LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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KOOTENAY

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

The Tribune

RAILROADS

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

SECOND YEAR.—NO. 12. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1894. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

COMPREHENSIVE AND ACCURATE.

THE FAMED SLOCAN DISTRICT FOR THE FIRST TIME DESCRIBED.

Its History; its Location; How it is Reached; its Geology; its Mines; its Prospects—All go to Show it to be One of the Greatest of the World's Great Mineral Fields.

It appears almost incredible, even to those well informed on the subject, that it is scarcely two and a half years since the first mineral discoveries were made in that portion of the Selkirk range lying between Kootenay and Slocan lakes, now locally known as the Slocan district. Previous to the summer of 1891, when rich ore was first found, a few prospectors had pushed their way up Kaslo river as far as Bear and Fish lakes, and one or two small parties had reached Slocan lake by way of Slocan river, but neither were rewarded by finding mineral.

In August, 1891, Andrew Jardine returned to Ainsworth from the Blue Ridge mountains, thirteen miles westerly from the present city of Kaslo, with a quantity of high-grade silver-lead ore. On the value being ascertained, which was quite flattering, a stampede for the neighborhood of the new find was a natural result. Prospectors swarmed the hills, and many fairly good discoveries were made. Early in September, the late John L. Seaton and Eli Carpenter, having penetrated farther westerward than the others, found themselves within sight of Slocan lake. Disputing on which course to take to return, they divided their outfit, Seaton starting to return to Kootenay lake by way of Kaslo river, and Carpenter via Slocan lake and river. In retracing his steps, Seaton discovered the croppings of the Payne mine. While engaged in staking the claim he was overtaken by Carpenter, who had changed his mind regarding the route out. The Payne was staked jointly by them on September 9th, and was the first location made in the justly-famed Slocan district. Returns from the ore they took back to Ainsworth caused the wildest quartz mining excitement ever known in British Columbia. The season was well advanced, and snow was falling on the higher ranges, yet one hundred and forty claims were located and recorded by January 1st, many of which have since become famous as producing mines. In October S. S. Bailey, representing capital, visited the district and purchased the Payne, Maid of Erin, Mountain Chief, and Two Jacks claims, the transfer being the first made in the district.

The enterprise of the residents of the towns on Kootenay lake kept pace with the intrepidity of the prospectors, in that they at once began making trails to the new El Dorado. The business men of Nelson, within a month after the first discoveries were made, commenced a trail from the Columbia & Kootenay railway up Slocan river, and in thirty days had over twenty-five miles of it completed, to a point on the river where boats could be laden and rowed to the mouth of Carpenter creek without difficulty. In the meantime, supplies were boated up Slocan river; but owing to the number of portages and obstructions, trips were made with great difficulty and not a little danger. A trail had been built that summer up Kaslo river for a distance of four or five miles by the government, and it was extended late in the fall to a total distance of twelve miles by the parties who then owned the townsite of Kaslo. Of those who took through supplies by way of the Slocan route, about thirty wintered on Slocan lake, a majority of them erecting cabins at "El Dorado," now called New Denver.

Prospectors, miners, and capitalists began heading for the Slocan in February, 1892, and by the 1st of April fully 500 men were camped in the neighborhood of "El Dorado." The spring was backward, however, and little prospecting was done before the middle of June. By that time many had left disgusted, giving the country a bad name on the way out. As soon as the snow disappeared from the lower levels, work was commenced on trails on three different routes. The Slocan river trail was completed to the lake; a trail was built from Nakusp, on Upper Arrow lake, to the north end of Slocan lake; and the trail up Kaslo river was pushed through to Watson, on Bear lake. A trail was also built from "El Dorado" to the forks of Carpenter creek. During the summer trails were built to connect the various groups of claims with the main trails. The hull of a steamboat was built at "El Dorado" early in the spring, but owing to the failure of the company with which the order for machinery was placed, the boat was not launched until late in the fall.

During the summer there was little difficulty in getting supplies to the various claims, although the cost of packing was high. Development work soon exposed such quantities of ore that better means of communication than by trails was talked of, the more so as "Jim" Wardner had commenced shipping ore from the Freddy Lee mine. An effort was made to get the government to build a wagon road from Nakusp to the head of Slocan lake, a distance of twenty miles; but, for some reason, the government refused to undertake the work. The residents of Kaslo saw their opportunity, and by inducing Mr. Wardner to transfer his pack animals from the Nakusp trail to the Kaslo trail succeeded in getting enough subscriptions to begin work on a wagon road late in the fall, and by the middle of December had it passable for wagons for a distance of twenty miles, and later on it was made passable for sleighs for a farther distance of twelve miles—to the mouth of Cody creek. Over this thoroughfare hundreds of tons of high-grade ore was transported during the winter of 1892-93, which proved conclusively that the reports sent out regarding the Slocan had not been exaggerated. Farseeing men became aware that wagon roads would be inadequate to handle the product of the mines, and the Nakusp & Slocan railway was commenced in July, 1893, and at this writing is practically graded to the forks of Carpenter creek, now known as Three Forks, and the steel laid ten miles out from Nakusp. By June of the present year, Slocan district will, practically, have rail connection with the outside world.

Such, in brief, is the history of a mining district that has steadily gone ahead during one of the most critical and depressing periods in the history of the financial world.

Location of District.

As previously stated, the Slocan district embraces both sides of the dividing ridge of the Selkirk mountains, and has its recording office at New Denver. To give a general idea of the topography of the country, the following elevations above the sea of different points are shown: Kootenay lake, 1760; Bear lake (on the summit between Kootenay and Slocan lakes), 3545; Three Forks, 2620; Cody creek (a tributary of the south fork of Carpenter creek), 3945; Slocan lake, 1865. The highest peaks in the district are estimated not to be over 8000 feet.

How to Reach the District.

From the United States, Slocan is reached by the Spokane & Northern and Nelson & Fort Sheppard railways to Nelson. At Nelson the traveler has choice of three routes, namely: 1. By steamer to Kaslo, thence by stage to Watson, Three Forks, and New Denver. 2. By rail and steamer to Nakusp, thence by trail to head of Slocan lake, thence by steamer to New Denver. It is expected that the Nakusp & Slocan railway will be in operation from Nakusp to New Denver and Three Forks by June 1st next. 3. By rail to Slocan Crossing, thence by trail to foot of Slocan lake, thence by steamer to New Denver. This route is not now used to any great extent. The district is also reached by way of Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, thence by steamer to Kaslo, thence by stage to Watson, Three Forks, and New Denver. From Canada, Slocan district is reached from Revelstoke by rail and steamer to Nakusp, thence as above described in route 2 from Nelson. From Kaslo a railway has been surveyed to the mouth of Cody creek and part of the right-of-way cleared. It is stated the road will be built this year.

Geological Formation.

One of the most difficult features of the country to describe, without the aid of a chart, is the geological formation in which the many mineralized veins occur; but it is made up mainly of argillaceous slates and different forms of lime, cut at various angles by eruptive dykes. The mineralized portion of the district is about twenty miles in length and twelve miles in breadth, although isolated claims have been staked outside this area, as will appear further on. The general trend of the formation is northerly and southerly, dipping to the southwest at different angles. As a rule, the strongest veins cut the formation obliquely, cleaving any obtrusive dykes of porphyry, serpentine, or other material, thus demonstrating to all practical minds that they are true fissures beyond doubt and carry their valuable metalliferous contents to great depths. The formation of the country and the gangue matter or vein filling is quite soft, all mining being done by the single-hand method. To the south and west the district is bordered by granite formation, on the east by schistose, and on the north by trachyte.

THE MINES.

Properties From Which Ore Has Either Been Shipped or is Ready for Shipment.

Within the boundaries of the district as described in the foregoing at least twenty-five locations have passed from the prospecting stage so that they can be termed mines. There are in addition to this number many prospects whose value is not yet determined. The majority of the companies or individuals operating own a group of claims adjoining the particular one which gives their property its local name. Often a company owns several locations, which, if 1500 feet square, covers quite an area, yet their possessions are generally designated by the name of one claim, although all the others may have pay ore in sight. In gathering the information contained in this article, the writer has been very careful to glean all the facts relating to the working mines, giving each separate, thus hoping to make the entire description the more comprehensive.

The Payne Group

The Payne was the first location made in Slocan district, and the first to pass into the hands of monied men. The group is made up of the Payne, Maid of Erin, Mountain Chief, and two Jacks, all located on one ledge. The formation is slate shale, the vein trending about 35 degrees east of north. The width of the vein is from 8 inches to 4 feet, carrying galena from 6 inches to 2½ feet in thickness. One hundred tons are now being shipped, which samples 225 ounces silver and 70 per cent lead per ton. On the Maid of Erin there is a 40-foot tunnel. Five openings on the Payne range from 6 to 22 feet in depth, and on the Mountain Chief a 110-foot tunnel taps the vein 100 feet in depth. Scott McDonald owns one-half of the Payne claim, and S. S. Bailey the other half and the remainder of the group. Present working force 8 men.

The Noble Five Group

Many persons contend that the Noble Five group is equal to the Slocan Star in extent and value. The discovery was made on September 28th, 1891, by W. M. Hennessy, J. J. Hennessy, Frank Flint, J. L. Seaton, and J. G. McGuigan. The claims staked were named Noble Five, Knoxville, Bonanza King, World's Fair, and Maud E. The owners claim the formation is slate and porphyry, the vein having a northerly and southerly direction. Width of vein varies from 2½ to 6 feet, although in one place it is much wider, as in an upraise 9 feet of solid ore has been encountered. This winter 350 tons of ore have been shipped, which, it is claimed, yielded 150 ounces silver and 69 per cent lead per ton. The claims are worked through adit tunnels, except in one instance where an 80-foot crosscut has been run, so as to insure safety from snowslides. The three tunnels on the property aggregate 600 feet. The working force is 20 men.

The Mountain Chief

This great little mine is located within a mile and a half of New Denver and is the property of George W. Hughes, he having purchased it in 1892 for a consideration of $15,500. The vein is from 2 to 6 feet wide, with a pay streak of clean galena from 1 to 3 feet. Upwards of 1000 tons have been mined, the shipments giving returns of 130 ounces silver and 70 per cent lead. The property is worked through tunnels driven on the vein. From 15 to 20 men are steadily employed.

The Dardanelles Group

The property of this company consists of seven claims, located in the Dardanelles basin on the summit of the divide. The claims are named the Dardanelles, Antelope, Buffalo, Okanagan, Diamond Cross, Hidden Treasure, and Caribou. The Dardanelles and the Antelope, so far, are the only ore producers. The formation is slate and porphyry, the vein trending northerly and southerly, ranging from a narrow seam to 5 feet in width. The Antelope claim has been leased to different parties. 50 tons of ore has been marketed, which yielded 99 ounces silver and 51 per cent lead. The most development work has been done on the Dardanelles. An incline shaft has been sunk 200 feet, as the vein is very flat, the total vertical depth from the surface to the bottom of the shaft is not over 100 feet. Smelter returns from 150 tons shipped range in value from 248 to 322 ounces silver and from 26 to 30 per cent lead per ton. On account of the great flow of water, heavier machinery is required before further sinking can be done to advantage. In the meantime, the company will run levels on the vein, exploring for additional ore chutes. There is a steam hoist and pump on the property, placed there at quite an expense, as the freight over the 4-mile trail was 10 cents a pound. Although the expenditures so far have been in excess of the receipts, yet the company are sanguine of future profits.

The Washington Mine

The Washington mine is owned by the Washington Mining Company, in which J. L. Montgomery, T. E. Jefferson, and Ralph L. Clarke are the shareholders. The vein is in slate formation and has a northeast and southwest trend. Previous to the time of the company taking hold 560 tons of ore were shipped. Since the company took over the property the shipments have increased, but the exact tonnage and value of the ore is not attainable, as the officers of the company refuse to give information. The equipments of the property are the best of any in the district, and the company evidently feels as though it had a valuable mine and the working is being done on a business-like basis. Thirty-eight men are on the pay-roll.

The Blue Bird

The Blue Bird belongs to the Washington Mining Company and is not being worked. It is in black lime formation intersected by porphyry dykes. The shipments of ore have aggregated 300 tons, averaging 141 ounces silver and 71 per cent lead. This is one of the early producers of the district, and is considered by many a valuable property.

The Slocan Star

This is the bonanza mine of the district, and many are of opinion that it is the "big mine" of British Columbia. The group consists of the Slocan Star, Slocan King, Jennie, and Silversmith. They were located on the 7th of October, 1891. Formation, slate, which the vein cuts obliquely on a northeast and southwest trend, dipping with the hill at an angle of about 45 degrees. On account of the strike of the vein along the mountain on the west side of Sandon creek, is tapped by crosscut tunnels. The present working tunnel is 140 feet in length, piercing the vein at a depth of over 400 feet. Here the vein is fully 50 feet between walls, every particle of which aside from the first-class ore can be profitably concentrated. A drift runs to the northeast on the foot-wall, where the ore is mixed. The tunnel, however, is continued across the vein to the hanging-wall, where a large body of clean galena was struck. On drifting northeasterly this body widened out to 12 feet, without a particle of waste, therefore the company was not long in extracting the 500 tons which have been stored at Three Forks, awaiting completion of the Nakusp & Slocan railway. An upraise has been made to the surface through ore continuously. A lower tunnel, to cut the vein at a depth of 400 feet, has been started and work on it will be pushed. It is likely the company will stope 1000 to 1500 tons before the sleigh road from the mine to Three Forks breaks up. There is one ton of ore sacked in the ore-house which runs over 1000 ounces of silver. The average value of the first-class ore now being shipped is 100 ounces silver, $8 gold, and 70 per cent lead per ton. The Byron N. White Company, organized under the laws of Wisconsin, with a capitalization of $500,000, is the owner. Fifteen men are employed at present.

The Northern Belle Group

This group is located on Jackson creek, four miles from its junction with Kaslo river, and is 21 miles distant from Kaslo. The group comprises the Northern Belle, Dublin Queen, Kootenay Star, and Ophir claims, each 1500 feet square. The property has been worked continuously since the date of location, in June, 1892. The hanging-wall of the vein is slate shale, on which there is about a foot of porphyry casing, the same as the other bonanza mines of the argillite belt. The foot-wall is lime and slate, through which the vein cuts. The lode is from 6 to 12 feet wide, all the filling being concentrating ore. There are, however, chutes of clean ore from 18 inches to 3½ feet in width, which is simply broken down, sacked and shipped. Developments on the property consist of two adit tunnels, each 250 feet in length, and another started, which is in a distance of 15 feet. Winzes are being sunk and uprises made to connect these tunnels. Six hundred tons have been marketed or are in transit from the mine to smelters since the company assumed possession on June 1st, 1893. From 300 to 450 tons per month is the proposed output for the future. This ore has an average value of 100 ounces in silver and, runs 80 per cent lead per ton. It costs less to transport it to Kaslo than any other mine in Slocan district, being only $10 per ton. It is claimed there is a profit of $50 for the company on each ton handled, which appears like huge dividends. The Northern Belle Mining Company of Seattle owns the property. Dr. E. C. Kilbourne of that city is president. The capital stock is $250,000. The present working force is 21 men.

The Surprise

The Surprise is in slate and porphyry. It recently changed ownership, Chicago parties whose names are withheld being the purchasers. Rumor states the consideration at $60,000, half cash. Recently a shipment of 100 tons was made, which a vague report values at $229 ounces silver. Except that 8 men are employed, no other information could be obtained.

The Whitewater Basin Mines

Whitewater creek empties into Kaslo river about 17 miles from Kaslo. Along the mountains bordering this stream and in the basin near its source quite a number of locations have been made, some, it is claimed, carrying a large percentage of gold on the surface. From the Whitewater claim, J. C. Eaton, in 1892, shipped 7 tons of galena ore which netted him about $900. During the past year the Wellington mine shipped several carloads, the figures for which are not obtainable, as the manager is absent in Eastern Canada. A diamond drill was used on the Wellington, but owing to the seamy character of the formation its use had to be abandoned. The Virginia, bonded by J. A. Finch, is being worked by a small force.

The Noonday Group

The Noonday group is made up of the Noonday, Fourth of July, and Grey Eagle claims on Cody creek, and is the property of G. J. Atkins & Co. Formation, slate and porphyry. Have an 8-foot vein of concentrating ore. Fully 100 tons on the dump of clean ore, which will run 115 ounces silver and 78 to 80 per cent lead. Total length of tunneling 300 feet. Employ 12 men.

The Idaho and St. John

This property consists of two parallel locations, about 200 feet distant from each other, the veins on which are from 5 to 6 feet wide. The ore is galena carrying grey copper. The pay streak is 2½ feet wide and solid in places, often averaging 200 ounces in silver. One tunnel is in 300 feet, from which three crosscuts have been run varying from 20 to 40 feet in length. Another tunnel is 60 feet long. Besides the above there is in addition at least 150 lineal feet of development. Total figures of shipments not obtainable, but one carload of ore from these claims netted $1760. H. H. St. John, "Al" Belme, and E. C. Gove are the owners. The working force is 20 men.

The Lucky Jim

The Lucky Jim group, which lies within a few hundred feet of Bear lake, consists of the Lucky Jim, St. George, and Roadley claims. It was located in May, 1892; hence the claims are 1500 feet square. James Shields, Charles Drain, and Robert Williams were the locators. The hanging-wall is dolomite and the foot-wall slate shale; the trend of the vein is nearly east and west, dipping at an angle of about 45 degrees into the mountain, or south. On the surface the ore exposed was fully 8 feet wide in places. Tunnels and crosscuts on the property aggregate about 500 lineal feet, the deepest workings being about 80 feet from the surface. Between 50 and 60 tons have been shipped, which, it is said, returned 67 ounces silver and 60 per cent lead. This is one of the lowest-grade mines in the district, but being located less than half a mile from the proposed Kaslo & Slocan railway, the saving in transportation will be quite an item. Dr. E. C. Kilbourne of Seattle owns one-half, Robert Williams one-third, and Thomas J. Roadley one-sixth. No work of consequence is now being done, only two men being employed.

The Ruecau Group

For convenience, the owners of this group call their property the "Reco," their possessions consisting of the Ruecau, Texas, New Denver, Ephriam, and Clifton. The vein is exposed and cuts through four of the claims. The formation is slate, intersected by porphyry dykes, through which the vein trends at nearly a right angle. Ten feet is the average width of the vein, which carries galena and carbonates, the pay streak ranging from 18 inches to 8 feet in width. Forty tons have been shipped, which ran from 167 to 261 ounces silver and 65 per cent lead. John M. Harris, F. T. Kelly, and S. M. Wharton are the owners. Their working force is 15 men.

The Queen Bess

Located on south side of the mountain from Idaho basin. Slate and lime formation; vein trending northeast and southwest; development, 300-foot tunnel, which cuts the vein at a depth of 65 feet, and a shaft 40 feet in depth. In places have 8½ feet solid galena. On dump, ready to ship, 50 tons of ore. A parallel vein 14 inches wide carries galena and carbonates. Owned by Seattle parties and J. H. Moran. A force of men were put to work the last week in January.

The Vancouver Group

Located on south side of Four-mile creek, 1500 and 2500 feet above Slocan lake and distant 4 miles from the townsite of Silverton. Formation, slate; veins, northeast and southwest trend; said to be huge fissures which can be traced three miles. The two carloads of ore shipped last winter averaged 250 ounces silver, one carrying 40 per cent and the other 55 per cent lead. Over $4000 worth of development work has been done. The claims are named Vancouver and Mountain Boomer. Mahon Brothers are the owners.

The Grady Group

But little information can be gleaned concerning this remarkable showing on Four-mile creek. Five hundred tons of ore, valued at $125 a ton, are on the dump ready to ship. The property is held under bond to the McNaught Land & Investment Company of Seattle, N. F. McNaught being in charge. It is claimed the price to be paid is $70,000, of which two payments of $5000 each have been made.

The Cumberland

The Cumberland is in the same basin as the Idaho, and is southeast of that mine. The formation is slate and lime; northeast and southwest trend and dips at an angle of 80 degrees from the horizontal; vein filling, galena and quartz; average width of vein 4 feet, and pay ore 14 inches, although in places it is 20 inches solid. Development consists of a tunnel 132 feet on vein, a crosscut tunnel 60 feet, one drift from crosscut tunnel 40 feet, another drift 70 feet, and one shaft 15 feet. Sixty tons of ore are ready to ship. Four men are kept at work. The owners are Martin Clair, C. M. Gething, and F. F. Macnaughton.

The Alamo Group

Situated in Twin Lake basin and discovered in June and July, 1892. Claims consist of the Alamo, Twin Lakes, and Ivy Leaf. Is a contact vein, between slate and porphyry. One tunnel 250 feet in length and another 165 feet. Ore, galena and carbonates, which run very high. One carload has been shipped and other shipments are ready. Vein runs from 3 to 5 feet in width. Four men employed.

The Bon Ton

It would be impossible under present circumstances to mention and describe all the many claims in various stages of development in the Jackson basin or on both sides of the creek. Outside the Northern Belle, the Bon Ton is the only one which made a shipment. It was but a few tons, and the returns were between $300 and $400 a ton. The Sunset, Lucky Boy, and others are said to be healthy prospects.

The Big Boulder

So much has been written of the famous Big Boulder that a few brief notes regarding it in this article may not be amiss. Development in the upper works of the Slocan Star show where this great mass of galena rested in the vein before it took its slide down the hill to where it was found by "Jack" Cockle. Evidently erosion of the country formation below the ledge matter caused the boulder to drop from its natural place in the vein, and it was carried down the hill by its own gravity. There has been shipped from the boulder 40 tons, which yielded 130 ounces silver and 70 per cent lead. The owners expect when the remainder is sorted to secure at least 25 tons more of the same grade.

Continued on Third Page.

WILL IT BE A PRODUCTIVE ONE?

A DRY ORE BELT RUNS THROUGH THE SLOCAN COUNTRY.

Its Ore is High-Grade in Silver, but Enough Work Has not Yet Been Done on Any of the Claims to Prove Their Worth—Such Ore Indispensable in Smelting.

Few people in West Kootenay realize the advantages that would accrue to the district by the discovery of a productive field of dry ore. With an abundant supply of dry ore there would be no necessity of shipping galena ores to distant points for reduction. Heretofore, the Pacific northwest, with all its varied mineral resources, has not been productive of this one indispensable smelting material. One of the largest owners in the smelting plant partly constructed at Pilot Bay says the lack of a dry ore supply is the most serious drawback to be contended with. Neither is it generally known that the West Kootenay producer of dry silver ore saves $10 per ton in freight and treatment charges on ore shipped to smelters in the United States. Although dry ores have been found in several localities in the district, the field or belt that is the most promising is located on the tributaries of the north fork of Carpenter creek, to the north of Bear and Fish lakes, in the Slocan mining division. The belt extends westward to near the mouth of Wilson creek, four miles north of New Denver, but nothing more than prospecting has as yet been done in the vicinity of Wilson creek.

The formation is white and black lime, shale, granite, and porphyry, in masses. Such it is from Slocan lake eastward to the head of the north fork of Carpenter creek. The veins found run with the formation and some are contacts. Their width ranges from 6 inches to 4 feet. Assays have been made running all the way from 91 to 1250 ounces silver per ton. What the section will develop once capital is invested is to be determined. North of Bear and Fish lakes are quite a number of locations. The formation is porphyry, slate, and lime. Two and a half miles northwest of Watson, Messrs. Russell and Erickson have two claims, called the Silver Glance and Summit. They were located on July 19th, 1892, and that fall bonded to Franklin Farrel for $45,000. This bond, however, lapsed on account of stringent times. From these claims 1500 pounds were shipped, which yielded at the rate of 232 ounces silver per ton. The veins are filled with quartz, the pay streak being from 10 to 20 inches in width. In the same neighborhood is the Miner Boy, owned by Messrs. Cummings, Adams, and Niven. It is in lime and slate shale, cutting the formation. They have a tunnel 175 feet on the ledge, but have only shipped 2½ tons as a test, which yielded 395 ounces silver per ton. Assays have been had ranging from 640 to 3831 ounces. The ore consists of native silver, antimonial silver, grey copper, and black sulphides. Five men are at work on the claim, and the owners expect to ship quite a quantity of ore in the spring. E. C. Vennoerkerke, better known as "the major," shipped three tons from one of his claims, which gave returns of 195 ounces silver per ton. In the granite belt south of New Denver considerable quantities of high-grade ore has also been found. The locally noted Dolly Varden and Archie claims are in this belt.

Part of the Force Laid Off.

The amount of development work outlined by Mr. Harvey, the consulting engineer, has been done on the Silver King mine, and a part of the working force has been laid off, awaiting advices from London. Until advices are received, the pay-roll will carry about twenty names in all. The local representatives at the mine and at Nelson know little more of the future intentions of the company than do men in no way connected with the company. All they say they know is that instructions to put on the force laid off, or even an increased force, may be received any day. The company is in no way financially embarrassed.

Report Verified.

The reported discovery of gold-bearing ore on Woodberry creek, in Ainsworth district, is verified. The discovery was made in a claim located last April by D. F. Strobeck and now owned by the Canadian Pacific Mining Company. A shaft is down 30 feet and 3 feet of ore shows up in its bottom. A 30-pound sample was sent to St. Paul for assay, and the return was $150 gold, 2 ounces silver, and 62½ per cent lead. An 100-pound sample from the bottom of the shaft was sent out one day this week. The claim is called the Wakefield and the company's foreman at Ainsworth is N. C. Westerfield.

Hundreds of Tons Awaiting Shipment.

The Le Roi mine, of Trail Creek district, has over 300 tons of ore on the wharf at Trail awaiting shipment to the smelter. The management claim that the steamboat company agreed to run this ore through to Northport by the 1st of February; but as the needed repairs to the steamer Columbia have not yet been made, the steamboat management do not expect to get the ore through before March 1st, when there will be over 600 tons to haul. The Le Roi is now one of the regular producing mines of Southern Kootenay.

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The Tribune

SATURDAY MORNING..........FEBRUARY 10, 1894.

WEST KOOTENAY CONVENTION.

The electors of West Kootenay who favor nominating a candidate (or candidates if the district should be given more than one member) for member of the legislative assembly, at the next general election, are requested to elect delegates to a nominating convention, to be held at Nelson, on Saturday, April 12th, 1894, at 2 o'clock p.m., the primary election for the election of delegates to be held on Saturday, March 24th, 1894, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock p.m. Citizens whose names are on the voters' list alone to be allowed to vote for delegates. Representation in the convention to be as follows:

Precinct or voting place.	Number of delegates.	Precinct or voting place.	Number of delegates.
Glacier House	1	Waneta	1
Illecillewaet	2	Toad Mountain	1
Revelstoke Station	2	Nelson	5
Revelstoke	4	Balfour	1
Big Bend	1	Pilot Bay	1
Hall's Landing	1	Rykert's Custom House	1
Lardeau City	1	Ainsworth	3
Trout Lake City	1	Kaslo	5
Fire Valley	1	Watson	1
Nakusp	2	Three Forks	2
Robson	1	New Denver	3
Trail	2	Silverton	1

Delegates-elect, if unable to attend the convention, shall have the privilege of transferring their credentials to parties who can attend. Delegates' credentials must be signed by the two judges and the clerk of the primary election, the judges and clerk to be chosen by the voters present at their respective polling places immediately prior to the hour of opening the polls. Delegates must be registered voters.

RINGSTERS EXPLOITING A NEW FIELD.

The Nakusp & Slocan railway is being built by government assistance, and most people are aware that if the Nakusp & Slocan railway promoters are pinched the government will squeal. The effects of a recent article published in THE TRIBUNE proved that beyond dispute. The credit of the government requires that the doings of the company should be above reproach, and as in that case they were not above reproach, prompt amendment and a liberal supply of whitewash were forthcoming without delay.

Rightly or wrongly, the government will have to expiate the sins of the Nakusp & Slocan railway promoters in another direction, namely, their real estate mongering. On general principles, it is objectionable that railways should have power to tear down and depopulate towns, mulcting the taxpayers of the value of their lots and of the money necessary to acquire property in townsites under the august patronage of railway magnates. But in the particular circumstances of this case, where it is the credit of the taxpayer which alone has enabled the railway to be built, it is monstrous that railway promoters should be able to juggle with the interests and property of the taxpayers, and bandy about the names of Nakusp, Wilson Creek, Three Forks, New Denver, and Sandon Creek to the detriment of every one except themselves, and notably to the injury of the small investor at the coast and elsewhere in British Columbia. However, railway company promoters are after their own interests, like other people, and mere empty words are not likely to affect their designs, however nefarious. But what is to be emphasised is this, that the government will be held responsible for what the railway promoters do.

What they propose to do at the present time may be described in few words. They intend to inflate the value of certain wild land situated at the mouth of Wilson creek on Slocan lake by building a roundhouse and depot there and by making it the shipping point for Four-mile ore, and more particularly by talk calculated to allure the man on the outside who has a few hundred dollars to invest. It would be an easy piece of work to build a spur into the present center of business on Slocan lake, erect the necessary buildings, and make that the shipping point for Four-mile ore, until the railway is extended, as it must be, to the mouth of Four-mile creek. That this would be the proper and natural course to take under the circumstances hardly needs proof. In the first place, New Denver is connected by wagon road with the mines and is the natural westerly outlet of the district; in the second place, it is the seat of the record office and for the transaction of government business in Slocan district; in the third place, it is the chosen home of the pioneers of the Slocan country, who are nearly all property holders, taxpayers, and, what is very important, voters; in the fourth place, it is the opinion of nearly every prominent mine owner and business man in the Slocan, that if there is to be a town anywhere on Slocan lake it must be at New Denver. [The opinion of the railway contractors might also be cited, but it is better not to do so. Are they not all looking for snug contracts on the Nicola Valley road?] In the fifth place, it is the present actual center of business and population in the Slocan mining division; in the sixth place, it is a townsite in which the government has a large interest in unsold lots, as well as in back payments on lots purchased from it in good faith.

All this the railway promotors propose to ignore, in order that they may sell lots at other points to outside investors. For their action the government will be held responsible. If it wishes to avoid this responsibility, it need not be told how its influence must be used. If it accepts the responsibility, the inexorable logic of the facts will be driven home upon it. There are many in this province who believe that its resources have been exploited up till now for the benefit of a ring of land speculators, and who foresee that that plant having been used up a glorious career of railroad exploitation is to follow. If this brigandage on the part of the Slocan railway promoters is permitted to pass with the sanction or without protest from the government, it is not difficult to see what the effect will be on the taxpayer and voter, not only of West Kootenay, but of the province as a whole. The argument, let the government rest assured, will be pressed home to the hilt. Even those not directly affected can never be sure that their turn will not come sooner or later. The government had better take care, lest having had to deal with only a phantom of representative government for many years past, it finds itself suddenly face to face with the reality.

FOR DISTRICT FIRST.

Every resident of West Kootenay, irrespective of faction or party, should work to secure for the district its rightful share of representation in the legislature. They should be for district first, as in no other way will justice be done. All the influence of the coast cities and districts is being used to deprive this, the greatest of the interior districts, of the representation it is fairly entitled to. The men who fought to deprive West Kootenay of railways in 1890 and 1891 are working as hard now to deprive the district of representation in the legislature, and for the same selfish reasons. If the district is to have fair representation no time should be lost in taking action.

Hooked a Pickpocket.

Charles Osbourne, a mining-man from Shasta, California, had his pocket picked of two twenty-dollar gold pieces while in San Francisco recently, and determined to try his luck as a thief-catcher. He secured half a dozen fish-hooks to the right-hand pocket of his stout corduroy trousers in such fashion that a hand could easily be inserted in the pocket, but would be caught by the hooks as it was being withdrawn. Then he wandered into a crowd that had gathered about a Salvation Army exhorter, jingled a couple of twenties in his hand, and ostentatiously dropped them into his prepared pocket. In a few moments he felt a hand going down his pocket slowly and carefully. Pretty soon Mr. Osbourne felt that he had a man at his elbow who was doing some deep thinking. He said nothing, but he knew something was going to happen. It did, when a voice said: "Say, mister! I've got my hand in your pocket!" "What in —— have you got your hand in my pocket for?" said Osbourne cheerfully; "why don't you take it out?" "I can't; it's caught," said the man, looking up and turning pale. "Well, come right down here to a policeman; he will help you take it out," replied the mining-man, and he moved off as he spoke, the thief being forced to trot along by the side of his captor. "Oh, I didn't get any money; for heaven's sake let me go!" cried the thief. Osbourne did not care anything about imprisoning the fellow. All he wanted was to see if his trap would work. So he released the fellow and let him go. The fish-hook-guarded pocket had considerable blood in it from the lacerated hand of the would-be thief, but the two twenties were still there.

Does Population Decrease as Doctors Increase?

The Canadian Practitioner remarks that it is painfully evident that there are too many doctors in the country and that they are being manufactured with a rapidity quite disproportionate with the increase of population. "It would be well," says the Toronto World, "if this fact were published far and wide throughout the country, and especially so if it has the effect of keeping on the farm some of the young men who would otherwise drift into medicine and a miserable existence." Wonder whether the World meant to insinuate that the "disproportionate increase of population" is due to the increase in the number of medicos, and the happy knack they have of more frequently killing than curing the patient. If that is the case, it is high time to choke off the M. D. factories, or at least keep them down to working only half time. The race must not suffer detriment from the increment of the number of sawbones."

A Juvenile Commentator.

Two little boys were discussing scripture charaters and one of them, who took a highly moral view of things, observed gravely that Abraham was a very good man. "No, he wasn't," replied the other, "he wasn't good at all, for he oughtn't to have had two wives." "Oh," was the triumphant reply, "but you know he had only one wife, the other was a porcupine."

THE VOTERS' LIST.

Names that are Either Registered or Posted for Registration.

The following is a complete list of the names appearing on either the register of voters for the electorial district of Kootenay or on the posted list. Parties sending in names should be careful to send in no name appearing below, by doing so duplications will be avoided. Every name sent in will appear in THE TRIBUNE. The following names were entered on the posted list at Nelson this week:

Abbs, Alfred C
Anderson, Arthur B
Archer, Frederick E
Beale, Edward W
Burnett, James
Bruce, Samuel
Bigham, James E
Belton, Joseph
Boyd, John C
Bartlett, George William
Baillie, James
Benzie, Samuel
Cameron, James C
Cabana, Alfred
Chisholm, James
Cayzer, Thomas R
Carney, Augustus
Cory, J H
Clark, George
Casselman, Judson
Carscadden, John
Duncan, Thomas J
Dunlop, John
Durney, Edward
Deuchane, William
Driscoll, John Joseph
Dev in, Thomas
Dery, John
Ellis, George
Earle, John
English, James
Foster, Howard M
Finneane, Francis J
Fielding, John
Gillis, John M
Garland, Alexander T
Gronewey, Charles
Gannon, Patrick
Grant, Peter
Gillis, Malcolm
Gillis, James B
Gillis, John A
Grobb, Charles
Gardner, Alexander
Hennessey, Thomas E
Harvey, John A
Harris, Thomas
Houston, William
Isakson, Albert
Innes, William E
Jardine, Archibald
Jones, David Sugnal
James, Henry
Keen, John
Kirlin, Aubert G
Kirk, John Albert
Logan, David
Lovatt, Samuel
Lawler, William H
Lynch, Alexander
Madigan, John
Micholson, James
Murchison, Colin A
Mann, Hugh
Mann, Alexander R
Merkley, Walter W
Manuel, Frederick
Murphy, Charles
MacGregor, D C
McInnis, John
McDermid, James D
McKean, George
McKinlay, John
McRae, John
McKenzie, Murdock
McGregor, Angus
McKenzie, Thomas
McFadd, Neil
McMillian, Alexander J
McDonald, Neil R
McCraig, Donald G
McIntosh, John
McKiernan, James
McIntyre, Duncan
McInnes, Miles
McMillan, Duncan
McDonald, John
McKenzie, Robert
McKenzie, William L
McKenzie, Alexander
McKean, James
Pearson, Albert C
Pease, Edmund C
Pascoe, Thomas W
Pye, William
Paquin, George H
Proctor, Thomas G
Ruel, Felix
Ruvane, Michael
Rowse, William Henry
Roberts, William
Rowse, Thomas
Read, Albert
Ryan, James
Stevenson, William R
Skinner, William A
Scoley, John
Taynton, John H
Trottier, Antoine A
Taylor, Daniel
West, Charles W
White, Thomas
Walker, Solomon T
Williams, Ellis S
Wilson, George E
Wyant, J Robert
Wright, John
Walmsley, James

NAMES PRINTED LAST WEEK.

Asselin, Alec
Anderson, James
Applewhaite, Edward
Arthur, Matthew S
Aikenhead, Alex D
Abriell, Thomas
Arthur, Edward C
Ashby, Hugh Gibson
Anderson, James D
Aylwin, Henry
Aylwin, Thomas John
Adams, Michael V
Archer, Walter C
Abrahamson, John
Abrahamson, Charles G
Abrahamson, Andrew
Allan, Raymond
Ardiel, Thomas
Armstrong, William J
Armstrong, Angus
Atherton, William H
Atherton, William T
Allen, Oliver Henry
Adair, Edward
Atchison, George
Angrignon, Palma
Atherton, Edwin Robinson
Alexander, Lawsen
Anderson, Albert
Aitken, George Henry
Arnold, Charles Linney
Blanchard, James W
Blanchard, Joseph
Beattie, James
Birks, David D
Beadey, Robert John
Bigelow, George A
Baillie, William
Bell, James E
Blundell, Richard
Bowes, Joseph H
Brown, Edward V
Buchanan, Arthur H
Berry, Thomas
Bell, John
Bunker, Alfred
Baxendale, Richard
Buchanan, George O
Black, David
Becker, Edward
Bremner, David
Bucke, Maurice Andrew
Byers, Hamilton
Buchanan, James Ketchum
Bowes, James
Black, John
Black, James N
Beaton, Alexander J
Barton, Albert E
Bradley, John Charles
Bucke, Horace Walpole
Bourgeois, Azaire
Beaton, Malcolm
Bailing, William
Bain, Thomas W
Bennett, Thomas
Borgen, Peter D
Bamberry, William H
Barber, J Guy
Barker, Robert
Bell, John
Bilsland, Alex
Blackhall, John
Boyd, John
Barre, Octave
Boyd, James
Brown, Hugh Alex
Brown, William M
Buxton, Albert Edward
Bourne, Frank H
Barrett, John S
Bradford, Frederick
Brennan, James
Bickerton, Samuel
Brewster, Isaac T
Beck, Harry D
Boyd, John D
Bourke, John
Barrett, Thomas
Barnes, Thomas M
Bates, Robert
Bowser, Joseph
Brown, George Melville
Barrett, Albert
Bray, Edward
Busk, Charles Westley
Baker, John Jacob
Blandy, John Carne
Brown, Colin C
Bell, James
Brandon, William H
Barbour, William
Bogle, David B
Burton, Arthur
Burton, Bryon
Burton, Reuben
Bowen, Baptice
Blanchard, Charles
Chipman, Joseph Howe
Cosgriff, Thomas
Crowe, Elbridge
Cameron, Alfred
Campbell, Archibald
Christie, Frank Gibson
Chandler, Frederick C
Craig, Leonard
Clark, David
Corning, Edward
Clark, James
Cameron, Ewen A
Cochrane, Alex Hugh
Clements, Austin Henry
Carpenter, Eric Conway
Currie, James H
Cameron, James R
Cryon, Michael
Crawford, William Henry
Calloway, George A
Caldwell, John
Chisholm, Archibald
Cornish, W H
Caldwell, James F
Campbell, J D
Campbell, John Roy
Cannell, Joseph
Carrington, William
Cash, Southam A
Corrigan, Henry
Cranston, John
Crowle, Samuel D
Cunningham, Arthur
Chapman Henry D
Collin, Thomas Augustus
Callnin, Eugene
Cockle, Reginald Arthur
Clancy, Charles
Condon, Martin E
Collison, John
Campbell, John I
Cockle, Joseph William
Coffman, James W
Coffman, George R
Crawford, George
Cameron, Harvey A
Cameron, John
Crook, Arthur
Chisholm, Alexander
Clement, William R
Cody, Henry R
Clark, William
Coppock, William C
Cameron, R W
Chisholm, Peter
Cooper, Archie
Crane, Wilmot Albert
Cameron, Donald S
Cairnie, G F
Dennis, Oliver George
Deacon, James A
Dumont, Joseph
Dawson, James
Douglas, Alexander W.
Delaney, John
Delaney, James
Darkes, Silas Robert
Duffy, Thomas
Doherty, Cornelius
Dallas, John
Deroh, Marshall
Devin, Thomas
Dolan, Joseph
Dould, John
Dick, Arthur Carfrae
Dunn, William John
Dunn, Joseph Michael
Duhamel, Joseph
Devlin, John G
Dow, Alexander
Duggan, Thomas
Downs, Thomas
Dundee, Charles
Dunn, Edmund P
Davys, Montague Stanley
Davidson, Edgar H
Duncan, John
Davis, Thomas James
Dawson, Thomas
Duncan, John
Dibbs, Herbert H
Dover, Jacob
Dure, William
Dozois, George
Dow, William James
Darraugh, D J
Dalpe, Aldric
Duhamel, Henry
Dickson, J W
Edgar, William F.
Erickson, Andrew
Ettar, Charles
Euston, James
Estabrooks, George L
Elliot, John
Ewing, Charles L
Ewin, Robert
Ellacott, Charles Herbert
Fraser, Athol
Fletcher, Frank
Ferem, William
Finlay, Jothane
Fletcher, Josiah
Fletcher, Archie
Fawcett, Samuel
Foley, J T
Ferguson, Ronald
Ferguson, David
Foley, Jeremiah
Fraser, William
Fraser, Frederick
Flemming, William
Floden, John
Fowler, James N
Fletcher, Andrew
Faro, Joseph
Fitch, Frank Leslie
Finlay, Archibald
Francis, George
Franks, Frank
Gallop, William Nathaniel
Gallop, Walter Ross
Graham, William
Gray, Thomas W
Giffin, Terrence Hamilton
Goodwin, William
Gillis, Thomas Duncan
Graham, William H
Graham, George W
Goodenough, Arthur
Goodwin, Charles H
Gilchrist, Neil
Godfrey, George Hamilton
Gray, Pierrepont Hamilton
Guthrie, Matthew
Grant, Donald
Galbraith, Angus
Gibson, John F
Gordon, Thomas
Gallop, Walter Joseph
Gray, James
Graham, Donald
Gates, John K
Gee, Frederick D
Green, Andrew
Green, Robert H
Graham, Thomas James
Gallop, Richard S
Gentles, Stewart
Goldsmith, Frank G.
Green, J M
Green, Robert F
Green, Benjamin
Green, Samuel H
Gainer, Michael
Grant, Archibald McK
Gallagher, Patrick John
Gething, Cornelius M
Gibson, William
Gannon, Patrick P
Gibson, John Ayton
Gilchrist, Duncan
Gilker, James Arthur
Glover, John
Gladwin, Gilbert
Gonnely, Frank C
Gurn, John
Gravel, Frank
Holden, Isaac
Holt, Grange Viret
Hodgins, Arthur E
Hooper, James
Harrop, Ernest
Hughes, James Franklin
Hughes, Frederick K
Hugonin, Charles
Hirsch, John
Heathcote, G W Bennet
Harrison, Leigh Richmond
Hodson, William
Hamber, Claud S F
Hamilton, Robert J
Hall, Alfred E
Hodgson, George H
Hayes, John C
Henderson, Silas Joseph
Heap, Francis Arthur
Hall, William H
Hughes, Felix
Henderson, P G
Hill, Samuel
Haskins, John W
Henderson, Harold M
Hetherington, John
Hume, Robert
Hume, Clarence B
Hunter, George
Hanson, Wilhelm
Haig, Thomas L
Howson, Robert
Holdich, Augustus H
Hamilton, John
Hume, J. Fred
Hartle, William
Hall, John Lewis
Hughes, Andrew
Hall, George
Hill, Wilson
Hill, Alfred
Hunter, William
Hunter, Thomas
Hodgson, John Whittam
Hargreaves, John James
Hethrington, Joseph
Hern, Henry
Houston, John
Herrick, Elias R
Haggard, William
Hoover, Newlin
Harry, Frederick Knight
Harshaw, Hugh Henry
Irving, William
Irvine, Frederick
Irwin, Thomas
Innes, Charles
Jardine, Andrew
Johnson, E H
Jiszkowicz, Charles
Johnstone, George
Jeffers, Frederick
Jones, Harry
Johnson, Archie M
Jeffreys, Albert
Jowett, William Austin
Johnson, Evan
Jackson, John D
Jackson, William Henry
Johnson, Axel
Joy, Robert G
Jordan, Frank
Jordan, George William
Johnson, George Henry
Kane, George Thomas
Kirkpatrick, John A
Keefer, Thomas S
Keefer, John M
Keefer, George H
Kilby, Ernest
Kellie, James M
Kennedy James P
Kirkwood, Robert Ira
Kirby, William
Kirkup, William
Kirkup, James
Kennee, Wellington
Kennedy, Thomas A
Keeling, Shirley
Kirby, William Jr
Kelly, John T
Kennedy, Patrick
Kennedy, William F
Kennedy, William
Kealy, Michael
Kane, David P
Kilby, John Fryer
Levesque, Louis
Lewis, Isaac
Lade, V F
Lade, James A
Lomer, Edward
Love, James H
Leask, George O
La France, Elzear Mazaire
Lean, Allan
Lonsdale, Albert
Lees, Archibald
Lamey, Daniel A
Langrell, Isaac H
Lindley, William E
Lee, William John
Lewis, William Odler
Laird, George
Lindquist, Alex
Lindsay, James H
Little, William B
Lyonaise, Frank E
Lewis, Thomas
Lindmark, Charles F.
Lund, Gustof
Law, William J
Letrace, William J
Larmour, David
Leblanc, Joseph
Lougheed, Isaac
Latster, Thomas W
Looby, Archibald
Lowery, Robert T
Long, Henry George
Lemon, Robert E
Lowes, John W
Lowe, Richard Robert
Latrace, William P
Latrace, William
Mellor, Joseph Edward
Martin, Charles W
Malloy, Michael
Matheson John H
Martin, John Robert
Maurin, Antoine
Montreuil, Eugene
Martin J B
Miller H A
Marks, Alfred John
Muir, Alexander
Macdonald, Alexander
Mackey, William Drake
Matheson, William
Muir, Andrew Crichton
May, Thomas B
Morice, David T
Madden, Hugh
Madden, Robert
Mills, Thomas Alfred
Moore, John D
Murray, Patrick R
Malanson, Harry
Moore, Abner Wellington
Murray, Patrick W
Miller, Joseph Alfred
Macleod, Donald
Mountain, Frederick A R
Main, Robert
Matheson, Alex.
Matheson, James
Miller, William
Murray, Patrick A
Mackie, William
Madden, Thomas
Metcalfe, Edward
Mills, B H
Molsen, Charles
Munn, Thomas
Mulholland, Lewis W
Magee, James
Maloney, Patrick
Martin, D M
Macnaughten, Frederick F
Morrison, Murdock
Mills, Sanford
Marsden, Taylor
Minielly, George
Mulvey, Thomas
Mowat, James
Miles, John
Mouler, William
McDonald, Alexander
McGillivray, Angus
McDonald, Daniel
McPhee, John M
McLean, W C
McLean, David R
McPhail, Duncan
McLeod, John S
McMillan, John
McGuigan, John G
McAndrews, Michael
McIntosh, Finlay
McLeod, Hugh D
McPhail, Daniel D
McMillan, Daniel
McLaughlin, William Lee
McLean, Angus L
McKerron, Walter H
McKinnon, Archie
McCallum, Duncan
McGillivray, John R
McArthur, Robert
McCorvill, Archie
McKay, James
McLeod, Neil
McDonald, Daniel
McFarlane, John S
McRae, Duncan
McLaren, Alexander
McCrimmon, Roderick
McKinnon, John
McPherson, Donald
McLachlan, Donald
McLeod, Finnmore M
McFarlane William G
McBride, Jerry
McCarthy, Thomas
McDonald, Lauchlin
McDonald, James
McKay, Angus
McGrath, William
McNeil, Amedie
McKinnon, William C
McLeod, John
McArthur, Alex E
McCord, Benjamin C
McDonald, William
McDade, William E
McDonald, Hugh
McKinnon, Alex F
McAlister, William
McDonald, Archie
McKenzie, William
McRae, Alex
MaRae, Murdoch
McCormick, Alex
McDonald, Angus L
McDougall, Thomas
McMorris, Daniel C
McLellan, William Alfred
McLeod, John D
McDonald, Hugh L
McCleary, Albert
McGillivray, Duncan J
McMillan, Henry Allan
McAuley, Dan
McLean, Alexander
McDougall, Robert
McLennan, Duncan
McInnes, Neil
McInnes, Angus
McDonald, Charles
McKay, Hugh
McKinnon, Kenneth
McLennan, Dan R
McKay, Alexander
McLeod, Alexander
McLellan, William Alfred
McNeill, John
McNeill, James
McGovern, Phil
McLeod, Donald
McArthur, A G
McDonald, A A
McDougald, D W
McNaughten, E A
McMartin, John
McKinnon, Daniel
McConnell, James Q
McDonald, Hugh
McGovern, Thomas
McKinnon, Angus
McLeod, Roderick A
McKinnon, Cowan R
McKay, Adam
Morrison, M H
McRae, Hugh
McDonald, Robert
McNaughton, James
McGrath, Michael
McDonald, Alexander
McDonald, Duncan
McArthur, Duncan
McKinnon, John Q
McLean, M
McKenelley, Mahew H
McIntyre, Angus
Nixon, Hugh
Nixon, George
Norris, John
Naden, George R
Neelands, James
Nicks, George W
Nicks, Isaiah
Neelands, Hamilton George
Needham, Henry
Needham, Samuel
Nelson, John P
Nash, Charles
Northey, Richard W
Nolan, John Hoight
Nesbit, Joseph A
Norquay, Thomas
Noel, Joseph E
Old, George B
O tes, John
Old, Arthur Henry
Old, John Barnet
O'Farrell, T P
O'Ray, Daniel
O'Driscoll, George R G
O'Brien, Daniel
O'Grady, Michael
O'Neil, John
Perry, Charles Edward
Page, Harry
Pitts, Herbert H
Rippin, Henry
Phair, Edwin E
Perkins, Walter G
Parkin, Joseph
Paterson, John
Plaisance, Harry W
Pott, Thomas S
Peppard, John G
Park, Andrew
Pickard, Edward
Peterson, Peter R
Pollock, George
Piper, John Owen
Phipps, William Scott
Platt, George
Page, William Henry
Palmer, Albert W
Pilon, Joseph
Pascoe, John B
Pascoe, William Henry
Robinson, William P
Roy, Simon
Rodier, Pierre
Roy, Andre
Renwick, Robert A
Rashdall, George Herbert
Richardson, George W
Ritchie, Joseph Frederick
Rudd, Henry Vittoria
Robson, George R
Rogers, Thomas Henry
Roadley, Thomas John
Rathbourne, Mervyn R W
Richardson, Frederick
Roberts, John
Retallack, John L
Rolfe, William Nicholas
Rogers, John M
Righton, Thomas
Redpath, Oliver
Reid, John D
Richards, Charles
Roach, George
Ross, Malcolm C
Robson, Robert
Richardson, Thomas
Ritchie, George
Rorison, Basil D
Richardson, John
Ross, Hugh
Reid, Thomas
Robinson, Joshua
Robertson, John
Robertson, William A
Ridsdale, Arthur H
Roche, Edmund Burke
Rohrer, John
Rutherford, Robert
Rykert, John Charles Jr
Stark, J E
Stenson, Robert J
Simpson, John B
Sprowle, James
Sherwood, Leonard E
Stone, Oliver Tinson
Schultz, Samuel D
Stewart, John
Squire, Fred J
Sproat, G H S
S uckey, Richard
Smart, James
Shiell, Robert
Smith, E Fayle
Steed, George
Shaw, S P
S anley, Gilbert
Stanley, E H
Strathern, Robert
Strathern, William B
Simpson, John Sepworth
Sloan, Elmer Murdoch
Shepherd, Edmund Charles
Starratt, Luther P
Saunders, Thomas
Sexton, Jerry
Shannon, Edward
Sutherland, Robert J
Sturch, Samuel
Shannon, Alexander
Seale, Joseph
Seale, James
Stewart, William S
Sanderson, James
Sheran, Harry
Shaw, Thomas
Stephenson, Isiah
Skinner, William A
Sanderson, Robert
Smith, Albert N
Stone, John
Stone, John Albert
Smith, John L
Stewart, William
Spinks, George
Smith, Alex P
Sproat, Gilbert M
Scott, Walter
Sargent, William
Scott, James H
Stark, John E
Snider, William
Swedburg, Yons Person
Shibault, Joseph
St. Laurent, Peter
Saunderson, John
Strand, A J
Sutherland, John P
Sutton, Albert E
Scott, Albert
Steed, Thomas
Stewart, Hugh
Selous, Harold
Smith, William
Smith, John
Soderberg, Oscar C
Sproat, Thomas Alexander
Sanders, William John
Shelton, Henry T
Simpson, William
Sheran, James
Sea cy, Charles Edward
Senia, Adam
Senia, Lewis
Smitheringale, Charles E
Swift, Joseph A
Seaman, William
Sherwood, Arthur R
Smith, James W
Sneasto, Frank
Smith, Henry
Spencer, William Gilmore
Stewart, Charles
Sully, Walter John
Stewart, Alexander
Sproule, Charles Clark
Stephenson, George
Thomas, C Sidney
Tuck, Samuel Parker
Traves, Edward Cornelius
Thurburn, Thory Vincent
Tilford, William
Turner, John Anthony
Tolson, John W
Townsend, Neville F
Turner, Peter Body Carne
Turner, James Edward
Taylor, Joseph
Taylor, John Arthur
Twigg, Herbert T
Todd, Langton W
Thorburn, Grant
Tegart, Edward
Tourigery, Hector
Tunstall, George C Jr
Teetzel, William F
Terryberry, George
Tapping, Robert
Tallmire, Joseph
Taylor, William
Thomas, Edward
Turner, James
Thomson, James W
Taylor, Charles
Townsend, Turner N E
Turley, James
Tenon, Joseph
Thomlinson, William
Topping, Eugene Sayre
Thompson, Ross
Underhill, Samuel
Valleau, Frederick W
Van Hadder, Herman
Vickers, William H
Vye, Alfred
Vail, Oliver J
Vian, Hilaire
Walcroft, Charles
Williamson, Alfred
Warburton, James
Wright, Alfred William
Wilson, Arthur M
Watts, Edward
Wallbridge, Adam Henry
Williams, George Herbert
Worth, John
Ward, William A
Waugh, Harry F
Wurle, John
Walker, Arthur
Walmsley, William F
Williamson, Robert
Williams, Mostyn W
Walker, Samuel
Wall, William H
Weller, William J
Warren, William H
Woodward, W H
Wright, William
Wells, Francis B
Woodrow, James I
Walker, Peter McC
Wood, Charles D
Woolsley, David G
Whalen, Andrew J
Wilson, Edgar S.
Walsh, John E
Ward, Harry H
Ward, Thomas M
Watson, Ralph
Welsh, John
Ward, Robert
Wilson, W H
Watson, John Adam
Wood, Frank A
Walker, James F
Whalley, Edward P
Wilson, William John
Williamson, George A
Wilson, William
West, W W
West, Frederick
Wallace, Andrew
Woods, George H
Wells, Richmond
Whiteside, George
Wood, Alfred Willis
Whittier, John Alexander
Walmsley, John
Wheten, Charles
Walbey, William Henry
Will, William Richardson
Whitley, David
Wilds, Albert
Yates, John R.
Yuill, Robert

C. & K. S. N. CO.

LIMITED.

WINTER SCHEDULE

(KOOTENAY LAKE)

In effect January 8th, 1894.

STEAMER "NELSON"

LEAVES NELSON:		LEAVES KASLO:	
Mondays,	9 a. m.	Tuesdays,	3 a. m.
Wednesdays,	5:40 p. m.	Thursdays,	8 a. m.
Thursdays,	5 p. m.	Fridays,	3 a. m.
Saturdays,	5:40 p. m.	Sundays,	8 a. m.

Passengers from Kaslo, to make close connection with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for points south, should take Steamer Nelson, leaving Kaslo at 3 a. m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice.

J. W. TROUP, Manager.

Spokane Falls & Northern Railway,

Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway.

All Rail to Spokane, Washington.

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

Commencing January 8th, 1894, on Tuesdays and Fridays trains will run through to Spokane, arriving there at 5:30 P. M. same day. Returning will leave Spokane at 7 A. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 P. M., making close connections with steamer Nelson for all Kootenay lake points.

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.

Hotel for Sale.

Parties wishing to engage in the hotel business can do well by writing to F. B. Harper, Summit Hotel, Bear Lake, British Columbia. The Summit Hotel can be bought cheap for cash. The hotel is fully equipped in every department and is now doing a good business. Of the mines in the immediate vicinity, which are at the present time employing a large force of men and shipping a great quantity of ore daily, are the Washington, Dardanelles, and Surprise. The Miner Boy and Lucky Jim mines will shortly resume operations. The headquarters of the freighters and packers are at Bear Lake. Bear Lake is in the heart of the Slocan country. The Kaslo & Slocan railway will be built right through the town in June. Price, $1200, which includes lot, building, fixtures, and stock. A great bargain.

F. B. HARPER.

Bear Lake, Slocan district, B.C., January 31st, 1894.

JOHN M. KEEFER. JAMES W. SEALE.

KEEFER & SEALE

TEAMSTERS.

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

LEAVE ORDERS AT

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

Nelson Livery Stable

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

WILLIAM WILSON..................PROPRIETOR

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements---Rand Mineral Claim.

Take notice that I, D. F. Strobeck, free miner's certificate No. 1612, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the gold commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the mining recorder at Ainsworth and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1894.

D. F. STROBECK.

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.

LOTS FOR SALE IN

ADDITION "A"

Adjoining the government townsite of Nelson,

AT $125 and UPWARDS,

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

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

Mining and Real Estate Broker, Auctioneer and Commission Agent,

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

W. J. WILSON.

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.

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.

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.

KOOTENAY LAKE

General Hospital, Nelson

The hospital of the Kootenay Lake General Hospital Society is now caring for patients. The society will contract with mining companies and other large employers of labor to care for their employees on the following terms, namely, $1 a month per man. Individuals can make arrangements for care by paying the following subscriptions: Six months, $6; twelve months, $10. The above includes nursing, board, and medical attendance. For private patients the following rates will be charged: private ward, $15 a week; public ward, $10 a week; patients to pay for their medical attendance. For further particulars address either

FRANK FLETCHER, President,
or GEORGE A. BIGELOW, Secretary, Nelson.

Official Administrator's Notice.

In the County Court of Kootenay, holden at the east crossing of the Columbia river.

In the matter of Eliphalet W. Harris, deceased,
and
In the matter of the Official Administrator's Act.

Dated the ninth day of January, A. D. 1894.

Upon reading the affidavit of Arthur Patrick Cummins, it is ordered that Arthur Patrick Cummins, official administrator for the County Court District of Kootenay, be administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of Eliphalet W. Harris, deceased. And that this order be published in the Nelson Tribune newspaper for the period of thirty days.

[Signed] WILLIAM WARD SPINKS.

The creditors of Eliphalet W. Harris, late of Nelson, in the district of Kootenay, shoemaker, are required within sixty days of this date to send particulars of their claims to me, after which time I shall proceed to distribute the said estate.

Dated at Donald, in the District of Kootenay, this 9th January, 1894.

A. P. CUMMINS,
Official Administrator.

Official Administrator's Notice.

In the County Court of Kootenay, holden at the east crossing of the Columbia river.

In the matter of Bougera Giovani, deceased,
and
In the matter of the Official Administrator's Act.

Upon reading the affidavits of Arthur Patrick Cummins and John Miles, it is ordered that Arthur Patrick Cummins, official administrator for the County Court District of Kootenay, shall be administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of Bougera Giovani, deceased. And that this order be published in the Nelson Tribune newspaper during the period of sixty days.

Dated, this 3rd day of January, 1894.

[Signed] WILLIAM WARD SPINKS.

The creditors of Bougera Giovani, late of Nelson, in the district of Kootenay, laborer, deceased, are required to send to me within sixty days of this date statements and full particulars of their claims, and after the expiration of such time I shall proceed with the distribution of the said estate.

Dated at Donald, 6th January, 1894.

A. P. CUMMINS, Official Administrator

Patronize · Home · Industries!

Why give traveling tailors orders for suits when you can get good goods, good fits, and reasonable prices from resident tailors, who, like yourselves, are doing a share to upbuild the towns in which they live. The only way to encourage home industries is to patronize them. The merchant tailors of NELSON and KASLO respectfully ask for your patronage.

Fred J. Squire, West Baker Street, Nelson.

D. McPhail, Fourth Street, near Front, Kaslo.

M. Weinstein, Fourth Street, near Avenue A, Kaslo.

James Price, Cor. Baker and Ward Sts., Nelson.

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.

PROMISING CLAIMS.

Outside of the mines in the Slocan district, described on the first page of this issue of THE TRIBUNE, there are many promising claims in various stages of development. It is impossible to gather facts and mention all in one article, yet a few are deserving of notice, which, doubtless, in another season will roll into line as producing mines.

The Read & Robertson — This group is located in the Four-mile section of Slocan district. The group consists of the Tenderfoot, Read, Robertson, Cosmopolite, and North Star. The Jenny Lind corners on the vein, and it is on that claim and the Read and Robertson where the immense croppings are which attracted so much attention to the property. The surface showing is 20 feet wide and can be traced for 1000 feet. Formation, argillite and black lime; vein filling, lime spar and galena. In places from 2½ to 4 feet of solid galena can be seen, while the entire vein is a rare concentrating proposition. An average sample of the croppings yielded 142 ounces silver and 70 per cent lead. This property was bonded for $14,000 to the London Mercantile Association, in October, 1892. They paid down 10 per cent of the bond and expended $4000 in development. The same cause is given for forfeiting this bond as is given for forfeiting the bond on the Great Western. Many claim the Read and Robertson group is the coming great mine of the North American continent. J. A. Finch and associates now have the property bonded. No work is being done at present, on account of the depth of snow and lack of accommodations for a working force.

The Chambers Group — This group consists of the Chambers, Wellington, Eureka, and Jay Gould. It is situate on the south fork of Carpenter creek, above the mouth of Cody creek, and was located on October 26th, 1891. The hanging-wall is shale and the foot-wall quartzite. It is fully 80 feet between walls, the vein carrying stratas of clean galena and concentrating ore. Sample assays return an average of 120 ounces silver and from 60 to 80 per cent lead. There has been 300 feet of development work done. The present owners are the Bank of Montreal, G. J. Atkins & Co., and "Ed" Becker, "Charlie" Kent, and "Tom" Litster. This is said to be the finest concentrating proposition in the district. Not being worked at present.

The Slocan Boy — This claim lies above the Washington, the vein passing through a portion of the ground. It is owned by Spokane parties, who on account of private financial embarrassments are not working the property at present. A quantity of ore is on the dump, but no shipments have been made.

The Great Western — The Great Western was located in October, 1891, by "Tom" McGovern and "Charley" Franklin of Ainsworth and is 600x1500 feet. It is now a crown grant claim. It is in the argillite slate belt. The vein is a very strong one, although but 2½ feet in width, dipping at an angle of 60 degrees. From 3 to 14 inches is the width of the pay streak as far as developed, and there are about 30 tons of ore on the dump, which will average 120 ounces in silver and 70 per cent lead. The development is made up of tunnels, alongside the vein, cross-cuts, etc., which aggregate about 450 feet. The property was bonded in 1892 to the London Mercantile Association, who paid $5000 on the bond and expended $10,000 in development. The instability of the price of silver caused the company to throw up the bond and forfeit the money paid. The locators are still the owners.

The Eureka — The Eureka and Mineral Hill claims lie northeast of the Slocan Star group on the same vein, and are the property of G. J. Atkins & Co. This ledge is at least 20 feet wide. They have run two tunnels, aggregating 500 feet, and have struck ore in the lower one. Assays have yielded 169 ounces silver, and 70, 72, and 74 per cent lead. Nine men are employed on this property, and work will also be commenced on the Elgin, on Slocan Star hill, in the spring.

The Lorna Doone — This claim is an extension of the Vancouver and carries 18 inches of very rich ore. Rathbourne & Culver, the owners, have been offered $12,000 for it. Its location is 3½ miles east of Slocan lake, near Four-mile creek. Several tons are on the dump, but no shipments have been made.

The Dayton — This ledge was discovered last year by William Springer. It carries dry ore and is located in the granite belt, 3 miles east of and near the foot of Slocan lake, 20 miles from New Denver. The vein is 2½ feet wide, carrying 10 inches of pay ore, averaging 215 ounces silver and $21 gold per ton. The highest assay was 920 ounces silver and $40 gold. Mr. Springer has sold the claim to Mr. Hanauer, the Salt Lake smelter man.

The Greenhorn — The Greenhorn claim is located on Cody creek, opposite the Freddy Lee, and is in the same formation. There is three feet of solid galena in sight which samples 100 ounces silver and 60 per cent lead per ton. John McNeill of Ainsworth is the owner. The vein has been traced through the entire length of the location, 1500 feet.

The Eureka Group — To the north of Kaslo river, on the divide between Liddle and Bear creeks, is a group of claims named the Eureka, Yosemite, Homestake, Scottish Chief, and Parrot. They are in the trachyte formation, and trend northeast and southwest. The veins are from 5 to 10 feet wide, carrying chutes of ore from 16 inches to 2½ feet in thickness, all galena, assaying 125 ounces silver and 77 per cent lead per ton. On the Eureka and Yosemite there is 150 feet of tunneling and 44 feet of shafts with open cuts 60 feet in length. On the Echo, another claim of the group, there is a 25-foot tunnel on a pay streak from 6 inches to a foot wide, carrying fine-grained galena assaying as high as 327 ounces silver per ton. McDonald Brothers, McPhee, and Moore are the owners.

The Jardine Camp — The Jardine camp was discovered in September, 1891. The principal claims are known as the Trapper, Silver Tip, Beaver, Lone Star, Cornet, Snowflake, and Mountain Dew. They are located 3 miles from McDonald Brothers Halfway house and 13 miles from Kaslo. The formation is trachyte with serpentine dykes, the veins trending northeast and southwest. A considerable amount of work has been done by the owners. The Beaver is 12 feet wide, carrying galena and copper. There are between 50 and 60 tons on the dump. There is 4 feet of ore in the upper tunnel of the Mountain Dew, which assays from 26 to 201 ounces silver. The Silver Tip carries dry ore, assaying as high as 400 ounces silver. Andrew Jardine, John (Lardo) McDonald, and "Jack" Allen are the owners.

The Montezuma — The Montezuma is only 8 miles from Kaslo, on a tributary of the south fork of Kaslo river. The formation is slate, granite, and lime, the vein cutting through the same. There was 9 feet of clean galena on the surface, and development work has proved the vein to be from 3 to 4 feet in width. There is a crosscut tunnel 70 feet in length, tapping the vein 40 feet in depth. From the tunnel a drift has been run 40 feet, showing from 1 to 4 feet of ore. Its value is 80 ounces in silver aed 60 per cent lead per ton. "Tom" McLeod, "Ed" Becker, and others are the owners.

The Fisher Maiden — The Fisher Maiden, Stand-By and Sixty-Three are owned by W. A. Crane and "Dan" McDonald. They are in the granite belt, near Eight-mile creek, down the lake from New Denver. The veins are from 6 to 7 feet in width, carrying from 18 to 20 inches of ore, the lowest assay of which was 220 ounces in silver. Ruby and silver glance predominate. In one place 6 inches averaged 600 ounces per ton. The Fisher Maiden and Stand-By are held under bond to Seattle parties for $30,000. This property is 6 miles back from Slocan lake.

The Navigator — The Navigator adjoins the Alpha claim of the Grady group and is a parallel vein. It is a 3-foot ledge with a pay streak 8 inches wide, carrying 120 ounces silver and 65 per cent lead. The formation is slate, the vein trending northeast and southwest. Jasper King and "Ben" Anderson are the owners, and they propose to do considerable development work the coming summer.

The Grey Copper — This claim lies between the Blue Bird and Reco, and cuts through slate, porphyry, and lime formation. The vein is 3 feet wide and shows ore for 200 feet, averaging one foot in thickness. Assays run from 145 to 160 ounces silver and 72 per cent lead. This claim is owned by "Jack" Thompson, "Ed" Becker, and "Charley" Kent.

The Tom Moore and St. Lawrence — Northeast of the Great Western are located the above-named claims. The ledge is about 5 feet wide, composed of iron carbonates, decomposed lime, and galena. Some ore has been extracted but not enough to ship. These prospects are surrounded by the big mines of the McGuigan basin. M. C. Monaghan, G. Hawley, and "Tom" Hennessy are the owners.

Many Other Prospects.

There are many prospects of merit in Slocan district which are not described in the foregoing, for the reason it was impossible at this time of year to reach them or communicate with the owners. The Best, Ruby Silver, R. E. Lee, Young Dominion, and several more are not mentioned at length for this reason.

Bear Creek.

This stream joins Kaslo river 15 miles west of Kaslo. In 1892 several claims carrying silver-lead ore were found along its course. Nothing more than assessment work has been done since.

Spring Creek.

Spring creek is opposite Bear creek, and like the other is covered by a number of locations. The Carbonate King claim in the basin is bonded to J. A. Finch and associates for $10,000. The Fourth of July, a galena claim, is said to present a fine showing.

Free Gold Ores.

That free gold ore has been found in the granite belt on the east side of Slocan lake, from 8 to 20 miles south of New Denver, is an open secret. Some of the prospects discovered there carry both gold and silver, and others appear to carry the yellow metal alone. One discovery, near Eight-mile creek, yielded from one assay $249 and from another $460 gold per ton. Several other locations have been made, but sufficient development work has not been done to determine their value.

Minor Notes.

The microscope has demonstrated the reason why the ores of The Slocan are richer than those of any other district. By examination it has been found that in the cleavage of the galena cubes are minute particles of grey copper and antimonial silver. In some of the ores, notably that from the Mountain Chief, these forms are visible in great blotches to the naked eye.

There are two sawmills on Slocan lake prepared to turn out mining timber or any kind of lumber on short notice. The varieties of timber in the district are white pine, red cedar, hemlock, and red fir. It is said there is more white pine in this section than any other part of British Columbia.

The steamer W. Hunter on Slocan lake is a serviceable craft. Her dimensions are: length, 60 feet; beam, 12 feet; depth of hold, 5 feet. Equipped with Roberts boiler, double engines, and 4 twin screws. A comfortable cabin is provided for passengers. Besides the room for freight on board, she has a barge 14x40 for transporting ore and other freight. The Hunter is built of whipsawed lumber and every pound of her machinery was packed to the lake on mules.

Duplicate names for mines is liable to cause confusion in alluding to mineral claims in Slocan district. There are three Mountain Chiefs, 2 Northern Belles, and 2 Wellingtons, with, no doubt, more to hear from.

Colonel Russell of Kaslo carries a pocket-piece in the shape of a silver bar weighing 14 ounces, 999 fine, which was made from 6 ounces of quartz taken from the Silver Glance mine in the dry ore belt north of Watson.

In nearly every instance, the mines of the Slocan gain in value as depth is attained. This has been demonstrated, and in this respect the mines of the district differ greatly from those of other localities.

The depressing financial wave which swept over the world in 1893, leaving ruin in its track everywhere, had but little effect on the Slocan. Even, despite the great drop in silver and lead, more mines are working and the output is far greater than before the panic.

For a plentiful and never-failing water supply for power or other purposes, the Slocan mining district is second to none in the world. There is not a mine in the district at which electricity generated by water-power could not be used.

Considering the newness of the district and the difficulty heretofore of getting in supplies, one is surprised to find the neat quarters provided for the employees at many of the mines in Slocan. Nearly all have whipsawed lumber for doors and finishings.

February 5th, 1894. RANDALL H. KEMP.

Always Carried a Package of Poison.

When awakened the great Napoleon would glance over the papers while the fires were lit. He was sensitive to cold, and a fire was prepared in every room, even in mid-summer. Then of the distinguished people awaiting an audience he would designate those whom he wished to see, after which he would rise and take a hot bath, lasting about an hour. The daily shaving was the next duty. Ordinarily his physician, Corvisart, would be present, chatting and securing favors for his friends. Napoleon's greeting was usually some badinage, such as, "Ah, charlatan! How many patients have you killed this morning?" and the physician would reply in kind. Two valets were necessary for shaving, one holding the basin and the other the mirror. The emperor, in a flannel robe de chambre, then covered his face with soap and proceeded to shave, beginning at the left side at the cheek. The left side done the two valets passed to the other side. Throwing off his robe Napoleon was next deluged with eau de cologne and subjected to a thorough scrubbing with a rough brush. The valet then rubbed the whole body with linen rolls saturated with eau de cologne, a custom that Napoleon had acquired in the East. The scrubbing was none of the lightest, either, for he would call out from time to time: "Harder, que diable; rub harder; just as you would an ass!" When the scrubbing was over the emperor dressed himself. A curious detail of his costume was the religious care with which he kept hung around his neck the little leather envelope, shaped like a heart, which contained the poison that was to liberate him in case of irretrievable reversals of fortune. This poison was prepared after a recipe that Cabanis had given to Condorcet, and after the year 1808 the great emperor never undertook a campaign without having his little package of poison.

CHEQUERED CAREER CLOSED.

A Torontonian's Distinguished and Gallant Services in Various Lands.

The death occurred recently on the Island of Dominica, West Indies, of Dr. Ralph Lesslie, son of ex-postmaster Joseph Lesslie and brother of Joseph W. Lesslie, M. D., of Toronto.

A brief history of the life of the deceased will prove interesting.

Ralph Lesslie, M. A., M. D., University of Toronto, Canada, L. R. C. P., England, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London, Chevalier of the Order of Leopold, Chevalier of the Order of the Congo Star, instituted for the reward of distinguished service in Africa; Order of the Medjidie 4th class, Turco-Servian, Turco-Russian and Zulu War medals, educated at university of Toronto, St. Thomas hospital, London, Vienna, and Berlin. Served as surgeon-major with the Turkish army during the Servian war and was present at the seige and capture of Alexinatz. Accompanied the victorious army on its march from Alexinatz to the Danube across the Balkan mountains.

During the Russo-Turkish war served with the Red Cross ambulance attached to Dervish Pasha's army covering Batoum, where he saw some hard fighting, and with his colleague, surgeon Hope, accompanied the attacking column on one occasion, attending the wounded under heavy rifle fire. For the services they rendered in this battle they were publicly thanked by Field Marshal Dervish Pasha and recommended for the Order of the Medjidie, which they afterwards received.

After two months' service in the Georgian mountains, and witnessing various unimportant skirmishes, he was ordered to Kars, and rode from Trebezond to Erzeroum over the road by which the 10,000 Greeks retreated. At Erzeroum he received orders to return to Constantinople, whence he was again ordered to the front to join the army of the Shipka pass, where he again saw hard fighting and rendered good service. Thence he was sent to join the army for the relief of Plevna and was present at the battles of the Kamarli pass and Taskeshan, where Baker Pasha with a small force kept Gourko's army at bay until the retreat of the Turkish army was secured.

From Taskesban he accompanied Suliman's army on its memorable retreat, in the depth of winter, across the Rhodope Balkans to the Ægean sea, and finding the medical service of the army disorganized attached himself to the rear guard, and attended the wounded under fire during three of the actions in which the rear guard was engaged.

At the close of the war Dr. Lesslie was appointed medical officer to the Turkish Compassionate Fund (organized by the baroness Burdett-Coutts), and for three months was in medical charge of 7000 refugees in the mosques of St. Sophia and Sultan Achmet. He afterwards served with the English army during the Zulu war, but was not lucky enough to be present at any of the engagements. He accompanied Clarke's column on its march to Utandi and return to the coast, and was attached to major Martyn's party of dragoons during the first portion of their chase after Cetewayo.

For the next two years he held resident hospital appointments in London and Trinidad, and after a visit to India, China and Australia went to the Congo with major-general sir F. Goldsmid on a special mission for the king of the Belgians. On his return to Europe he was thanked by the king for his services and was sent out to Africa again with sir F. de Winton, as principal medical officer of the Congo Free State.

After two years' traveling and hard work in the heart of cannibal Africa, varied by occasional fighting with hostile natives on the Upper Congo and its tributary, the Kasai, Dr. Lesslie was again thanked by the king for his services and personally decorated by his majesty with the Order of Leopold. A year later he received the Congo Star, an order instituted by the king to reward special services in Africa.

After five months' study in Berlin and seven months' travel in Italy and Austria in medical charge of sir R. Burton, the great traveler and Orientalist, he went for a tour around the world, visiting India, Siam, China, and Japan en route. He afterwards visited Chili and made a voyage up the Amazon river.

THE NELSON
Hotel Dining-Room
Under the Management of
JOHN F. GILL

Has met with all the requirements of the patrons and guests of the house, which is now the resort of the leading mining men of the country. First-class management is sure to attract your attention and patronage.
Rates: Single meals, 50 cents; day board, $7 per week. Meal hours: Breakfast, from 6 to 11:30; lunch, 12 to 2; dinner, 5:30 to 8.

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

The Very BEST OF Everything.

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

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.

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.

EVANSPORT.
THE TOWNSITE OF EVANSPORT is situated at the head of the northeast arm of Upper Arrow Lake, and is but twelve miles distant from the famous Trout Lake Mining District. Lots are now offered at prices ranging from $25 to $100. Apply to EVAN JOHNSON, Evansport, via Revelstoke, or to John Houston & Co., 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.

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

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

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

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 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.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of Kootenay Lake General Hospital Society, for the election of directors, will be held in the society's office, Houston block, Nelson, British Columbia, on Tuesday, March 13th, 1894, at 2 o'clock p.m. Subscribers and holders of 6-month and 12-month certificates alone have votes. FRANK FLETCHER, President.
Nelson, January 31st, 1894.

THE WEEK'S ORE SHIPMENTS.

For the week ending February 9th, the ore shipments over the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway were:

Washington mine, Slocan district		40 tons
Northern Belle mine,	" "	180 "
Mountain Chief mine,	" "	109 "
Antelope mine,	" "	19 "
Reco mine,	" "	20 "
Total		359 tons
Value (estimated at $120 a ton)		$43,080

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

T. J. Lendrum, mining recorder of Ainsworth division, returned on Wednesday from a 3-months' visit to the "old country." He reports himself in splendid health and that his eyes have much improved. He also says that the "old country" hotels have a well-regulated system of robbing guests by demanding pay for every little attention.

Nelson is having its full share of social events and entertainments. The Catholic entertainment at Hume's hall was largely attended, and the peanut party at the residence of Mrs. John Hamilton was a success. Next week the only event will be the entertainment at the residence of Mrs. J. A. Turner.

Born, at Nelson, on the 7th instant, to the wife of J. J. Crittenden, a daughter.

Arrivals during the week: G. J. Atkins and Walter Marshall, mining men of Slocan district; John J. Hennessy, one of the owners of the Noble Five group, Slocan district; Rev. Mr. Martin of Kaslo; E. D. Carter of the Number One mine at Ainsworth; Charles G. Griffith, representative of the United Smelting & Refining Company, of Helena, Montana; Charles Olson of Ainsworth; A. D. Emory, merchant tailor, of Winnipeg; W. H. Brandon, mine owner, of Slocan district; Phil Aspinwall, mine owner, of Trail Creek district; Sam Creston, mine owner, New Denver; William Nevin, mine owner, Kaslo.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Nolan of Waneta spent Thursday in Nelson, and on Friday took in the city of Kaslo. Mr. Nolan is in the Canadian customs and is an agreeable and companionable gentleman.

The firemen's hall is being ceiled throughout and will be a readiness for the New England dinner on the 22nd instant. The ladies who have the dinner in charge say they will make it a success, or never more take any interest in anything.

A Nelson man visited Kaslo one day last week, and when there was approached by a lady, a perfect stranger, and asked to purchase a ticket for an entertainment given to raise funds to build a hospital at Kaslo. The Nelson man replied that he had already purchased a ticket. "Show it to me, please," said the lady. Rather than tell another white lie, the Nelson man dug up his last dollar and took the ticket.

Prominent Departures: G. V. Holt, of the Bank of British Columbia, for the coast on a vacation; H. E. Croasdaile, of the Hall Mines, Limited, to Victoria.

Silver was quoted at 63¾ an ounce on Thursday at New York.

Fresh fish, at C. Kauffman's.

Navel oranges, 50 to 75 cents a dozen, at C. Kauffman's.

Apples, 3 and 4 pounds for 25 cents, at C. Kauffman's.

Mainland cigars, corner Baker and Josephine streets.

Meals 50 cents, rooms $1, at Hotel Phair.

Is a Constitutional, not a Practical, Politician.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE: I do not, as you are aware, notice newspaper remarks, but as another is concerned, permit me to state that Mr. Farwell's defeat, in 1890, was not "heartbreaking." He received 40 votes, and Mr. Kellie received 46, of which latter number 7 were government and C. P. R. "slave votes." It was the constituency which suffered defeat on that occasion, by the election of an unfit person. As for myself, I was not in this part of the country, and know nothing of what took place except by hearsay. It is true that, with other electors, I attended a single meeting at Revelstoke. These were pre-Tammany days, and I hope my offence may be overlooked. I must also beg pardon for having, during eight years residence in the district, written two letters on politics. The first was a kindly inquiry of our member as to what side he was supporting that season. Mr. Kellie replied that I was a "pole-cat," which was not explanatory. The second was my late letter on the relation of the caucus system to practical politics in British Columbia—a subject surely of much interest to new voters. As a student of history, and particularly of the remarkable historic developments of the modern colonial epoch, it is the constitutional, rather than the personal, aspect of political questions which engages my attention. The triviality and low moral tone of our "politics," the sneaking, shuffling, and selfishness, is to me saddening and revolting. This is one reason why I desire that women should have votes, so that the religious and moral sentiment shall not be further impaired. Otherwise, I fear that democracy will be imperilled—as Shakespeare says in Henry VIII, "like a fine fruit rotten to the core." But I forget—for this letter I have no Tammany "imprimatur." Your very obedient servant,

GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT.

February 6th, 1894.

[The election of Mr. Kellie in 1890 was merely a surprise to the supporters of Mr. Brown, who came within two votes of winning, but it was a defeat to those who supported Mr. Farwell; a defeat that they can neither forgive nor forget, or why should they be so persistent in their efforts to belittle Mr. Kellie, and be so malignant in defaming a few of his supporters? Mr. Sproat, in the above letter, makes two declarations that will be an agreeable surprise to the people of this district: first, "that it is the constitutional, rather than the personal, aspect of political questions which engages his attention," and, second, "that the triviality and low moral tone of our politics are to him saddening and revolting." Like many another good man, Mr. Sproat has been misunderstood by the people among whom he has lived for years, for they have been of the belief that he was an apostle of the spoilsman, or Tammany, school of practical politicians, rather than a disciple of the school that believes public office to be a public trust. In the nine campaigns in which he has taken part, in pre-Tammany days, how many of the candidates supported by him were selected in caucus by a few leaders in Victoria, and how many were selected by the people of the constituency in which they ran? It is the caucus methods of the leaders at Victoria that the people who favor holding a convention in West Kootenay are fighting. The caucus system is essentially the Tammany system, and is just the opposite of the convention system, and for one who studies practical politics so closely, Mr. Sproat's confounding the two systems shows an ignorance that his friends will be loath to admit him guilty. Again: For one who favors purifying and giving a higher tone to politics, the reference to the employees of the government and Canadian Pacific railway who cast their votes for Mr. Kellie is certainly not elevating, for is it not unwise to abuse and insult those to whom you would teach religious and moral sentiments? Democracy is indeed in danger, when the people cease to govern themselves, as they practically have in British Columbia. It is not the censorship of the press that Mr. Sproat needs fear, but rather the censorship of his pretended friends.—EDITOR TRIBUNE.]

Truthful News.

The following is a fair sample of the truthful news sent from Kaslo to that truthful paper, the Vancouver World. It is dated, Kaslo, January 23rd and appeared in The World of January 31st.

The western arm of Kootenay lake from Nelson to Five-mile point, the terminus of the Fort Sheppard railway, is reported to be frozen solidly over, so that Nelson has gone into her annual four-months' hibernation, so far at least as traffic by water is concerned. It is believed that by the use of powerful boats built for the purpose and kept constantly at work the port of Nelson could be kept open the year around. It would be in order for the government to lend its assistance in supplying such boats.

As a matter of fact, the western arm of Kootenay lake has not been solidly frozen over this winter, and navigation has been in no way interrupted. The steamer Nelson and the steamer Ainsworth have made and are now making daily trips between Nelson and Kaslo, and the indications are they will continue to do so the remainder of the winter.

DECLARE FOR THE CONVENTION.

A Public Meeting of New Denver Citizens Unanimously Favor the Convention.

NEW DENVER, February 6th.

A crowded public meeting, with William Hunter in the chair, was held in New Denver on Monday night to discuss various matters of importance to the town. It was resolved to petition the chief commissioner of lands and works to expend the money appropriated last session for a wharf before the water began to rise in Slocan lake, as a wharf will be urgently needed in the spring. The question of the wagon road was next taken up. The meeting was unanimous and enthusiastic about keeping the road in repair all the time; and the statement that if the government, who is large property holder, the owners of the McGillivray addition, and the citizens could not keep five miles of road up, when the existence of the town depended on it, the sooner New Denver was taken off the map the better, was received with applause. Messrs Neil Gething, Charles Alwyn, and D. B. Bogle were appointed a committee to communicate with all the parties interested and to represent the citizens in the matter. The following resolution was then brought forward by Mr. Brandon:

Resolved, that the postponement of the election of delegates to the proposed political convention to March 24th is satisfactory, and that this meeting pledge the citizens of New Denver to support the convention by sending delegates.

This motion was strongly supported by Messrs. Neil Gething, W. Thomlinson, and D. B. Bogle, and was passed unanimously. An amendment was then brought forward suggesting the postponment of the convention from April 14th to May 1st, but it was only supported by two votes.

After the meeting the road committee had an interview with contractor McMartin. He was very strong on the subject of keeping the road open. "As soon," he said, "as the Nakusp & Slocan railroad reaches the Ten-mile house on the Nakusp road, the tide of trade to the Slocan mines will begin to flow through New Denver, provided merchandise and supplies do not have to be packed from New Denver to Three Forks. If that road is kept in good repair, New Denver will have six weeks or two months start over any other place as a supply point." Mr. McMartin's practical suggestions as to what is needed on the road will be of great use to the committee in pressing their case upon the the government and townsite owners.

Arrangements are now being made to rawhide a large shipment of ore from the Alpha mine to Slocan lake. It is expected among the first shipments over the new railway will be one of between 500 to 1000 tons from Four-mile creek.

It is currently reported here, on apparently good authority, that the Nakusp & Slocan Railway Company is now perfecting arrangements to build a spur into New Denver without delay.

W. H. Brandon, of the Canadian group, leaves tomorrow on a visit to the East. Mr. Brandon is one of New Denver's most public-spirited and enthusiastic citizens. He is building a glorified cabin of hewn timber on the McGillivray portion of the townsite, and the attitude of a sawmill man as he watches the structure going up is not a thing to be described by words.

Railways and Steamboats.

In order to secure themselves, until such time as money is easier in New York, Peter Larson & Co. secured a lien on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway one day this week. The amount of the lien is in six figures. The lien in no way affects the operation of the road, other than since its filing trains have been coming in on time. Nelson will have, if rumor is correct, another road within less than eighteen months. The Columbia & Kootenay will resume running trains on March 1st, as by that time track on the Revelstoke branch will be laid to the "wigwam," below which there is a stage of water in the Columbia that will allow of steamboats to run. Manager Troup of the steamboat company is expected from the coast tonight.

School Report.

Below are given the names, in order of class standing, of the pupils of Nelson public school for the month of January:

Class V. Jasper Phair, Nelson Sheppard, Robert McLeod, Etta Muir, Mary McDonald, Percy Goepel, Mabel Colwell, Willie Turner.

Class IV. Nelson Buchanan, Clarence Graham, Clarence Goepel, Anthony Turner.

Class III. Mary Brown and John Duhamel (equal), Leo Buchanan, Sammy Stuckey, Ethel Sheppard, and Allan McDonald (equal), Joseph Gurn, Milly Sanson, Theodore Muir, Ada Fleming, Oscar Robinson, Moylan Graham.

Class II. Nellie Marshall and Harry Farley (equal), Wilmot Stead.

Class I., part II. Franklin Etter, Robbie Bell, Victor Bardisono.

Class I. Philnice Bardisono, Victoria Hodson, Jennie Stewart, Percy Stucky, Odes Farley.

Number enrolled, 37; average attendance, 29; punctuality, 89 per cent. STELLA KANE, teacher.

A Better Feeling Prevailing in the East.

George A. Bigelow returned to Nelson on Wednesday from a trip as far east as Montreal. He reports a much better feeling regarding this country among eastern wholesale merchants, that they are now quite willing to sell goods on the usual time. He also reports meeting a high official of the Great Northern railway in Chicago, who stated that the Great Northern would not make any effort to do its Kootenay business via the Bonner's Ferry route from this time on; that they could do the business to much better advantage via Spokane, where connection was made with a responsible railway.

Comprehensive and Accurate.

The first and only comprehensive and accurate description of Slocan district ever printed appears in this issue of THE TRIBUNE. The writer, Randall H. Kemp, is not a mining "expert," but he has had many years' practical experience in mines and mills. The article is in no sense a boom one, and the reader can safely take it as an index of what has been done in a silver-lead district that has not its equal in America. The only mine of importance of which mention is not made is the Freddy Lee. The description of that mine, although forwarded by mail, went astray.

Meals 50 cents, rooms $1, at Hotel Phair.

Meals 50 cents, rooms $1, at Hotel Phair.

COLE, EMORY & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

A. D. Emory of this firm is now in the Kootenay Country with a complete range of SPRING and SUMMER SAMPLES. See them. Everything guaranteed as first-class. P. O. box 967, Winnipeg.

BARGAINS.

NEW DENVER LOTS—Lots 9 and 10 (100 by 120 feet), Block 4, in government part of New Denver. Price $600; $280 cash, balance to the government.

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

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

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

Don't buy inferior whisky when you can have the best at the same price. We have now in stock WALKER'S CELEBRATED BRANDS

ORDINARY
IMPERIAL
CLUB

SEE THAT YOU GET THEM. IT WILL PAY YOU IN THE END.

HUDSONS' BAY CO.,
Baker Street, Nelson.

AGENTS FOR: Jos. Schlitz, Milwaukee, U.S.A.; Fort Garry Flour Mills, Winnipeg; Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkerville.

HARD-TIMES PRICES!

F. J. Farley's Feed Store.
Vernon Street, Nelson.

No. 1 Oats, per ton	$35 00
No. 1 Wheat, per ton	33 00
Bran and Shorts, per ton	26 00
Timothy Hay, per ton	25 00
Spokane Flour (Snowflake), per barrel	5 00
Second-Grade Flour (Equivalent), per barrel	4 50
Potatoes, per 100 pounds	2 00
Yellow Onions, per 100 pounds	3 50
Eating Apples (55-pound boxes), per box	2 25

Staple and Fancy Groceries at Equally Reasonable Prices.

TERMS CASH — MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT.

For Member of the Legislative Assembly West Kootenay Electoral District.

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

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

NOTICE.

We are making a change in our business on the 1st of March. All parties indebted to us are requested to settle with the undersigned by cash or otherwise before the end of February. After that date all old accounts will be placed with our solicitor for collection.

JOHN A. TURNER,
Manager for J. Fred Hume & Co.

Nelson, February 8th, 1894.

Clearance Sale . . . .

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

. . G. A. Bigelow & Co.

J. FRED HUME & CO.

ANNUAL STOCK TAKING SALE.

During the month of February we willl give a Cash Discount of from TEN to TWENTY per cent on everything in the DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT in order to reduce our stock and make room for spring goods.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL GOODS

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

School Supplies a Specialty. TURNER BROTHERS.

GREEN BROS.

FRONT STREET, KASLO.

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

MINING COMPANIES, MINERS, AND PROSPECTORS FURNISHED WITH SUPPLIES.

BOURNE BROS.

NEW DENVER

REVELSTOKE - - - AND NAKUSP

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Miners' . Supplies . and . General . Merchandise

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.

TABLE WARE!

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

Houston Block, Corner of Baker and Josephine Streets.