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. 6. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1893. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

TRAIL CREEK MINING RESUME.

FAIRLY GOOD PROGRESS MADE DURING THE YEAR JUST CLOSED.

Trial Shipments Prove the Ore to be of a Grade That will Pay and of a Character Easily Treated.

TRAIL, December 18th, 1893.

Early in the season private parties started and the government completed a wagon road from the town of Trail to the mines, seven miles in length. It was built on business principles, and though costing but $3000 is a good road. The first heavy freight hauled over it was a boiler, engine, and Burleigh drill for the War Eagle mine. Ten thousand dollars were spent, or misspent, on that property, and the result was two long tunnels without ore, and the company dropped the bond. During the fall the same company, or part of it, again took hold of the property, and under proper management a continuous ore body, 8 feet wide, carrying $40 in gold to the ton has been found and followed. A small force is working and will work all winter.

In the early part of the year the shaft on the Le Roi was extended to a depth of 200 feet. During the summer levels were run from the bottom of this shaft 70 feet each way on the vein, exposing a large ore body of better quality than at the surface. Water coming in too freely to handle with windlass, the mine was allowed to fill up. During the fall the company commenced shipping the dump and some surface ore, and the results were so good that hoisting and pumping machinery were put in and winter supplies laid in for thirty men and three teams. It is the intention to both sink and drift and to ship ore extensively all winter. Up to date the shipments aggregate 250 tons.

A bond was taken on the Josie by some Spokane parties early in the summer, and about $1000 was spent in exploiting the property. They had varying success, but at the end had a nice vein of very good ore. Owing to the financial stringency the work was stopped. Sixty tons of the ore were shipped early in December, and on the returns depends its future as a shipping mine.

On the Nickle Plate 50 feet has been sunk under the difficulties of lack of money and abundance of water. The vein is a small one (about 18 inches wide), but carries the richest pyritic ore in the camp, averaging $115 in gold per ton. One carload of the ore was shipped early in December, but the returns have not yet been received. The owners propose to work a small force all winter.

Two men worked steadily all summer on the O K, and the result is a tunnel about 150 feet long and an uprise of about 70 feet. The vein is a continuous one and the ore all good, with some spots of marvelous richness. This vein has been developed, and the owners supported by a hand mortar, about $4000 being "milled" in the mortar during one week in September. On the dump there are about 250 tons of ore, which if the weather allows, will be shipped this winter to the Tacoma smelter. There are many new and odd combinations of ore in this mine, namely, free gold with copper pyrites, free gold in massive galena, free gold in zinc blende, and occasionally a combination of them all with a dot or thread of native silver. What this vein may carry at a great depth is beyond the knowledge of the experts, but all are unanimous in the belief that it would be a good thing to have in the family.

Several hundred dollars have been expended in surface work on the Cliff, and the vein is exposed for the full length of the claim, showing a strong ore body varying 4 feet to 16 feet in width with assays ranging from $10 to $80 per ton in gold.

The Mountain View, a location on the same vein, but nearly a mile backward from the Cliff, shows a vein for 700 feet in length, at no place less than 20 feet in width, and ranging in gold assays from $8 to $80. A 100-pound piece from this claim sent to the World's Fair, sampled $72 in gold. The vein on which these two claims are located crops out strongly for eight claims (about 10,000 feet), and at no place in the entire length can a piece of ore be found that does not give a gold assay. Its length and its size indicate permanence, and many believe it will prove to be the best lode in British Columbia.

There are many other locations of promise in the district, on which no development work, other than the annual assessment, has been done. In nearly every case these claims have improved, either in quality or quantity of ore.

There has been a little activity at the town of Trail during the fall, the Le Roi company having built extensive stables, store-houses and a mess-house, and several private parties having erected residences. Eight men and two teams are busily employed building a wharf for all stages of water. When completed it will be 300 feet long and 50 feet wide. It is being built by the Le Roi company and Topping & Hanna. It is utilized as fast as built, as ten tons of ore per day are being delivered upon it.

Altogether the Trailites have no cause to be despondent, and they will enter into the virgin doors of 1894 with a partial realization of their past desires and bright hope for the future.

E. S. TOPPING.

An Impending War of Giants.

General sir Archibald Alison's article in the December number of Blackwood draws attention to the fact that while France has been increasing her army more rapidly than Germany, though she has been moving at a slower pace, is able to continue her present rate of progress for many years to come. We are, in the opinion of this authority, slowly but surely progressing towards a "war of giants." That the struggle will find Russia and France on the one side, and Germany, Austria and Italy on the other, is, he considers, evident from the present localization of the various forces. Referring to the Russian army, sir Archibald finds that out of a total force of nearly a million, 781,000 men are massed on the German frontier and in the reserve behind it; whilst Odessa and the Crimea are held and Constantinople watched by only 80,000; and the Caucasus occupied and the Turkish frontier in Asia Minor observed by 50,000; while in the whole of Transcaspia, along the Afghan and Chinese frontiers, there are only 51,000, and on and about the sea of Japan some 12,000. From a general survey of the disposition of Russia's forces, sir Archibald Alison comes to the conclusion, first, that she is straining every nerve to mass men on her Polish frontier, so as to be able, in conjunction with France, to crush Germany, even though aided by flanking Austria and distant Italy; next, that until this contest is over, Russia has determined to give up designs on Constantinople; and finally, that she has no present intention of making any move upon Afghanistan or India. When the German system attains its full development, sir Archibald estimates that her available trained force for war will reach the enormous number of 4,300,000 men. At present he reckons that the dual alliance (France and Russia) has in peace 3 2,000 men under arms more than the triple alliance (Germany, Austria and Italy), but that the latter has in war the superiority by 503,000.

Boastful New Brunswickers.

The New Brunswickers resident at Nelson never tire of sounding the praises of their native province. J. Fred Hume and Aaron H. Kelly are both natives of New Brunswick, and when they get together there is usually some tall talk. Yesterday they were together in Fred's dry goods store and the talk was on the subject of remarkable families. As Fred is a family man himself he knew more about the subject than Aaron, but the latter had been reading the St. John Sun and was posted about the challenge issued by a boot and shoe manufacturer of that city who offers to match eight brothers in his employ, in any kind of an athletic contest, against a like number of brothers from any town in Canada. The fact that any man had in his employ eight brothers is of itself enough to make the average New Brunswicker swell up with pride, but that they were all "big" men was not admitted until the figures were produced. Mr. Kelly had the names, ages, and weights at his tongue's end, and they were as follows: Amos Wood, 44 years of age, 180 pounds; James Wood, 42 years of age, 220 pounds; William Wood, 40 years of age, 200 pounds; Harry Wood, 38 years of age, 250 pounds; Charles Wood, 36 years of age, 180 pounds; Peter Wood, 33 years of age, 170 pounds; Samuel Wood, 29 years of age 168 pounds; George Wood, 20 years of age, 190 pounds. "Well," said J. Fred, when the list was gone through with, "I may not be able to put eight boys in the field for an athletic contest, but I believe I will live to see the day when I can stand in a row eight of the finest girls in British Columbia." "Yes: Fred, and judging by the weight of your last, they won't be lightweights, either," was the retort of Aaron H.

Ainsworth District Still in It.

G. B. Wright and Charlie Olson of Ainsworth were in Nelson yesterday, and both gave THE TRIBUNE pointers as to the happenings in the district of which they are pioneers and in which they have yet unlimited faith. The Number One lessees are making preparations to erect a concentrator at that mine. The concentrator plant at Bossburg, Washington, has been purchased, and it will be shipped over the Nelson & Fort Sheppard as soon as it can be pulled down. Mr. Abeling, who came over from the Coeur d'Alene country to set up the plant, says it will be in operation inside ninety days; but if it is running in a hundred and twenty, he will be doing well. At Bossburg the plant was run by steam: here it will be run by both steam and water power, the water being taken from a fork of Cedar creek. Ore has been struck in the lower tunnel in the Mile Point, and it is of much higher grade than that shipped from the upper tunnel. The first ore taken out was sampled and assays of 325 and 500 ounces in silver obtained. The Number One mine is connected with the town by telephone.

Obituary.

Another pioneer of southern Kootenay has crossed the dark river. "Jack" Buchanan died of pneumonia at the hospital at Nelson at noon on Thursday. He had been working at the Silver King mine for the last two months on a contract along with "Mike" Landrigan and "Ike" Lougheed, and was brought to Nelson but a few days before his death. He was a native of Peterborough, Ontario, and has been a resident of West Kootenay since 1885. For the last five years he followed prospecting and mining, and at the time of his death had interests in several mining claims in Nelson and Slocan districts. "Jack" was of a social disposition and at times allowed his convivial habits to get the best of him; but he was never quarrelsome and was well liked by his intimates. His funeral on Friday was well attended, the services being conducted by Rev. Mr. Birks of the Methodist church. He was aged 38 years.

NEW DENVER MASS MEETINGS.

Resolutions Passed that Contain More or Less Merit.

The people of New Denver are, at last, unanimously kicking for what they believe their town is entitled to, and at mass meetings have passed resolutions denouncing the postal authorities, suggesting amendments to the mineral and lien acts, favoring judicial reforms, and declaring that the mining recorders and gold commissioners should be elected by free miners. Following are a few of the resolutions adopted:

POSTAL FACILITIES.

That whereas, the Slocan mining division of British Columbia contributes not less than $10 a day in excise and customs duties to the Dominion government, and receives little but postal service in return, the citizens of New Denver stigmatize the stubborn and repeated refusal of the postal authorities to give the district more than one mail a week as a piece of flagrant iniquity; they learn with the deepest resentment that an arrangement has now been made to send the mail in from Kaslo only once a week on a stage which make the journey every day in the week, and could easily carry the mail every day; they appeal to all towns and public bodies interested in British Columbia to aid them in their struggle against stiff-necked officials; they call on Mr. Mara, the member for the district, to bring the matter before the Dominion house of commons at the earliest possible session, and they instruct the secretary of this meeting to send copies of this resolution to all the leading newspapers in Canada.

PUBLIC WORKS.

1. That the wagon road be completed from Three Forks to New Denver, and kept open for travel, immediately after sleighing ceases.
2. That all the streets on the government reserve be cleared and graded.
3. That all the rest of the government reserve be placed on the market, including the eastern half of block 6.
4. That a new wharf and a new mining recorder's office be erected immediately.

MINING REFORMS.

1. That every crown grant to a mineral claim shall convey all rights in the surface, as formerly; and this law shall be retrospective, applying to all existing mineral claims.
2. That the certificate of improvements be abolished.
3. That the gold commissioner and mining recorder be elected by popular vote, all electors being free miners.

JUDICIAL REFORMS.

1. That debts not exceeding $100 be recoverable before a stipendiary magistrate, and that such a magistrate be appointed for the Slocan division; that labor checks up to $200 be recoverable before a magistrate.
2. That a county court judge resident in West Kootenay be appointed, and hold monthly courts in Kaslo and New Denver.
3. That until the appointment of a county court judge for the district the present judge shall, on each visit to West Kootenay, hold court in Kaslo and New Denver as well as Nelson.

EMPLOYER AND LABORER.

1. That every time-check shall state the exact amount payable, and the time and place of payment. Such place of payment shall not be more distant than the nearest post town from where the work is done.
2. That when any time-check is not paid when due, its face value shall be recoverable by summary proceedure before any justice of the peace, unless the employer swears that it is a forgery.
3. That three months shall be allowed for filing a mechanic's lien, and three more for entering suit, instead of one month for each of these purposes as heretofore.
4. That when there is no land office or government agent within ten miles it shall be competent to file a mechanic's lien with any mining recorder, magistrate or justice of the peace.

Will Continue Nursing Their Grievance.

It is safe to say that no other people in Canada have been so shabbily treated by the postoffice department as those residing in southern Kootenay. Although thousands of dollars have been collected from them in the way of duties on imported goods and taxes on distilled spirits, in the last six years, they are even at this late day compelled to raise money by subscription in order to get adequate mail service. The people of Ainsworth were for years without a postoffice, and for months every winter their mails were brought in by carriers who were paid by subscription. The people of Nelson, in the winter of 1890-91, in order to get a weekly mail had to pay half its cost. The people of New Denver and Slocan district have been miserably treated, and now when connected by daily stage with Kaslo are only given a mail once a week by the government, the citizens paying for the extra service out of their own pockets. The people of Trail Creek district are even worse off than those of Slocan district, for the report comes from Trail that no arrangements have yet been made to give that town and district any service at all, now that boats have stopped running on the lower Columbia. It is useless to appeal to the postoffice authorities, for they are both stupid and vindictive. No good effects ever result from appeals to the member for the district, for he is so busy with his private affairs that he has not the time to round-up the postoffice inspector, even if he was willing—which he is not. The people will continue to nurse their grievance until the next general election; then, possibly, someone's official head will drop into a waste basket.

Social Festivities.

Nelson has had a severe attack of the social fever that prevailed for a time at Kaslo. Society circles were fairly crazy for a whole week in making preparations for dances and balls and suppers. The circle that had dress suits had the first attack and the one that hadn't had the second. Those that had dress suits attended a ball on Tuesday night and those that hadn't attended a dance on Wednesday night. Many of those that attended the ball felt so uncomfortable in their fashionable habiliments that they attended the dance to regain their wonted freedom from restraint. Both events were highly satisfactory, so it is said. The dance was given at the Hotel Phair and was attended by Mrs. William Wilson, Mrs. Akehurst, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Goepel, Mrs. Gilker, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. W. J. Wilson, Mrs. Scoley, Mrs. John Stewart, Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. William Stewart, Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. Dow, Miss Duhamel, Miss Scott, Miss Donnelley, Miss Fletcher, Miss Scanlan, Miss Delmage, Miss Johnson, and Miss Crickmay. The supper was served by caterer Gill and the music by the Nelson orchestra. Dancing was kept up until 3 o'clock.

A JUST DEMAND.

The Kootenays Entitled to Greater Representation in the Legislative Assembly.

Considerable comment is being made by a portion of the provincial press on the subject of "redistribution" of seats in the legislative assembly. The New Westminster Columbian proves by figures that two-thirds of the people of the province are governed by the one-third. The Revstoke star shows by figures that West Kootenay is very unfairly treated. As the Star's article has local application, a portion of it is given below:

"The blue books issued annually by the government are a sure index of the prosperity and advancement of a district, and a comparison of the revenue returns for the year ending June 30th, 1892, shows that West Kootenay returned more revenue than the three districts of Lillooet, Cassiar, and Cariboo combined, which districts are represented in the house by six members; and more revenue than the combined districts of East Kootenay, Cariboo, and Lilloet, with six representatives. A comparison of West Kootenay's revenue with the Island constituencies is quite as marked. Going back to the year ending 30th June, 1891 we find West Kootenay returning a larger revenue than four Island constituencies with five representatives, and very nearly as much as East Kootenay, Cariboo, and Cassiar combined, with five representatives in the legislature. It is more than probable that within two years West Kootenay will be the wealthiest and most populous district in the province, and any rebistribution of seats that does not give West Kootenay an additional representative will not be acceptable to the electorate."

THE TRIBUNE, while agreeing with the Star in its demand for additional representation in the assembly, favors throwing East and West Kootenay into one electoral district. In that event the district should have the same representation as Yale district. East and West Kootenay must now have close onto as large a population as Yale, and within two years will have more people than that district. While the figures cannot well be obtained, it is not unfair to estimate that the two Kootenays returned as much revenue in 1893 to the province as Yale. While Yale has a larger area of agricultural and grazing land than the Kootenays, the latter has by far the greater amount of wealth in mines and products of the forest. The Kootenays should have at least three members in the legislative assembly.

Want a Daily Service.

Heretofore the Kootenay country has been handicapped in the winter, because of its having no transportation facilities. Even now with a completed railway complaints are heard that the railway company is operating its road as if it was afraid the business would only last a week. The complaints may be unfounded, for the railway company has not had time to show what it intends to do. Yet the impression is that more frequent service would not only be more satisfactory to the people in southern Kootenay, but would open the eyes of the railway management to the volume of business that awaits the transportation company that has the nerve to reach for it. At present the service is only twice a week between Nelson and Marcus, the train arriving at Nelson late in the evening and departing early the next morning. This does not give the train crew sufficient time to do the necessary switching in the yard at Nelson and at the terminus at Five-mile point. The service should be increased to three trains a week, and if it paid to run trains on the Spokane & Northern to Colville in the winter 1889-90, it will pay the same management to run daily trains to Nelson this winter, for where there was one passenger and one ton of freight to and from Colville there will be two passengers and ten tons of freight to and from Nelson. The freight charges on ore for the winter months will alone amount to more than the total collected from the Colville business during the winter above mentioned. Hoop her up, Mr. Corbin, and show Mr. Van Horne that you are in this country for business and not for your health.

Christmas Day.

Outsiders can form a fair opinion as to what our people had for dinner on Christmas day when it is stated that the aggregate sales of turkeys at Nelson, Kaslo, Three Forks, and New Denver amounted to 3315 pounds, or about a pound of turkey for every man, woman, and child in southern Kootenay. The hotels all gave their guests the regulation dinner, and the following is a fair sample of the good things provided. It is the bill of fare served at the Nelson house:

Fresh Oyster Soup.
Lobster and Potatoe Salads.
Imported Ham with Jelley.
Loin of Beef, Brown Gravy.
Loin of Mutton, Brown Gravy.
Loin of Venison, Brown Gravy.
Stuffed Turkey, Cranberry Sauce.
Fresh Oyster Patties.
Potatoes, Peas, Turnips, Celery.
Pickled Beets.
Assorted Cake, Lemon Pie, Mince Pie.
English Plum Pudding.
Tea, Coffee, Milk, Nuts, Fruit.

Many private families also invited friends, and without exception the spreads could not well be surpassed in any other section of the province. The day was passed everywhere without an unpleasant incident being reported.

A Scheme to Remonetize Silver.

Senator Chandler (republican) of New Hampshire is about to come forward with a scheme looking to the remonetization of silver. The senator proposes a very radical means of bringing this about. He contemplates introduction in the senate, after the reconvening of congress, of a resolution which he will advocate, asking the United States to invite all the countries of the world, eastern, western, and southern, to attend the monetary conference. The new features of the proposed conference is that it shall not be restricted to European gold standard countries, but shall include South American and oriental silver standard countries. Moreover, the invitations to the conference are to contain the declaration of the United States that the purpose of the conference shall be the establishment and maintenance of an international ratio, with the specific declaration added that if such a ratio can not be agreed upon it will be the purpose of the United States to adopt the single standard, and that standard will not be gold, but silver. By taking this extreme position, not as yet advocated in congress even by radical silver men, Chandler thinks the hands of gold standard countries not now trading extensively with the western world can be forced.

"Davie" and "Evansport."

Two new townsites are on the market. One is named "Davie" and is situated on the east shore of Kootenay lake, about ten miles south of Pilot Bay. Its owners claim for it that the claims on White Grouse mountain can best be reached by landing at Davie, and as these claims are rich in both silver and copper quite an "excitement" is sure to be started there in the early spring. The other is named "Evansport" and is situated near the mouth of Fish creek at the extreme easterly end of the east arm of Upper Arrow lake. Its owner, Evan Johnson, says it is the best landing place for people going to the rich mineral country around Trout lake, as it is but twelve miles from Trout Lake City.

All "Captains" and "Colonels."

From the following, clipped from the Spokane Review of last Thursday, it would seem that the custom prevailing in the United States of "dubbing" civil officials with military titles has been transplanted to the north of the boundary line: Says the Review: "Boundary City, December 26th.—The late changes in the revenue service place captain Valleau of the Canadian government as convoy hence to Nelson vice captain Jim Anderson, who goes to the Kootenay lake district, and captain Jack Nolan, resident collector at Waneta, as acting deputy collector of the Kootenay district during the absence of colonel Jones, who has been granted a two months' leave of absence."

Getting Lumber on the Ground.

The Nelson Hydraulic Mining Company is now incorporated and ready to do business. The company has purchased lumber for 3200 feet of flume and 500 feet of sluice boxes, and as soon as it can be got on the ground work will be commenced. The lumber is now aboard cars at Nelson and will be taken down to the mouth of Forty-nine creek by rail; there it will be rafted across the Kootenay, and then hauled to the company's ground over a mile and a half of sleigh road recently completed. The provisional trustees of the company are J. Fred Hume, J. F. Ritchie, and G. W. Richardson.

An Outside Opinion.

Spokane Chronicle: "The Nelson TRIBUNE has stirred up a hornet's nest by exposing the work of the projectors of the Nakusp & Slocan railway. The promoters of the project, THE TRIBUNE says, will clean up in the neighborhood of $300,000. It was intended merely to criticise the readiness with which the province lends its credit to interests closely allied to the Canadian Pacific, but the Vancouver World has taken a hand and attempted to vindicate the gang. Instead of quenching the fire the World has added fuel to the flame."

The Wide Tire Act.

The provincial act generally known as the "Wide Tire Act" goes into force on the 1st of January. The act requires that every wagon or vehicle carrying a load of 2000 pounds or more on any public road in British Columbia, west of the Cascades, shall have tires at least four inches wide. The object of the act is to save the roads, which are so easily cut up by narrow tires. The act should be made applicable to the Kaslo-New Denver road, for in the spring time it will be impassable for any wagon not having tires a foot wide.

Times are Good.

The ore from the Washington mine, in Slocan district, is being shipped to San Francisco, and the 112 tons brought down by the Spokane on Friday was valued at $16,000. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the prevailing reports from the Slocan are all so encouraging. "Blake" Wilson came down from Three Forks last night, and says that times were never so good as now, and the indications are that 4000 tons of ore will be shipped this winter. The banks also report the outlook for next year as promising.

Express Rates Lowered.

The Northern Pacific Express Company, which does the express business on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, has lowered the rate on shipments from Spokane to Nelson to the following: On merchandise, per 100 pounds, from $2.75 to $2; on dressed meats, poultry, vegetables, and fruit, from $2.20 to $1.50.

SPENT EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN DEVELOPING PLACER GROUND ON PEND D'OREILLE RIVER.

For Four Months Next Spring the Yield of Gold Will be Such as to Warrant Larger Expenditures in Opening up New Ground.

WANETA, December 20th, 1893.

The Kootenay Hydraulic Mining Company was the first to acquire placer ground in the Pend d'Orielle section of Nelson mining division of West Kootenay. The first claims (three in number) extend from the Columbia river up the Pend d'Orielle river for a distance of a mile and a half. Afterwards other claims were leased, and now the company controls all the ground on the north side of the river as far up as the mouth of Fifteen-mile creek, or a total distance of nearly fifteen miles, following the sinuosities of the river. The company first put in a sawmill to cut the lumber required for flumes, then built a wagon road over which to haul the lumber. A shaft was sunk on one of the claims to a depth of 100 feet without striking bed rock. Several tunnels and drifts, as well as prospect shafts, were also run or sunk, in all of which, without exception, gold was found. The wagon road runs from Waneta, on the Columbia, to Twelve-mile creek. From Twelve-mile creek to Fifteen-mile creek the road is but six feet wide.

A flume was built from Sixteen-mile creek to the bar at the mouth of Fifteen-mile creek, where the company made the first attempt at hydraulicing. By the time the pipes and pressure-box were gotten in place the season was so far advanced that the water supply was so low that the sluicing could not be carried on to advantage. Everything, however, is in shape for the high water which is sure to come in March. The returns were so good that the company erected a commodious building for a permanent camp at that point.

Work is now progressing at Seven-mile creek, where two pressure-boxes will be put in, so that Brown's bar can be worked at two different points. By the time the snow disappears there will be ample water, as it is brought from both Seven-mile and Nine-mile creeks. A large house has also been erected at Seven-mile creek for a permanent camp, and the headquarters of the company will be there from this time on. Other necessary buildings, like blacksmith-shops, ice-houses, and stables, have also been erected there. During the fall, when the water was very low, a little sluicing was done at Seven-mile, and the returns indicate that the gravel is rich.

The Kootenay Hydraulic Mining Company has already expended nearly $80,000 in developing its ground, and during the coming spring a large force will be employed in bringing water from the main Salmon river. This will require the building of a ditch from Sixteen-mile creek to Salmon river, a distance of between three and four miles. When the work is completed the water supply will be ample for sluicing every month in the year, while now the creeks supply only enough to work about four months.

GEORGE ELLIS.

Steamboat News.

The Lytton made one trip down as far as Robson this week, bringing two carloads of flour and some local freight. She will run between Nakusp and the head of Upper Arrow lake as long as there is business to warrant it. Both the Nelson and Spokane are running from Nelson to Kaslo, the Spokane on Friday bringing down 112 tons of ore—the largest load ever transported on a steamboat on Kootenay lake. The Nelson brought down 40 tons this morning. The Ainsworth made an attempt last Sunday to reach the reclamation works at the boundary line, but had to turn back after getting about ten miles up Kootenay river. The straight stretches of the river were open, but the bends were full of snow and ice. In attempting to run through the ice in one bend, a hole was stove in her stern. The freight she had aboard was brought back, as it was deemed unsafe to land it on the bank of the river, even if it was only rice for the Chinese at work on the reclamation works.

Fears They Have Perished.

"Charlie" Brown left Nelson on the 3rd instant to examine a claim on Bear creek in Slocan district. He went through to Three Forks, where he met John Dolan, who was to accompany him on the trip. At Three Forks snowshoes were procured and provisions enough to last three days purchased. Since then nothing has been heard of either of them. The claims they were to examine are not far distant from Sproule's Fifteen-mile house. The trip was made in the interest of A. J. Marks of Nelson, who is becoming anxious regarding the safety of the men. Mr. Marks authorizes THE TRIBUNE to offer a reward of $50 for their recovery, for he is certain they must be either lost or dead.

Ten Millions Will be the Output.

From and after January 1st the output of the mines in southern Kootenay will amount in value to $15,000 a day, of which fully a half will be marketed without delay. By the time the Nakusp & Slocan is ready to take ore, the output of the mines in Slocan district will alone be of a value far exceeding the sum above mentioned, and it is within reason to estimate the total output of the mines in southern Kootenay, for the year 1894, at $10,000,000.

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, $60 a year; three inches $81 a year; four inches, $96 a year; five inches, $105 a year; six inches and over, at the rate of $1.50 an inch per month.

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

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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 42.

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 30, 1893

THE LAND RINGS.

The Winnipeg Free Press, in commenting on the methods adopted by British Columbia to induce immigration, says:

"British Columbia is indeed a beautiful " province, and in course of time will be a " very valuable one to the Dominion, but " the drawbacks enumerated above are not " the only ones, nor is the chief evil to be " encountered, even alluded to. From " what we have been able to gather by " personal enquiry in the province of " British Columbia and from those who " have visited it, the primary need is the " breaking up of the land ring that is " picking the eyes out of the province. " The difficulty of getting a title to " selected land seems to be phenomenal. " As soon as an intending settler decides " upon a section and makes application " for it, he finds that Mr. A or Mr. B has " already got a pencil entry, or its equivalent, on the land, and against Mr. A or " Mr. B and the ring of which they are " members there seems to be little redress. " They are important men, having much " influence about the throne. This may " all be entirely wrong, but it is the unvarying tale that we hear from that " province. Then in years gone by an " agreement was made between the Dominion government and the provincial " government, by which the former " acquired a large tract of land in the " shape of a belt along the line of railway, " and since that date until now, and " Heaven only knows how much longer it " will be, the unhappy settler is in uncertainty as to who can give him a title. " Men have obtained an alleged title from " one government, only to find that some" one else had obtained a title from the " other, and year after year rolls by in " this unsatisfactory condition. Enquiries " are answered by British Columbians " only after due regard for secrecy has " been had for they are cowed by their " government and dispensers of titles and " afraid to breathe their wrongs in more " than a whisper lest the government " should be "down upon" them, and pre" vent them from getting a patent at all. " Until British Columbia recognizes what " its last ring is like, who compose it, and " how it has been worked, they can not " expect to get immigrants to pass the " fertile lands of Manitoba and the Ter" ritories, where a man enters at once up" on the freehold of his property, subject " to clear and easy conditions."

MUCH dissatisfaction is expressed by mining men at the ease with which mineral claims can be tied up with adverse suits once crown grants are applied for. The adverse claimant is under little expense in filing his claim, and is not required to give bonds for costs. The adverse claimant should be required to put up bonds for costs.

THE assessment roll shows that the incorporated city of Kamloops has $225,000 worth of real estate form which to collect taxes. The assessment roll, also, shows that the unincorporated town of Nelson has $325,000 worth of real estate on which taxes will be paid. If Kamloops can support a government of its own, surely Nelson can do so also.

AN effort is being made to get an accurate list of the names on the voters' list of West Kootenay, but the work is not easily done, because of the failure of the registering officer at Revelstoke to send to Nelson a list of the names handed him. There are fully two hundred eligible voters in southern Kootenay whose names are not on the list.

FACTS IN PARAGRAPHS.

The marquis of Castellanos, the head of the family just recognized by the Mexican government as descendants of Montezuma, resides at Salamanca. The family descended from a sister of Montezuma, who married Hidalgo Abrantes. On her behalf there were created entailed estates, one for the male and the other for the female issue. The former estate now belongs to the house of the duke d'Abrantes and the latter to the house of Castellanos. The marquis of Castellanos holds the right to one of the estates through the marriage of his father with a daughter of the late duke d'Abrantes. The female branch of the Abrantes family regularly received the revenue of the estate until 1850, when the estates of both the Abrantes and the Castellanos families were seized by Mexico. The Mexican government now promises an annual pension to the family.

The Brooklyn, N. Y., City Railroad Company has decided to introduce on the trolley-cars the life-saving fender invented by Louis Phingst, which has been for some time in use in Boston and other cities. The device consists of a fender, which is pulled out from the car, when necessary at either end. A person standing in front of the car would be struck by the fender about ten inches from the ground, thrown on the fender and carried along until the car is stopped. The contract calls for one thousand fenders, which will equip five hundred cars. The cost is about thirty-five dollars for each car.

The appearance of "for sale" signs on the Louisiana Lottery Company's big granite building in New Orleans a few days ago is taken as conclusive evidence of the concern's intention to move to Honduras or elsewhere in the near future. The company has purchased two steamships to ply between the United States and its new home.

In a little coffin about fifteen inches long, the heart and other portions of the body of a man, whose disgrace and suicide last year brought about the overthrow of a cabinet, issued forth from the morgue in Paris a few days ago on its way to the Pere la Chaise cemetery. They were the remains of baron de Reinach.

If Cleopatra were alive today the length of her nose would have little to do in determining her career. Noses, as other traits in the present advanced state of surgery, are merely determinate features. If a pug nose does not harmonize with the other features or a pensive disposition, it is easily changed by removing a wedge-shaped piece between the nostrils. This is done without pain by spraying the nose with cocaine. If a Roman nose gives one the air of being too dominant, the bump is removed by making an incision, cutting the flesh away, and a steel burr, run by an electric motor, easily grinds down the bump. The skin, then trimmed to fit, sewed, and properly bound, soon heals. Cocaine again renders the operation a mere detail. In the same manner large mouths are transformed into dainty shapes by removing the surplus at the corners and sewing them up. The surgeon who is the authority for these statements says that the time will come when skin-grafting will be so easily managed that another countenance may be ordered, like a new bonnet.

The vacancy in the lieutenant-governorship of New Brunswick, caused by the death of lieutenant-governor Boyd, has been filled by the appointment of chief-justice Fraser.

Decorations Discarded.

Every foreigner who has visited Paris has been struck by the enormous number of men wearing the rosette either of the Legion of Honor or else of some foreign decoration in the button-hole of the lapel of their coats. Indeed, it seems to be the sole aim of the Frenchman of every class of society to become decore, and once they have attained that distinction, they never dream of moving out of the house without the rosette in their button-hole. You may imagine, therefore, the sensation created during the past few days by the almost complete disappearance of these bits of ribbon. The cause is sufficiently amusing to be worth relating. It seems that the young anarchist who committed the murderous onslaught on the Servian envoy while the latter was dining at the Bouillon Duval restaurant in the Avenue de l'Opera the other day, explained that he had selected the diplomat as his victim simply because he happened to be the only person in the place who was wearing the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor in his button-hole. He informed the police authorities that on the evening before the tragedy he had visited another restaurant, hoping to find there an aristocrat of whom "to make an example," and that while he saw a great many well-dressed men, none of them happened to be wearing a decoration; hence he postponed his design. The unfortunate minister is at death's door, his wound being regarded as mortal, and, meanwhile, the idea that a decoration worn in the button-hole is sufficient to mark one out as a suitable victim for an anarchist's sentiments of hatred and hostility toward society has got the better of the men's vanity, and empty button-holes are, until further notice, de rigueur.

Christian Unity of Action.

The San Francisco clergy are doing honor by taking the lead in an effort to do something for the unemployed. There is much suffering in that city. Thousands of mechanics and laborers are out of work. Their savings have become exhausted, and want is confronting them. Although the exposure of the mob of tramps who were fed at the public souphouse for months, who refused to work when it was offered them, hardened the hearts of most people against all beggars, there is no lack of sympathy for real workingmen who have got down to cases. These are not the kind who ask for charity until their wives and children need food, and even then their plea is not for alms, but labor. The clergy realized that something more than preaching and prayers is needed to meet the situation, and they have put denominational lines out of sight for the moment. Methodist and Baptist preachers, Episcopal clergymen and Catholic priests are meeting together in amity and strenuously discussing measures for supplying work to the idle thousands that will tide them over the winter. The souphouse experience has taught the brethren that forthright charity would be a mistake, since it would bring all the vagrants on the coast to San Francisco. Unless the authorities can be induced to undertake public improvements, which is not likely, it is probable that archbishop Riordan will set an example by ordering a collection to be taken up in all the Catholic churches to start a fund to furnish work. The other churches will doubtless do the same, and there is no fear that such a fund would not grow. Everybody who has a heart in his body would contribute, quickest of all, those who have of late quit giving to street mendicants. These last have had scant pickings since the souphouse disclosures. The newspapers, of course, will fall into line and the office of each will be turned into a depot for the receipt of subscriptions. Of course many of the unemployed from elsewhere will be attracted by the knowledge that work is to be had here, but San Francisco can stand that. The wages will not be so high as to draw any who can make a living where they are.

SELF-DEPENDENCE.

Experience That is Bought is the Best, if the Price is not too High.

The eye of the employer is often worth more than the hands of a dozen employees. In the nature of things, an agent cannot be so faithful to his employer as to himself. Many who are employers will call to mind instances where the best employees have overlooked important points which could not have escaped their observation as a proprietor. No man has a right to expect to succeed in life unless he understands his business, and nobody can understand his business thoroughly unless he learns the same by personal application and experience. A man may be a manufacturer, but he has got to learn the details of his business personally, he will learn something nearly every day, and he will find he will make mistakes nearly every day. And these very mistakes are helps to him in the way of experience if he but heeds them. He will be like the Yankee tin peddler, who, having been cheated as to quality in the purchase of his merchandise, said: "All right, there's a little information to be gained every day. I will never be cheated in that way again." Thus a man buys his experience, and it is the best kind, if not purchased at too dear a rate.

Among the maxims of the elder Rothschild was one, an apparent paradox: "Be cautious and bold." This seems to be a contradiction in terms, but it is not, and there is great wisdom in the maxim. It is, in fact, a condensed statement of what I have already said. It is to say, "You must exercise caution in laying your plans, but be bold in carrying them out."

A man who is all caution will never dare to take hold and be successful; and a man who is all boldness is merely reckless, and must eventually fail. A man may go on "change" and make $50,000 or $100,000 in speculating in stocks at a single operation. But if he has simple boldness without caution, it is mere chance, and what he gains today he will lose tomorrow. You must have both caution and boldness to insure success.

The Rothschilds have another maxim: Never have anything to do with an unlucky man or place." That is to say, never have anything to do with a man or place which never succeeds, because, although a man may appear to be honest and intelligent, yet if he tries this or that thing and always fails, it is on account of some fault or infirmity that you may not discover, but nevertheless must exist.

There is no such thing in this world as luck. There never was a man who could go out in the morning and find a purse full of gold in the street today, and another tomorrow, and so on day after day. He may do so once in his life; but so far as mere luck is concerned, he is as liable to lose it as to find it. "Like causes produce like effects." If a man adopts the proper methods to be successful, "luck" will not prevent him. If he does not succeed, there are reasons for it, although, perhaps, he may not be able to see them.

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.**

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 11th, 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.

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.

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 "Compenies 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 metalurgical 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 benefits 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 re-selling 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 cooperation 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 re-payment 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 rediscount, 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 condusive 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 preferance 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 wi h 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.

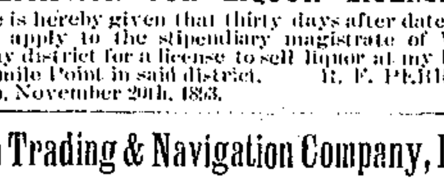
APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

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 29th, 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) end 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.

THE JUG OF SIRUP.

On the 16th day of July, in the year 1863, John Deemer died, and two days later his remains were buried. As he had been personally known to every man, woman and well grown child in the village, the funeral was, as the local newspaper phrased it, "largely attended." In accordance with a custom of the time and place, the coffin was opened at the grave-side, and the entire assembly of friends and neighbors filed past, taking a last look at the face of the dead. And then, before the eyes of all, John Deemer was put into the ground. Some of the eyes were a trifle dim, but in a general way it may be said that at that interment there was lack of neither observance nor observation; John was indubitably dead, and none could have pointed out any ritual delinquency that would have justified him in coming back from the grave. Yet if human testimony is good for anything (and certainly it once put an end to witchcraft in and about Salem) he came back.

I forgot to state that the death and burial of John Deemer occurred in the little village of Hillbrook, in the State of Missouri, where he had lived for thirty-one years. He had been what is known in some parts of the Union (which is admittedly a free country) as a "merchant"; that is to say, he kept a retail shop for the sale of such things as are commonly sold in shops of that character. His honesty had never been questioned, so far as is known, and he was held in high esteem by all. The only thing that could be urged against him by the most censorious was a too close devotion to business. It was not urged against him, though many another, who manifested it in no greater degree, was less leniently judged. The business to which John was devoted was mostly his own—that may have made a difference.

At the time of Deemer's death nobody could recollect a single day, Sunday's excepted, that he had not passed in his "store," since he had opened it more than a quarter-century before. His health having been perfect during all that time, he had been unable to discern any validity in whatever may or might have been urged to lure him astray from his counter; and it is related that once when he was summoned to the county seat as a witness in an important law case, and did not attend, the lawyer who had the hardihood to move that he be "admonished" was solemnly informed that the court regarded the proposal with "surprise." Judicial surprise being an emotion that attorneys are not commonly ambitious to arouse, the motion was hastily withdrawn and an agreement with the other side effected as to what Mr. Deemer would have said if he had been there—the other side pushing its advantage to the extreme and making the supposititious testimony distinctly damaging to the interests of its proponents. In brief, it was the general feeling in all that region that John Deemer was the one immobile verity of Hillbrook, and that his translation in space would precipitate some dismal public ill or strenuous calamity.

Mrs. Deemer and two grown daughters occupied the upper rooms of the building, but John had never been known to sleep elsewhere than on a cot behind the counter of the store. And there, quite by accident, he was found one night, dying, and passed away just before the time for taking down the shutters. Though speechless he appeared conscious, and it was thought by those who knew him best that if the end had unfortunately been delayed beyond the usual hour for opening the store the effect upon the patient would have been deplorable.

Such had been John Deemer—such the flexity and invariety of his life and habit that had led the village humorist (who had once attended college) to bestow upon him the sobriquet of "Old Ibidem," and, in the first issue of the local newspaper after the death, to explain without offense that John had taken "a day off." It was more than a day, but from the record it appears that well within a month Mr. Deemer made it plain that he had not the leisure to be dead.

One of Hillbrook's most respected citizens was Alvan Creede, a banker. He lived in the finest house in town, kept a carriage and was a most estimable man variously. He knew something of the advantages of travel, too, having been frequently in St. Louis, and once, it was thought, in New York, though he modestly disclaimed that glittering distinction. The matter is mentioned here merely as a contribution to an understanding of Mr. Creede's worth, for either way it is creditable to him—to his intelligence if he had put himself even temporarily into contact with metropolitan culture; to his truthfulness if he had not.

One pleasant summer evening at about the hour of 10 Mr. Creede, entering at his garden gate, passed up the gravel walk, which looked very white in the moonlight, mounted the stone steps of his fine house and pausing a moment inserted his latch-key in the door. As he pushed this open he met his wife, who was crossing the passage from the parlor to the library. She greeted him pleasantly, and pulling the door further back held it for him to enter. Instead, he turned, and looking about his feet in front of the threshold, uttered an exclamation of surprise.

"Why!—what the devil," he said has become of that jug?"

"What jug, Alvan?" his wife inquired not very sympathetically.

"A jug of maple sirup—I brought it along from the store, and set it down here to open the door. What the——"

"There, there, Alvan, please don't swear again," said the lady interrupting. Hillbrook, by the way, is not the only place in Christendom where a vestigial polytheism forbids the taking in vain of the Evil One's name.

The jug of maple syrup which the easy ways of Southwestern village life permitted Hillbrook's foremost citizen to carry home from the store was not there.

"Are you quite sure, Alv——"

"My dear, do you suppose a man does not know when he is carrying a jug? I bought that syrup at Deemer's as I was passing. Deemer himself drew it and loaned me the jug, and I—"

The sentence remains to this day unfinished; Mr. Creede's face suddenly became as pale as faces of the dead. He staggered into the house, entered the parlor and dropped into an arm-chair, trembling in every limb. He had suddenly remembered that John Deemer was three weeks dead.

Mrs. Creede stood by her husband, regarding him with surprise and anxiety.

"For Heaven's sake," she said "what ails you?"

Mr. Creede's sufferings having no obvious relation to the interests of the Better Land, he did not apparently think it necessary to expound them on that demand; he said nothing—merely stared. There were long moments of silence, broken by nothing but the measured ticking of the clock, which seemed somewhat slower than usual, as if it were civilly granting them an extension of time in which to recover their wits.

"Jane, I have gone mad—that is it." He spoke thickly and hurriedly. "You should have told me; you must have observed my symptoms before they became so pronounced that I have observed them myself. I thought I was passing Deemer's store. It was open and lit up—that is what I thought; of course it is never open now. John Deemer stood at his desk behind the counter. My God, Jane, I saw him as distinctly as I see you. Remembering that you had expressed a wish for maple syrup I went in and purchased some—that is all—I purchased two quarts of maple sirup from John Deemer, who is dead and under ground, but nevertheless drew that sirup from a cask and handed it to me in a jug. He talked with me, too, rather gravely, I remember, even more so than was his way, but not a word of what he said can I now recall. But I saw him—good Lord, I saw and talked with him—and he dead! So I thought, but I'm mad, Jane, I'm as crazy as a beetle; and you have kept it from me."

This monologue gave the woman time to collect what faculties she had.

"Alvan," she said, "you have given no evidence of abberation, believe me. This was undoubtedly an illusion—how should it be anything else? That would be too terrible! But there is no insanity; you are working too hard at the bank. You should not have attended the meeting of directors this evening; any one could see that you were ill; I knew something would occur."

It may have seemed to him that the prophecy had lagged a bit, waiting for the event, but he said nothing of that, being concerned with his own thoughts. He was calm now and could think coherently.

"Doubtless the phenomena was subjective," he said, with a somewhat ludicrous transition to the slang of science. "Granting the possibility of spiritual apparation, and even materialization, yet the apparation and materialization of a half-gallon brown clay jug—a piece of course, heavy pottery evolved from nothing—that is hardly thinkable."

As he finished speaking, a child ran into the room—his little daughter. She was clad in a bedgown. Hastening to her father she threw her arms about his neck, saying: "You naughty papa, you forgot to come in and kiss me. We heard you open the gate and got up and looked out. And, papa, dear, Eddy says mayn't he have the little jug you carried, when it is empty?"

As the full import of that revelation imparted itself to Alvan Creede's understanding he visibly shuddered.

The estate of John Deemer being in the hands of an executor who thought it best to dispose of the "business" the store had been closed ever since the owner's death, the goods having been removed by another "merchant" who had purchased them en bloc. The rooms above were vacant as well, for the widow and daughters had gone to another town. On the evening immediately after Alvan Creede's adventure (which had somehow "got out") a crowd of men, women, and children thronged the sidewalk opposite the store. That the place was haunted by the spirit of the late John Deemer was now well known to every resident of Hillbrook, though many affected disbelief. Of these the hardiest, and in a general way the youngest, threw stones against the front of the building, the only part accessible, but carefully missed the unshuttered windows. Incredulity had not grown to malice. A few venturesome souls crossed the street and rattled the door in its frame; struck matches and held them near the windows; attempted to view the black interior. Some of the spectators invited attention to their wit by shouting and groaning and challenging the ghost to a footrace.

After a considerable time had elapsed without any manifestations, and many of the crowd had gone away, all those remaining began to observe that the interior of the store was suffused with a dim yellow light. At this all demonstrations ceased; the intrepid souls about the door and windows fell back to the opposite side of the street and were immerged in the crowd; the small boys ceased throwing stones. Nobody spoke above his breath; all whispered excitedly and pointed to the now steadily growing light. How long a time had passed since the first faint glow had been observed none could have guessed, but eventually the illumination was bright enough to reveal the whole interior of the store, and there, standing at his desk behind the counter, John Deemer was distinctly visible!

The effect upon the crowd was marvelous. It began rapidly to melt away at both flanks, as the timid left the place. Many ran as fast as their legs would let them; others moved off with greater dignity, turning occasionally to look backward over the shoulder. At last a hundred, mostly men, remained where they were, speechless, staring, pale. The apparation inside gave them no attention; it was apparently occupied with a book of accounts.

Presently three men left the crowd on the sidewalk, as by a common impulse, and crossed the street. One of them, a heavy man, was about to set his shoulder against the door when it opened, apparently without human agency, and the courageous investigators passed in. No sooner had they crossed the threshold than they were seen by the awed observers outside to be acting in the most unaccountable way. They thrust out their hands before them, pursued devious courses, came into violent collision with the counter, with boxes and barrels on the floor, and with one another. They turned awkwardly hither and thither and seemed trying to escape, but unable to retrace their steps. Their voices were heard in exclamations and curses. But in no way did the apparation of John Deemer manifest an interest in what was going on.

By what impulse the crowd was moved none ever recollected, but suddenly the entire mass—men, women, children, dogs—made a simultaneous and tumultuous rush for entrance. They congested the doorway, pushing for precedence—resolving themselves at length into a line and moving up step by step. By some subtle spiritual or physical alchemy observation had been transmuted into action—the sight-seers had become participants in the spectacle—the audience had usurped the stage.

To the only spectator remaining unmoved on the other side of the street—the banker, Alvan Creede—the interior of the store, with its inpouring crowd continued in full illumination; all the strange things going on in there were visible, conspicuous.

To those inside all was black—a darkness unthinkable! It was as if each person as he was thrust in at the door by the pressure of those behind him had been stricken stone-blind. They groped with aimless imprecision of movement, tried to turn and force their way back against the current. They pushed and elbowed, struck at random, fell and were trampled, rose and trampled others with vengeful emphasis. They seized one another blindly by the garments, the hair, the beard, fought like animals, cursed, shrieked, shouted and called one another opprobrious and obscene names! When, finally Creede saw the last person of the line pass into that horrible tumult the light that had illuminated it was suddenly quenched, and all was as black to him as to those within. He turned and left the spot.

In the early morning a curious crowd had gathered about "Deemer's." It was composed partly of those who had run away the night before, but had now the boldness of sunshine, partly of honest folk going to their daily toil. The door of the store stood open; the place was vacant, but there were blood-spots here and there on the walls and furniture, stray tangles of hair on the floor and fragments of clothing. But Hillbrook militant had managed to pull itself together somehow and had gone home to medicine its hurts and swear that it had been all night in bed. Upon a dusty desk behind the counter was a salesbook. The entries in it, in John Deemer's handwriting, had ceased on the 15th day of July—the day before his death. No: there was another, freshly written. It recorded the sale, on the 7th day of August, to Alvan Creede, of one-half gallon of maple sirup.

That is the entire story—except that, men's passions have subsided and Reason resumed her sway, it is thought in Hillbrook that, considering the harmless and honorable character of his first transaction under the new condition, John Deemer, defunctus, might properly have been suffered to continue in business without mobbing. And in that judgment the Distinguished Authority from whose unpublished monograph these facts are compiled heartily concurs.

A Night-Gown Parade.

An astonishing exhibition of girlish charms was seen recently at the Pottstown, Pennsylvania, opera house. A benevolent order gave a benefit entertainment, the chief feature of which, according to the official program, was a "night-gown drill." This drill was just what the name implied. The lights in the room were slightly lowered, to give the scene a more realistic effect. The audience sat breathless for a minute or two, and then, from the wings of the stage, emerged a vision of maiden loveliness. A pretty girl, of interesting years, walked slowly before the footlights. Her only robe, so far as the charmed spectators could see, was a white flowing gown of the simplest make. The soft material clung nicely to the prettily rounded shoulders. Her hair fell loose upon her shoulders. Her snow-white feet and ankles twinkled beneath the filmy lace at the bottom of the gown. Hardly had the audience recovered its breath before another girl, dressed just as the first appeared. Then another and another, until seventeen bewitching girls, with loose flung hair and twinkling feet, were upon the stage. Each young lady carried a lighted candle. They marched back and forth across the stage and performed various evolutions. They refused to respond to an encore.

"THE BABBLING BROOKE."

The Independence and Beauty of the Lady Who Divulged the Baccarat Scandal.

The death of the earl of Warwick has erased from the lists one of the most famous names in English society, for lady Brooke is lady Brooke no more, but the countess of Warwick. Her husband, who has hitherto borne the courtesy title of lord Brooke, succeeds to the titles of earl Brooke, earl of Warkick, and baron Brooke of Beauchamp's Court, and his lady is now the chatelaine of Warwick castle, founded by the Romans, rebuilt in the fourteenth century, and since added to and repaired until it is one of the most magnificent as well as famous of England's great homes.

But, though the name of lady Brooke will not be used hereafter, it will not be forgotten. After the queen and her daughter-in-law, the princess of Wales, there is no English woman so widely known by name and reputation as "Daisy," lady Brooke. From the day she was presented at court, in 1880, she was an acknowledged beauty; her fortune made her a still greater matrimonial prize; at her marriage, a year later, a son of the queen—the late prince Leopold, duke of Albany—acted as best man for his college chum, lord Brooke; she at once took a leading place in London society, which her beauty, originality, audacity, and brilliant wit have since maintained. She has been singled out by the prince of Wales as the object of his most favored attentions; she it was whose indiscreet tongue brought the baccarat scandal of Tranby Croft to the light of day, and thereby gained for her the sobriquet of "the babbling Brooke;" and she is the only woman of whom the princess of Wales has been known to evince jealousy.

Francis Evelyn Maynard was born thirty-one years ago. Her father was colonel Charles Henry Maynard, and his death preceded that of his father some five months, so that he did not inherit the title of Viscount Maynard, and, consequently, his daughter is not, technically of noble birth. But the fairies who attended her birth forgot no other gift of fortune. She is one of the most beautiful women in the world; her hair is a golden brown, her eyes are deep violet in color and wonderfully attractive, her complexion is that delicate peach-like bloom that England has given her fairest daughters, her features just escape being "faultily faultless" by an indefinable something that makes her look more human and less like a statue, and her figure is such as a Venus—a fin-de-siecle Venus—might envy. There are those who say that she knows her perfection of form, and that she allows others to know it too well; but her shoulders are absolutely faultless and she undresses them superbly. Her costumes, too, are always in perfect keeping with the occasion, and devised and worn with a taste unknown among Englishwomen. They say one of the princess of Wales's most bitter scores against the former lady Brooke is that she is disputing, with much appearance of success, the position of dictator of English fashions that the princess has held for so many years.

Her birth, her fortune, and her beauty assured her position, and gave opportunity for the development of her originality until she is like the hochgeboren of the Viennese court in her indifference to criticism. The leader of the "Marlborough House set," she handles the gossip that comes on the tapis with an airy audacity peculiarly her own, and her perfect knowledge of French and Italian enables her to skate lightly over conversational dangerspots where her more downright English sisters cannot follow without breaking through. It is undoubtedly her amusing and brilliant talk that has held the prince of Wales her loyal friend. Her beauty attracted him, of course, but it alone could not have held him these twelve years or more. He first met her at her wedding, when his name was inscribed first on the registry, and since then no social pleasure was complete for him without her company. The gossips have wagged their tongues, of course, but lady Brooke's sharp wit paid them back in kind, and she has gone her own gait. Her husband is a phlegmatic man, more fond of fox-hunting and a country gentleman's life than of courts and civic scenes; but those who know him find refutation of the scandals about his wife and the prince in the belief that he would never accept the role of mari complaisant, even to his sovereign's son, and in the entirely cordial relations existing between lady Brooke and all the members of her husband's family.

It was the prince's predilection for lady Brooke that laid bare the Tranby Croft scandal three years ago. The prince had been invited to stay during the Doncaster races at Welbeck Abbey, the country seat of the duke of Portsmouth. But when the prince handed in the name of lady Brooke as one of those whom, according to custom, he would like to have invited to Welbeck Abbey during his stay, the duke informed him that lady Brooke was persona non grata to the duchess of Portsmouth, and, therefore, he could not have her as his guest. The prince thereupon declined to go to Welbeck Abbey, and accepted instead an invitation from Mrs. Wilson, wife of the enormously wealthy Hull ship builder, to spend the week at Tranby Croft, where he could have whomsoever he wished. Lady Brooke was unable to join the party at Tranby Croft, owing to the sudden death of her stepfather, the earl of Rosslyn, but she seems to have heard of the scene at the baccarat table there. It will be remembered that sir William Gordon-Cumming was accused of cheating at baccarat, and that he promised never again to touch a card if the persons present preserved absolute secrecy about the affair. Some time later lady Brooke made some taunting remark to Sir William that showed she knew something about it. Then the whole affair came out, and it became evident that the prince of Wales must have violated his promised word and told lady Brooke. In any event, the fact is incontestable that lady Brooke it was who gave the Tranby Croft scandal to the world. It may be interesting to add, by the way, that many people suppose the whole affair was a conspiracy got up by certain ladies against sir William Gordon-Cumming, whose offense may be inferred from the nickname by which he was known in London society, "William Tell."

The whole story of the Tranby Croft affair was written up by lady Charles Beresford in the form of a novel, in which lady Brooke was thinly veiled as lady Rivers; but she could get no publisher to take it; and it was circulated from hand to hand in type-written manuscript until almost every one in society had read it. The fair author's animus in this spiteful attack was insane jealousy of lady Brooke, to whom her handsome husband, "Condor Charley," had been very attentive some time before.

The new countess of Warwick is not, however, exclusively a butterfly winging her erratic flight in dangerous paths. She is a talented woman in many ways. She sings and paints far better than the average amateur. What she has done in literature may be judged from her recent articles on English society in the new Pall Mall Magazine. She can tool a four-in-hand along a road with the best whips in Europe, and her pink habit is often seen in the hunting-field. She is one of the best judges of fine cattle and sheep in her county, and her popularity among the peasants and shop-keepers there has kept her husband in parliament as the Conservative representative of what should be a Radical borough for several years. She also does much in the way of charity, her pet project being a school which she maintains at Easton, where more than one hundred girls are constantly being taught embroidery, lace-making, and other feminine crafts that fit them to earn a comfortable living. Many graduates of this admirable institution now hold responsible positions with London milliners and modistes.

The Reclamation Works.

Bonner's Ferry Herald, 23rd: Fred G. Little, manager of the Kootenay Valley reclamation works, was in town the fore part of the week, and, like all good Christians, called to pay his respects to the Herald office. He was up to send off his reports and pay-roll, winding up the business for the year. His outfit made good progress this season. They have completed six miles of the dyke along the river, besides a dyke across the valley from the river to the mountains. Next year they expect to continue the dyke down the river some eight or nine miles to a point where the river bears in close to the mountains. Here they will run a dyke across to the hills and they will then have several thousand acres reclaimed. Mr. Little's company is doing a great work for the lower part of the valley. In the course of time the Yankees on this end of the line will follow up this work and then all this fertile valley will be made productive and be settled up with a large population."

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.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

A passenger on the steamer Nelson got a cold bath on Tuesday night in attempting to make a landing at the Kaslo wharf. How he fell is not known, but it is known that he was in the water full five minutes before he was pulled out. The city council of Kaslo should insist on the wharf company not only lighting the wharf, but keeping within easy reach lifesaving appliances 13 ounces.

Born, at Nelson, on the morning of the 26th instant, to the wife of J. Fred Hume, a daughter; weight 16 pounds.

Mrs. George N. Taylor arrived home from the east on Tuesday evening. She was accompanied by her little neice.

A "Chicago & Grand Trunk" car stands on a side-track at the Nelson & Fort Sheppard depot—an indication that Nelson has all-rail connection with points more distant than Robson.

John L. Retallack and H. Giegerich, two of Kaslo's prominent business men, were in Nelson this week. The former met and became better acquainted with the president of the hospital society and the latter became aware of the fact that the steamer Nelson leaves the dock on schedule time.

The Rochester Academy of Kettle Falls has the finest and best accommodations for boarding students of any institution of learning in Washington. The course of instruction is practical and thorough. Terms (including board, room, and tuition), $18 to $20 per month. Girls wishing to prepare for school teaching, or boys wishing a business education, should enter school on next Monday, January 1st.

"The Bombardment of Alexandria" at Barrett's hall on Friday night is described by those who witnessed it as a blank blanketty blanked fraud.

The License By-Law of the City of Kaslo is now in effect, and the Comique theatre is required to pay a license of $10 a night. It was paid the first night, but the next night proprietor Holland of Spokane was on the ground himself, and it is understood he is resisting further payments. The sooner the Comique is closed the better it will be for Kaslo.

William Hunter and W. C. McKinnon of New Denver arrived in Nelson on Friday. They report business brisk in their town.

Ore Shipments.

For the week ending today the Nelson & Fort Sheppard has forwarded 267 tons of ore, namely, 60 tons from the Noble Five group, 120 tons from the Washington, 57 tons from the Dardanelles, 20 tons from the Rico, and 10 tons from the Mountain Chief—all Slocan mines. About half the ore was billed to the Selby Lead Works at San Francisco and goes from Spokane to Tacoma by the Northern Pacific, thence to San Francisco, by water. The other half was billed to the United Smelting Company's works at Great Falls, Montana, and goes from Spokane over the Great Northern. Reports from Kaslo are that George Hughes has put on more stock, and that fully 40 tons of ore a day will hereafter be hauled from the mines to Kaslo.

An Obstruction Washed Away.

For years there has been a big sandbar in the Columbia river where it empties into Upper Arrow lake, and on which the government placed a beacon. The bar was fully four feet above water and was an obstruction to navigation. Last week a terrific storm raged on the lake, the wind blowing from the south. When the storm abated the sandbar and beacon had both disappeared and the river channel at that point was fully seven feet in depth.

BEAUTIFUL BLACK-MAILERS

A New York Correspondent of The Argonaut Talks of the Modern Man-eater.

The talk of the town is the attempted black-mailing of George Gould by pretty Zella Nicolaus. The facts are, of course, familiar to your readers. A few important links in the chain are missing. How did Mrs. Nicolaus obtain possession of a forty-thousand-dollar check signed by George Gould? Was there ever such a check? If there was, and it passed into the lady's hands, how did George Gould get it back? All sorts of theories have been formed to answer these queries, but none of them wear an official stamp. In the meantime, Howe & Hummel are prosecuting the case against Mr. Gould with their customary vigor, Bourke Cochran, on behalf of Mr. Gould, is filing a demand for a bill of particulars, and superintendent of police Byrne is drawing a picture of the fair Zella in colors which would entitle her to a high place at the court of King Beelzebub. She seems to be a person of such fascinating plausibility that she would deceive the very elect. Superintendent Byrnes says that when she sat in his presence telling him lies, he actually found himself believing her. She was beautiful, diffident, and modest. He thought that a story told by her to twelve jurors, no matter how false they believed it to be, would incline them to give her the benefit of a presumption of innocence.

According to the police, her record leaves Old-World adventuresses far in the shade. While she was still a slip of a girl she had achieved a reputation for rapidity. At sixteen she married a widower of the name of Nicolaus, whom she shortly afterward left. Then she began a career of black-mailing at Chicago and New York, and seems to have succeeded in getting many rich old men into her toils. She eschewed young men. Her habits were extravagant. Last winter she went to live at the Sturtevant House, where her weekly bills rarely fell below $250 a week, and often exceeded $300. She rarely went out; when she did, she drove in a cab, which was always kept standing at the door. She was fond of good eating, but being uneducated in gastronomy, she ordered discriminately from the top to the bottom of the bill of fare and ate what pleased her. She said she was going on the stage, and employed an elocutionist to train her, saying that she had plenty of money, and, at the right time, she would hire a company of her own and star. Her bills she paid promptly.

Superintendent Byrnes says that he has the names of many men of wealth and social position whom she has black-mailed. Numbers of gentlemen of high standing have confessed that they have paid her money. On the other hand, her lawyers say that she is innocent, and the victim of intolerable slander. They defy the district attorney to institute proceedings against her for obtaining money under false pretenses. Society is on Gould's side, but, like Goethe, would like to have more light.

According to the superintendent, the business of black-mailing middle aged or old men by young and fascinating adventuresses is old and flourishing. It is rarely brought to public notice, because the victims are more afraid of publicity than the black-mailers. Of the cases which are finally brought to the notice of the police, not over one per cent comes to light. A few transpire. There was Sophie Lyons, the daughter of a thief, who got a Boston millionaire into her clutches and black-mailed him to the tune of ten thousand dollars. With this she went to England and operated among lords and dukes, till the officials of Scotland Yard invited her to leave the country. In Paris she victimized a dozen rich men, including some New Yorkers.

Another keen operator was Bertha Heyman, who was a vision of loveliness. She got twenty thousand dollars out of two men, and had sharpened her knife for a third, when she forgot herself and was one morning presented with a steamer ticket by a detective, who politely saw her on board. Yet another was Mrs. Peck, who got twenty thousand dollars out of a soap-man and thirty thousand dollars out of a junk-man. When her victims went to the police, Mrs. Peck offered to compromise by deserting to the ranks of the enemy. She was taken into service and did some excellent detective-work for the Mulberry Street office. Yet another was named Markee. She operated in Wall Street, and, under gentle but effective pressure by the detective office, she exhibited two lists, one of fifty brokers who were paying her regular tribute once a month, and another of men whom she had marked down for future slaughter.

It will be understood that the levies of these adventuresses were not in every case black-mail. But a large proportion of them were. A quiet old bank-director is seated at his desk, when a vision of beauty appears before his eyes and solicits sympathy. His kindly feelings are roused, and he listens. Suddenly the beauty bursts into tears which are accentuated by shrieks. She flings herself around the room, and when the people in the next office come in to see what the matter is, a vision of disarranged drapery strikes their eyes. When the bank-director, indignant and furious, places the matter in his lawyer's hands, the man of law answers, hesitatingly: "Yes, yes, Mr. Blank, she ought to be in State prison, and we'll try to send her there if you insist; but when your book-keeper testifies as to what he saw when he entered your private office, what do you suppose a jury would think? What would your wife and daughters think?" And the old man pays.

Occasionally a man is found with nerve enough to defy these adventuresses. The late A. T. Stewart gave battle to one of them, and routed her horse, foot, and dragoons. So did one or two others, who shall be nameless. But a man must be very sure that he can stand fire before he engages in such a battle. And in these days, there are so few sleek, round, well-fed millionaires who can lay their hands on their hearts and say there is no sin in them.

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 13th, 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, } WHEREAS we are desirous and
Attorney-General. } 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 16th, 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.