**KOOTENAY**

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

# The Tribune

**RAILROADS**

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

SECOND YEAR.—NO. 5. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1893. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

## RETROSPECT OF MINING OPERATIONS

### IN THE FORT STEELE DIVISION OF EAST KOOTENAY FOR 1893.

**The Turning Point Reached, and the Year Shows that Considerable Progress was Made in Both Prospecting New Fields and Developing Promising Old Ones.**

FORT STEELE, December 1st, 1893.

The mining division of Fort Steele has seen, we trust, the turning point in its history as regards quartz mining. Capital, facilities of transport, government help in making roads and trails, and what is more to the point, good quartz prospects, have all helped to put our country on a firmer footing than has heretofore been experienced. The year 1893 has shown that East Kootenay can compare favorably with West Kootenay, taking the number of free miners claims located, and the amount spent in development work.

THE NORTH STAR GROUP.

The eyes of East Kootenay at present are centered on the North Star group of claims. The first locations on this group were those of Joseph Bourgeois and James Langell, comprising four claims, the now well-known North Star, Dreadnaught, O. K., and Buckhorn. These claims within six weeks of location were bonded to a Montreal firm for $40,000, which sum was paid when due. The company, with Leslie Hill as manager, having six months in which to develop and buy the property or leave it, took hold at a time of the year when without a large outlay of capital it would have been impossible to have shipped supplies to the mine and commence operations to see whether they were justified in taking up the bond. Within a month from January 1st the company had a force of sixteen men at work on the claim itself, had sixteen Chinese shoveling snow four feet deep to make a sleigh road, had machinery for hoisting and pumping on the ground, and also enough supplies in to do them till July. Not less than $25,000 was spent in this work. The development consisted in sinking a shaft 65 feet deep and crosscutting at that level. The crosscut was at first run 80 feet into the hill, the surface indications tending to show that the vein dipped that way. The finding of the vein in this cut proving a failure, a cut was run the other way, and at 30 feet in showed the vein 15 feet wide. Attention was then turned to surface development, and a large body of galena and carbonates was laid bare. Open cuts were run and the vein tapped at various points. One cut showed 63 feet of solid mineral, giving an assay average of 42 ounces in silver with a large percentage of lead. The ore was measured and a fair estimate divided by two showed 12,000 tons of ore in sight. Considerable work has also been done on other claims in the neighborhood of the North Star group, the more conspicuous being that of the Sullivan company, who have laid bare a ledge with 22 feet of solid galena in sight. The nature of the country rock, as defined by the miner, is known as "killas," showing the hard work necessary in development work, the said rock being, we believe, a diorite. In this group some twenty claims have been recorded.

ON THE UPPER ST. MARY'S RIVER

about fifty-four locations have been made, of which, however, no authentic accounts have reached us; but from reports, we gather that the veins are small and the ore principally copper.

ON THE MOYEA LAKE

good discoveries of galena have been made, the Peter, St. Eugene, Queen of the Hills, and Moyea claims showing ledges varying from 2 to 6 feet in width, the ore from which assays 62 ounces in silver and a large percentage of lead. A third interest in the Queen of the Hills and Moyea has changed hands for $500 and other considerations.

ON TOBACCO PLAINS

discoveries of large bodies of copper ore have been made, samples from which, taken by a competent man, assayed as high as 32 per cent copper. These claims bring up the question as to where the international boundary line is. We believe the boundary line was cut out from the coast to the Columbia river all the way through; thence east only the valleys of the big rivers were cut out. In the case of the claims on Tobacco Plains it is an even bet as to which side of the line the claims are on. I understand, the same thing happens in the Priest Lake country, west of the Kootenay river, where, in order to make the title good, claims are recorded on both sides of the line. Coming farther north we come to

SAND CREEK

with twenty-three feet of low-grade galena on the Empire and Old Tom claims, assaying 18 ounces silver, $9 gold, and 28 per cent lead.

ON BULL RIVER

the best showing is on the Alberta, the St. George, and other claims on the same ledge. The ledge is two feet wide and an average assay shows 71 ounces silver, $21 gold, and 23 per cent copper. These mines have a wagon road within three miles and a steamboat within six, and with ore of that grade should be able to make a shipment to Great Falls, or other smelting centers, via Jennings, Montana, with a good margin for profit. The claims on

LOST CREEK

have virtually lain idle this year, none but assessment work having been done on any of them. The Silver Queen shows an assay of 59 per cent copper, the Last Chance 200 ounces silver, and other claims equally well.

ON MOUSE CREEK

a ledge from 10 to 14 inches shows free gold, and the ore would undoubtedly assay very high.

ON WILD HORSE CREEK

there have been several discoveries of free-milling gold rock, assaying very high. The Albert Banks and Stephen Young ledge, six feet wide, shows assays of $174, $400, and $800 in free gold. The Bald Mountain claim, eight feet wide, shows $40 in free gold. These claims, of the size and richness that they undoubtedly are, should be among the first to tempt capital to invest. They are all of easy access and could be worked very cheaply, wood and water-power being in abundance. A large body of concentrating galena has also been found by Charles McLaughlin, the ledge being about 40 feet wide. Considerable work has been done on the Wasa claim

ON LEWIS CREEK,

the ore being grey copper of high grade. This claim was originally bonded by Messrs. Hammond & Co. for $15,000, but was not taken up. The work done this season shows a well-defined ledge about 26 inches in width.

PROSPECTORS AND LOCATIONS.

The season of 1893 has shown a marked improvement in the number of prospectors and the number of recorded locations. The claims compare 42 in 1892 against 175 in 1893. Free miners' certificates, 78 in 1892 against 281 in 1893. The shut down of many of the mines across the border deprives many of the prospectors who come in here of making a grub-stake this winter; but in the near future we hope to have mines of our own, where men can get grub-stakes to prospect in the country they work in.

PLACER MINING.

The season's placer mining has been much the same as of late years. The Chinese on Wild Horse creek have seemingly made the same amount of money, and the usual contingent left for China. The claims owned by Mr. Griffith were bought from him this summer by an English company. This syndicate put in good machinery and ran the claim all the summer under the management of a competent hydraulic miner, Mr. Beaston of California. The company had a lot of trouble getting the claim in shape to work, the former owner seemingly having allowed the claim to run itself, and the summer's work was chiefly making sluices, laying pipe, and clearing room to pile boulders in the future. The clean-up was fairly good, and fully justified the supposition that the claim, fixed up as it is, with a good go-ahead summer's work, will fully justify the shareholders in their outlay of capital. We should judge that the clean-up of the various companies would amount to $30,000. On the Moyea river there are about ten men working, who seem to make enough out of the ground to buy whiskey with anyway. An application has been made by A. W. McVittie for a lease of ground on Palmer's bar, the idea being to bring on water from the Moyea and to run the fine gravel on the bar through an hydraulic elevator. This scheme should be a good one, as the outlay on the ditch would only be about $5000, and there are at least 100 acres of gravel on which the Chinese make from 25 cents to $1.50 a day.

### Director Retallack to President Fletcher.

KASLO, December 11th, 1893.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE: I have read with much interest Frank Fletcher's instructive letter on hospital management in general, and the affairs of the Kootenay Lake General Hospital Society in particular, which appears in your issue of the 7th instant. As the writer of the "unsigned letter" to which the energetic president of the K. L. G. H. Society refers, perhaps you will kindly give me space enough to make a simple statement. The letter was not written for publication, but in face of the mass of information which my humble enquiry has produced from the president, I can hardly feel it in me to blame my editorial friends on THE TRIBUNE for taking the liberty of publishing it, even in the crippled condition in which it appeared. In the knowledge that the hospital will shortly be open "for patients from this section" enough has been accomplished. To indulge in the beautiful scriptural imagery which distinguishes the worthy president's letter, the season approaches which breathes "peace and good will to all men." If the writer, presuming on his knowledge of what had not been done, was hasty in suggesting that subscriptions might well be solicited from miners and mining men and in offering to make good his own small obligation, he retracts, except in so far as the latter proposition is concerned. To go into details, which are apparent to all, would be tedious; but if this hospital is to become what its name implies, the hearty co-operation of all residents of the district should be invited. Whether this has been done, I will leave your readers to judge.

In the language of the foreign newspaper correspondent, "this incident (so far as the writer is concerned) is now closed. Yours truly,

JOHN L. RETALLACK.

### Off on a Trip to Oregon.

H. H. Moody of Watson passed through Nelson this week bound for Union county, Oregon, where he will spend the winter. He hopes the trip will not only benefit his health, but his pocket-book as well, for he intends taking a look at the placer ground on Snake river that is of late attracting much attention.

## NEWS OF THE SLOCAN.

**Having Nothing to Do, the People of New Denver are Holding Public Meetings.**

NEW DENVER, December 15th.

Thomas Kirkland died here on the 7th. On the 6th Mr. Kirkland's neighbors became alarmed about his condition, and he was removed from the cabin in which he was stopping to Bolander's hotel, where he received all the attention possible in a town where there is no doctor. A serious change for the worse took place in his condition the next day, and at 10 o'clock that evening he died. He was a native of Ontario and an old-timer on the main line of the Canadian Pacific through the mountains.

A most successful concert-ball was held here on the evening of last Monday. The town turned out to a man and there was not standing room in Foster & Winters' restaurant, which was lent for the occasion. George Wilson of Three Forks, J. G. Devlin, J. C. Bolander, in character as a Dutchman, and Messrs. Roberts and Hooker of Silverton, were the stars of the evening. After the concert dancing began, and was kept up till a late hour. The festivities did not cease till about six o'clock next morning. Everyone in the crowd was merry and no one was quarrelsome. A more enjoyable evening was never spent in any town in West Kootenay.

A public meeting took place on Wednesday night for the discussion of public grievances. A petition regarding the postal service was drawn. It recites in plain language the stupidity of present postal arrangements and prays for three mails a week from Nelson by way of Kaslo, and for two mails a week from Nakusp. It is to be forwarded along with a copy of Perry's Mining Map to the postmaster-general, to Mr. Fletcher, and Mr. Mara. The citizens believe that the most dense ignorance of the geography of the country prevails at headquarters and they want to try and enlighten it if they can.

A discussion followed on the time-check question on the Nakusp & Slocan railroad, and the following resolution was passed amid great enthusiasm:

> That the scandalous abuses in connection with the construction of the Nakusp & Slocan railway, and particularly the nonpayment of labor checks, and extortions practiced on the laborers in other ways, be brought before the attention of the provincial government and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the provincial secretary.

The Inland Development & Construction Company has acquired a large interest in the block of land at Wilson creek, of which A. M. Wilson, G. B. Nagle, and R. F. Green were joint owners. It is the intention of the company to put in a siding, a spur to the water's edge, and a wharf, and a party of engineers is at work surveying out the land into lots. Wilson Creek is to be the heir and successor to Nakusp apparently. Another townsite will soon be added to those in West Kootenay already too numerous.

E. C. Carpenter has sold a half interest in his hotel at Three Forks to J. W. Lowes of that town. R. E. Lemon of Nelson is supposed to be at the back of the deal.

Hugh Mann is now at work on his ore-hauling contract from the Slocan Star mine.

The Archer block in New Denver had a narrow escape of being destroyed by fire today. The roof caught fire and had timely assistance not been rendered by the people of the town the fire would have been beyond control. For a few minutes the chances were even, but the fire was eventually put out with no more damage done than a hole in the roof a yard square.

The citizens of New Denver mean to be heard from on public matters this winter. Public meetings are to be called to agitate a number of local grievances and to discharge a volley of protests and petitions to the provincial government. A meeting will be held next Tuesday to discuss the political situation in view of next summer's election.

Business is reported to be very good at Three Forks.

The telegraph service is completely demoralized. The wire is no sooner put up than it goes down again. On the last occasion the New Denver operator went out along the line he put it up in fourteen places between New Denver and the Halfway house on the Nakusp trail.

A regular stage service has been arranged for and is now running between Nakusp and the head of Slocan lake.

A party of railroad engineers have been at work on the Slocan river. Among the railway men on the Nakusp & Slocan railway it is looked on as inevitable that the road will be continued down Slocan lake and river to Slocan crossing, and will connect at Nelson with the Nelson & Fort Sheppard and the Crow's Nest Pass road.

### Will Try Their Luck on the Yukon.

Two of the men who packed their blankets into this country were bound not to leave it afoot, for they took the first passenger train that went south on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway. The two men were "Jim" Fox and "Tom" Barker and they left Nelson for Alaska on Wednesday morning. They both intend to try their luck at placer mining on the Yukon river, and neither expected to be back in this country inside of two years. Mr. Fox was a pioneer in Nelson district, arriving on Toad mountain in the spring of 1887. He located the Dandy mine, an extension of the Silver King, in July of that year, and has remained with the camp ever since. Mr. Barker came here in the summer of 1889, and has worked most of the time since at the Poorman mine. Mr. Barker took his family along with him, and they will probably live at Juneau. May they have all the good luck that they hope for.

## HAVE A GRIEVANCE.

**Trail Builders Claim the Government is Treating Them Unfairly.**

KASLO, December 19th 1893.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE: Several Kootenay lake working men have a grievance against the British Columbia government, which, according to their side of the story, requires attention from the powers that be. The case as stated below has been twice brought to the attention of Mr. Fitzstubbs, assistant commissioner of lands and works at Nelson, by one of the aggrieved parties; while another has written to Mr. Vernon, the chief commissioner of land and works at Victoria. As no satisfaction was gained in either appeal, the men thought seriously of presenting the matter to premier Davie, when a party suggested giving the matter publicity through THE TRIBUNE, which has no boss, and is a staunch friend of the laboring man. The facts of the case in point are as follows:

Last spring, by some hook or crook, a trail was started from Pearson's, in Garden Valley, on Lardo river, to extend easterly and connect with the Argenta and Duncan City trail, on Duncan river, the intention evidently being to bring the upper Duncan trade out via the townsite of Lardo, at the north end of Kootenay lake. About June 1st last, John Sandersone, an old-time government employee, empowered by Mr. Fitzstubbs, hired a force of men and the work of constructing the trail was begun. Mr. Sanderson commenced work from both ends of the proposed trail, taking charge of the east end himself and appointing John Eldridge (Rocky Mountain Jack), foreman of the work at the western end. Alex McDonald, Charley McIntosh, a man named Gordon, another named Cox, another Campbell, and Joe Brigman were the men employed. All but the latter worked twenty-seven days, boarded themselves, and paid for their own packing. They were given to understand by their employers that the government would pay them $2.50 a day each and the Lardo townsite company 50 cents a day each.

All of their work was corduroying, and nearly all the time they had to be in water almost up to the knees. The timber at hand was very poor for the purpose, hence their job was quite laborious and slow. On the other hand, the men on the eastern end had fine timber for the work, and also had the advantage of having two horses to handle the logs and puncheons. Not one penny have these men ever received for their labor, while the men who worked on the east end of the trail have been paid in full. The men claim that the first time Mr. Fitzstubbs was approached he promised to have an engineer estimate the value of the work. The second time he was asked regarding the matter his statement was that the engineer estimated the value of the work done by the parties named at $250. The men can get no satisfaction that even the $250 will be paid them, although they say it would not pay for making the pins used in the corduroy. Commissioner Vernon, in his reply, stated that Mr. Fitzstubbs reported the trail was of no benefit to the public, which evidently is a fact; but the workmen who performed the labor, at the instance of government officials, feel as though they should not be the losers.

In all probability this matter will be taken into the courts; but first, hoping that the ends of justice may be the sooner subserved, it was decided to give it an airing in THE TRIBUNE.

WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS.

### Steamboat News.

On Monday the Columbia made her last trip down from Robson, and she is now tied up at Northport, where she will remain until spring. It is expected that she will again be in commission within two months, and her first work will be transporting ore from the Trail Creek mines. The Lytton made two trips this week to the head of navigation; on the first trip bringing down freight for Nakusp, and on the second freight for lake points as well as for Nakusp. There is a hitch, however, between the railroad company and the steamboat company, the latter refusing to be responsible for the charges ($10 a ton) for hauling the freight over the sleigh road from the "green slide" to the head of Upper Arrow Lake, a distance of eighteen miles. The Nelson, besides making her usual trips between Nelson and Kaslo on Sundays, Mondays, and Thursdays, makes round trips on Tuesday and Friday nights in connection with the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway. The Ainsworth never misses a trip and never comes in a minute behind time, not even when storms on Kootenay lake make things lively for the deck passengers. The wrecked State of Idaho has been renamed, and the boat is now called the "Alberta." She is still in fifteen feet of water, but it is expected that she will be on the ways within ten days. John Gosson, the boat builder from New Denver, has been employed by contractors Bremner and Alexander to assist in getting her on dry ground.

### Paying Debts.

A little money sometimes goes a great way. As an illustration read the following, founded upon an incident which is said to have actually occurred: A owed $15 to B. B owed $20 to C. C owed $15 to D. D owed $30 to E. E owed $12.50 to F. F owed $10 to A. All of them were seated at the same table. A having a $5 note, handed it to B, remarking that it paid $5 of the $15 he owed B. B passed the note to C, with the remark that it paid $5 of the $20 which he owed. C passed it to D, and paid with it $5 of the $15 he owed D. D handed it to E in part payment of $30 owed him. E gave it to F, to apply on account of the $12.50 due him. F passed it back to F, saying, "This pays half of the amount I owe you." A again passed it to B, saying, "I now only owe you $5." B passed it to C with the remark, "This reduces my indebtedness to you to $10." C again paid it to D, reducing his indebtedness to $5. D paid it over to E, saying, "I now owe you $20." E handed it again to F, saying, "This reduces my indebtedness to $2.50." Again F handed the note to A, saying, "Now I don't owe you anything." A passed it immediately to B, thus cancelling the balance of his indebtedness. B handed it to C, reducing his indebtedness to $5. C cancelled the balance of his indebtedness to D by handing the note to him. D paid it again to E, saying, "I now owe you $15." Then E remarked to F: "If you will give me $2.50 this note will settle my indebtedness to you." F took $2.50 from his pocket, handed it to E and returned the $5 note to his pocket, and thus the spell was broken, the single $5 note having paid $85.50 and cancelled A's debt to C, C's debt to D, E's debt to F, and F's debt to A, and at the same time having reduced B's debt to C from $20 to $5, and D's debt to E from $30 to $15.

## N. & F. S. PASSENGER TRAINS RUNNING.

**The First One in was Welcomed by Hundreds of Nelson's Best Citizens.**

The incoming of the first train on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard was witnessed by a hundred or more people who postponed their dinners for the purpose and by another hundred or more who took their dinners before they climbed the steep grade leading to the Nelson depot of the new railway. The train was an hour and a half late in arriving, and the brass band had plenty of time to practice up on the pieces they intended playing, and George Arthur Bigelow, secretary of the South Kootenay Board of Trade, had nearly enough time to memorize a speech that he intended delivering if the delegation on the incoming train was large enough to warrant the delivery of a welcoming address. The arrival of the train at five minutes past 7 o'clock settled George's speech, for there was only one man aboard that had not heard him address either a board of trade meeting or a session of the hospital directors, and that man was bound for Kaslo and did not care to hear anything about any other place. The band boys, however, got in their work, and played a number of stirring pieces with their usual faultlessness.

The train was made up of two box-cars, a baggage car, and a passenger coach, and was pulled by engine 1 in charge of engineer Shearwood, with Mr. Drennan as conductor. The passengers numbered thirty, twenty getting off at Nelson and ten going on to Five-mile point, there making connection with the steamer Nelson for lake points. The fare from Spokane to Nelson is $9.50, and to all lake points $10.50.

### Should Try His Case in Court.

The following is part of the proceedings of a public meeting held at New Denver last week, and is taken from the New Denver Prospector of the 11th: "The next business considered was a motion by R. B. Kerr, that we petition the attorney-general to use his influence to bring about an end to the litigation over the McGillivray tract. Mr. Kerr's motion embodied a request that if no settlement of the case could be reached the legislature be asked to pass a special act appointing a receiver for the land, to whom purchasers might pay their money, the idea being that litigation might continue over the money and not over the land. The motion was carried." The man Kerr mentioned above is one of the solicitors for Farwell and Fletcher in their suit against McGillivray and Croft. As a solicitor he should try his clients' case in court, not at a public meeting; as a citizen he should keep his nose out of a business in which he is not interested to the extent of a bawbee.

### A Sash and Door Factory.

Slowly, but surely, Nelson is becoming a manufacturing as well as a railroad center. The latest manufacturing concern started up is Richard Stuckey's sash and door factory, on Silica street, back of the Hotel Phair. The building is a 2-story one. On the first floor is the engine and boiler, a planer, a turning lathe, and a circular saw; on the second floor is a morticing machine, a gig saw, a 3-sided sticker, a tenon machine, and a small circular saw. Other machinery is on the way in.

### Claims a Commission.

Colville Index, 11th: "H. E. Croasdaile, one of the promoters of The Hall Mines Limited, the articles of incorporation of which have recently been filed with the proper authorities in British Columbia, has commenced suit against the former owners of the Silver King group of mines for $15,000, claimed as a commission for his services as their agent in making the sale of the property to the present owners. What the result of this suit will be is only a matter of conjecture."

### The Middough Boulder.

The big boulder, near the Slocan Star mine, in Slocan district, is now all broken up and has yielded 1000 sacks of clean ore. The ore will net the owners in the neighborhood of $5000.

## MINING IN NORTHERN KOOTENAY.

### A SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE IN THE LARDEAU COUNTRY.

**The Big Bend Again Attracts the Attention of Prospectors—Possible Railways and Their Need in Mining Operations—Enormous Value of Timber Limits.**

REVELSTOKE, December 12th, 1893.

Owing to the most unfortunate fall in the value of silver, but little mining in the true sense of the word has been done during the past season. The all important "Silver Question" has had the effect of turning prospector's attention to other metals, and it is to be hoped that in the near future this will prove for the benefit of the province, though at present it has meant practically ruin to many men. Assessment work has been done on almost all the claims, more especially of course on the more important and valuable finds; but actual development work has been conspicuous by its absence. Indeed with the exception of the "Black Prince" (Seroy and partners), and the "Silver Cup" (Pete Walker and partners), nothing worthy the name of development has been done, but these two have been fairly well proved, and the results have shown that the value of the mines is in no way underestimated. No ore has been shipped from the Lardeau district at all, it has merely been left on the dump waiting for better times and also for better communication by trails to the much-needed and half-promised wagon road between Trout lake and Thompson's landing. Upwards of one hundred claims are staked in the vicinity, and money spent in making the road referred to would be wisely used.

The Fish Creek district has done no more than the Trout Lake district in the way of development or shipping ore, though the claims there are just as good in all ways; the same cause has prevented much work being done in both cases, and we sincerely hope to see that cause removed in a very short time. Some of the best finds during the past season were made by B. Wrede, T. Horne, T. Edwards, W. B. Poole, S. Underhill, and H. A. Brown—the silver contents in at least two cases running over 1000 ounces per ton.

In addition to the silver-lead ores, considerable placer gold has been found in the Lardeau district, and some alluvial work carried on during last spring and summer has given excellent results, one nugget being worth over $20. Some of these diggings will be proceeded with during the winter, as the results already obtained seem fully to warrant the expense and labor.

If a railroad could be made the length of the northeast arm of Arrow lake, passing through to Kootenay lake and throwing out a branch into the Slocan it would enormously benefit that section of the country, and by tapping the vast riches of the Slocan and the Lardeau would prove of inestimable assistance to the mines, and of value to the whole district. From the conformation of the country it would appear as if there were no insuperable difficulty in carrying out this line, and eventually connecting it with the proposed railway through Crow's Nest pass.

THE BIG BEND.

Considerable attention has been bestowed recently on the Big Bend, and most promising results have been obtained, one claim (the Consolation) being reported to have paid as much as $10 daily per man for some weeks, and having every prospect of greatly improving very shortly. This claim and some others will be worked through the winter. We may also mention the Selkirk claim on McCullough creek, and some others on French and Smith creeks as doing well and likely to carry on work all the winter. It is not easy to ascertain the actual amount of gold that has been brought from the Big Bend this last season, as the owners naturally prefer to keep their information private, but we are well within the mark when we name $10,000 as the value of the metal extracted, and there is reason to believe twice that amount would be nearer the mark. Some eight or ten notices are issued for hydraulic claims in the Big Bend, most of which will be worked to a greater or less extent next summer, and from the location of most of them they are likely to turn out well.

As regards the quartz ledges, the finds have not been altogether satisfactory, for while the precious metal undoubtedly exists in that condition, the general occurrence can best be described as being "pockety" and uncertain. This, however, can be regarded as a small fault if the "pockets" are big enough. Some very rich quartz was brought down by Messrs. Kirkup and Whelan which ran as high as 60 ounces, or $1200, per ton, and a good deal more varying from one to ten ounces by various other mining men; also valuable antimony ore and much pyrites carrying gold. Indeed all samples without exception from that district showed the presence of gold, though in many cases it was not in sufficient quantity to pay for extraction. The gold exists both in the free state with quartz and also combined with pyrites and other sulphurets, which could well be highly concentrated on the spot owing to the abundant water power in almost every creek. Some very good quartz was located by Mr. Haskins, whose claims will be worked next year, and Mr. Lund also

Continued on Fourth Page.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

THE TRIBUNE is published on Saturdays, 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, $69 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.



PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

L. R. HARRISON, B. A.—Barrister and Attorney at Law (of the province of New Brunswick), Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner for taking Affidavits for use in the Courts of British Columbia, etc. Offices—Second floor, Scott building, Josephine St., Nelson, B. C.



# The Tribune

SATURDAY MORNING.....DECEMBER 23, 1893


## SHOULD PRACTICE WHAT IT PREACHES.

The Vancouver World, whose main owner is not above writing letters to his own paper over assumed names, says: "The London, Ontario, Advertiser, in a "recent issue, asked: 'How comes it that "reputable newspapers permit their col-"umns to be used for the dissemination "of all kinds of ribstabbing insinuations "by men who sneak under the refuge of "an assumed name, and are too great "cowards to come out into the open and "manfully say their say.' The question "might be put to the morning paper here "which allows a maggot—for he cannot be "a man—like 'Observer,' to attack the "city engineer in the most disgraceful "manner under the cover of anonymity. "Newspaper sandbagging is no more to "be defended than is the work of the gar-"roter on the public highway. We ven-"ture to declare that if the personality "of 'Observer' were disclosed he would "be found to have little weight in the "community and at the same time to be "actuated by a real or fancied grievance "against the city engineer. Such crea-"tures only deserve the contempt that "comes from silence." THE TRIBUNE is the only paper in the province, or for that matter in Canada, that requires writers to sign their names to communications for publication. It has a double effect, both good. It keeps letters out of print of people who do not care to write themselves down asses over their real names, however willing they would be to do it over assumed ones; and it prevents that most cowardly of practices, hitting from under cover.

## "A MONSTROUS PROPOSAL."

The Vancouver World objects to the building of the British Pacific railway because of the "monstrosity of the proposal, combined with its uselessness." The same paper objected to the building of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway because it would divert trade from the inland sections of this province to the inland sections of neighboring states to the south. Notwithstanding the opposition of the World, the Nelson & Fort Sheppard is a completed work, and southern Kootenay has today direct rail communication with Vancouver, which it would not have had for years had the advice of The World been followed. The building of the British Pacific may appear to The World a "monstrous proposal," but if its building will open to settlement the vast stretches of northern British Columbia and give even one city on the coast competitive transportation facilities, then it should be built, even if the favored city is not the one in which The World does business. The trouble with The World is that it is a subsidized organ of the Canadian Pacific, and in its capacity of paid organ must oppose the building of every railway that would in any way be a competitor of the Canadian Pacific.

JUDGING from the frequency with which members of the government and other high officials at Victoria have to set themselves straight in open letters or in statements to the public, because of their speeches or utterances being misquoted by reporters, the reporters of the Victoria papers are either the most inaccurate in America, or our high officials never know how badly they blunder until their speeches or utterances appear in cold type.

## NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS.

Russia is the most interesting country in Europe to the political student just now. Few men, and less of all Americans, appreciate this strange people correctly. The Russian people are a unit through a strange combination of fanaticism and patriotism. Nihilism only exists among the educated it is the vilest of abominations to the masses of the people. The czar is a species of God to Russians, and his commands are religiously and fanatically obeyed. Russia wants to dominate the world. The czar nourishes that strange dream of Napoleon and other great conquerers of universal empire, and the czar has vowed to sit enthroned on the Bosphorus and reign over a united Slav people. He has to avenge the Crimea, and the day the Russian can march down to India and sweep the proud Briton from the ancient land of the Hindoos will be the happiest day in his history. No man knows the day and hour when the great war will begin. Far-seeing Englishmen view the future with a species of dismay. The farmers and land owners would welcome a war, for it would boom prices for a time, but peace at any price would be best for England.

Statistics of the great strike of the English coal miners which ended but recently show that during the 16 weeks of the strike the normal output of 63,000,000 tons dropped to 39,000,000. Ordinarily 11,000,000 tons are exported and 49,000,000 consumed in England in the period mentioned, but during the strike only 8,750,000 tons were exported and 27,250,000 consumed. The estimated loss to mine owners, iron masters, railways, etc., was £13,225,615. The consumers paid in increased prices £1,767,000; miners, iron workers and other artisans lost £18,208,000. The total general loss is placed at £33,231,215. The workers rendered idle numbered 1,008,250, which meant 3,511,425 persons in a destitute condition.

The Citizens' National Bank of Spokane, which suspended payment on the 6th of June last, resumed business today (Thursday) at the old stand and practically under the old management.

The election for mayor in New Westminster caused quite a ripple of excitement, the fact that the contest was a three-cornered one no doubt accounting for the interest manifested at the last minute. The candidates were Henry Hoy, Marshall Sinclair, and James Johnson. Henry Hoy was the lucky man, being elected by a majority of 89 votes. The poll stood: Hoy, 208; Johnson, 142; Sinclair, 119.

The London Graphic publishes an interview with sir Charles Dilke in which that gentleman says: "For practical purposes there are only two navies in the world, the British and the French. Our minimum superiority over the French fleet ought to be five to three in battle ships and two to one in cruisers. According to the best evidence we do not possess that superiority. The traditional policy of the treasury is to economize on the navy in times of peace, and to trust to luck in times of war. Such a policy is silly, extravagant, and dangerous. Once the country understands the situation it will willingly provide the money needed to put the navy at its proper strength." Speaking of the French defences at Toulon, sir Charles said that the port was impregnable, possessing as it did the strongest fortress in the world. Sir Charles advocates the retention of Gibraltar unless it can be exchanged for something more valuable.

The best time made by the "Queen Empress" in her run from Chicago to New York was a mile in 52 seconds. The "Queen Empress" is the English-built locomotive that was on exhibition at the World's Fair. She pulled two English compartment coaches and two American parlor cars. The locomotive and compartment coaches were shipped from New York on the 19th instant, and will on their arrival in England be used on the London & Northwestern railway.

### The Strongest Man That Ever Lived.

He walked into the bookstore and stopped before the Bible department. He leaned over the counter and said to the ministerial-looking salesman: "Is them Buffalo Bill books over thar?" "Nope. Religious works." "Don't nun o' them read about chasin' Injuns and shootin' wild varmints?" "Not exactly." "Nothin' about a feller 'at could knock 'em out like John L., ner a feller 'at's slick with er Winchester, er hed the nerve to tackle er b'ar?" "Oh, yes. One better than that." "Who's he?" "Samson." "What'd 'e do?" "Oh, he had a light with a lion." "Laid 'im out, did he?" "Yes, he killed the lion." "Jes' bored 'im with er Winchester?" "Nope." "Biffed 'im in the head with er ax, I speck?" "Nope." "Jes' kyarved 'im with his bowie?" "No, he just caught the beast by the throat and choked it to death." "You don't say!" "Yes, he was the strongest man that ever lived." "Wusser'n John L.?" "Yes." "An' wusser'n Jimmie Corbitt?" Samson could knock them both out at once." "Whoopee! ain't he the stuff? I'll take one o' them Samson books."

### A Singular Legend.

There is a singular legend in the family of the new earl of Derby—a legend the memory of which is still preserved in the crest borne by the Stanleys, an eagle brooding over its nest, in which lies a child. Sir Thomas Latham, so the tale goes, the original owner of Knowsley, was much exercised in his mind at the prospects of dying childless. One day, when walking in the grounds, the wail of an infant reached the ears of sir Thomas and his lady; on tracing the cries to their source, it was discovered that they came from an eagle's nest perched high up in one of the great trees of the forest. On one of the retainers being sent up to reconnoitre, a little baby-girl was discovered in the nest, uninjured, and cleverly carried there by an eagle. On the spot sir Thomas adopted the infant, which became heiress to his estates, and by her marriage with the illustrious sir John Stanley may be said to have founded the fortunes of the present noble house of which lord Derby is the head.

### Very Strange Indeed.

"Mr. Skinny," said a Toronto landlady, looking into the little boarding house parlor, "will you be kind enough to step into the back room for a moment?"

"Certainly," said the consumptive looking boarder. "It's funny," he muttered to himself, "that every time anybody comes here to apply for board she hustles me out of sight."

### Marriage Endowments.

A novel system of assisting those about to marry has been instituted by the Jewish community in London. A society has been formed which collects subscriptions from all and sundry, and as soon as there is a surplus of £25 available, notice is given that a grant will be made to the most deserving couple about to marry. Poverty is not the test. The applicants must show that they are not only able to furnish a house, but that either one or the other is in steady employment. The grant is intended not so much to enable them to marry as to aid the couple in setting up a small business, and so far the results have been eminently satisfactory. The prospect of obtaining the £25 grant has also had an excellent effect in making young people who have matrimonial views in prospect lead sober and industrious lives, and conduct themselves in a way that may enable them to find favor in the eyes of the subscribers to the society, with whom the final decision rests. The secretary of the society assured an interviewer the other day that the couples do not resent in the least the enquiries made as to their character and fitness to enter the married state. The conditions are so well understood that only those whose character will bear scrutiny care to enter the lists. The enquiries are, of course, made under the strictest confidence, and do not excite the least resentment. On the contrary, the competing couples, after they have been admitted to the list of eligibles, institute a brisk canvass among the contributors for their votes, the ladies, it is said, tackling the male subscribers, and the gentlemen the female. After the money has been voted the fortunate couple need not marry straight away. An interval of six months is allowed before the grant is forfeited, but up to the present the tempting inducement of £25 has always been amply sufficient to secure the performance of the marriage ceremony within the prescribed period.

### What Makes Us Tired.

Everyone, even the most robust and healthy, gets weary, tired out sometimes. If it were not so we should not need to sleep, but could work on continuously as long as life lasts. What is it that makes us tired? Hard work will be the answer of everyone. But let us push our inquiry a little further. Why is it that hard work makes us tired? Physiologists have all along taught that work causes wear and tear of the body, that during the hours of labor certain forces and tissues and also nutriment of the blood is used up and that the feeling of weariness is a warning from nature that rest is required. This has satisfied most people, but an Italian scientist has been trying to find out some other reason. To do this he made some rather cruel experiments on dogs. He took three at a time, as nearly alike as possible, fed them on the same food, and then worked and worried one of them until he was tired out. Then he transfused a given quantity of the blood from the tired dog into the veins of the one which had not been been wearied and found that it also had all the symptoms of weariness and languor in a lesser degree. To test the matter further, another experiment was made at another time, in which a similar amount of blood from a dog not wearied was injected into his system, when it was found that this blood did not give him symptoms of weariness. These experiments often repeated had the same results. From this he drew the conclusion that work causes the production of some poison that fatigues us. This fatigue passes off when by rest nature is able to remove it through these channels provided for this purpose. We may say it is a species of self-poisoning.

### A Dog that Could Spell.

A great lover of animals has said that dogs can be almost taught to speak. Captain is the name of a clever dog at Buffalo, New York, which although he had not advanced so far as this, could spell his own name and that of his owner's. The letters used in the names were cut out of painted cardboard and placed upon the ground before him, and with scarcely ever a mistake he would arrange them in the correct order. I do not know how long Captain took to learn this wonderful trick, but I do know that unlimited patience and kindness were used in the teaching. The years have robbed the luster from Captain's eye, and his limbs are stiff, and his frame gaunt with age, but he is still living, and if he regards you as a special friend you may coax him to spell his name.


# The Time to Buy is When Someone is Anxious to Sell!

One of the oldest-established general merchandise stores in Southern Kootenay can be purchased on very reasonable terms within the next 90 days. The sales aggregated nearly $100,000 in the last twelve months. The stock on hand is new. The store-buildings are large, well-lighted, and in a good location. Purchaser can get easy terms by paying half cash. For further particulars address

November 27th, 1893. **John Houston & Co., Nelson, B. C.**

THE

# Kelly Sectional Boiler.

(Patents applied for in Canada and U. S.)

SIMPLE CHEAP DURABLE

HEAVIEST SECTION 170 POUNDS.

Can be set up by two men in two days and taken apart by one man in ten hours.

Specially constructed for packing over mountain trails.

Thoroughly Tested Before Leaving Shop.

For prices, etc., apply to

**Edward Watts,**
Kaslo, B. C.,
or The Kootenay & Columbia P. & M. Co.,
Bell Telephone Building, Ottawa, Ontario.

# 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.

Jowett Building, Victoria Street,
NELSON, B. C.

# NEW DENVER

That New Denver is the coming town in inland British Columbia is beyond question, and it is the only town in the Province in which speculators have a chance to operate. The following are bargains:

The north half of lot 8 block 5 (25 feet frontage), $450, $300 cash, balance in six months; no back payment to the government. Lot 9 block 12 (50 feet frontage), $600, $326 cash, the balance to the government. Lot 7 block 14 [50 feet frontage], $600, $520 cash, the balance to the government.

**John Houston & Co.**
NELSON.
or D. B BOGLE, New Denver.

# Kootenay Lake Sawmill

LUMBER YARD,

Foot of Hendryx Street, Nelson.

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

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

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.

JOHN M. KEEFER. JAMES W. SEALE.

# KEEFER & SEALE

TEAMSTERS.

Job teaming done. Have several hundred cords of good wood, which will be sold at reasonable prices.
LEAVE ORDERS AT
J. F. Hume & Co.'s, Vernon Street, Nelson.


NOTICE.

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

T. H. GIFFIN, Registrar.

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


# Nelson Livery Stable

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

WILLIAM WILSON.....PROPRIETOR


## THE HALL MINES, LIMITED (FOREIGN).

Registered the 31st day of October, 1893.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

This is to certify that I have this day registered "The Hall Mines, Limited (Foreign), under the "Companies' Act," Part IV., Registration of Foreign Companies and the "Companies Act Amendment Act, 1889."

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(a.) To purchase or otherwise acquire gold, silver, copper, or other mines, rights and metalliferous land in British Columbia or elsewhere, and any interest therein, and in particular to acquire the mines known as the "Silver King," "Kootenai," "Bonanza," "American Flag," and "Kohinoor," situated on Toad Mountain, West Kootenay, District of British Columbia.

(b.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, improve, manage, work, develop, sell, and otherwise deal with mines, mining rights, metalliferous and other lands, milling, smelting, chemical and other works, in British Columbia or elsewhere, and generally to carry on the business of a mining, milling and smelting company in all its branches.

(c.) To explore, open and work claims or mines, and raise and quarry for gold, silver, copper and other minerals, and ores and other substances, and to carry on the business of a company trading in all such materials in all its branches.

(d.) To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in minerals, plant, machinery, implements, conveniences, provisions, stores, explosives, dry and wet goods, and things capable of being used in connection with mining and metallurgical operation, or required by workmen or others employed by the Company.

(e.) To construct, erect, equip, maintain, improve, manage, and work (or aid in and subscribe towards so doing), roads, tramways, railways, piers, quays, wharves, viaducts, aqueducts, water-works, canals, flumes, ditches, crushing and other mills, reservoirs, water-courses, buildings, factories, warehouses, ships, and other works and conveniences which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to the objects of the Company, and to contribute to or otherwise aid or take part in such operations.

(f.) To enter into any arrangement with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, or any corporations, companies, or persons for any charters, contracts, decrees, concessions, rights, privileges or powers that may be deemed advantageous, and to carry out, exercise and comply with the same, or sell, lease and dispose of, or grant sub-licenses or sub-concessions or otherwise turn the same to account.

(g.) To acquire by purchase, grant, concession, lease, license or otherwise, any lands or hereditaments, or rights or interests in lands or hereditaments, convenient for any of the purposes of the Company, and any mines, minerals, or mining rights in any part of the world, and sell and dispose of or otherwise turn to profit in any way the same.

(h.) To search for, seek, explore, mine, open and work mines, quarries, collieries, oil wells, minerals and other deposits, and to render marketable, and sell and dispose of, or otherwise turn to profit in any way the same.

(i.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and protect, prolong and renew, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, any patents, patent rights, brevets d'invention, licenses, protections, secret processes or privileges, and to use, manufacture, and to grant licenses or rights in respect of, or turn to account the same, or sell and dispose thereof, as may seem advantageous to the Company.

(j.) To use, cultivate, improve, develop and stock, and to work and build on, and generally to turn to account the Company's lands in such manner as the Company think fit, and to sell or otherwise dispose of all such stock and products of the said lands.

(k.) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business, undertaking, trading concern or property, whether with a view to reselling the same either to a company or to any private person or otherwise, and to carry on, enlarge and develop and improve the same, and to turn the same to account in any manner which may appear advantageous to the Company, and to sell and dispose thereof.

(l.) To purchase, rent, lease, hire, charter, occupy or otherwise acquire any lands, works, buildings, premises, houses, laboratories, workshops, tenements, hereditaments, plant, machinery, engines, apparatus, appliances, easements, rights of way, rights of privileges, real or personal, and to erect, construct, build, make, alter, improve, superintend, manage, work, control, or maintain any lands, works, buildings, premises, houses, laboratories, workshops, tenements, plant, machinery, engines, apparatus, appliances, easements, rights of way, rights or privileges, real or personal, that may seem advantageous to the Company.

(m.) To sell, lease, let, exchange, dispose of, mortgage, or to grant any license for the use or practice of, or for the working of any property or rights of the Company whatever, for cash or stock, shares or bonds of any other company or association, and either payable at once or by deferred payments, or by sharing of profits, royalty, or in any other manner, and to do all such acts and things that may be deemed expedient for turning to account in any way any property or rights in which the Company is or might be interested.

(n.) To execute and carry into effect any agreement or agreements to fulfill any or all of the objects of this memorandum.

(o.) To prosecute and execute, directly or by contributions or other assistance, any such or any other works, undertakings, projects, or enterprises in which or for the prosecution whereof, or on the security whereof, or of any profits or emoluments derivable therefrom, the Company shall have invested money, embarked capital or engaged credit.

(p.) To pay all expenses of and in connection with the incorporation of the Company, and the obtaining the subscription of the share and debenture capital thereof, including all commissions and other remuneration to brokers or other persons, for procuring or guaranteeing subscriptions for, or for underwriting, placing, selling or otherwire disposing of any of the shares, debentures or other securities or property of this Company, or of any company in which this Company is or may be interested, or assisting so to do, or for procuring or obtaining settlement and quotation upon London, or Provincial, or Foreign, or Colonial stock exchanges, of any of the said share or debenture capital, and to enter into any contract or contracts for any of the purposes hereof.

(q.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on or possessed, or to be possessed, of property suitable for the purposes of the Company. To enter into partnership or into any arrangements for sharing profits, union of interests, reciprocal concessions, joint adventure, or co-operation with any person or company carrying on, or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this Company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any other business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Company, and to take, deal in, or otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock, or other securities of, and subsidise, underwrite the capital of, or otherwise assist any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with such shares or securities.

(r.) To borrow and raise money on such terms as the Company may determine, and to secure the repayment of any money borrowed or raised, together with any interest, bonus, or premium payable or agreed to be paid in respect thereof, by or without a mortgage or charge upon the whole or any part of the assets (existing and future) of the Company (including its uncalled capital), and that either with or without the intervention of trustees, and so that such mortgage or charge may be contained in any trust, deed or deeds, or in any debenture or debentures (to bearer or registered holder), and such debentures may be terminable or perpetual or redeemable by drawings or otherwise, or irredeemable, and with or without preference or priority among different issues, and with power for the Company to vest in the hands of trustees for any persons, company or corporation advancing any moneys to the Company, any part of the moneys so advanced, or of the capital or undivided profits of the Company, with a view to securing to the lenders so advancing moneys the due performance of all the obligations of the Company in regard thereto, and with or without power to the lenders to convert their securities into shares of the Company.

(s.) To make, draw, issue, accept, endorse, discount and re-discount, purchase, sell, and deal in bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other negotiable instruments.

(t.) To sell the undertaking of the Company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares (fully or partly paid up), debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company, to form and promote any other company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the properties, rights and liabilities of this Company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this Company.

(u.) To accumulate profits for any of the purposes of the Company, and to appropriate any of the Company's assets, whether capital or profits, for specific purposes, either conditionally or unconditionally, and to admit any class or section of those who have dealings with the Company to any share in the profits thereof, or in the profits of any particular branch of the Company's business, or to any other special rights, privileges, advantages or benefits.

(v.) To invest or deal with any moneys of the Company, not immediately required, in such manner as the Company may think fit.

(w.) To aid in the establishment of, and support of associations or institutions calculated to benefit persons employed by the Company, or having dealings with the Company, and to confer on any such persons the right to participate in the profits of the Company.

(x.) To subscribe to any fund, institution or company, and to act, by delegate or otherwise, upon any trade, council, committee, chamber of commerce, syndicate, or any other body of persons, formed to lawfully promote either the general interest of businesses to which that of the Company is allied, or any other business that may be conducive to the interests of the Company.

(y.) To cancel or accept surrenders of any share or shares of any member or members for any reasons and on any terms and conditions, and as and when the Directors, in their absolute discretion, think fit, with or without any continuing liability attaching to such member or members to pay up any uncalled or unpaid capital in respect of such share or shares so cancelled or surrendered.

(z.) To purchase or otherwise acquire or redeem the preference shares of the Company, as provided by the Articles of Association, subject to the sanction of the proper court.

(aa.) To obtain any provisional order of the Board of Trade or Act of Parliament for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect.

(bb.) To procure the Company to be registered or recognized in any foreign or colonial country or place.

(cc.) To distribute, by way of dividend or otherwise, among the members of the Company any shares or securities belonging to the Company or any other company, or any property or assets of the Company applicable as profits, and to issue shares, bonds or other securities of the Company, in satisfaction or on account of any liabilities, dividends, bonus, or share of profits so payable, whether to members or employees of the Company or other persons.

(dd.) To make donations to such persons and in such cases as may seem expedient.

(ee.) To remunerate any person or persons for services rendered, or to be rendered, in relation to the placing of the Company's shares or securities, or otherwise.

(ff.) To issue debentures or other securities or shares (wholly or partly paid up) to any Director, officer of the Company, or other person, as the consideration for any property which may be acquired by, or any services or work which may be rendered to or done for, the Company, or in or towards payment of the debts or liabilities of or undertaken by the Company.

(gg.) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world, and as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise, and by or through trustees, agents or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others.

(hh.) To do all other such things as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them.

(ii.) Subject to section (z) the capital funds and assets of the Company shall not be expended or applied in the purchase of, or lent upon, the security of its own shares.

(jj.) The word "Company" throughout these presents shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether incorporated or not incorporated, and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

The amount of the capital stock of the said Company is three hundred thousand pounds sterling, divided into two hundred and fifty thousand ordinary shares of one pound each, and fifty thousand cumulative preference shares of one pound each.

The place of business of the said Company is located at the corner of Victoria and Kootenay streets, in the Town of Nelson, British Columbia.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office the 31st day of October, 1893, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

[L. S.] C. J. LEGGATT,
Registar of Joint Stock Companies.

## APPLICATION FOR CROWN GRANT.

Notice is hereby given that John McDonald, as agent for Ebenezer Ramsay, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favor of the mineral claim "Lulu," situated in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay. Adverse claimants will forward their objections within 60 days from the date of this publication. N. FITZSTUBBS,
Gold Commissioner.

Nelson, B. C., 13th November, 1893.

## APPLICATION FOR CROWN GRANT.

Notice is hereby given that John McDonald, as agent for Charles Hall and others, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favor of the mineral claim "Victoria," situated in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay. Adverse claimants will forward their objections within 60 days from the date of this publication. N. FITZSTUBBS,
Gold Commissioner.

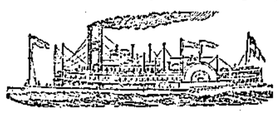
Nelson, B. C., 13th November, 1893.

## APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the stipendiary magistrate of West Kootenay district for a license to sell liquor at my hotel at Five-mile Point in said district. R. F. PERRY.

Nelson, November 20th, 1893.


# Slocan Trading & Navigation Company, Ltd.



The company's A1 passenger and freight steamer

W. HUNTER

G. L. ESTABROOK.....Master

LEAVES NEW DENVER daily for Silverton (Four Mile City) and head of Slocan lake, returning to New Denver by 6 P. M.

FOR RATES apply on board.

W. C. McKINNON, Secretary,
Silverton, B. C.

June, 21st, 1893.

TO THE EAST and WEST and SOUTH

The Kootenay Country is 300 Miles nearer the Eastern States and Canada via Bonner's Ferry than any other route.

Boat connections are made at Bonner's Ferry with trains On the

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

For Spokane, Puget Sound, Montana points, St. Paul, Chicago and points in Canada and the Eastern States.

Palace Sleeping and Dining cars, Family Tourist cars, Buffet-Library cars, Free Colonist cars daily between St. Paul, Bonner's Ferry, Spokane, and Seattle. Through sleepers to Chicago.

For further information apply to the officers of the boats on the Bonner's Ferry run; to P. Casey, agent, Great Northern Railway, Bonner's Ferry, Idaho; H. H. St. John, general agent, Spokane, Wash.; R. C. Stevens city passenger and ticket agent, Seattle, Wash.; H. G. McMicken, general agent, 2 King street east, Toronto, Ont.; or F. I. Whitney, general passenger and ticket agent, St. Paul, Minn.

# BANK OF MONTREAL

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

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

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

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

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers.

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

DRAFTS ISSUED; COLLECTIONS MADE; ETC.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

RATE OF INTEREST (at present) 3½ Per Cent.


## ONLY A FEW LEFT

### Of the Six Hundred that Rode into the Jaws of Death.

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of death
Rode the six hundred;
"Forward the Light Brigade!
Charge for the guns," he said,
Into the valley of death
Rode the six hundred.

"Forward the Light Brigade!"
Was there a man dismayed?
Not though the soldier knew
Some one had blunder'd:
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die,
Into the valley of death
Rode the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them,
Volley'd and thunder'd;
Storm'd at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode and well,
Into the jaws of death,
Into the mouth of hell
Rode the six hundred.

Flash'd all their sabres bare,
Flash'd as they turned in air,
Sabring the gunners there,
Charging an army, while
All the world wonder'd:
Plunged in the battery-smoke,
Right through the line they broke;
Cossack and Russian
Reel'd from the sabre-stroke
Shattered and sunder'd.
Then they rode back, but not—
Not the six hundred.

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon behind them
Volley'd and thunder'd;
Storm'd at with shot and shell,
While horse and hero fell,
They that had fought so well
Came through the jaws of death,
Back from the mouth of hell,
All that was left of them;
Left of six hundred.

When can their glory fade?
Oh the wild charge they made!
All the world wonder'd,
Honor the charge they made!
Honor the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred!

The grass is growing green over the graves of thousands of British soldiers in the Crimea. "How that red rain hath made the harvest grow," wrote Byron of the field of Waterloo. The statement was a true one. There is no fertilizer like human blood, and the slopes and valleys of the Crimea were literally drenched with it. Since then they have yielded many a goodly crop of corn, many a fruitful vintage. The grapes are far more luscious than the clusters which the British infantry-men picked as they scrambled up the declivities of the Alma under a murderous fire. But the peaceful Russian peasant recks not of these things as he garners in the fruits of his husbandry, save that he hopes such times of bloody conflict may not come again. The predatory Cossack, as he ambles along on his shaggy pony, with lance at rest, is perhaps more regretful. He would like once more to see war's alarums. He has heard around the camp fire stories of looting and plundering of unarmed villagers, with an occasional skirmish with the invading forces, and his imagination is excited, until he sickens of the monotony of present existence. As he looks out on the landscape he may see evidences of the struggle that raged upon that territory so long and fiercely. There are the granite pedestals and grassy mounds under which sleep the honored dead. In what horrible forms death came to them! Some shattered with round shot, grape, and cannister, others pierced with the bayonet, others slashed with the sabre, and others again found their fate in the hurtling bullet. What a horrible record of bloodshed and carnage! And to this awful list must be added the thousands who perished under the touch of some fell disease. Well might the poet ask:

And is this all the world has gained by thee
Thou first and last of fields! King-making victory?

There they lie. Men who fought at Alma and Inkerman and Balaclava, men who fell miserably in the slush of the trenches, men who perished under the guns and in the embrasures of the Redan. The whole campaign was one long round of heroic valor, of patient endurance and sublime self-sacrifice on the part of the British soldier. His sterling qualities were grandly displayed then, but displayed as they have never been before, and have been frequently since. Heroes those men were, even the humblest of them, and though they sleep far away in a foreign grave, their memory will be ever dear to the hearts of their countrymen.

Of all the feats of arms in that long and desperate struggle and there were many perhaps none can rank with the Balaclava charge for the dauntless courage and devotion to the duty of the actors. The French general was right who, speaking of that fatal charge, said, "it was grand, it was magnificent, but it was not war." It is only when one stops to think of it that he realizes the heroism and the desperate hardihood of that wild ride.

Imagine six hundred light cavalry, unsupported by heavy cavalry or infantry, charging thirty guns in the face of a deadly hail of shot, with batteries sweeping them from the right and left, on a perfectly hopeless mission. Never did the character of the British soldier shine with a greater lustre. No faltering, no stopping but forward with steady ranks, the cruel shot tearing deadly gaps in the line, then a wild cheer and a mad gallop, and there they are amongst the gunners cutting and slashing like demons. Oh, the horror and the pathos of it all and the pitiful scene when the scattered remnants of that noble band came straggling back, and the roll call showed how deadly had been the fray? Was ever such a spectacle afforded in the annals of knight errantry? Surely history does not record a more hopeless, a more heroic deed?

There are only a few now left of the gallant band of heroes who took part in that charge. So few they are that they might almost be counted upon the fingers. Once a year there is an annual gathering in London, where those who can attend meet and light the battle over again. Time has made sad havoc in their ranks. Some few there were who found their way out to Canada, but it is doubtful if there is more than one of the survivors now here. That one is William J. D. Gould, who keeps a modest and unpretentious looking restaurant at 379½ Yonge street, Toronto. Although 79 years of age, Mr. Gould is still hale and active. He moves around with all the agility of a man twenty years his junior, and the light of battle yet flashes in his eye as he talks of past campaigns. Mr. Gould is not, however, a talkative man, and it is only after a great deal of pressure that he can be induced to relate some of his marvellous experiences. He has been through the Afghan, Sikh, and Kaffir wars, and he fought at Balaclava. To the Toronto Empire the old warrior spoke of the famous charge as follows:

"I had just returned from the Kaffir war, in which I served as lieutenant of a volunteer corps raised by myself. At the outbreak of the Crimean war I sought to obtain a commission in the Turkish contingent, but before this could be done I had entered the 17th Lancers as a volunteer, being given the rank I formerly held of troop sergeant-major. On the eventful morning of October 25th, 1854, the Light Division, consisting of the 10th and 11th Hussars, and the 17th Lancers, under lord Cardigan, were drawn up in the valley of Balaclava, when the order came from lord Lucan to advance. On the left of our line a body of Russian infantry was massed. Right in front at the head of the valley was the battery of guns, and at the back of them were stationed cavalry in reserve. Considerably in the rear of us were our heavy cavalry and the infantry. Immediately on receiving the order lord Cardigan gave the necessary command and the trumpet sounded 'to trot.' Illustrations depicturing the charge represent lord Cardigan riding immediately in front of the brigade. That is not correct. As we advanced in two lines stretching across the valley his lordship took his position between the two squadrons. As soon as we advanced the Russian guns opened fire, and many a saddle was emptied. The blood of all of us was fever heat however, and in the excitement of the charge we noticed very little that went on around us. When within half a mile of the guns the order was given to charge and we dashed at them full tilt. Very soon we were in amongst the guns, and so quickly that we found only a few of the gunners at their posts. Then some of the officers gave the order 'Three's about,' and we turned back. There was no order about our manner of returning. Officers and men of different regiments were all confused together. I was fortunate to escape without a scratch, but had my horse shot under me. Lord Cardigan also escaped uninjured. Several of the wounded were bayoneted by the Russians. One man was taken prisoner I know. He was afterwards sergeant-major of a yeomanry troop in Lancashire. The Russians were completely thunderstruck at the charge. It was a thing they never anticipated. At the time there were several Russian generals, with a number of ladies, on the hills overlooking the valley. Our charge was a complete surprise to them. We brought about 600 men into action. We returned with some 200. I do not know who was responsible for the order to charge. There was some talk amongst the men when we got back, and it was mentioned about that captain Nelan gave the order. That, however, I do not know."

### How She Saved His Life.

Arthur Kauffman, a young man from Memphis, Tennessee, who was in a wreck on the Wabash road, arrived home with his head bound up in a bloody white bandage, which he regards as his most precious possession. He says gold and jewels could'nt buy that strip of cloth. Kauffman says that when the collision came something hit him and he lost consciousness. When he regained his senses he was lying beside the wreck of the car bleeding copiously from a deep cut on the head and unable to help himself. Just as he was about to faint again from weakness an awfully pretty girl came up and spied him. She was Miss Taylor of Jefferson, Texas, who had escaped injury in the wreck. She realized at once that the young man would bleed to death if not attended to. Without a moment's hesitation she whipped off her petticoat and tearing out a strip bound it tightly on Kauffman's head. The bleeding was checked and his life saved. To say that he feels deeply grateful to the fair Texan would be drawing it mildly, and he vows he will keep the bandage as long as he lives.

### Seeing by Electricity.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell, the famous electrician, in a recent lecture said: "Morse taught the world years ago to write at a distance by electricity; the telephone enables us to talk at a distance by electricity, and now scientists are agreed that there is no theoretical reason why the well-known principles of light should not be applied in the same way that the principles of sound have been applied in the telephone, and thus allow us to see at a distance by electricity. It is some ten years since the scientific papers of the world were greatly exercised over a report that I had filed at the Smithsonian Institution a sealed packet supposed to contain a method of doing this very thing, that is, transmit the vision of persons and things from one point of the earth to another. As a matter of fact, there was no truth in the report, but it resulted in stirring up a dozen scientific men of eminence to come out with statements that they, too, had discovered various methods of seeing by electricity. That shows what I know to be the case, that men are working at this great problem in many laboratories, and I firmly believe it will be solved one day. Of course while the principle of seeing by electricity at a distance is precisely that applied in the telephone, yet it will be very much more difficult to construct such an apparatus, owing to the immensely greater rapidity with which the vibrations of light take place when compared with the vibrations of sound. It is merely a question, however, or finding a diaphragm which will be sufficiently sensitive to receive these vibrations and produce the corresponding electrical variations."

## GEMS OF THOUGHT.

To be gentle is the test of a lady.

To govern one's self, not others, is true glory.

None are so old as those who have outlived enthusiasm.

The practice of economy is no disgrace; it is better living on a little than outliving a great deal.

Great occasions do not make heroes or cowards; they simply unveil them to the eyes of men.

No man has a right to be a spectator of any amusement at which he would be ashamed to assist.

Do not be ashamed to confess your ignorance whenever you see an opportunity of acquiring knowledge.

As the sword of the best tempered metal is most flexible, so the truly generous are most pliant and courteous in their behavior to their inferiors.

The reason why people so ill know how to do their duty on great occasions is that they will not be diligent in doing their duty on little occasions.

Liberty cannot spring up from blood; the sword cannot prepare the soil where it is to grow up. Truth, light, and reason alone are the nurses of liberty.

There is a pleasure in contemplating good; there is a greater pleasure in receiving good; but the greatest pleasure is doing good, which comprehends the rest.

To one who has said, "I do not believe there is an honest man in the world," another replied, "It is impossible that one man should know all the world, but quite possible that one should know himself."

Selfishness produces selfishness; indolence increases with every hour of indulgence; and what is left undone because it difficult today, will be doubly difficult tomorrow.

Youth is a period of building up, in habits, hopes and faiths. Not an hour but is trembling with destinies—not a moment once passed of which the appointed work can ever be done again, or the neglected blow struck on the cold iron.

### Judges are Simply Lawyers.

San Francisco is on the eve of another such uprising against the courts as occurred in 1885. Now, as then, the county jail shelters scores of murderers; now, as then, hanging seems to be played out; now, as then, men and women inclined to take the assassin's revenge feel that the chances of escaping the law's penalties are immensely in their favor. In 1885 the shooting in the daytime, on the street, of Mamie Kelly, a school girl, by Alex Goldenson, a young hoodlum, who took that plan of expressing his love, roused the city to a demand which the courts complied with. But only for a time. Judges are lawyers, and are prone in practice to regard the courts as being inventions for the use and benefit of their profession. It is the judges who are principally to blame for the accumulation of unhung killers in the jail. When a lawyer takes the case of a murderer he sets about delaying the time of trial, knowing that the greater the space between the crime and the facing of a jury the better the prospect of acquittal. Delay is got by asking for continuances, which the judges grant. The alleged convenience of an attorney is considered paramount to the interest of justice. At best the law is sufficiently cumbrous and productive of delay, but the judges could expedite trials greatly if they were not disposed to accommodate the bar to a scandalous extent. When Mamie Kelly was slaughtered the people in mass meetings and the newspapers clamored for justice, not only to her murderer, but to the whole horde of the red-handed sheltered by the county jail. The judges woke up and there was a clearing out of Murderers' Row. Then came public indifference again, and now the Row has as many inhabitants as ever. Some of them have been there for six years, and the law has not decided yet whether they are guilty or innocent. If innocent, picture the infamy in so treating guiltless men; if guilty, what a crime against society! A San Francisco newspaper said the other day that the poisoning of a race horse at the Bay District track would cause a hundred times more excitement in San Francisco than an ordinary murder. That is entirely true. But the extraordinary murder will be done, as it was in 1885, and then not only the deserving will be hanged, but also men to whom clemency should in justice be shown. Such is the calibre and character of our judges, that nothing short of a popular upheaval that threatens the resurrection of the vigilance committee will shake them out of their rust, and inspire them with an adequate sense of duty. As for the Bar Association. Its function is to keep up the fiction that lawyers as a body are public-spirited citizens. Its own members are about the only persons who profit financially by the security enjoyed by the residents of Murderers' Row. Arthur McEwen in Salt Lake Tribune.

## STORY OF A DESERTED CABIN.

### Tragic Death of a Brave Man in a Desperate Fight with Wolves.

An experienced hunter and explorer named C. C. Emmons arrived in Superior, Wisconsin, last Tuesday from the Rainy River country. Mr. Emmons has been in the north for the past three months, making explorations along the Canadian boundary. His lips are sealed so far as information about his trip which relates to the country through which he has made explorations is concerned. But he had a story to tell, and it was of a tragedy enacted in those far-off, dim forests. The tale runs thus:

"The country was very wild, and the thought often occured to me that if I should meet with an accident my disappearance would be as complete a mystery as if I should suddenly be transported to the planet Jupiter, for I would never be discovered. It was my sad pleasure to find, however, the blanched skeleton of some unfortunate fellow who had preceded me to the heart of this wilderness, and who met with death in its most terrible form. But I will not anticipate. I was following one of the small streams tributary to Rainy river, when I suddenly came upon a half-completed log cabin situated in an opening in the timber. I saw at a glance that it was deserted, and now my interest and curiosity were aroused by this unexpected evidence of former explorations in this neighborhood. The cabin was built of hewn logs of a small size and chinked with mud mixed with gravel. I should judge the cabin had been erected early last spring and deserted soon after, or, in fact, before it had been fully completed. I lifted the latch and the door opened readily. It was a typical settler's home. There was a rude fire-place and a frying-pan. A table stood in the center of the room, and upon it were a tin plate and a knife and fork. A compass hung upon a nail, and a packer's outfit reposed in one corner. The pack was nearly new, and upon one side of it were printed, with some attempt at art, the initials O. A. M. I am thus particular about details, for beyond the initials upon the pack I found nothing to establish the identity of this man whom I shortly after ascertained met his death in as desperate a battle for life as ever man had. I went outside the cabin after my investigation of the interior, fully satisfied that something out of the ordinary had befallen the man who had occupied it. Under ordinary circumstances, if he had decided to quit the place, he would have taken his pack. Here was a mystery, and I was determined to solve it if possible. It was easier than I anticipated. Leading into the forest to the south was a slight trail almost obliterated, but still discernable to the practiced eye of a woodman. I followed it for a distance, about ten rods I should think, when I emerged into another small opening. Here I made a startling discovery. Directly in my path lay the skeleton of a large man. Near by lay a Winchester rifle with a broken stock, and close beside the skeleton lay a broad-axe with a very rusty blade. Within a radius sixty feet lay the skeletons of nine large timber wolves. It required only a moment for me to grasp the story of the man's terrible fate. The scene was like an open book. He had been attacked by wolves and overpowered by numbers. That he had sold his life dearly was evinced by the skeletons of the wolves. I soon became convinced that the battle had not commenced where the skeletons were found, and in this I was right. I followed the trail still further and found the skeletons of four other wolves, but each was some distance from any of the others. These must have been the first of the wolves to die, and had been killed by the rifle. The man was evidently making for his cabin as quickly as possible and covering his retreat with his rifle. It appears that the wolves were desperate, however, and within ten rods of his cabin and safety he was compelled to make a stand and fight for his life against hopeless odds. His rifle was empty of cartridges when found, and it is evident the man had retained his axe throughout the early part of the fight in anticipation of this last desperate rally. The man must have fought like a demon in that moment of his dreadful extremity. He must have been conscious when he resorted to the axe that his days were numbered, and thought only of selling his life as dearly as possible. A dozen wolves is a poor price for a man who can fight as this one evidently could. All alone in this gloomy forest perished a man whose identity may never be known. He must have friends somewhere, however, and it may yet be revealed. The incident must have occurred early last spring, when hungry wolves travelling in packs, do not hesitate to attack man. They are terrible brutes when emboldened by hunger, but ordinarly they are sneaks and seldom permit themselves to be seen by men."

### Do Your Work Well.

Half the people in this life make failures of their careers because they never cultivated the habit of doing small things well. In his secret heart probably no man thinks his ability has ever been recognized at its true worth. He is employed at small tasks, working for small pay, when to his mind he ought to be doing great things, getting high wages. Nine times out of ten, perhaps, the man who thinks this neglects in consequence the small, humble task he is set to do. He despises the business that brings him bread. He gets only cheap wages; therefore he will give cheap work. He is discontented, he is unhappy, he is ready to strike, or even to slight his tasks to the extent of cheating his employer as far as he dares without getting himself discharged. By and by he does get discharged. Then he rails at fate and rich men worse than ever. No man ever succeeded in life who did not put his conscience into his work, whatever it was. If you agree to perform certain labor in return for certain wages, however small, you have sold your time and ability. Do that work the best it can be done. Form the habit of putting the best of yourself into all you do. Work with enthusiasm over the small tasks that are your lot at present, always in hope that greater ones will come to you by and by. They will be sure to come. Many a time the small task, done conscientiously and with enthusiasm, itself affords the very clue to the greater task and the larger remuneration. But it is absolutely certain that no man who had not the habit of doing his best on whatever work he is engaged will ever fill any high place whatsoever. It is not in the books that he should. Let us always be on the lookout for grander opportunities. Life would not be worth living except for that. But let us at the same time strengthen ourselves to seize the great opportunity when it comes by making the most of our small opportunities. It is the only way. It is the meaning of the saying: "Unto him that hath shall be given." Know this: In the grand roundup each individual comes much nearer getting just what he deserves than is generally supposed.

### They Paid for the Wedding Trip.

About two weeks ago in that reproduction of Charles Dickens' famous White Horse Inn at Chicago a party of young Pittsburgers sat with gold-lined pockets sipping the amber fluid from steins and chasing large chunks of indigestion in the shape of welch rabbits in that part of their system where it would do most harm. In this inn, as in the original, they have lovely barmaids, lovely English barmaids, with a South Chicago accent, and the one waiting on these young bloods—let's call her Janet, for convenience sake—was probably the loveliest of them all. She had the most fetching brown eyes, wavy hair of darker hue, cherry lips, rosy complexion, so rosy that you would almst think the druggist had had something to do with it, and a figure of willowy grace. Of course every one of the five—there were that many in the party—fell in love with her, and no matter what size bill they gave in payment for drinks it was always, "Janet keep the change," and by the time they were ready to go Janet had kept just $22.50. When they arose and had taken their first unsteady step she was all tears, and to their "We'll shee you 'morrow," she sobbingly replied: "I hope so." Tomorrow came and again the bloods were on the scent, but Janet was not. Inquiry brought out the fact that she had eloped with a poor, but a sensible man.

### Why he Wore a Beard.

Saint-Foix, the French poet, had a large income, but was always in debt. He sat one day in a barber-chair, with his face lathered and ready to be shaved, when one of his creditors entered the shop. The man saw Saint-Foix and demanded the money due him. "Wont you wait until I get a shave?" quietly inquired the poet. "Certainly," answered the other, pleased at the prospect of getting the money. The poet made the barber a witness to the agreement and then calmly wiped the lather from his face. He wore a beard to his dying day.


Nelson Hotel
Dining-Room
is now under the management of
JOHN F. GILL
(lately steward on the steamer Nelson).

From this time on an effort will be made to make the Nelson a resort for business and mining men, as everything obtainable in season will be procured.
Rates—Single meals, 50 cents; day board, $8 a week.

Boys, Give "Jack" a Call.

Cœur d'Alene
HOTEL
JOHN F. WARD, MANAGER. | FRONT STREET, KASLO, B. C.

The Very BEST OF Everything.

THE LELAND
HOTEL
Front Street, Near the Steamboat Landing, KASLO, B. C.
Devlin & McKay, Props.
THE BEST CUISINE. THE BEST BEDS. THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

Grand Central
HOTEL
Corner Front and Fourth Streets, KASLO, B. C.
A. & J. Fletcher, Props.
ACCOMMODATIONS FIRST-CLASS.
Stage leaves Grand Central for Watson, Bear Lake City, Three Forks, New Denver and all points in the Kaslo-Slocan district.

THE PALACE
HOTEL
Corner Front and Fourth Streets, KASLO, B. C.
MAHONEY & LUNDBURG
PROPRIETORS.

THE MADDEN
HOUSE
At Corner Baker and Ward Streets, NELSON, B. C.
THOMAS MADDEN, Prop.
THE MADDEN is Centrally Located, With a Frontage Towards Kootenay River and is Newly Furnished Throughout.
THE TABLE is Supplied with Everything in the Market, the Kitchen Being Under the Immediate Supervision of a Caterer of Large Experience.
THE BAR
IS SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST BRANDS OF ALL KINDS OF WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.
Special Attention to Miners.

International
HOTEL
Corner of 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 Furnished Newly Throughout.
THE TABLE is not Surpassed by any Other Hotel in the Kootenay Lake Country, Being Supplied with the Best of Everything.
JAS. DAWSON & B. CRADDOCK, PROPRIETORS.
THE BAR
Is Stocked with Choice Imported and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

KOOTENAY
HOTEL
Situate on Vernon Street, Near Josephine. The Hotel Overlooks The Kootenay.
Its Guests can Obtain Splendid Views of Both the Mountains and River.
Axel Johnson, Proprietor
THE ROOMS ARE CONVENIENT AND COMFORTABLE. | THE TABLE IS THE BEST IN THE MOUNTAINS.
Special Attention to Miners.
THE BAR IS FIRST-CLASS.

SILVER KING
HOTEL
John Johnson, Proprietor
Extensive Improvements Now Completed.
All Rooms Refitted and Refurnished
FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS IN THE MARKET SOLD AT THE BAR.
Special Attention to Miners.
ROOMS FIRST-CLASS. RATES MODERATE.

THE GRAND
HOTEL
HANSEN & BLOOMBERG
Proprietors.
THE CLOSEST HOTEL in Nelson to the Steamboat Landing. | THE BAR CARRIES THE Best Brands of Liquors and Cigars.

The Tremont.
East Baker St., Nelson.
Is one of the best hotels in Toad Mountain district, and is the headquarters for prospectors and working miners.
MALONE & TREGILLUS, Props.

### MINING IN NORTHERN KOOTENAY.

Continued from First Page.

had some remarkably nice quartz from his Ole Bull claim.

It is more than probable that in many places on the river bank between Revelstoke and the Big Bend hydraulic mining might very profitably be carried on as water power is so plentiful, far in excess of that found on the Fraser. This point may prove well worthy of consideration. At such very low water as now exists, some of the bars might be most profitably and easily worked, and the whole district is well worth the attention now beginning to be shown it, though as in all mining ventures (less so however in this country than in others) every miner does not immediately become a millionaire.

We cannot close this article without reference to the enormous value of the timber in the district, one company having 36,000 acres and another 25 square miles of growing timber, which on completion of the new railroad will afford abundant employment in cutting and sending it down the river to Arrow lake. Here seems to be an opening for more than one good sawmill on the route; and as each additional industry started is a benefit to the district, we may venture to hope that some capitalists will see their way clear to put down the necessary plant.

It is confidently reported and generally believed that the government will spend a large sum of money on the improvement of the Big Bend trail next spring, it is perhaps too much to hope for a wagon road yet, but any money spent in opening up this district will bring largely increased revenue, and so prove a profitable investment. H.

### THIS WEEK'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. A. Bigelow & Co., Nelson—Change in advertisement.
The Hall Mines, Limited, Nelson—Notice of private bill.
Richard Stuckey, Nelson—Steam sash and door factory.
John Elliot, Nelson—Notice of private bill.
Provincial secretary, Victoria—Proclamation convening legislature.
G. O. Buchanan, Kaslo—Hotel for sale.

### LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The first passenger train out of Nelson on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway took 23 paying passengers from Nelson and 5 from Kaslo.

The rotary snow-plow that is used to keep the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway open does his work like a thing of life. It throws snow fully fifty feet away from the track.

The secretary of the Rochester Academy at Kettle Falls, Washington, writes THE TRIBUNE, under date of the 1st: "I hope some of your Kootenay young people may find their way to our new school, which has opened with a large number of pupils."

Mayor Green of Kaslo came down today on the Ainsworth, and before returning was shown, for the hundredth time, the nice cushioned chairs in the board of trade room.

Frank Heap, who has a general store at "Big Jam" on upper Duncan river, writes to a friend at Nelson, under date of the 11th instant, that he will be down "in the world" along in February. At this season a man might as well be on the headwaters of the Yukon as on the upper Duncan.

E. R. Atherton, Watson's rustling merchant, hadn't time to remain over night the last time he was at Nelson (this week). He reports three feet of snow at Bear lake.

Ed Baum has fixed up his Mammoth hotel at Kaslo into a veritable mineral palace. The walls are covered with crushed galena, while on the ceiling are the names of prominent Slocan mines, the letters being formed by small pieces of ore from the claims named.

The boys wintering at Maryville, on the east shore of Kootenay lake, killed several caribou week before last. The animals were very poor.

Northport News, 4th: "Fred Hughes, of the firm of Hughes & Hiteen, New Denver, British Columbia, is in the city looking over the situation. He is fascinated with our little town and its prospects, and after visiting Mrs. Hughes and children in the old homestead in Fairhaven will return and take his chances with us."

The annual Christmas tree of the Nelson Sunday School will be held in the Presbyterian church on Saturday evening at half-past 7 o'clock. A short programme by the children will be provided. Any person wishing to put presents on for friends may do so. All are cordially invited. A collection will be taken up to defray expenses.

There will be a turkey shooting-match on the shore of the outlet, below the Columbia & Kootenay railway round-house, at half-past 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

"Jack" Gill is preparing to spread himself on a Christmas dinner. It will be served at his dining-room in the Nelson hotel at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Christmas day. Everything, all for the small sum of 75 cents.

The Columbia is reported rising at Revelstoke, owing to recent rains, and were it not for the ice jam at the "wigwam," the steamer Lytton could run through to Revelstoke. At Nelson the weather is mild and less than six inches of snow remain.

"Billy" Perdue brought in a bunch of beef cattle from Kettle river this week. He reports deep snow on Kettle river, but stockmen prepared to feed their stock. The cattle were crossed over the Columbia at Sayward and driven to Nelson along the track of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard.

Alderman Kane and alderman Devlin of Kaslo were in Nelson on Saturday and Sunday. Both said that incorporation had been a good thing for Kaslo, and that the sooner Nelson got in line the better it would be for both the town and the people. They gave figures to back up their statements.

J. Fred Hume and Bruce Craddock have returned from their hunting trip down on Sloean river. One day they followed a deer spoor twenty miles, and returned at nightfall without getting a shot.

### THE SOCIALISTIC MOVEMENT.

**Socialism is Railed Against, but it is Making Headway.**

An English paper says the classes in that country are either so engrossed in their own affairs, or in the selfish pursuit of pleasure, that they seem unable to take cognizance of the commonest facts of their political and social existence. They rail, for instance, at socialism, as if half the institutions of that country were not already socialistic, such as the post office, boards of guardians, the Irish land system, the Scotch crofter system, free elementary education, the English allotments and small holdings system, and last, and not inferior in importance, the system of state religion. With reference to the established church of England, the state provides a free religion for the use of all who like to avail themselves of its service. It is, therefore, wonderful to find many of the clergy denouncing socialism when they themselves are ministers of a great socialistic organization. Furthermore, the government is about to consider with favor on a scheme for the nationalization of mines, and schemes for the nationalization of railways have been frequently discussed, not only in parliament, but by responsible governments. The new Employers' Liability bill is really another instance of state socialism, and at present there is a royal commission considering how best to provide for the aged poor, which is further illustration of the permeating influence of socialistic movements. Now we have another proposal of socialism in the suggestion that the state should provide medical men, free of cost, for the poor. Medicine for the body is just as important as medicine for the soul in the social scheme, and, indeed, of more importance; for whereas everyone can supply to himself an unlimited amount of spiritual medicine, few, without the aid of the apothecary or the medicine man, can minister to the physical ills of the body. It is proposed that a medical incumbent at a fixed salary shall be appointed in every district of 30,000 people, whose duty it shall be to attend to any person, not a pauper, resident in that district. This would really interfere very little with the gentlemen who at present practice medicine. Many of them are attending to the wants of the poor at no larger remuneration than one shilling, including medicine for each interview. The fixed stipend which would be given to these appointed medical incumbents would really exceed what these persons are at present earning. The additional advantage of such a system would be that it would deal a death blow at the quackery which now flourishes in our midst, and would be the cause of remedying many abuses connected with the hospitals. Such a system might be started on the basis of half the money being subscriber by voluntary effort, the other half being provided by the government. The boon to the poorer and more helpless classes would be incalculable.

**On Business and Pleasure Bent.**

George Arthur Bigelow, merchant, W. S. Jones, customs collector, and George C. Tunstall, Jr., agent Hamilton Powder Company, are off on trips to various sections of the outside world. Mr. Tunstall has gone to Victoria on business connected with his company, and will be back in Nelson in three weeks. Mr. Jones is off to Halifax, Nova Scotia, on a vacation trip, and will not be back until spring. Mr. Bigelow is away on business for his firm, and before returning will visit Victoria, Donald, Winnipeg, and Montreal. Neither of the three will neglect to sound the praises of Kootenay on the outside, but in sounding the country's praises neither will neglect the good things that all good men in Kootenay hanker after.


# Hotel for Sale.

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

## THE HOTEL SLOCAN,

THE PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN THE CITY OF KASLO.

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

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

G. O. BUCHANAN, Assignee.

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

NELSON STEAM

## SASH AND DOOR FACTORY

SASH, DOORS, AND WINDOW FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

**Estimates Given on Building Supplies.**

TURNING, SURFACING, AND MATCHING.

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

RICHARD STUCKEY, Proprietor.

**Spokane Falls & Northern Railway,**
**Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway.**

All Rail to Spokane, Washington.

Leave 7 A.M.....NELSON.....Arrive 5:40 P.M.

Commencing December 19th, 1893, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through to Spokane, arriving there at 5:30 P. M. same day. Returning will leave Spokane at 7 A. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 P. M., making close connections with steamer Nelson for all Kootenay lake points.


E. DEWDNEY.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To our faithful the members elected to serve in the legislative assembly of our Province of British Columbia at our City of Victoria—Greeting.

A PROCLAMATION.

THEODORE DAVIE, Attorney-General. WHEREAS we are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people of our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in our legislature:

Now know ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our executive council of the Province of British Columbia, do hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the eighteenth day of the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, you meet us in our said legislature or parliament of our said Province, at our City of Victoria, for the dispatch of business, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in our legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the common council of our said Province may, by the favor of God, be ordained.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the great seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness, the honorable Edgar Dewdney, lieutenant-governor of our said Province of British Columbia, in our City of Victoria, in our said Province, this fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-seventh year of our reign.

By command,

JAMES BAKER, Provincial Secretary.

### PRIVATE BILL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislature of the province of British Columbia application will be made for the passage of a private bill authorizing the applicants to construct, operate, and maintain a system of railway, tramway, or aerial tramway, to be operated by steam, electricity, or gravity, for the purpose of carrying passengers, freight, and ores from a point at or near New Denver to the Mountain Chief, Slocan Star, Alpha, Freddie Lee, Blue Bird, Bonanza King, Washington, Dardanelles, Wellington, and any other mine or mines within a radius of fifteen miles of New Denver, or to Three Forks, Silverton, Bear Lake City, Watson, Seaton, or any other town or towns within a radius of fifteen miles of New Denver, in West Kootenay district; also to construct, operate and maintain works for supplying any mine or mines, or town or towns, within a radius of fifteen miles of New Denver, with electricity for lighting, heating, or other purposes, or for supplying any mine or mines, or town or towns, within a radius of fifteen miles of New Denver with water for household uses or other purposes; and also to take and use from Carpenter creek and its tributaries so much water of the said creek and tributaries as may be necessary to obtain power for generating electricity to be used for the above-mentioned system or purposes, or for other works of the applicants; with power to the applicants to construct and maintain buildings, erections, raceways, or other works in connection therewith for improving or increasing the water privilege; and also to enter in and expropriate lands for a site for power-houses, right-of-way, and for dams, raceways, or such other works as shall be necessary; also to erect, construct, and maintain all necessary works, buildings, pipes, poles, wires, appliances, or conveniences necessary for the purposes of the applicants.

JOHN ELLIOT, Solicitor for Applicants.

New Denver, B. C., December 15th, 1893.

### PRIVATE BILL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislature of British Columbia application will be made for the passage of a private bill authorizing The Hall mines, Limited, to construct, equip, operate, and maintain a tramway from the Silver King mine to a point at or near Nelson, in West Kootenay district; and, also, to construct, equip, operate, and maintain concentrating, electrical, and smelting works for mining and for other purposes. THE HALL MINES, LIMITED.

per H. E. Croasdaile, Agent.

Dated, December 20th, 1893.


# W. F. TEETZEL & CO.

**CHEMISTS AND : DRUGGISTS**

A large and complete stock of the leading lines of

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

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

Central Office of the Kootenay Lake Telephone.

A large and complete stock of

## WALL PAPER

**FURNITURE**
**PIANOS**
**ORGANS**

## JAMES McDONALD & CO.

Nelson and Kaslo.

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

## You Want to Save Money

You can do so by purchasing your supplies from us.

We pay cash for everything which enables us to sell at lowest rates.

## Hudsons' Bay Company.

Baker Street, Nelson.

AGENTS FOR Hiram Walker & Sons, Distillers, Walkerville, Ontario, and Fort Garry Flour Mills, Manitoba.

# W. J. WILSON.

## 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.

# MEAT MARKET.

## BURNS, McINNES & CO.

wholesale and retail dealers in stock and dressed meats, have opened in the Barrett block, West Baker street, NELSON, and are prepared to furnish, in any quantity, beef, pork, mutton, veal, bacon, and ham, at the lowest possible price

FOR CASH ONLY.

**Orders Promptly Filled.**

Just received a consignment of Fall and Winter Scotch Suitings and Trouserings, also Worsted Overcoatings.

## F. J. SQUIRE,

Corner Ward and Baker Streets.

# CHRISTMAS CARDS!

Views of the best local and provincial scenery mounted on Christmas Cards can now be procured at NEELANDS BROTHERS', West Baker street, Nelson, where, also, Steel Engravings, Photogravures, Artotypes, Etchings, and Lithographs will be sold at cost for the next twenty days. Mouldings for Frames and Picture Frames for sale.

# Clearance Sale . . . .

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

# . . G. A. Bigelow & Co.

# J. FRED HUME & CO.

## GENERAL MERCHANTS.

**In anticipation of the increased demand for goods that will follow the opening up of the famous Silver King mine, and having implicit faith in the future prosperity of Kootenay in general, and of Nelson in particular, we have been steadily increasing our stock, and have at present the most complete assortment of general merchandise in the interior of British Columbia. Call and see us and compare prices.**

**SPECIAL BARGAINS IN THE DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.**

# HOLIDAY GOODS

## DOLLS, CHILDREN'S TOYS,

TOILET SETS, ALBUMS, Etc.

Complete Assortment of Xmas Cards to Arrive About FIRST DECEMBER

**Usual Staple Stock of Music and Stationery**

AT CLOSEST PRICES.

# TURNER BROTHERS.

# GREEN BROS.

FRONT STREET, KASLO.

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

MINING COMPANIES, MINERS, AND PROSPECTORS FURNISHED WITH SUPPLIES.

# BOURNE BROS.

## NEW DENVER

REVELSTOKE - - - AND NAKUSP

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

## Miners' . Supplies . and . General . Merchandise

# SEASONABLE GOODS AT GILKER & WELLS'

Gloves, Moccasins, Overshoes, Overrubers, Mackinaw Shirts, German Socks, Shirts and Underclothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and the finest and most varied lot of Fall and Winter Suits, Vests, Coats, and Pants ever shown the public in the Kootenay Lake country.

# NELSON LOTS

The RAILWAY CENTRE and SEAT OF GOVERNMENT of West Kootenay.

## A SECOND RAILWAY IN OPERATION.

## CHOICE BUILDING and RESIDENCE PROPERTY

REBATE ALLOWED FOR GOOD BUILDINGS.

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

APPLY FOR PRICES, MAPS, ETC., TO

**FRANK FLETCHER, Land Commissioner C. and K. R. and N. Co., Nelson, B. C.**

# JEWELRY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LARGE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.

Nothing is so treasured as the holiday gift from a distant relative or friend, and no gift is more appropriate than the fanciful works of the Jeweler.

**JACOB DOVER, Jeweler, Houston Block, Nelson.**