East and West Kootenay
Have Better Showings for Mines than any other Sections on the Continent of America.

The Tribune

Capital and Brains
Can Both be Employed to Advantage in the Mining Camps of East and West Kootenay.

FIRST YEAR.—NO. 2. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1892. PRICE TEN CENTS.

THE GREAT SILVER KING MINE

IS AGAIN REPORTED SOLD TO THE SCOTCH SYNDICATE.

The Price Said to be Two Million Dollars—The Report not Believed at Nelson, as no Corroborative News Can be Obtained.

The following is from the Spokane Review of the 24th:

"The Hall brothers and some of the heirs to the Silver King mine in the Kootenay country were in the city yesterday to sign the final papers for the formal transfer of that property to a company of Scotch capitalists. The purchase price is $2,000,000, the entire amount to be paid down upon the company's assuming possession of the property. The Silver King has among the mining fraternity been know best as the Hall brothers' mine, and is one of the most famous mines in all the northwest territory. The mine was located in the summer of 1886. Early in the season the brothers, whose name the mine has since borne left Colville for a prospecting trip to the Kootenay country north of the boundary line. The country wat at that time almost unknown, and the few mining men in the country had not thought of venturing into the section on exploration and prospective trips. The Hall brothers, Winfield and Asher, made up an outfit of white men, half breeds and Indians at their homes in Colville and started north. After leaving the boundary line the Little Salmon and neighboring streams were followed up in a search for some indications of ore or a possible strike of some rich placer proposition. Beaver creek was thoroughly prospected without finding anything in the way of minerals worth attention. The location of the Silver King must be attributed to the keen sight of the Indians who accompanied the outfit. After much discouragement and while climbing the hills in an endeavor to reach the summit of Toad mountain the party of Indians noticed a very perceptible outcropping of the most beautiful peacock ore ever seen in the northwest. It was bright, full of varied colors and the intelligent Siwashes broke off pieces of the outcropping rock and showed their find to Winfield Hall. Very little was known of the intrinsic value of the find, and while to the naked eye it seemed above the ordinary no location was made until the following year. The Silver King, Bonanza, Kootenay and American Flag were all located on the same lead, but the most development work has been done on the Silver King, while thousands of feet of shaft work, stoping and tunnelling has marked the era of making the Bonanza and American Flag claims develop from ordinary prospects into rich and paying mines. The mine is on the west arm of the Kootenay lake, about ten miles from Nelson. The elevation is estimated to be 4500 feet, but a good wagon road was long ago built for the transportation of ore from the mine to the point of shipment on the lake. The ore is different from any that is found in the Kootenay country. Instead of the rich galena ore it is of a bright and blue colored rock that changes appearance like the purest gem from the opal mines. Assays from unpicked specimens go as high as $10,000 per ton. The original locators were thirteen in number, and afterward increased to 16. The fortunate purchasers of the last sold shares were Harry Young and James Durkin of Colville. A recent case in the Canadian courts in which the rights of ownership of Young and Durkin were questioned was decided in favor of them and they now come in for one-sixteenth the purchase price of the property. The papers were signed by them yesterday and will be sent across the big pond for an exchange of money at once."

The above is full of inaccuracies and the sale is not considered closed by people here who are supposed to be kept pretty well informed as to the progress of the deal between the owners of the mine and the Scotch syndicate.

The original discoveries included only the Silver King, Kootenay Bonanza, and American Flag locations, but if the sale goes through a number of locations made since will be included in the transfer. There were twelve interests originally and the thirteenth was added when J. C. Cobaugh was given a share for giving correct assays of the ore first brought to Colville. In December, 1889, the original locations were jumped by two surveyors hailing from Victoria, one of whom afterwards admitted while intoxicated that they received $500 for doing the dirty work. It has also been said that a man well known in West Kootenay district got $10,000 for furnishing pointers as to how the job could be successfully done. The result of the jumping was the transfer of an undivided half interest in the, even then, great property to a man named Atkins, who held a mortgage and option on the property, he agreeing to pay all costs of litigation, cancel his mortgage and cash advances, and furnish money to drive a tunnel to a point under the old workings. When the case was called in court, the jumpers found that chief justice Begbie would decide the case against them, and it was practically dropped. Mr. Atkins died at Nelson early in the summer of 1890, and his interest (one-fourth of the property) went to an heir who resides in Cork, Ireland, his partner, Mr. Ramsay, a Montana stockman, holding the other fourth. In June 1891, Messrs. Farrel and Hendryx, who are now building the smelter at Pilot Bay, had the property examined with the view of purchasing it. For reasons unexplained the deal did not go through.

Shortly afterwards J. C. Cobaugh, becoming afraid that the Halls would never realize on the property, sold his interest (one-twenty-sixth) to James Durkin and Harry Young of Colville, receiving therefor $25,000 in money and real estate. The other owners contested the sale, hoping to break it under the terms of an agreement entered into when half the property was transferred to Atkins; but the court decided in favor of Durkin and Young.

This spring the property was again examined by an expert in the employ of a Scotch syndicate who were said to be anxious to acquire it. His report was said to be favorable, and Winslow Hall and John McDonald, who had full power to act for the Hall interests (twelve twenty-sixths) left Nelson in June last for Glasgow, where the sale was to be completed. From that time to the present the people of Nelson have been on the tiptoe of expectancy, hoping that every mail would bring news of the sale being a go, for if made it meant a long lease of prosperity for the town and Toad Mountain district. One thing is certain, no news confirming the sale has yet reached Nelson.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

J. Fred. Hume and G. O. Buchanan are having telephones put in their respective residences.

W. C. Ward of the Bank of British Columbia left Nelson for his home at Victoria on Saturday, going by way of Bonner's Ferry.

Bonner's Ferry Herald, November 26th: "Major J. I. Barnes, customs officer at the line, found fifty pounds of opium concealed in Mrs. O. S. McTaggert's stateroom on the Spokane last Sunday night. He arrested the woman and a man, a stranger, who is thought to be the principal, and took them to interview the United States commissioner. The arrest caused the Bonner's Ferry smugglers great uneasiness."

G. N. Savage, a Spokane furniture man, has been in Kaslo for a few days, looking over the situation with the intention of starting a branch of his establishment there. He was so well pleased with the outlook that he purchased a lot on Front street, will build at once, and put in a stock this winter, provided navigation does not close before he gets it ready to ship.

Scott McDonald and bride, nee Miss Agnes Smith, arrived at Ainsworth on the Nelson last Monday evening. Mrs. Scott is from Le Sueur, Minnesota, and last summer paid quite an extended visit to her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Wright, at Ainsworth. Mr. McDonald is superintendent of the McCune properties in Ainsworth district.

F. W. Flint, one of the original owners of the Noble Five group of claims in Slocan district, has purchased the Richelieu saloon on Howard street, Spokane, one of the finest saloons in that city. Ed. Corning of Nelson will manage it for him.

A Mr. Elliott will establish a brick yard in Kaslo as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, a desirable quality of clay having been found.

Over 700,000 bricks have been made at the Pilot Bay brickyard this fall. They are of good quality and are sold at the smelter wharf for $12 a thousand.

The opening of the Pilot Bay hotel was a success, the dance being one of the most festive ever given in the "Smelter City."

Hugh Madden has decided to winter at Nakusp. He expects that business will revive at that place as soon as teams begin hauling ore over the sleigh road from the mines on Slocan lake.

"Rory" McLeod is undecided as to what color he will paint the Windsor, his new hotel at Ainsworth. Paint it red, "Rory."

J. B. Wilson, the merchant, H. W. Bucke, the lawyer, Mathew Guthrie and B. H. Lee, the real estate brokers, J. A. Watson, the townsite owner, and Charley Chambers, the mine-owner, were a few of the Kasloites who showed up on the streets of Nelson this week. They were surprised to see so many houses and all of them occupied.

A Kaslo firm each week receives a large black jug from Nelson. When asked by a strictly temperance man in the same office what the jug contained, they stated it was ink, and that it was cheaper to get it by the jugfull. When the temperance man went to refill his inkstand he found the stuff wasn't ink by a jugfull.

"Pres" Woodruff of the Spokane Chronicle, a caricaturist and humorist, is doing the lake country. While not able to show Mr. Woodruff the sights to be seen in a city, the boys show him pretty near all that is worth seeing.

The first ball given by the firemen of Kaslo on last Tuesday evening was all that could be expected. McKinnon's hall was crowded with the youth and beauty of the whole lake country, Nelson, Balfour, Pilot Bay and Ainsworth being well represented. Evening dress suits for the gentlemen and ball costumes for the ladies were the rule and not the exception. A piano, two violins, a cornet, and a flute furnished the music. Two hundred tickets were sold, so that the affair was a financial as well as a social success.

Aldous Brothers of Nelson are starting a bakery at Kaslo, and T. A. Garland a branch of his Nelson store.

A. H. Kelly of the Dandy has gone out to Spokane to complete arrangements for working a Toad Mountain mine during the winter.

B. H. Lee, general agent of Bear Lake City townsite, reports having sold over 100 lots in that "coming great."

THE TRIBUNE is under obligations to the pursers of the steamers Nelson and Ainsworth, and its influence will be used to have the salaries of both these officers raised.

Tom McGovern of Ainsworth left by the Nelson this week for San Francisco, where he intends to remain until March. No better man than Tom ever left the lake country to spend a holiday anywhere.

W. A. Hendryx is now managing agent of the Pilot Bay townsite. Mr. Newton, the former agent, is in the employ of the Galena Trading Company.

About half the time of half the business men of Nelson is taken up in interviews with local bank managers. Nelson was quite a prosperous town before it had banks, and would be so again without them.

So far THE TRIBUNE has but one exchange—the Kaslo-Slocan Examiner.

The only reason that can be given for the continual exodus of people from Nelson is that the boys hear Tom Collins play "Home, Sweet Home" on a B-flat cornet and then lose no time in starting for their old homes.

"Jack" Gill of the steamer Nelson was somewhat surprised on his last trip from Bonner's Ferry by one of the passengers quietly taking him aside and then pulling a roll with 4000 dollars and 75 cents in it. The displayer of the roll had the money in one hand and a six-shooter in the other.

QUITS UNCLE SAM COLD.

Reasons for Taking Shelter Under the Folds of the British Flag.

Kaslo owes much of its present prosperity to E. E. Coy, who is a rustler and boomer from away back. Mr. Coy came to British Columbia from Idaho, and the following letter, published in the Spokane Review of the 26th ultimo, gives his reasons for renouncing allegiance to the country in whose defense he risked his life and joining his fortunes with the country on whose flag the sun never sets:

TACOMA, November 21, 1892.—To the Editor of The Review—SIR: In your weekly of the 10th E. C. Carpenter states the people of the Kaslo-Slocan country would be better off were they annexed to the United States, but wholly fails to give a reason. After a six months' residence there I unhesitatingly declare that we are much better off as we are. I can think of but one way we would be benefited by annexation and that is the removal of duty on lead. That only averages about $15 per ton, and on the high grade ores of our district cuts a very small figure, and that the "stuffed prophet" (the ex-rebel sympathizer, G. Cleveland) will soon remove. * * *

The laws are ten to one better there than here. During my six months' residence in the new mining town of Kaslo, made up of people from all parts of the world, except one occasion I haven't seen or heard of a need to call a peace officer. There are bad men there from all parts of the world, but they are remarkably docile. Had Kaslo been in the United States there would perhaps have been twenty or more men killed. There are no low-down grogshops. A license to sell whisky is granted only to hotels, which must first have kitchen, dining-room, and at least eight bedrooms in good order, and the gold commissioner has full power to revoke any and all licenses, and will do so on complaint of any respectable citizen.

One man jumped another's claim because his stakes were not quite large enough and the writing not exactly right. After patiently listening to the evidence, judge Walkem said to the jumper: "It wasn't neighborly in you to jump this man's claim, for," said he "prospectors and miners are not supposed to be lawyers or to carry pen, ink, and paper, and you, sir, couldn't have this claim if his stakes weren't one-half as large as they are." And the would-be robber was only too glad to get out of the presence of the august judge. Had it been on this side, the best he could have got would have been a hung jury—I know whereof I speak—and nearly all the claims would now be tied up in litigation. But a jumper has no show in British Columbia, hence no litigation.

Last spring the people of Kaslo raised a little money and fitted up a school-house. Reverend Mr. Martin volunteered to teach school, and before the first month expired up comes a government appropriation of $40 per month for a school the year round. When did Uncle Sam ever do likewise for a mining camp only two months old, or for any other camp? It is true the enterprising people of Kaslo are building a $30,000 wagon road, but beyond doubt the government will repay this money as they have done in every case heretofore.

I could fill The Review with valid reasons showing that we are better off in Canada than we would be under Uncle Sam's wings, and I challenge Mr. Carpenter or anyone else to give one valid reason showing that we would be benefited by annexation, with the one exception, i.e., the removal of duty from lead, and this the D. P. (with a big D) will doubtless adjust soon after March 4th.

So much am I in love with the country, the people and the laws, that immediately on my return I am going to swear allegiance to the crown and become a full-fledged Canadian, for the people there are at least a grateful people, thankful for kindness shown and assistance rendered, and this is much more than can be said of the people of the United States. As an instance, 27 years ago, when a boy of 15, I laid aside my school books—my studies I dearly loved, that I was never permitted to resume—shouldered a musket, went forth to fight, and did fight, for the preservation of the American Union. Recently has it been most vividly brought to my recollection the imminent peril to which our government was reduced. Not only had she the south in open fight, but near one-half of the people of the north were secretly trying to destroy the best government on God's footstool. The secret enemies were the most to be feared. I allude to the Copperheads, the self-named Knights of the Golden Circle. The dirtiest of the dirty, the blackest of the black of all the leaders of this damnable hell-bred organization was Adlai Stevenson of Illinois. Although nothing but a boy I remember distinctly all of this. The people of the United States have, by electing this man (whom every man, woman and child in the United States must and does know was a double-dyed, cowardly traitor) to the next highest office in the gift of the people, most emphatically declared that those who fought for the Union were all wrong; those who shed their blood to nourish the tree of liberty; those who died that others might live and breathe the balmy air of freedom; those who rotted in the southern prison hells were all wrong, all wrong. It was one of the privileges of the people of the United States to say this, and they have said it in no uncertain tones. It is within the bounds of my humble privileges to say I will not live in a country inhabited by such ungrateful people. I have not, never have and never shall ask a pension—would not take one if offered me. * * * Ye people of the United States have said to me by an overwhelming majority: "You were wrong." I say to you, I quit you cold.

E. E. COY.

A NEW MINING DISTRICT.

Rich Mineral Found on the Headwaters of St. Mary's River.

Reports of rich discoveries on St. Mary's river have from time to time reached Nelson, but little that was authentic could be got hold of. The district in which the discoveries have been made lies on the headwaters of the river and is distant less than twenty miles from Kootenay lake. The Rose-Waters and other parties have made several locations on the branch or fork that heads in the mountains east of Crawford's bay, while Tom Hall and his associates have made locations on another creek further to the south.

The ore is reported of good grade and carries both silver and gold, assays running all the way from $20 in silver to $4000 in gold, John O'Neil being the discoverer of the claim from which the highest return in gold was obtained. A prospector who made the trip into the new district from Lafrance's Landing, which is a point about eight miles down the lake from Pilot Bay, reports the distance from the lake at not over ten miles and the grade an easy one for a wagon road. The distance from the landing on Crawford's bay is longer, but the Rose-Waters claims can best be reached by going that way. Mr. Rose was in Nelson this week purchasing supplies, it being the intention of his party to put in the winter doing development work. During the fall a petition numerously signed was presented gold commissioner Fitzstubbs asking that a trail be cut to the new district, but that official stated there was no money available for the work.

Acquiring Mineral Property.

E. H. Tomlinson, treasurer of the Farrel-Hendryx smelter syndicate at Pilot Bay, has been making some extensive purchases of mineral territory in the Kaslo-Slocan district lately. Last week he bought from E. A. Bielenberg the John W. Mackey, Jim Fair, and Flood claims, adjoining the now famous Best mine, and being westerly extensions of the same. These claims all show high grade ore identical in character and value with the Best. The consideration is not stated. No work will be done this winter, as the transfer did not take place till the 24th ultimo and the snow prevents the beginning of operations before spring. Mr. Tomlinson expects to continue work on the Bear Lake claim during winter. He has comfortable quarters built for his men, also a blacksmith shop. The ore of the Bear Lake claim is chloride and brittle silver in quartz, assays from which have yielded $750 and $1400 per ton. This is the claim recently purchased from John King.

Showing Good Sense.

Kaslo has within her environments more men, young and old, who have during the past year made the desirable leap from poverty to the possession of a competency, if not a fortune, than any other town on the Pacific coast. A careful canvass among such citizens shows that the desire to go to some city on the outside and "blow" themselves does not appear to enter the head of the successful prospector of these days as it did of yore. On the other hand, they have one and all, to a considerable extent, re-invested a portion of their surplus in real estate in some of the towns springing up in the district and in other mineral claims. Another commendable feature noticed is the anxiety manifested on the part of the majority of these boys to get in supplies to their holdings in the hills and prosecute development work or ship ore during the winter months. Size it up in any manner and their appears to be more business sagacity displayed in this new and wonderful district than in the hurrah camps across the border. The wise heads of the provincial coast cities have come to the conclusion that in a few short years a number of millionaires in Kootenay Lake districts will be a certainty, and the same feeling appears to pervade the grand army of prospectors and claim owners here whose financial outlook has an upward tendency.

IN MORE WAYS THAN ONE

Do Public-Spirited Business Men Aid the Prospector.

The remark is often made by prospectors and claim-owners that the business men of the towns do not do their share in helping on the mining industry. If the men holding such opinions take time to inquire into the matter they would arrive at a very different conclusion. The business men of the towns do almost all that is done to advertise the merits of the different mining camps, for without their generous support, given in the way of advertising and job work, not a single newspaper would now be printed in West Kootenay district. What is true of this section will also hold good in Spokane, whose press have done much to attract to this region men who have invested money in mining property. When a road or trail is to be built, the building of which is not thought to be necessary by the government agent, the business men of the towns usually furnish most of the money. So with all other work that has to be done by subscription. The business men always do their share. THE TRIBUNE ventures the assertion that its publication was welcome news to nine-tenths of the boys who have mined and prospected in the camps on Kootenay lake for the last three years, for they believed that it would help them in their work, yet its publication could not long be continued without the advertising patronage so liberally given it by the business men of the towns. A glance at its columns this week will show that no one town contains all the public-spirited business men. Separate or more extended mention of THE TRIBUNE'S advertisers is hardly necessary.

Mining News From Kaslo.

Regardless of the bad weather, there is quite a stir in Kaslo and Slocan mining sections. W. H. Taylor, who arrived from the Blue Bird on Tuesday, reports that the lower tunnel on that claim had penetrated the vein, exposing a body of ore the size and extent of which was not yet demonstrated. At the Lucky Jim cabins have been built in which to house the men during the winter. A blacksmith shop has also been put up. J. R. Marks and others have bonded the Eureka, Yosemite, and Homestake claims from Jack McPhee, McDonald Brothers, and Jack Moore. The consideration is $65,000, with a handsome sum paid down. These claims are between the Jardine and Brennand camps, and are reached by the Liddle Creek trail. They are in trachyte, and are true fissures from three to six feet in width, carrying from six to thirty inches of galena, which samples from 100 to 200 ounces in silver, the percentage of lead being high. E. E. Coy has returned, bringing with him $5000, the net returns of 10½ tons of Dardanelles ore which he took to the smelter at Tacoma for treatment. John McNeill of Ainsworth has purchased the remaining one-third interest in the Greenhorn, one of the pioneer locations on Carpenter creek, Slocan district, paying quite a nice figure for the same. Mr. McNeill considers he now owns an entire claim that is second to none in that famed section of high-grade minerals. It is no unusual sight to see horsemen dash up the wagon road, on the way to stake ground that has not been represented according to law and on which they have kept their weather eye during the summer and fall. Already quite a number of relocations have been made.

Another Sleigh Road.

The Slocan country is to have another winter outlet—the third. Work will be commenced next week on a sleigh road up Slocan river, the contractor agreeing to have it completed in twenty days. The money for the work was subscribed by business men in New Denver, Slocan City, Slocan Crossing, and Nelson. The route, although longer than either of the other two, will be the easiest kept open, as the snowfall is not likely to be more than two or three feet anywhere on the road. It is understood the mail for New Denver will be carried over that route this winter.

Refused a Big Offer.

A well-known and successful mining man of Kaslo, who paid the Blue Bird mine (now under bond to Messrs. Garrison, Burke & Taylor) a visit a short time since, states that the property is worth $1,000,000 now that Cleveland is elected president of the United States. He claims that he saw nine feet of clean ore in the vein, which would average 196 ounces silver per ton and 70 per cent lead. He further alleges that Messrs. Garrison, Burke & Taylor have been offered $350,000 for the property, and refused it.

FOR THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

SPECIMENS ALREADY OBTAINED FROM HUNDREDS OF CLAIMS.

British Columbia to Have a Good Location in the Mining Building, Notwithstanding Australia's Attempt to Hog More Than Her Share—Big Specimens From Slocan Mines.

That British Columbia's exhibit of minerals at the Chicago World's Fair will be second to that of not even Colorado is now almost certain. The Provincial Government, seconded by its mining commissioners is using every endeavor to not only have a large number of specimens on exhibition, but every character of ore found in the province as well. Money has been set apart for the getting out of unusual sized specimens, and every piece of ore sent will be marked with a card showing its assay value.

Charles F. Law of Golden is one of the mining commissioners and was the only representative of the province at the opening of the fair buildings in October. On inquiry he found that of the space allotted in the mining building to Canada and Australia that the latter, through having a pull with sir Henry Wood, the representative for Great Britain, had been promised fully three-fourths of all the desirable frontage of the allotted space. The attention of Mr. Saunders, Canada's representative, was called to the unfairness of the allottment, and he promised Mr. Law that he would see to it that the province's interests would be better looked after in future.

Mr. Law was in Nelson this week, his business in this part of the country being to find out why it was that the specimens collected at Kaslo from mines on Kootenay and Slocan lakes were not forwarded to Golden. On arriving at Kaslo he found so little trouble in adjusting the difficulty that prevented the shipment that he brought the specimens—over 1000 pounds in all—along with him. Including those previously forwarded, specimens have been received from forty claims in the Kaslo and Slocan districts, and he expects the number to be increased to fifty. The government has appropriated $500 for the procurement of 500-pound specimens from mines in these two districts, and the mine-owners at Kaslo promise to get out the specimens even if they cost $500 apiece. The specimens brought out by Mr. Law were from the following claims, and show every character of ore yet found in them: Rico, Yosemite, Sunset, Monte Christo, Scottish Chief, Washington, Stranger, Wellington, Noble Five, Best, Lucky Jim, Dardanelles, Payne, Blue Bird, Bonanza King, World's Fair, Beaver, Lincoln, Montezuma, Solo, Whitewater, Greenhorn, Robert E. Lee, Ruby Silver, Echo, Ajax, Tam O'Shanter, Revelstoke, Lucky Boy, and Porcupine.

In referring to the criticism of his action in giving Mr. Harvey, an assayer at Golden, the job of making all the assays of mineral specimens, Mr. Law said that as Golden was the point farthest east in the province from which specimens could be procured, it was decided that it would be the best place at which to collect and assay specimens from all parts of the province before final shipment to Chicago. As for the assaying, Mr. Harvey was given the job because he agreed to do it by day's labor, receiving pay for the actual time engaged at the work, and not at so much per specimen, as alleged by certain newspapers. Mr. Law suggests that a pamphlet descriptive of West Kootenay, the character and grade of ores, and all other information looked for by men who invest money in mines, together with accurate maps of the different districts, be gotten up for distribution at the fair. Mr. Law will start for Chicago in about a month.

Capitalized at a Million and a Half.

The Toad Mountain Mining Company is the latest corporation formed under the laws of the province to work mines. The claims owned by the company are the Goldendale and the Democrat in Toad Mountain district, and are situate less than half a mile southwest of the much advertised Silver King. The ledge on the Goldendale is sixty feet wide, the vein matter being well mineralized. The company will have its headquarters at Nelson and no work will be done unless there is money in the treasury to square pay-rolls and supply bills promptly. The capital of the company is fixed at 1,500,000 shares of the par value of $1. J. N. Glover of the First National Bank of Spokane is president of the company. It is expected that work will be commenced on the ground within a month.

Held Up.

On last Friday night a passenger train on the Northern Pacific was held up by three men at Hot Springs station, 64 miles east of Tacoma. The only valuables secured, some $1200 in money and jewelry, were from the occupants of the Pullman sleeper. The robbers escaped, but were so closely followed that they took refuge in a cave, which is closely watched by a sheriff's posse. Among the passengers were H. Guimaraes and family of Bonner's Ferry. Mr. Guimaraes was compelled to give up $800 in money, his watch, tickets, etc. His wife had $2700 sewed in her dress. She is now at Seattle dangerously ill from nervous prostration.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

THE TRIBUNE is published on Thursdays, by JOHN HOUSTON & Co., and will be mailed to subscribers on payment of ONE DOLLAR a year. No subscription taken for less than a year.

REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS printed at the following rates: One inch, $36 a year; two inches, $60 a year; three inches $81 a year; four inches, $96 a year; five inches, $105 a year; six inches and over, at the rate of $1.50 an inch per month.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS 20 cents a line for first insertion and 10 cents a line for each additional insertion. Birth, marriage, and death notices free.

LOCAL OR READING MATTER NOTICES 50 cents a line each insertion.

JOB PRINTING at fair rates. All accounts for job printing and advertising payable on the first of every month; subscription, in advance.

ADDRESS all communications to THE TRIBUNE, Nelson, B. C.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, doing business as blacksmiths under the firm name of Harvey & Keefer, have dissolved copartnership from and after the date given below. All accounts due the firm are payable to George H. Keefer, who will settle all firm debts.

J. A. HARVEY,
GEORGE H. KEEFER.

Dated at Nelson, B. C., the 24th day of October, 1892.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership, under the firm name of John Houston & Co., to carry on a general publishing and printing business, also buying and selling real estate and mineral claims on commission, at Nelson, British Columbia.

W. J. MACKAY,
C. V. DAKE,
JOHN HOUSTON.

Dated at Nelson, November 1st, 1892.

FOR SALE.

A 30-FOOT improved lot on East Baker street, Nelson. Price $600; half cash, balance in six and twelve months. Apply to John Houston & Co., Nelson.

TWO 25-FOOT unimproved lots in block 2, Kaslo. Price $1400 cash. Apply to John Houston & Co. Nelson.

A 50-FOOT unimproved lot on East Baker street, Nelson. Price $2500; half cash, balance in three, six and nine months. Apply to John Houston & Co., Nelson.

A 30-FOOT unimproved lot on West Baker street, Nelson. Price $2000; half cash, balance in three and six months. Apply to John Houston & Co., Nelson.

A 50-FOOT improved corner lot on East Baker street, Nelson. Price $1000 cash. Apply to John Houston & Co., Nelson.

100 LOTS in the Bigelow addition to New Denver. Prices from $50 to $200; half cash, balance in six and twelve months. Apply to John Houston & Co., Nelson.

FOR RENT.

$5 A MONTH—Log cabin on East Baker street, Nelson. Apply to John Houston & Co., Nelson.

$10 A MONTH—Story and a half house on Josephine street, Nelson. Apply to John Houston & Co., Nelson.

$10 A MONTH—Offices in Houston block, corner Baker and Josephine streets, Nelson. Apply to John Houston & Co., Nelson.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. LABAU, M.D.—Physician and Surgeon. Rooms 3 and 4 Houston block, Nelson. Telephone 12.

RANDALL H. KEMP, M.E.—Examines and reports on mines and prospects. Twenty years' continuous experience. Independent of any mine or works. Not interested in the buying or selling of mines or prospects. Kaslo, B.C.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the power of attorney made by James R. Robertson in favor of R. Forrester Daly has been revoked. Victoria, B.C., 22nd November, 1892.

The Tribune

THURSDAY MORNING.....DECEMBER 1, 1892

BRANCH OFFICE.

A branch office of THE TRIBUNE, with Mr. R. H. Kemp in charge, has been opened in Kaslo. Mr. Kemp is authorized to receipt for subscriptions and contract for advertisements. Prospectors and mineowners are requested to give him information regarding their claims and mines and any such information will receive his careful attention.

BUSINESS MEN SHOULD ORGANIZE.

That the business men of the Kootenay Lake country have been imposed on at times by both the government and the transportation companies is an admitted fact; but acting singly, as they do, they have been unable to help themselves. These impositions will have to be borne until some action is taken that will make the fight of one the fight of all. This can best be done by organization, and the sooner action is taken the better. Had there been a Board of Trade here at the time of Mr. Clute's visit, his stand-and-deliver orders might have been successfully resisted. Had there been a Board of Trade here in the fall of 1891 the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company would never have arbitrarily raised its rates on prepaid freight, which had the effect of inflicting loss on both the steamboat company and the merchants. Had there been a Board of Trade here the regulation which permitted the free importation of mining machinery would not have become a nullity—which it undoubtedly has. Had there been a Board of Trade here its action would have offset the adverse action to our railway interests so often taken by the Board of Trade of Vancouver. Had there been a Board of Trade here we would today have better postal facilities, for the member for this district stands in holy horror of any action that threatens his tenure of office; and he is responsible, in a great measure, for the miserable mail facilities given not only the people of West Kootenay, but the people of Yale district as well. The sooner action is taken the better.

PREMIER DAVIE had the opportunity of showing the Opposition that his government had no "pets" in West Kootenay when he started in canceling reserves made for townsite purposes. But the opportunity was lost, and the "pets" openly boast that his action made them richer by many thousand dollars.

THE framers of the present mineral act will not recognize it if half the changes recommended are adopted by the legislative assembly at its next session. The act of 1891 was a very good one, and had it received fair trial, would have worked well. But its apparent imperfections were harped on by a few men who had not a hand in its framing, and who believed that they alone possessed the necessary penetration of mind required to frame a law to meet the requirements of a business in which they were never engaged, until many people believed that British Columbia had the worst mining law of any division of the habitable globe. These same men are now taking the lead in showing up the imperfections of the act of 1892, and are loudly calling for another mining commission. The present law is all right, and but few changes are needed. The boundaries of claims should be better marked, which would work no hardship on the prospector, for the mineral districts of the province are generally well wooded. Locators should be required to discover mineral in place before recording, and a certified copy of the record should be posted on the discovery stake,—which would go far to break up the business of staking off large areas for purely speculative purposes. Continual tinkering at laws does more harm than good.

HOW IT CAN BE RETAINED.

If Nelson is to retain her commercial supremacy her business men must bestir themselves. They must not allow themselves to believe that all roads lead to Nelson—for one of them leads to Kaslo; they must not imagine that the men who are "booming" Kaslo are wanting in either energy, money, or brains; they must not listen to the whisperings of people lacking in public spirit who would beguile them into the belief that the town's needs will be attended to by its two god-parents—the Provincial Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway; they must not bank too much on the Silver King mine, which is undoubtedly a big property—too big, evidently, for its present owners to handle; they must not place all their dependence on their one railway, which is only operated when it can be done so at a profit. They must build trails and roads to outlying mining camps; they must carry stocks of goods so complete that promptness will be the rule followed in filling orders, whether they be large or small; they must sleep with one eye open, so that none of their competitors in rival towns can make a "scoop;" they must let go the apron strings of maternal provincial officials and run the town themselves; they must endeavor to enlist timid capital to take a look at the many good prospects in Toad Mountain district; they must urge the passage of a law that will permit the building of railways anywhere in the province and by anyone with the means to do so. They must see to it that the stranger within their gates is made welcome, so that he will herald our hospitality when visiting other cities; they must see to it that the poor and afflicted are cared for when cast among us. All this requires time, energy, and money; but men who give liberally of their time and of their energy and of their money succeed in building up cities, and better examples are not needed than Spokane, Seattle, and Butte—cities upbuilt against the opposition not only of rival cities, but of powerful railway corporations.

It Creates Pleasurable Feelings.

Joe Medill, the veteran editor of the Chicago Tribune, who, if not writing from personal experience, certainly has had personal acquaintance with more editors, reporters, and printers, who were made "poor devils" by good red liquor, than any other newspaper man in Chicago, thus writes of the love of alcohol as a beverage:

"In regard to the world-wide love of alcohol as a beverage, I try to account for it by the emotional, abnormal pleasure it confers on the imbiber. It excites exhilarating, fantastic feelings. It obscures cankering care, dulls sorrow, promises a sentiment of fellowship, loosens the tongue, and causes men to recite poetry and sing songs, makes wit sparkle and ideas flow fast, improves memory for the moment, promotes mirth and laughter, creates fantastic thoughts, increases the sense of personal importance, brings back youth, braces up courage, abolishes poverty, makes "poor devils" think they are rich or on the road to wealth, removes a feeling of inferiority and makes men more than equal to other people, and creates many other pleasurable feelings—before the maudlin state arrives and the fantasies of the brain run into a sort of insanity and the abnormal mental stimulus is overtaken by confusion and oblivion and is slept off. When the man awakes, notwithstanding his headache and wobegone feelings, he remembers those pleasant emotions and longs for their repetition, and forgets or ignores the disgraceful scenes and orgies that accompanied the "fun" he has enjoyed.

The Price of Silver.

The price of silver fluctuated during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1892, from $1.02 per fine ounce, which was the price at the beginning of the year, to $0.855, March 28th, the lowest price, closing June 30th, at $0.873, a variation of $0.17 an ounce during the fiscal year. Since July 1st the price of silver still further declined, until on August 11th it reached 83 cents a fine ounce, the lowest price silver ever reached. Since then the price has advanced, and at the present writing, November 29th, it is $0.86 per fine ounce. At the lowest price of silver during the fiscal year the commercial value of the pure silver contained in a silver dollar was 66 cents; at the highest price it was $0.786 and at the average price, $0.724.

PERSONAL AND NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

With a fortune of $750,000 safely laid away Edwin Booth has positively decided not to appear again upon the stage.

Mrs. Diaz, the wife of the president of Mexico, is arranging a collection of the literary works of Mexican women for exhibition at the World's Fair.

Jonathan Ellis of Farmington, Maine, who is 99 years of age, went to the polls and voted the Republican ticket, as he had been accustomed to do since he first cast a vote.

The Duchess of Cleveland lately enjoyed the exceptional distinction for an English lady, of being entertained by the sultan at a state dinner in Constantinople. The Clevelands are getting everything these days.

Mr. Gladstone cannot be accused of "nepotism," since he has never promoted his son, the rector of Hawarden, or his son-in-law, the reverend Harry Drew, who is still a curate there. Every member of the Hawarden household, it is said, earns his or her daily bread, and there is not a title among them.

Mr. Fink, the Victorian ex-M. P., who has just achieved the phenomenal feat of failing for a million and a half, and offering his unsecured creditors the magnificent composition of a half penny on the pound, is a Jew who began the battle of life as an assistant in a Melbourne furniture warehouse.

That gifted but unappreciated genius, Oscar Wilde, who lately shook the dust of England from his feet and went to France to live, turned up at an art show in the New Gallery in London a few days ago. The Pall Mall Gazette sarcastically observes that "he was heard speaking English quite fluently."

Mrs. Pyne has been admitted to the London Society of Compositors, and receives the same wages as the male printers in the establishment in which she is employed. This is spoken of as a new thing in London. The printers' unions in the United States and Canada have long admitted women to their ranks.

Renan was wont to say that he was loved by the four women whose affection he valued above all others—his mother, his sister, his wife, and his daughter. "I often fancy," he said, "that the judgments which will be passed upon us in the Valley of Jehoshaphat will be neither more nor loss than those of women, countersigned by the Almighty."

Miss Kate Marsden, before setting out on her second journey via the United States to the haunts of the Siberian lepers, was presented by Queen Victoria with a large autograph photograph and a very beautiful brooch, representsng a golden angel of victory standing on a large pearl, with the inscription "Victoria Regina" on a scroll across its breast.

Mark Twain's humor-created coroner, who held an inquest on an Egyptian mummy and charged the country with compound interest on the regular fee from the time of Moses, has something nearly akin to a parallel in the Buffalo coroner who held an inquest on the recently unearthed bones of a few Indians whose tribe became extinct prior to the year 1680.

Here is a curious characteristic anecdote of professor Jewett, the translator of Plato. At a dinner he said to a young man who was one of the guests: "What was the saddest event in history?" The young man, much taken aback, stammered out, "Robert Elsmere." "No," said the distinguished Grecian, regarding him compassionately, "It was the death of Falstaff."

An Englishman who recently had an audience with the Pope describes the holy father's face as quite colorless and wrinkled, his eyes dark gray-blue, gentle yet penetrating in expression, his hair snowy, his nose aquiline, his mouth unusually wide. His thin and slightly stopped figure gave an impression of fragility and weakness which was confirmed by his gait.

In a 4-handed billiard match played at Paris, France, Piot and Vignaux defeated Schaefer and Garnier by only fourteen points amidst the greatest excitement. The game was 400 points up. When the game had progressed a few innings Schaefer made a break of 261, breaking the balkline record and leaving his side fifteen to go. Then Vignaux picked up 151, and when Garnier made but one Piot ran out.

Rear admiral Stephenson, the new commander of the British squadron in the Pacific, has been in her majesty's navy for forty years and saw active service in the Crimea, in China, and during the Indian mutiny. It was captain Stephenson, as he then was, who was in command of the Heron gunboat on the Canadian lakes during the Fenian disturbances, and he had charge of her majesty's ship Discovery in the Arctic expedition of 1875-76.

Ex-governor Taylor of Tennessee has a new joke. It runs like this: Pat was about to die. The priest had been called and had administered the last services. Then he said: "Pat, is there anything else you desire?" "Yes," said Pat, "I want to be buried in a People's party graveyard." "Why, Pat," said the priest, "why is that?" "Well, your riverince," says Pat, "a People's party graveyard is the last place the devil would look for a Democrat.

The 5,000,000 World's Fair souvenir half dollars, the coining of which was begun November 18th at the Philadelphia mint, will each bear the portrait of Columbus, according to Lotto, upon one side, and his caravel, the Santa Maria, upon the other. Two hemispheres, representing the Old and New World, will support the ship. Nobody will get a view of the coins or fac simile until they have been safely deposited in the hands of the World's Fair commissioners.

The legislature of the State of Georgia recently passed a bill directed against the inordinate use of intoxicating liquors or opiates by either physicians or pharmacists, and embodied in the bill severe penalties for an infraction of the act. From the severity of the penalty it would seem that the legislators were decidedly in earnest in this attempt to eradicate drunkenness from the ranks of this profession—but the governor of the State decided that it was unconstitutional to make drunkenness a crime only in the medical and pharmaceutical professions. While it is all-important that the members of both of these professions should never indulge in excessive drinking, yet it seems singular that they alone should be selected as the target for any such legislative enactment.

King George of Greece, who celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage a few days ago, is one of the most democratic monarchs in Europe. He loves to walk about the streets of Athens unattended and to mingle with his subjects. He is a tall, handsome man, with a high forehead and a long drooping mustache. The report gets into the foreign papers every few months that he intends to resign his royal office in favor of the Crown Prince, his son, who was born in Greece, but his majesty still seems contented to remain in power.

The Emperor of Japan, according to foreign papers, will visit Europe next year, and may be induced to extend his journey to the United States. The emperor is an exceedingly intelligent and enlightened monarch, and the possibility of his visit does not alarm European courts as much as favors on the part of Oriental rulers usually do. A nephew of the emperor is serving as a lieutenant in the German navy at present, and several other members of his family have studied in Europe. His majesty has never visited the countries of the Occident.

Good News, If True.

The following paragraph is clipped from the Minneapolis Lumberman, and, if true, will be welcome news to the boys who operate freight trains on the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific, who of late years have been wondering why that portion of the road was ever built: "The Canadian Pacific is so flooded with traffic that it has refused to take shipments of lumber and shingles from the Pacific coast. This is resulting in a good many shingles which would have gone to the Canadian Pacific being turned over to the Northern Pacific, which while better off for cars than its neighbors is unable to furnish cars as rapidly as desired. The shingle manufacturers of Washington are clamorous for cars, but they are probably being quite as well served as are the shippers of lumber of other localities."

A $50,000 BONUS

In what is locally known as "Four Mile," on Slocan lake, are some of the prospective great mines of Slocan district. The Alpha group, the Reid & Robinson group, the Mahan claims, the Anderson group, the Grover & Stevenson group, and more than fifty single locations are in the camp, all carrying ore that assays up in the hundreds of ounces per ton. At the mouth of Four Mile creek is a splendid site for reduction works, where, if erected, a smelter would be within easy distance of all the mines in Slocan district. The owners of the land at the mouth of the creek have had a part of it surveyed for a townsite, and as an inducement for the erection of reduction works will place in trust, as a bonus, one-half of all sums received from the sale of lots up to $50,000. Smelting men, looking for eligible sites for reduction works, should investigate this proposition. For further particulars address JOHN HOUSTON & CO., agents for the townsite owners, Nelson, B. C.

TOWN : LOTS : FREE

Lots in the Bigelow Addition to New Denver are now in the market. These lots are as desirable, for either business houses or residences, as any in the New Denver townsite, as the Addition fronts Slocan lake and is less than 500 yards distant from the New Denver Post-office. The only safe harbor for steamboats is in front of this addition, and a wharf for the steamer "W. Hunter" will be built from the proceeds of the first sale of lots. Lots will be given free to business men and prospectors who will agree to erect business houses or residences thereon within a reasonable time. Lots now on sale at prices ranging from $50 to $200. Terms, half cash balance in a year. Call on or address GEORGE A. BIGELOW, 16 East Baker Street, Nelson, B. C.

JOHN HOUSTON. C. V. DAKE. W. J. MACKAY.

JOHN HOUSTON & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND MINE BROKERS

Nelson, Kaslo, New Denver, Ainsworth, Pilot Bay, Balfour and Lardo City property handled on commission.

MINERAL CLAIMS BONDED and SOLD.

Office, Rooms 5 and 6 Houston Block, NELSON, B. C.

OFFICE, Victoria, B.C. WORKS, Nanaimo, B.C.

Hamilton Powder Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Dynamite, Blasting and Sporting Powder.

— WHOLESALE DEALERS IN —

SAFETY FUSE DETONATORS. ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

Branch Office and Magazine at NELSON.

G. C. TUNSTALL, Jr., Nelson Agent.

W. A. JOWETT

(Notary Public)

MINING AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION AGENT

— REPRESENTING —

The Confederation Life Association,
The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,
The Provident Fund Accident Company;
ALSO,
The Sandy Croft Foundry Company, near Chester, England, makers of all kinds of mining machinery, air compressors, rock breakers, stamps, etc.

No. 1 JOSEPHINE STREET, NELSON, B. C.

LOTS FOR SALE IN

ADDITION "A"

Adjoining the government townsite of Nelson,

AT $125 and UPWARDS,

with a rebate for buildings erected. The best residential property in Nelson. Value sure to increase. Apply to

-:- W. A. JOWETT, -:-

Mining and Real Estate Broker, Auctioneer and Commission Agent,

Agent for Nelson and West Kootenay District, or to INNES & RICHARDS, Vancouver, B. C.

W. J. WILSON. W. PERDUE.

Wilson & 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, Front Street.

FURNITURE AND PIANOS

JAS. McDONALD & CO.

JOSEPHINE STREET, NELSON.

Carry full lines of all kinds of Furniture for residences, hotels, and offices. Mattresses made to order, and at prices lower than eastern and coast manufacturers.

THEY ARE ALSO AGENTS FOR

Evans Pianos and Doherty Organs

SANTA CLAUS IS COMING

And intends sending his supplies in advance to

TURNER BROS.

No. 2, Houston Block, Baker Street, NELSON.

Music, Stationery, Toys, Books.

Nelson Livery Stable

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

WILLIAM WILSON.....PROPRIETOR

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NOTICE.

Mr. Grange V. Holt has been appointed acting agent of of the Bank's Branch at Nelson, vice R. Forrester Daly, who is no longer in the Bank's service.

WM. C. WARD, Manager.

Victoria, B. C., November 15th, 1892.

Slocan Trading & Navigation Company, Ltd.

The company's A1 passenger and freight steamer

W. HUNTER

J. A. ESTABROOK.....Master

will make regular trips during the winter season from New Denver to the head and the lower end of Slocan lake. At the head of the lake passengers can take the trail for Nakusp, on the Columbia river, 20 miles distant; and at the lower end pack and saddle animals can always be obtained to convey freight and passengers to Slocan Crossing, on the Columbia & Kootenay railway, 32 miles distant. For rates apply on board.

November 15th, 1892. W. C. McKINNON, Sec'y.

J. & J. TAYLOR,

"TORONTO SAFE WORKS,"

: Toronto, Ontario,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE-PROOF BURGLAR-PROOF Safes

—AND—

VAULT DOORS.

FRED. J. SQUIRE,

Merchant : Tailor : BAKER STREET, NELSON.

HAS ON DISPLAY A FULL RANGE OF

Plain and Fancy Worsted Suitings, Scotch and Irish Tweeds and Serges.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS NOW ON HAND.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

JOE PARKIN

NELSON, B. C.

Plasterer, Bricklayer and Stone-Mason.

Contracts taken for work at all points in West Kootenay.

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) FOUR Per Cent.

PLAGUES THAT PLAGUE.

Loungers Who Torture the Life out of Business Men.

The first plague of the merchant is he who, having no business of his own to attend to, determines to kill time pleasantly in his friend's store. Sometimes he goes so far as to announce his fiendish intentions in some such considerate remark as "I had an hour or so with nothing to do so I thought I would come in and spend it here." Often the loafer is a chronic one, and the poor merchant groans aloud as he sees him enter his store. Naturally one with nothing to do is not likely to have much interesting conversation to share with a friend, so he repeats his tale until the suffering merchant knows it all by heart.

It may be that the loafer is musical, in charge of a choir, training a chorus, or teaching an orchestra; it may be that he grows cucumbers and currants; it may be he has time to waste fishing, or it may be he has a horse. The result is always the same. The merchant's ears are racked by the well worn familiar tale of musical capabilities, vegetable monstrosities, immeasurably large trout, incalculably swift horses. So rapt is he in his enthusiasm a customer entering deters him not, but, like the Ancient Mariner at the wedding feast, he holds the agonized merchant until he finishes his tale. It is usually at night that he, bat-like, emerges from outside shade, and while gas, oil, or electric light blaze at the proprietor's expense, he steals from the suffering one the few minutes of leisure so coveted for gathering up the loose strands of the day's work before "folding his tent like the Arabs and as silently stealing away."

Well, if it be only this. But how often has the tired merchant, after twelve hours of duty, to say in modest suggestion "I am sorry to disturb you, but it is past the time for closing and I am very tired." But the annoyance is not the only aspect of the question. Business is injured by this blood-sucking nuisance. Patrons of stores dread the loafer, fear his remarks, and resent his knowledge of their wants, and the victimized store-keeper often sees a possible customer approach the doorway, and at the sight of the vampire turn upon his heel and proceed towards another store.

There are worse loafers even than these—the self-satisfied young man of the present day seated upon your counter and tapping his Russia leather shoes with his walking stick while he puffs his cigarette smoke over the down on his upper lip; and the hardened old smoker filling your store with the stench of his ancient pipe and the rankest of tobacco. What, now, is the remedy for the plague? It is idle to hint, "I am very busy just now." No such mild suggestion vanquishes the selfish tyrant. It remains simply to allow him some day to tax your good nature beyond all endurance, and then pour into his astonished ear (as he has so often poured his tale into yours) your unvarnished opinion of his facinating habits. It will pay you in the end whether he be your best customer, or, as is usually the case, no customer at all. Rid of him, you will do more than enough work extra to pay you for your loss of his custom, and others, more profitable, will take his place.

Lessening the Cost of Production.

The report of David T. Day, special agent of the census office covering the mineral industries of the United States, speaks of the tendency of cost production of the precious metals as follows: "Nearly every improvement which tends to reduce the cost of production, whether it is an improvement in metallurgical processes, which enables the extraction of a larger proportion of the metals from its ores, or to extract it at less cost; whether it be the building of railroads, which reduces the cost of transportation of the machinery and supplies used at the mines, and with these reduces the cost of labor, nearly everything in fact that tends to make gold more abundant increases in a still greater degree the production of silver. Hence it is evident that the relative value of gold as compared with silver will continue to increase unless free coinage is given both metals and some international agreement is established fixing the relative value of the metals independent of their abundance."

A Practical Test.

The following is the result of a practical test made in California of treating gold ore tailings by the McArthur-Forrest (cyanide) process. In view of the many comments on the cost of the process the details of one of the many experiments made for the purpose of determining the actual commercial status of the process under favorable circumstances, will be interesting to the owners of the gold claims lying to the southwest of Nelson, all of which carry ore that will average $8 per ton. The material operated on was arrastre tailings, equivalent to 30 mesh; free gold had all been extracted by amalgamation; average assay value by very careful sampling was $8.27 per ton; three tons were leached 48 hours with 2400 pounds of four-tenths of one per cent solution; three tons were leached 120 hours with 3000 pounds of two-tenths of one-per cent solution, in both cases till the tailings assayed but a trace. Assay value of the six tons, $49.62; amount extracted as shown by bullion returns from Selby of San Francisco, $46.75, of which about 75 cents was silver; equivalent to 94.2 per cent extracted, leaving 48 cents per ton, or $2.87 in all, which disappeared during the process. Cyanide used, 7.65 pounds; at 50 cents per pound for 98 per cent, would be about 65 cents worth of cyanide per ton of ore treated. Zinc was used as the precipitating agent, and apparently worked to perfection.

Shedlock's Process for Refractory Ores.

In treating ore by this process, the rock is crushed in the usual way, either by rolls or stamps, the crushed ore being conveyed into an apparatus where each atom is subjected to the action of gases under pressure, whereby the whole of the sulphur and other materials which render the ore refractory are separated. The ore is then conveyed into a vessel containing an absorbing fluid metal, so constructed that every particle of the ore is brought into contact with the metal. For the production of the reducing gases steam and air are passed through highly heated materials having an affinity for oxygen, and the gases so produced are utilized for raising the ore to a high temperature. By this means the sulphur and other metalloids and base metals are volatilized and eliminated, and the gold in the ore is then in such a condition as to alloy itself or become amalgamated with the fluid metal with which it is brought into close contact; the tailings, passing off worthless, are conveyed to the dump. The apparatus in which the steam is generated, and which, in combination with the due proportion of atmospheric air, is first superheated in passing through the heart or bed on which the fire is supported. The superheated steam and air under pressure are then forced through the fire, which is automatically maintained at a considerable depth, by which means the products of combustion are mainly hydrogen and carbonic oxide. These gases are then conveyed by means of the main and branch pipes to the cylindrical apparatus into which the ore to be acted upon is driven under pressure by means of the gases, which, being ignited, raise the ore to a high temperature. The ore is maintained in a state of violent agitation; each particle being kept separate from its fellows, is consequently acted upon very rapidly by the gases. The ore freed from its refractory constituents is then fed into a vessel containing the fluid metal, in which each particle of ore is separated from the others, and being acted upon by the fluid metal, is absorbed into it, the tailings and refuse passing off, freed from any gold which may have been in the ore. Quantities of refractory ores treated by this process are said to have demonstrated that most of the gold in the ore is extracted. The successful outcome of these trials is stated to have resulted in the Anglo-French Exploration Company acquiring the right to work the process on the various gold fields of South Africa. It will have been seen that the peculiar and essential features of the invention consist in subjecting every particle of the ore under treatment to the process in all its stages instead of in bulk, thereby insuring that no portion shall escape being acted upon by the gases and the absorbing metal. This is done automatically and in a very rapid manner. It is stated that this method of treatment is applicable to all ores.

The Wages Paid Hungarian Miners.

The daily wage of a regular hand at the Hungarian iron mines is only 32 to 40 cents, and of a temporary hand 28 cents. Boys are paid from 12 to 24 cents a day, and women from 12 to 20 cents. In the coal mines the wages are rather higher; men are paid from 48 to 60 cents a day, boys 20 to 28 cents, and women 18 to 20 cents. The wages in the iron mines are lower than those in coal mines, because the iron mines are all situated in populous districts where living is cheap. In all small mines tools and blasting materials are given free to the men, but in large mines the men have to pay the cost price of the blasting materials and light. The low rate of wages is astounding, but when the cost of living is taken into account, the lot of the Hungarian miner is by no means so bad as appears at first sight. For instance, a very comfortable house can be obtained for $2 a month. Three rooms such as could be obtained in a tenement house in British Columbia or Washington coal mining towns at $8 to $10 a month, cost 60 cents a month there, and an attic can be obtained there at 20 cents a month. Wood and coal can be had on easy terms and in many cases gratuitously. Food and supplies are exceedingly cheap, and many mine owners sell their hands food at next to cost price. In many of the government mines a deduction from the wages of ½ per cent is made for a music fund. All Hungarians are natural musicians, and Hungary is the home of true and unaffected music.

Respect the Country's Verdict.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette: The issue was protection and free trade. The former was embodied in the McKinley tariff. It was passed by a Republican congress, signed by a Republican president, and reaffirmed by a National Republican convention. There are those now who say they did not agree with this or the other provision. But these are mere quibbles. The McKinley tariff is the embodiment of Republican principles. Upon that the country voted and overwhelmingly condemned it. Even the wage-earners, farmers, and wool-growers, in whose interest it was largely framed, voted against it. This is a verdict that should be respected. In England it would overthrow the government and reverse its policy. In the United States it has changed the government and should reverse its policy as regards the tariff. We do not believe in free trade, but the people do at this time. We stand aside and insist they shall have their way.

How to Get Rid of Mosquitoes.

For printing the following THE TRIBUNE should be blessed by every resident of Bonner's Ferry, people who are mosquito-ridden for several months in the year. The remedy is within their reach, now that they have a railroad through their town that has direct connections with the oil fields of Ohio and Pennsylvania:

"A writer on the subject of the extermination of the mosquito tells of an experiment he made with kerosene as the destroying agency in the Catskills. Noticing a few mosquitos about the porch of his cottage on July 5th last, he made a search for their breeding place and found it in a rain-water pool, having a surface area of sixty square feet, in the neighborhood. Eggs had been deposited freely on the water, and it was very plain that the cottage was destined to become annoyed by innumerable mosquitos unless a remedy was applied at once. He determined to try kerosene, and sprinkled four ounces of it over the surface of the pool. At the end of ten days it was covered with dead insects, which the writer estimates at 4700. Most of them were gnats, but there were 371 female mosquitos and many males. The number may appear trifling enough, but on that score the experimenter has this to say: 'Now, the average number of eggs laid by a female mosquito is 300, and the destruction of these 371 specimens prevented the development of 111,300 individuals of the next generation. Moreover, certain females flew away after touching the surface of the water and undoubtedly died at some distance from the pool, so that the effect of the application was even greater than these figures indicate. In fact, the capacity of the remedy was only limited by the number of the mosquitoes seeking the surface of the pool for egg-laying purposes, and in a locality of greater mosquito abundance the estimates of the potentiality of the remedy would have been enormous. And now as to the question of expense. This experiment proves that at this rate of application one barrel of kerosene, costing $4.50, (and the cheapest of oil is preferable to the more expensive) will successfully treat 96,000 square feet of water surface. It is probable that there are many mosquito-ridden neighborhoods where the total area of the breeding places does not exceed this figure, and where, at the slight expense mentioned, provided the application be made early in June, so as to head off the first generation, the numbers of the biting pest may be reduced to a minimum.'"

Importance of Obeying Orders.

Several years ago the Rothschilds held a large quantity of cotton in New Orleans which they instructed their agent in that city to sell as soon as it reached a certain price. The agent, believing that the price of cotton would go beyond the figure named by his employers, held on till he was able to sell it at a price which netted $40,000 more than he would have got for it if he had obeyed his orders from London. He joyfully informed his employers of his success, supposing that they would share his satisfaction at the result of the sale. Imagine his surprise and chagrin when he received a reply saying in substance: "The $40,000 you made by disobeying your instructions is not ours. It is yours. Take it. Mr. X., your successor, starts for New Orleans today." At first thought, this might seem like a strange proceeding, and that very few employers would object to receiving all they could get. But there is a principle involved which justified the action of the company. Supposing, instead of making the $40,000 by disobeying instructions, that amount had been lost. That was probably the view taken. It was not because of the gain or loss in this particular instance, but because of the loss of dependence in their employe, and the possibility of results from a future disobedience of instructions. It is always well to follow instructions, for, in that case, no blame for consequences is possible. The printer's rule to "follow the copy if it takes you out the window," is a pretty good rule to adopt in any business, and, if the agent follows instructions, he is safe in the event of any trouble which may be the result.

Went Up the Flue.

Gold melts at 2016 degrees Fahrenheit; but it evaporates and passes off at a much lower temperature than melting heat, and also if it be maintained in a molten state for any considerable time before it is passed into an ingot. Ignorance of this metallurgical law once caused consternation to temporarily reign in the hearts of the staff of the United States mint at San Francisco. Soon after that mint commenced operations, an inspector visited it to take stock, and discovered a shortage of about $160,000. The employes expressed amazement, which quickly developed into dire alarm when arrests for theft were threatened. But before it was deemed necessary to adopt such stern measures some one suggested that evaporation had caused the deficiency, and that the missing metal had gone up the chimney. Acting upon this hint, a daring individual ascended the flue, and, to his own and his comrade's great relief, he found the lost gold on the roof, where it had condensed as it came in contact with the air. The slates were taken off the mint building and the tiles of a church and other contiguous edifices were also removed. This argillitic collection was ground to a powder, and the gold was recovered. The brickwork of the furnaces and chimneys of the mint was similarly treated; and after the San Francisco authorities had regained as much gold as they could with the appliances which they possessed, the dust was sent to the Philadelphia mint and worked over more closely. Finally the triturated material was sold to French chemists, who intended, it was understood, to subject it to a still more careful manipulation. In this way more than one-half of the original deficit was eventually recovered.

Jags in England.

Lady Cavendish prints a very unpretty picture of Englishwomen. If her statements are well founded the fact bodes ill for England. No nation can long survive when its women are drunken and debauched.

It is unkind of Lady Cavendish and the Duchess of Bedford to "give away" their sisters of the nobility and relate publicly how they indulge in private "jags." If all this is true, Englishwomen are "advanced" far beyond the American standard, and it is to be hoped that female Anglomaniacs will not seek to catch up with them.

If, as we believe, the dreadful stories of opium intoxication among "well-to-do ladies," told at the Women's Christian Temperance Union convention recently held in New York city, are not more true than the usual run of alcoholic accounts, there is not much to deplore, except, perhaps, the recklessness of statement which may delude inexperienced readers.

"Drunk as a lord," is a very ancient proverb. The drinking now done in the society referred to may be considered an amusement; a century ago it was an avocation. Through all the old English novels the rich and fashionable fairly stagger. Hogarth's pictures have an alcoholic smell. Wesley's movement was stirred up in part by the drunkenness of the clergy. Probably no nobleman in England now equals in his liquid capacity that Duke of Norfolk who was accustomed to say: "On Friday, with the blessing of God, I shall be drunk." That the nobility, on which a goodly number of English people believe the pillars of England's safety rest, are all sober, nobody has any right to believe, but they are not as drunk as formerly.

Heavy Production of Gold in 1891.

Year by year the gold production of the world is increasing, and the results for 1891 were the largest on record. In round numbers the production for the last five years was as follows: 1887, 5,007,600 ounces; 1888, 5,251,000 ounces; 1889, 5,641,000 ounces; 1890, 5,586,000 ounces; and 1891, 6,033,000 ounces. For the first time in many years there was a slight set back in 1890. A noticeable feature of recent years has been the development of the Witwatersand gold fields in South Africa. The production of these fields has been as follows: 1887, 34,897 ounces; 1888, 230,917 ounces; 1889, 379,733 ounces; 1890, 493,801 ounces, and 1891, 729,213 ounces. Adding in 1891 the output of other Transvaal gold fields, which amounted to about 107,000 ounces, the total production of the Transvaal for 1891 reaches 836,250 ounces. For the current year it is expected that the production will quite reach 1,250,000 ounces. In 1888 the Transvaal only produced 4½ per cent of the world's yield, but in 1891 the production had risen to 13.8 per cent, and this year it is tolerably certain to reach 21 per cent. The following was the production in 1890 for the countries named: United States, about 1,506,500 ounces; Australia, 1,469,200 ounces; and Russia, 1,019,000. As the return for these countries has not altered to any large extent the Transvaal will probably take the third place for the current year, and very likely the second place in 1893. Mining in the Transvaal has not yet reached its culminating point, as new mines are being constantly opened and old ones still further developed.

The "Thunderer's" Praise.

The London Times, which has not been in the habit of wasting praise on anything American or of viewing American progress with an unprejudiced eye, has taken a critical view of the preparations for the World's Fair, and the result of its observations says:

The World's Fair buildings are most fairly to be judged by comparison with previous structures intended for a like end and so judged they are without an equal or a rival. Quite literally they are first and the rest nowhere, or so far behind as not to come into the running. On no former occasion of the kind has there been anything like them or near them. In the extent of ground they cover, in their structural dimensions, in the number of people which they will contain, in the profusion and elegance of the decorations, and in their general adaptability to the purpose for which they have been designed, they stand out supreme. It is idle to say that there are other countries which could do the same if they tried. The fact remains that the United States has done what has never yet been done elsewhere, and has given proof to the world of what wonders can be brought about by industrial enterprise and skill, animated by a patriotic spirit and by a resolve to take the lead in everything. It is a splendid spectacle. We fully recognize the qualities and efforts which have produced it, and we offer our hearty congratulations on the success with which they have been crowned.

Why His Eyesight Failed.

Dr. Optycuss—You are standing at eighteen feet. Can you read these letters?

Patient—No, sir.

Dr. Optycuss—Approach two feet nearer Now?

Patient—No, sir.

Dr. Optycuss—This is strange! Come four feet nearer. Now?

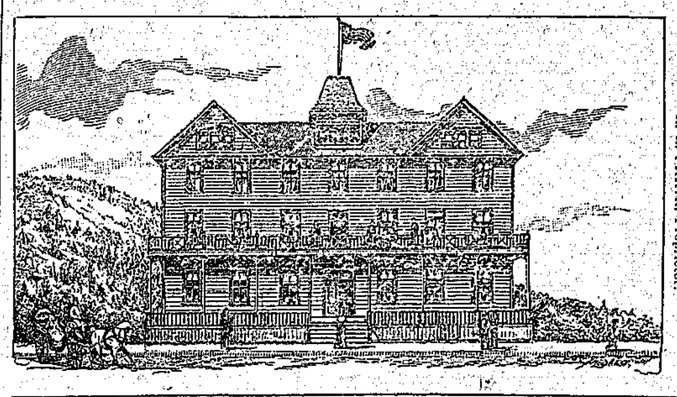
Patient—No, sir.

Dr. Optycuss—Most remarkable case I ever met. Stand four feet away from the chart. Can you read now?

Patient—No, sir.

Dr. Optycuss—Great Pisistratus! am I mad? Young man, you are the most remarkable case that has come within my experience. You conquer me. You can know more about yourself than I do. Have you any idea why you can't read these letters?

Patient—I never learned to read.



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NELSON.
Hot and cold water; electric bells; billiard and club rooms; baths; all appointments first-class.
E. E. PHAIR, Proprietor.

POODLE :-: DOG
Restaurant,
Next Door to the Madden Hotel,
NELSON, B. C.
CHARLES PHILLIPS, - - Proprietor.
The only restaurant in Nelson that keeps open
DAY AND NIGHT.
PRIVATE BOXES FOR LADIES.

Nelson Hotel
RESTAURANT.
NELSON, B. C.
- JAMES BARCLAY, Manager.
This restaurant still maintains its old established reputation for giving the
BEST MEAL IN THE KOOTENAY LAKE COUNTRY.

Leland Hotel
Front St., Near Steamboat Landing,
KASLO, B.C.
DEVLIN & McKAY, - - Proprietors.
THE BEST CUISINE
THE BEST BEDS
THE BEST OF EVERYTHING

CŒUR -:- d'ALENE HOTEL
Front Street, KASLO, B. C,
JOHN F. WARD, Manager.
The Very Best of Everything.

The TREMONT
East Baker Street, Nelson,
is one of the best hotels in Toad Mountain district, and is the headquarters for
PROSPECTORS AND WORKING MINERS.
THE TABLE IS NOT SURPASSED BY THAT OF ANY HOTEL IN THE KOOTENAY LAKE COUNTRY.
AT THE BAR IS DISPENSED FINE LIQUORS AND CIGARS, and the bed-rooms are newly furnished.
MALONE & TREGILLUS, Props.

THE GRAND HOTEL
NELSON, B. C.
Hansen & Blomberg, Proprietors.
Closest Hotel to Steamboat Landing.
THE BAR CARRIES CHOICE BRANDS IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

SILVER KING HOTEL
JOHN JOHNSON, Prop.
Extensive Improvements : :
: : Now Completed.
ALL ROOMS REFITTED and Refurnished.
—Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars in the Market— AT THE BAR.
Special Attention to Miners.
Rooms First-Class. Rates Moderate.

KOOTENAY : HOTEL
Vernon Street, Near Josephine.
OPPOSITE CITY WHARF.
NELSON, B. C.
AXEL JOHNSON, Proprietor.
The Hotel Overlooks :: The Kootenay :: ::
Its guests thus obtaining splendid Views of both mountain and river.
The Rooms ARE COMFORTABLE IN SIZE
The Table IS THE BEST IN THE MOUNTAINS.
Special Attention to Miners.
THE BAR IS FIRST-CLASS.

MADDEN -:- HOUSE
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 Stocked :: With the Best Brands ::
OF BEER, ALE, WINE, WHISKY AND CIGARS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL
Cor. West Vernon and Stanley Streets,
NELSON, B. C.
First-Class in Everything.
The International has a comfortably furnished parlor for ladies, and the rooms are large and furnished newly throughout.
THE TABLE IS NOT SURPASSED BY ANY HOTEL IN THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY.
A SHARE OF TRANSIENT TRADE SOLICITED.
The Sample Room is Stocked with Choice Liquors and Cigars.
Jas. Dawson & B. Craddock, Proprietors.
TELEPHONE 13.

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General -:- Merchandise

WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS AT WHOLESALE.

GROCERIES A SPECIALTY.

16 EAST BAKER ST., NELSON, B.C.

THIS WEEK'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. Fred. Hume & Co., Nelson—General merchandise.
Green Brothers, Kaslo—General merchandise.
Roadley & Guthrie, Kaslo—Real estate, mines and conveyancing.
H. Anderson, Kaslo—McDonald's addition to Kaslo.
John L. Retallack, Kaslo—Mines and real estate.
G. M. Sproat, Nelson—Notice to purchasers of lots in Bear Lake City.
John F. Ward, Kaslo—The Coeur d'Alene Hotel.
Devlin & McKay, Kaslo—The Leland Hotel.
E. E. Phair, Nelson—Notice regarding Hotel Phair.
Randall H. Kemp, Kaslo—Mining business.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

James F. Wardner, E. C. Gove, James Clark, Ralph L. Clarke, Tom E. Jefferson, John W. Chapman, O. D. Garrison, W. H. Taylor, John M. Burke, J. R. Marks, John C. Davenport, and a number of others more or less known in mining and financial circles were in Kaslo during the week.

As will be seen in another column on this page, H. Anderson is prepared to sell lots in the McDonald addition to Kaslo. "Lardo Jack," in platting this beautiful piece of land, has remembered his friends—the old pioneers of Kaslo district. The cross streets are named as follows: Brennand, Pringle, Allen and Becker. The other streets are extensions or continuations of the avenues in the Kaslo townsite.

The Kaslo-Slocan wagon road will be completed to Bear Lake by the 8th instant, so the contractors say. The sleigh road from Three Forks to Bear lake was within half a mile of the latter place on Tuesday, and is probably finished by this time.

E. E. Phair has decided to close the dining-room of the Hotel Phair until the opening of navigation next spring. Guests of the hotel can have their meals at the Poodle Dog restaurant at the rate of 50 cents a meal.

J. R. Robertson of Victoria arrived in Nelson on Wednesday. He found that his real estate interests were in the same shape as when he left here last spring.

George A. Bigelow started for Revelstoke last week. After getting within twenty-eight miles of that center of wholesale trade he found that he would have to take the back track and travel 1400 miles in order to enter the town in a state befitting his position in business and social circles. W. C. Muirhead, a commercial man who makes his headquarters at Calgary, had to do likewise.

There was a time when captain George F. Hayward was seen on the streets of Nelson daily. Now that the Galena is tied up at Pilot Bay, "captain George" only shows up at the "Headquarters City" when there is a meeting of the board of directors of the telephone company.

The Lytton failed to make Revelstoke on her last trip, on account of low water in the river, and her passengers were taken to Little Dalles. She left Robson on Wednesday to make another trial to reach Revelstoke, where there is a large amount of freight awaiting transportation to points on Kootenay lake.

M. C. Monaghan says he has the finest ranch in Nelson district down on the Kootenay opposite the mouth of Eagle creek. Next year he will have forty acres in potatoes, providing he can get enough seed.

The tunnel on the Lizzie C is in 280 feet. Work has been suspended until spring.

The shots heard in Nelson on Tuesday night meant only that a poor dog had to go.

Tom Barker and another man are stoping ore on the Poorman, work in which they will be engaged at all winter, it being the intention of the owners of that gold property to start up the mill early in the spring.

E. N. Lafrance, the pioneer settler on the east shore of Kootenay lake to the south of Pilot Bay, is sanguine that the mineral discoveries made on the headwaters of St. Mary's river will yet equal those made on the Lardo.

Jim Sproul has his hotel at Bear creek, on the Kaslo-Bear Lake wagon road, ready to do business.

The owners of the Noble Five group of mines in Slocan district were unable to get their supplies nearer their camp than the Blue Bird mine, and sold them to the owners of that property.

The Nakusp sleigh road was to have been completed this week, and contractor Mann says it will be done.

S. S. Bailey, owner of the Payne group of claims, has concluded to do little or no work on his properties this winter, and left Nelson on Saturday for the outside. He will winter between Spokane and Portland.

Green Brothers are moving the stock of goods in their Ainsworth store to Kaslo. For the present the Ainsworth store will be closed.

Kaslo has several neatly fitted up real estate offices, but no one of them is more cozy and businesslike than that of Frank Hughes, on the south side of Front street.

Beef for the Mines.

Wilson & Perdue of Nelson have undertaken to supply the mines in the Slocan country with beef for the winter, and to that end shipped 23 head by the Nelson on Tuesday. They will be driven from Kaslo to the mines and slaughtered. About 40 head in all will be needed. Jack Robertson takes 2 head for the Young Dominion, Jap King 3 for the Idaho, Jim Warder 6 for the Freddy Lee, T. E. Jefferson 4 for the Washington, E. H. Hughes 4 for his pack train, E. R. Atherton of Watson 4, H. H. Pitts of Three Forks 3, and Burke, Garrison & Taylor 4 for the Blue Bird. There is now about five feet of snow at some of the mines, and the undertaking will not be an easy one.

Kasloites Want Their Town Incorporated.

After the 1st of January a canvass of Kaslo will be made for the purpose of taking steps toward the incorporation of the town. The signature of one hundred resident British subjects is required before such a petition will be considered by the powers that be at Victoria. Although Kaslo is a populous place, no doubt it will take some rustling to secure the required number of names, as so many of the population are Americans, who, in the language of the Vancouver papers, come here to "steal" the rich resources of the country.

A Disbursement of $25,000 a Month.

The following is an incomplete list of the mines working and the number of men employed on development work in the Kaslo and Slocan districts for the winter: Freddy Lee 15 men, Washington 12, Great Western 9, Blue Bird 15, Young Dominion 4, Recan 6, Best 6, Dardanelles 12, Northern Belle 4, Lucky Jim 15, Wellington 8, Idaho 8, Slocan Boy 6, Mountain Chief 6, Montezuma 8, Four Mile creek claims 16; total 150. This means a disbursement of over $25,000 a month for wages and supplies.

"Lardo."

C. W. Busk is surveying the Nagle-Davies townsite at the head of Kootenay lake and expects to have the job completed within two weeks. The town will be called Lardo, and the lots will be placed on sale as soon as the survey is completed. Lardo will be the landing point for parties bound to the mines on the Lardo and Duncan rivers, and will be to those districts much the same as Kaslo is to the Kaslo and Slocan districts.

Had to Quit.

The engineering party engaged in locating the line of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway had to suspend work last week because of the depth of snow. Only a few miles remain to be located, and the work can be completed early in the spring.

His Opportunity.

"By the way, Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater, "do you know your exact height?"

"I stand exactly six feet, Samantha, in a pair of socks that need darning most awfully."

Beautiful Streets Disfigured.

That beautifully lithographed map of Kaslo alluded to in last week's TRIBUNE, when the subject of a new wharf was mentioned, shows broad and beautiful avenues and streets. These thoroughfares, which are deeded to the dear public in perpetuity, are marked on the land just as they show on the maps; but, oh horrors, the stumps are still allowed to show their blackened and uninviting forms above the ground, and at this time of year look most hideous arising from the carpet of virgin snow which covers public street and $3000 lot alike.

HOTEL PHAIR.

Until the opening of navigation in the spring, the Hotel Phair dining-room will be closed. Guests can procure meals at the Poodle Dog Restaurant at 50 cents per meal. Rooms in the hotel can be had at the rate of $1 for transients; special rates for rooms rented by the week or month.
E. E. PHAIR, Proprietor.
Nelson, B.C., December 1st, 1892.

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.

CHEMISTS AND : DRUGGISTS

A large and complete stock of the leading lines of

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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.

Jno. L. Retallack

(NOTARY PUBLIC.)

Stone Block, KASLO.

MINES AND REAL ESTATE

SOLE AGENT FOR THE

Town of Watson

The business centre for the Kaslo-Slocan mines

MANAGING AGENT FOR

LARDO,

The key to the great Lardo and Duncan River Camps.

MERCHANTS -:- HOTEL.

THE BEST APPOINTED HOUSE IN NELSON.

—NONE BUT CHOICE LIQUORS KEPT IN STOCK.—

Corning & Clements, Props.

McDonald's Addition to Kaslo City

Lots can now be secured in this most desirable portion of the city. Lots 50 by 125 feet for sale. Corners $75; inside $50. Terms, One-Third down, One-Third 6 months, One-Third 9 months.

Families wishing to build residences can obtain larger lots if desired. A fine stream of water on the land, available for household purposes. For further particulars apply to

H. ANDERSON,

Stone's Building, KASLO CITY. General Agent.

J. FRED. HUME & CO.

MERCHANTS.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Stoves, and Tinware.

Plumbing and Tin-Roofing a Specialty. Stocks full and complete in every Department, and the Public will find it to their advantage to inspect Goods and compare Prices.

John A. Turner, Manager. East Vernon Street, Nelson.

The Galena Trading Company,

PILOT BAY, B. C.

General . Merchandise . and . Miners' . Supplies

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GREEN BROS.

FRONT STREET, KASLO.

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

MINING COMPANIES, MINERS, AND PROSPECTORS FURNISHED WITH SUPPLIES.

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Buy the Best Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines.

We buy direct from the manufacturers. Make your purchases from the undersigned and save agents' commission. Twenty-five per cent saved by doing so.

Hunt & Dover

BUY THE BEST HIGH GRADE WATCHES,

Precious Stones, Silverware, Clocks, and Tableware of all kinds kept in stock.

Hunt & Dover

We Sell
Karr Pianos and Organs.
We Sell
Mason-Risch Pianos.
We Sell
All kinds of Sewing Machines.

T. J. ROADLEY. MATHEW GUTHRIE.

ROADLEY AND GUTHRIE,

REAL ESTATE AND MINES.

Commission Merchants and Insurance Agents.

Desirable Kaslo Property on Easy Terms. A Long List of Kaslo-Slocan Mining Properties for Sale. Assessment Work Done and Abstracts Furnished Outside Parties. Conveyancing.

OFFICE IN THE STONE BUILDING, FRONT STREET, KASLO.

Bear Lake City

I lock my wallet on 10th December. Buyers, get your agreements, quick, from B. H. LEE, Kaslo, or me. Success phenomenal. Situation immense. Tinkle, Tinkle! the silver-laden sleighs, along Hector street, day in and day out. All kinds of business men wanted. Final advertisement.

G. M. SPROAT, Nelson,
Dealer in Townsites.