 cents; 8th class, 41 cents; 9th class, 36 cents; 10th class, 33 cents. The rate to all other points on Kootenay lake is 5 cents a hundred higher on each class. The rate on ore from all points on Kootenay lake to all smelting points in Montana reached by the Northern Pacific is $8 a ton. The rate on freight from Winnipeg to points on Kootenay lake via the Northern Pacific and Nelson & Fort Sheppard is as follows: Ordinary shippers—1st class, $2.42; 2nd class, $1.90; 3rd class, $1.87; 4th class, $1.70; 5th class, $1.55; 6th class, $1.55; 7th class, $1.11; 8th class, $1.06; 10th class, 93 cents. Traders—1st class, $1.95; 2nd class, $1.71; 3rd class, $1.25; 4th class, $1.25; 5th class, $1.18. When the Revelstoke route is open, these rates will take a tumble, for then the Canadian Pacific will be an active competitor.

The people of Waneta, Fort Sheppard, and Boundary are somewhat jubilant over the prospects in store for them. The hydraulic company operating on the north side of Pend d'Oreille put fifteen men at work this week, and more are expected to be put on in a few days. The ground on the south side of the river has been acquired by a company said to be financially able to open it. A lead mine has been discovered on Cedar creek, a tributary of the Pend d'Oreille, seven miles distant from Boundary, that shows a vein 6½ feet wide of ore that runs 75 per cent lead and a few ounces silver. A number of men make from $2.50 to $3 a day on the bars in the Columbia and in "crevicing" near the mouth of the Pend d'Oreille. There is also considerable travel to and from the mines in Trail Creek district.

The collector of customs at Northport, in the state of Washington, is a zealous official and no dutiable article escapes his eagle eye. The other day Augustus Carney, one of Kaslo's prominent citizens, was on his way to Victoria on an important mission. Before leaving Kaslo Mr. Carney bought a new pair of pants so as to be able to make a presentable appearance in the capital city. The new pants were stowed away in a valise along with a big bundle of documents that went to show that the Kaslo & Slocan railway was as fairly entitled to a government subsidy as any other railway in the province. At Northport the valise was opened for customs inspection. Uncle Sam's inspector unrolled the documents, and chalk-marked them "No Value"; but when he unfolded the pants trouble commenced. Said he: "I will have to tax you $3.50 on them pants." Said Carney: "I paid but $1.50 for them in the City of Kaslo, and you can take the pants." The pants are now in the seizure room of the customs office at Northport, and Mr. Carney is in Victoria attending to his mission arrayed in a grim smile and a pair of every-day pants.

THE NAKUSP & SLOCAN DEAL.

The More it is Probed the Worse it Appears for the Davie Government.

The more closely the Nakusp & Slocan deal is investigated the plainer it becomes that the deal was a "job" between the Davie government and a "ring" made up mem in part of Canadian Pacific officials and bers of parliament. McIver McIver Campbell, one of the shareholders in the Inland Construction Development Company represents the Canadian Pacific officials, and F. C. Loewen, another shareholder in the same company, represents the members of parliament. If the president and secretary of the railway company could be prevailed on to tell who they represent, it might be found that they represent men who hold high official position in the provincial government. THE TRIBUNE last week reprinted an article from The Province, an independent Victoria weekly, in which the deal was shown to be discreditable to the provincial government, and the following from the same paper goes to show that the interests of the province were not safe-guarded by the men who are paid to perform that duty:

In pursuance of our remarks under this heading in our last issue there is another aspect of this question to which we desire to call the attention of our readers, as it is in our opinion worthy of consideration. Under the Railway Aid Act of 1893, powers were given the government to guarantee interest on bonds to be issued by certain railway companies, amongst them being the Nakusp & Slocan. In the case of the latter company the extent to which the government was empowered to pledge the credit of the province was clearly defined, as is evidenced by section 2 of the act, which we quote verbatim:

It shall be lawful for the lieutenant-governor in council, subject to the provisions of this Act, to authorize the minister of finance to guarantee the payment of interest upon the bonds of the company, but not to exceed four per cent per annum for twenty-five years upon an amount sufficient to build and acquip the road, not to exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars per mile of railway.

It will be observed that the amount of $25,000 per mile includes not only the cost of construction of the railway, but the cost of equipment, which means the rolling stock and everything else necessary to the efficient working of the road. Thirty-seven miles of railway at $25,000 per mile amounts to $925,000, and in the event of the government having given its guarantee for the annual interest hereon at four per cent, it is to be assumed that it would have taken a lien upon the assets of the company as security for the liability incurred. The assets of the company would have been represented by not only the road but also by the rolling-stock, etc, which under the act were to be included in the amount of $25,000 per mile.

Now, in the contract made with the Nakusp & Slocan Railway Company on the 9th of August, we find in the preamble reciting the pertinent provisions of section 2, above quoted, reference is made to construction but not to equipment, which we characterize as a most remarkable omission.

With what object was this omission made? If by oversight, then gross carelessness must be laid to the door of the government. If by design, then a charge of graver character must be preferred against it. To put the matter quite shortly, the Act of 1893 gave the government power to guarantee interest for twenty-five years on a sum not exceeding $925,000, in return for which a line of railway was to be constructed and equipped. As a matter of fact, the government, under its contract has guaranteed interest for twenty-five years on $925,000, in return for which a railway is to be constructed, but not equipped.

It is true that this is an alternative proposition which will only become operative in the event of the still more objectionable one becoming law, but the fact remains that the credit of the province has actually been pledged, and that in a manner suggestive of nothing short of a breach of faith.

MEAT MARKETS.

WILSON & BURNS
(Successors to Burns, Mclaines & Co.)

Wholesale and retail dealers in stock and dressed meats. Are prepared to furnish in any quantity beef, pork, mutton, veal, bacon, and ham, at the lowest possible prices.

Nelson, Kaslo, and Three Forks
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

First-Class Dressmaking

Miss A. Bruner is now with Mrs. McLaughlin, dressmaker, Josephine street, Nelson. Cutting, fitting, and sewing equal to any dressmaking establishment in Spokane or Victoria. Prices reasonable.

PLEASURE GROUNDS.

The undersigned will have his grounds at Five Mile Point ready for picnics, pleasure parties, and excursions by May 1st. Special rates will be made with steamboats and railways.
R. F. PERRY.
Five Mile Point, March 30th, 1894.

Notice of Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between William C. McLean and John Lane of Kaslo City, B. C., under and of the name and style of McLean & Company, is dissolved by the withdrawal of said McLean from the said partnership. And the said William C. McLean hereby gives notice that he will not be responsible for any debts contracted in the name of the said firm by the said John Lane.

Dated at Kaslo City, B. C. this first day of March, A. D., 1894.
W. C. McLEAN.
Witness: CHARLES W. McANN.

"Honor to Whom Honor is Due."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE: It is the custom often in this district to growl at the postoffice arrangements, but words of praise are never heard. I would therefore like to give my humble meed of approbation to the postoffice officials for the following: A letter was posted in Christchurch, New Zealand, properly addressed to me, on 20th February, 1894. It reached Windsor, in Ontario, on the 20th March; Victoria, on some undecipherable day in March, and Kaslo on 1st April, and having been redirected in Kaslo came to me on the 3rd of April. Now, all the above times between places were, I think, very fast. It is true the letter, or rather letters (there were two of them), need not have gone to Windsor, in Ontario, but that is hardly material, and the time being so good, the postoffice may congratulate itself on its efficiency in giving the maximum of travel for a minimum of cost. Being really important letters, too, makes me additionally grateful, and the fact that I cannot answer them by the outgoing mail of 5th April is a matter of no importance (to the postoffice.) Yours, etc.,
ROBERT J. BEALEY.
Nelson, April 6th, 1894.

W. A. JOWETT
(Notary Public)
Victoria Street, Nelson, B. C.

Mining and Real Estate Broker

Commission and Insurance Agent

REPRESENTING:
The Confederation Life Association. The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company. The Dominion Building & Loan Association of Toronto, Etc.

MINES INSPECTED AND REPORTED UPON.

Several good lots in government townsites of New Denver and Nelson to be sold cheap.
Stores and offices to rent at Nelson.
Tenant wanted for ranch on Columbia river near Robson, or will sell. Good opportunity.

LOTS IN ADDITION "A"
to sell on easy terms.
Apply at once to
W. A. JOWETT, Victoria St., Nelson, B.C.

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.

CHEMISTS AND : DRUGGISTS

A large and complete stock of the leading lines of

Drugs,
Chemicals,
Patent Medicines,
Perfumes,
Soaps,
Brushes,
And
Toilet Articles of
Every Description.

Cor. Baker and Josephine Streets, Nelson, B. C.

Central Office of the Kootenay Lake Telephone.

A large and complete stock of

WALL PAPER

Fred J. Squire

Large Stock to Select From

Merchant Tailor

Prices to Suit the Times

Nelson, B. C.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Hamilton Byers, Robert Ewart, T. J. Lendrum, and Mathew Guthrie, doing business at Kaslo, British Columbia, under the firm name of the BYERS HARDWARE COMPANY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, T. J. Lendrum and Mathew Guthrie retiring. The business will be continued by Hamilton Byers and Robert Ewart, under the old firm name, who will assume all liabilities and who alone are authorized to collect accounts due the firm.
(Signed) HAMILTON BYERS,
ROBERT EWART,
T. J. LENDRUM,
MATHEW GUTHRIE.
Kaslo, British Columbia, March 19th, 1894.

NOTICE.

We are making a change in our business on the 1st of March. All parties indebted to us are requested to settle with the undersigned by cash or otherwise before the end of February. After that date all old accounts will be placed with our solicitor for collection.
JOHN A. TURNER,
Manager for J. Fred Hume & Co.
Nelson, February 5th, 1894.

GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular general annual meeting of the members of the South Kootenay Board of Trade will be held in the Board of Trade rooms in the Houston block at Nelson on the 9th day of April, 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
G. A. BIGELOW, Secretary.
Nelson, B. C., March 12th, 1894.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has purchased W. J. Wilson's interest in the meat markets of W. J. Wilson and Wilson & Perdue at Nelson, Ainsworth, Kaslo and Three Forks, and will from this date carry on the business on his own account. He will settle all debts contracted by W. J. Wilson and Wilson & Perdue, incurred in carrying on meat markets at the above places, and will collect all accounts due W. J. Wilson and Wilson & Perdue.
WILLIAM PERDUE.

The above notice is in pursuance of the terms of sale of my interest in the meat markets in the above-named places.
W. J. WILSON.
Dated at Nelson, B. C., March 29th, 1894.

Clearance Sale . . . .

We are making ready for a dissolution of partnership, in the early spring, and from today (Thursday, December 21st) will offer our entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery, and Glassware at cost.

. . G. A. Bigelow & Co.

J. FRED HUME & CO.

ANNUAL STOCK TAKING SALE.

During the month of March we will continue our Discount Sale in the Dry Goods Department, as we have an enormous stock and must reduce it before the arrival of our SPRING GOODS. Special bargains given in Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL GOODS

Sewing Machines, Newspapers, Books, Stationery
Legal Forms, Office Sundries, Toys, Fancy Goods.

School Supplies a Specialty.

TURNER BROTHERS.

GREEN BROS.

FRONT STREET, KASLO.

Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Iron and Steel.

MINING COMPANIES, MINERS, AND PROSPECTORS FURNISHED WITH SUPPLIES.

BOURNE BROS.

NEW DENVER
REVELSTOKE - - - AND NAKUSP

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Miners'. Supplies . and . General . Merchandise

Boots and Shoes Just Arrived!

Snag-proof Gum Boots; Lumbermen's Rubbers and Overshoes; Hand-made Calfskin Boots; Grain and Kip Bluchers; Canvas and Tan Ox-goods; Congress Imitation Lace and Lace Boots in Kangaroo and Cordovan. A long line in the latest styles.

Gilker & Wells, Postoffice Store.

NELSON LOTS

The RAILWAY CENTRE and SEAT OF GOVERNMENT of West Kootenay.

A SECOND RAILWAY IN OPERATION.

CHOICE BUILDING and RESIDENCE PROPERTY
REBATE ALLOWED FOR GOOD BUILDINGS.

ALSO LOTS FOR SALE IN NAKUSP, DAWSON, and ROBSON.

APPLY FOR PRICES, MAPS, ETC., TO
FRANK FLETCHER, Land Commissioner C. and K. R. and N. Co., Nelson, B. C.

TABLE WARE!

Hotelkeepers and housekeepers needing anything in the line of tableware should call on or send to JACOB DOVER, JEWELER, Nelson, for prices. He sells Rogers Brothers' knives, forks, and spoons at $8 per dozen; castors, $4.50 each; butter dishes, from $1.50 to $3.50; pickle dishes, from $2 to $5. Full lines of above-mentioned goods always kept in stock.

Houston Block, Corner of Baker and Josephine Streets.