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DEC 14 1894
VICTORIA, B. C.

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 of Kootenay Accessible the Year Round.

THIRD YEAR.—NO. 3. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1894. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

A TRAIL CREEK TOWN.

"The Tribune" Asked to Give it a Mild Send Off.

While it cannot be rightly accused of booming towns or townsites, THE TRIBUNE has always did its share in trying to advance the interests of towns that had a prospective future. One such town is Rossland, in Trail Creek district. Its site is close to the mines, and the chances are that it is on the map to stay. The following may read like a paid advertisement, but it is not paid for. It is published because it reads like truth, and because it may help one or two men who have never been backward in helping THE TRIBUNE:

Rossland is the town situated at the head of Trail creek, and within half a mile of the gold mines now shipping ore.

It is reached from Spokane by the Spokane Falls & Northern railway to Northport, Washington, whence there is a stage running 15 miles to Rossland, and from Revelstoke and the north by the boats of the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company to Trail landing on the Columbia river, whence a good road leads in seven miles to the mines.

The Red Mountain railway, under charter from the provincial government of British Columbia, will run from here to the international boundary to join a line projected from Northport; and the Canadian Pacific railway have also surveyed a route from Robson, at the mouth of Kootenay river, to this point, and will compete for trade in the near future.

The town is situated on level benches high up on the mountains. The Rossland hotel, the Clifton hotel, and the Le Roi hotel are established and doing good business, and the Trail Mercantile Company and two other firms of merchants are well stocked with supplies. There are about twenty buildings already erected.

As usual in British Columbia, good roads are plentiful and access to the mines and the surrounding country is easy.

This is one of the oldest camps in the district, and as the output carries gold and copper in paying quantities, important developments have been made within the last year or two. At first, considerable difficulty was experienced by the smelters in reducing the ores of this camp, which were regarded as base and refractory; but this difficulty has been overcome, and our mineral—which contains much iron and little silica—is being largely competed for by the smelters of Tacoma, Everett, Butte, Helena, and Great Falls.

The country rock is mostly syenite; the ore matter runs in veins similar to those at Butte, improving in quality and extent as depth is gained.

The great want of the camp is the erection of works for the smelting out of a copper matte to handle the enormous masses of gold ore of moderate grade, and it is probable this want will be met at an early date.

The following are some of the leading properties in the camp:

LE ROI Stocked for $2,500,000, by I. N. Peyton and brother; attorney Redpath and George Forrester, of Spokane; judge Turner and J. W. Wentworth. No. 1 shaft is down 340 feet, and No. 2, 54 feet; on a second ledge, No. 3 shaft is down 45 feet. There is a 100-foot tunnel and 500 feet of levels to No. 1 shaft. The pyritic iron ore yields from the smelters from $35 to $76 in gold and 4 per cent in copper, and the quality and volume improve with depth. No. 2 shaft is in a ledge of high-grade ore, giving $150 in gold and 30 per cent copper. A forty-horse-power boiler, engine, and air compressors are now at work. Burleigh drills are about to be put in. A double shift is running night and day, and regular shipments of about 40 or 50 tons are made weekly, which will be increased forthwith to an output of some 50 tons daily.

WAR EAGLE Owned by Joe Bourgeois and Joe Morris, but bonded by them to Patsy Clark and A. J. Finch of the Poorman, Cœur d'Alenes, Messrs. Campbell Bros. of Cœur d'Alenes, and B. C. Kingsbury of Butte, Montana. It is contemplated to stock it for half a million dollars. The upper tunnel is in 400 feet; the lower, 50 feet. No. 1 shaft is down 72 feet and No. 2 shaft has struck the main tunnel at 115 feet, showing 9 feet 6 inches of solid ore. This mine presents a face of clean ore from the surface down and is of the highest grade in camp. Assays from No. 2 and No. 3 shafts give $66 in gold and 7½ per cent copper. A 30-ton sample has just gone to Helena for trial and the parties interested have taken up the bond. This mine has been worked in the best manner and is capable of putting out 100 tons daily. Shipments of 1000 tons will be made this winter.

JOSIE A nice property belonging to Frank Loring, George Crane of Spokane, and Dr. Smith of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Three hundred and fifty tons of ore have been stoped out this last summer, which runs $30 to $40 in gold and 4½ per cent copper.

NICKEL PLATE The property of Edward Harvey and H. Carter of Spokane. There is a 70-foot shaft on a 2-foot lead, which is parallel to the Le Roi south ledge. Several carloads of ore have been shipped, yielding from $40 to $86 in gold and 5 per cent in copper. This is one of the most promising propositions in the camp.

O K About two miles distant on Sheep creek, owned by J. Y. Cole, M. Oudin, and D. J. Hughes of Spokane. The tunnel is in 300 feet. It is a free milling ore making concentrates worth $500 per ton. A 5-stamp mill is in operation day and night in connection with a copper concentrating plant. It has shipped ore giving $150 per ton in gold.

IRON MASK Owned by Patsy Clark, A. J. Finch, H. Durant, and J. Talbot. This is in the War Eagle group and large bodies of ore are shown on the surface. The ore is of fair grade and considerable development work has been done.

VIRGINIA Is a continuation of the above and of similar character.

LILLIE MAY About one and one-quarter mile distant. No. 1 shaft is down 45 feet, No. 2 shaft is down 18 feet. Assays give 23 ounces silver and $9 in gold, 24 ounces silver and $4.13 in gold, and 43 ounces silver and $12 gold.

CURLEW One mile below Lillie May. Vein 4 feet thick, of which one foot is antimonial silver. Assays on top, $48 silver; 20 feet down, $175 in silver and gold.

GOLD HILL On Granite mountain: owned by Ed Welch and Sam Morris. Vein of ore and gold quartz 4 feet wide and widening. Assays give $140. A shaft is down 54 feet.

RED POINT On Lookout mountain; shaft is down 12 feet. The vein is 6 feet wide and yields from $6 to $72 in gold.

THE CLIFF Owned by John R. Cook and the Wharton brothers, shows an immense body of ore from 2 to 13 feet wide, running $12 to $15 in gold.

Besides the above, many of the 125 locations made in this camp show gold ore of fair grade, which only awaits the establishment of a local smelter to make them all paying propositions.

Mining Bureau and School of Mines.

The committee on mining, of which the member from West Lillooet (Mr. Smith) is chairman and the member from the south riding of West Kootenay (Mr. Hume) is secretary, reported "that in the opinion of the committee, the establishment of a mining bureau in British Columbia would be of great advantage to the province, by placing before capitalists reliable information regarding our mineral resources." The member from the north riding of West Kootenay (Mr. Kellie) dissented, and moved a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this house, it is advisable, in the interest and development of the mineral resources of this province, that a mining bureau and a school of mines be established.

After debate, in which Messrs. Kellie, Bryden, Adams, Rogers, and Baker favored the Kellie resolution, and Messrs. Hume, Smith, Semlin, Graham, and Cotton the mining committee's report, the house adopted the Kellie resolution. Colonel Baker, in his speech, grew quite eloquent as he pictured in glowing colors the prosperity which would follow the establishing of a mining bureau and school of mines. The school of mines he declared, would be almost self-sustaining. He calculated that an appropriation of $1500, in addition to the appropriation already granted, would, with the fees derived from students attending the school, be sufficient to pay all expenses. He had been approached by officials of the pharmaceutical society, who informed him that that body would send students to the school and pay for their instruction.

Mr. Hume claimed that a school of mines would be of no benefit to the men who followed prospecting, as they had to work in the winter to make money with which to pay their prospecting expenses in the summer. He also said that college-taught mineralogists were not looked on with favor by either miners or mining men.

Mr. Cotton ridiculed colonel Baker's idea that a school of mines could be established at small cost. He said that a school of mines could not be conducted for less than $15,000 or $20,000 yearly, and that it would require an expenditure of $100,000 to establish it.

After Marauding Indians.

The member for the south riding of West Kootenay (Mr. Hume) has moved the following resolution:

That whereas, owing to custom, the Indians of the state of Washington, in the United States, do annually come into British Columbia and hunt along the Columbia river and Arrow lakes, and by so doing exclude the Indians of Kootenay, in British Columbia, from following the chase in those parts of the province above mentioned:

And whereas there are known cases of the maltreating of settlers along said river and lakes:

Be it therefore resolved, that an humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying him to move the Dominion government to take such steps as may be deemed advisable with the United States government to exclude these Indians from crossing the international boundary.

The Coal is of Better Quality.

The Salt Lake Tribune is much exercised over the fact that the United States war vessels stationed on the Pacific coast use coal mined in British Columbia in preference to coal mined in the state of Washington. There is only one reason that can be given for such action by the United States government, that is, the British Columbia coal is a better steam coal than the state of Washington coal. It must be or it would not readily command a dollar a ton more in San Francisco markets, which it does. The cost of mining is not less in British Columbia than in Washington, and in both countries the mine operators are only too willing to employ Chinese and other foreign labor in preference to "white" men.

THE SMELTER COMBINATION.

A Colorado Man Sees in it Another Gigantic Trust, like the Standard Oil Company.

In this age of combination, when every pursuit is followed by a control or a union of all its producing and distributing agencies, it is not surprising that the smelters and refineries of the country should be actively engaged upon the details of a plan of co-operation. The success which has attended similar action in other departments of business and manufacture, coupled with the dread of competition which men of the day entertain, especially since the rebate has become the favorite instrument of commercial rewards and punishments, creates a powerful stimulus to the formation of trusts and combinations. These modern unions for "profit and protection" are the rule, instead of the exception, and it is more remarkable that our smelters have not long ago adopted the practice, than that they are only now beginning to recognize its importance to them, and the absolute control which through it they can exercise over the mining industry of the nation. The smelters and refiners are but human, and their proposed application of the principles of the trust to their business, vicious and infernal though it be, should not be so censurable as that good natured spirit of American indifference which tolerates its presence and submits to its abuses. The Standard Oil Company, the dressed beef, sugar and other combinations, favored of government and of transportation agencies, have grown into huge systems of legalized plunder, yet their oppressions and iniquities only cause us to shrug our shoulders and express our regrets that such things can be; beyond that we only give them occasional notice and condemn all earnest efforts to regulate, if not destroy them, as evidences of a baneful socialism. Hence it is not strange that the announcement of a smelter trust should be received not only as a matter of course, but welcomed by some as a plan which may promote the welfare of the miner by increasing the price of his product. To my mind the combination of all the smelting interests of the United States and Mexico into a single institution under one management, followed as it must by the destruction of all independent smelter interests, while immensely profitable to those who control it, will prove more disastrous to the miner and mine-owner than all the plagues which have tormented them in the past. The demonetization of silver, and the taxation of fluxes will seem innocuous by comparison; and the little margin of profit still left to the ore producer will be transfered to the pockets of the monopoly. The merest outline of a similar business enterprise will make this apparent.

SMALL BEGINNINGS.

The Standard Oil Company began its career by securing a more favorable shipping rate than anyone else and by receiving from the railways the amount of excess rates charged by them to its competitors. As a result it bought them out at prices fixed by itself or became their partners upon its own terms, or crushed them out of existence. It soon became the sole customer for crude oils, and therefore dictated their market price, which barely amounted to cost of production. As that cost fell by the reduction of wages and the cheapening of machinery the price fell also. Such a thing, therefore, as a prosperous or independent oil well owner not connected with or especially favored by the trust no longer exists in America, while the trust itself, grown into colossal proportions dominates the business world, influences the general government, controls legislatures and runs many of the courts of the country as smoothly as it operates many of its own pipe lines. It has become the greatest aggregation of wealth in the world, owns thirty-three thousand miles of railway, the iron mines of the lake Superior region, and the merchant marine of the great lakes. It is now turning its attention to foreign lines of transportation and to the mining regions of the Rocky mountains and of Mexico. Its career is strewn with the wrecks of business competitors, and the ruin of oil producers and refiners, with bankruptcies, with suicides, with crime and corruption, but its promoters count their wealth by the hundred millions, attend church regularly, endow sectarian colleges and contribute liberally to foreign missions. We may, therefore, reasonably presume that they have easy consciences and bear with equanimity the commercial havoc they have wrought. In more recent years it has been buying at its own terms immense tracts of oil territory, and the day is not far distant when it will own them all. Such a conspiracy against business and commercial prosperity, said the late Franklin B. Gowan, could not have flourished under any European monarchy. It was only possible in a republic of freemen.

When the methods of this combination are applied to the contemplated smelter consolidation to the mining interests of the west, the same result must follow. There will be but one customer for gold and silver ores, which will pay what it pleases for them and charge what it pleases for treating them. The dissatisfied or the disappointed must remain so. Other smelters will be established only to be swallowed in the vortex of the trust, or dismantled after passing through the usual process of bankruptcy. Silver will be enhanced or decreased in value by reducing or enlarging its product, but no benefit will come to the mine owner. Gold will remain the sole standard of value, for profit will be the greater on silver by keeping it on the list of commodities and elevating or lowering its market price as the interests of the trust may dictate. Smelter charges will be regulated in accordance with "what the traffic can bear" and the deadly rebate will blast would-be competitors like the poisonous winds of the desert. Wages will fall, mine values shrink, and their titles ultimately transferred to the agency which alone can make them profitable.

EASTERN INROADS.

The fact that the names of Rockefeller and Rothschild are connected with the projected trust is its most sinister feature. The majority of the men who own our smelters and control their operations are broad-minded, enterprising, generous. They are of and for the west. We honor them and take pride in their accomplishments. They would hesitate long and ponder well before resorting to extremes. They have experienced all the vicissitudes of fortune and misfortune which come from the degradation of silver. They know the value of an independent and prosperous mining community, and have done much for the discovery and development of our mineral resources. But they realize that the proposed movement is inevitable, and they have doubtless been warned that they must go with it or be destroyed by it. Rockefeller, the archfiend of the oil trust, and Rothschild, the monied monarch, in whose presence crowned heads make obeisance, are looking for other commercial worlds to conquer, and the earth trembles when they march together. They have just secured all the oil fields of the Russian empire. The iron interests are rapidly passing under their dominion. Not content with their inevitable absorption of the money of the world, they now propose to secure and control the future product of the metals of which that money is made. This the smelter trust will give them, for those who now possess and prosecute the industry will soon pass away or become the servants of the real sovereigns, and the mine owners of the land no longer independent or prosperous, must, like the Gibeonites of old, become the hewers of wood and drawers of water for those who by the stroke of the pen and the tick of the telegraph are amassing all the things of the earth.

The first act of the drama is already on. The samplers in some of the mountain towns have been ordered to cease sampling for the one or two outside smelters, on pain of losing all other patronage, and albeit this is a free country, they must obey. Will the railways discriminate against them? Not while men like Jeffery are in control and free to act. But how long will that be? Let the career of every trust in the land make reply. Can the inevitable be prevented? Not unless the awakened conscience of the people shall find expression in some avalanche as that which so recently swept away the foundations of Tammany hall. Not unless men who place virtue and liberty above profit and power shall be called by an aroused and alarmed public sentiment to administer all the functions of government and who shall re-establish every pursuit of man upon the principal of even-handed justice.

One Good Hospital Needed.

One good hospital must be kept running in South Kootenay. It should be located at some point easily accessible. The greater portion of the cost of its maintenance should be defrayed by the provincial government, for the reason that the greater number of the patients are men who are unable to pay for the care given them; men who have spent the greater part of their days in adding to the material wealth of the province without accumulating anything for themselves. But a good hospital cannot be maintained in every town in South Kootenay. The tax would be too great without corresponding benefits. There is a hospital at Nelson. The cost of erecting the building and maintaining the hospital has been borne, in greater part, by the residents of Nelson and the men employed at the Silver King mine. So far, everyone applying for care has been received. None have been refused admittance. Fully one-half of the patients came from outlying camps and towns; from camps and towns that have not contributed a dollar, directly, towards maintaining the hospital, but, instead, have done much to turn contributions into other channels. This is unfair. If they will not contribute towards maintaining the hospital, they should not expect the hospital to take care of their helpless sick. The hospital at Nelson is established. It is a good one. Nelson is as central and as accessible as any other town in South Kootenay. Even more so than any other town. Whether or not the hospital will be maintained at its present efficiency depends on the action of the provincial government. If the government gives it a liberal appropriation for the coming year, its efficiency will be maintained. If the appropriation is apportioned to it and to two or three other hospitals not yet established its efficiency cannot be maintained, and the appropriations will be of little benefit to the other hospitals even if they are established.

A Prospecting Romance.

The story of the Londonderry gold mine the most important auriferous reef yet discovered in western Australia, is somewhat romantic. Six fossickers in Coolgardie, inspired by the information that one of them had as to the extent of an "outcrop" in the neighborhood of lake Lefroy, clubbed their last few pounds together, brought a trap and a few weeks' provisions, and started off to peg out the claim. They reached the spot too late, however, for another party had meanwhile found the reef and had promptly "jumped" it. Then, somewhat despairing, the party of six, with their provisions fast running out, drifted back towards civilization, forlorn and disheartened, with a sort of Burke and Wills air of dejection about them. On May 7th last one of the party, John Mills, who hailed from Londonderry, left camp for a short time, and returned in a few minutes with the incredible information that he had found "tons of raw gold" at a spot a few yards away. His skeptical mates returned with him, and, sure enough, there lay before their eyes what promises to be—what, indeed, is already adjudged to be by experts—one of the richest quartz deposit in the universe. The excited men pegged out a block of twenty-four acres surrounding this gold hole, and lost no time in submitting an application to the government authorities for a lease of the mine, which they christened the "Londonderry," out of compliment to the man who hit upon the spot. They set to work with a pestle and mortar and in a few days dollied out 6000 ounces of gold from little more than a ton of stone. Subsequent tests realized 1400 ounces, and later on, a parcel of 4 hundredweight of rock, taken out in the presence of the earl of Fingall and the warden of the district, yielded £5000 worth of gold. There is no room for falsification or doubt about the value of the wonderful deposit. It has been closely examined by the best experts in the country, and one and all are unanimous in their opinion as to its great value. It seems that, supposing the present reef to be of the same width and richness throughout, it would realize £300,000 of gold to every twenty feet. By way of testing whether the reef really had any great length or was only a "pocket," a shaft has been sunk to the depth of 50 feet alongside, and at that depth a crosscut has been made to the reef, where some rich stone has been found. This shows, at any rate, that the reef goes down for 50 feet—that is to say, that from practical evidence now to hand there is about a million pounds worth of gold lying close to the surface, which can be brought out in a short time, as soon as operations are commenced. Should the reef extend for any considerable distance—and there is no reason to doubt that it does—the value of this Londonderry mine will be simply fabulous. Suppose, for example, it goes down to anything like the depth of the famous "Long Tunnel" at Walhalla, it ought to yield much more gold than has yet been won from Mount Morgan in Queensland, which is up to now far and away the richest gold mine in the world.

A DEAL REPORTED CLOSED.

Trail Creek Mines Said to Have Passed Into Strong Hands.

The Spokane Review of Wednesday last is responsible for the following. It is printed in THE TRIBUNE for what it is worth, the Review being notorious for the inaccuracy of its mining news:

"A mining deal of much importance to Spokane and Trail Creek district has just been consummated in this city. The bond has been taken upon the War Eagle group of three claims—the War Eagle, the Iron Mask, and the Virginia. These properties were bonded last May for $23,000 by Patrick Clark, Austin Corbin, B. C. Kingsbury, Finch & Campbell, E. J. Roberts, and J. C. Wakefield, all of this city, who have since expended about $8000 in development work. The three claims cover a parallel vein to the Le Roi. They were located about six years ago by Joe Morris and Joe Bourgeois, from whom they have just been purchased. Oliver Durant of this city owned a third interest in the Iron Mask, which he retains.

"The length of the ore chute, as shown by surface development, said Patrick Clark yesterday, is about 500 feet, and the average width is 8 feet. On this two shafts, 300 feet apart, have been sunk. No. 1 is down 85 feet, and No. 2 50 feet, and both are in ore. A crosscut is being driven, which cut the vein 20 feet below the bottom of No. 1 shaft, showing 7 feet of ore that assays $100 per ton. The ore carries about 5 per cent copper, 3 or 4 ounces of silver, and the rest is gold. We shipped a sample of 30 tons of ore from the surface of the shaft to Great Falls, and it returned $40 a ton. It is our purpose to go to mining on a large scale. For the present we shall need no machinery, but later on may build our own matting plant. We expect to ship from 1000 to 1500 tons of ore per month to Great Falls.

"Mr. Clark looks for big things from Trail Creek district. It is a promising camp, he said, and has more of the peculiar characteristics of Butte than I have seen in any other camp in the west. The surroundings are advantageous for mining cheaply and on a broad scale. The mountains are not high, there is an abundance of timber, and a good wagon road from the claims to Northport on the Spokane & Northern. The district is accessible: one can leave Spokane in the morning and be in the camp in the evening of the same day."

Report of Nelson Public School.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1894.

Number of boys on register during month 22
Number of girls on register during month 19

Total 41
Total average attendance 37

HONOR ROLL.

Fourth class—
1. Dick McFarland
2. Etta Muir

Second class—
1. Nellie Marshall
2. Frances Sansom

Primer I (Sr.)—
1. Chester Hayward
2. Victoria Hodson

Third class—
1. Ada Flemming
2. Leo Buchanan

Primer II—
1. Frankie Etter
2. Mamie McKinnon

Primer I (Jr.)—
1. Percy Stuckey
2. Bertha Miller

N. DELMAGE, Teacher.

THE MINES AND THEIR OUTPUT.

Shipments for November Aggregate One Hundred and Four Thousand Dollars.

TRAIL CREEK DISTRICT. Tons.
November 28.—Le Roi mine, to East Helena 18
November 30.—Le Roi mine, to East Helena 15
December 6.—Le Roi mine, to Tacoma 30

SLOCAN DISTRICT.
December 3.—Fisher Maiden, to Great Falls 94

NELSON DISTRICT.
December 4.—Silver King, to Omaha 30
December 8.—Silver King, to Omaha 30

Total 1324

Approximate Value.
Trail Creek district ore (gold) $3,150
Slocan district ore (silver and lead) 950
Nelson district ore (silver and copper) 3,000

Total $7,100
Total for month of November $101,500

Makes a Great Mistake.

In stating that the high-grade silver ore of Kootenay "pays like a charm" with silver at 62, The Miner makes a great mistake. Of course, the few tons of high-grade ore will return a profit, but how about the many tons of low-grade ore that are mined in mining the few tons of high-grade? Will the low-grade ore pay like a charm? If silver mining pays like a charm with silver at 62, why is it that men have quit prospecting for silver mines? How many men want to purchase silver mines in British Columbia or anywhere else? When a business pays like a charm, men will always be found willing to spend time and money following it. They will take chances. Probably no district in America has as many prospects producing high-grade ore as West Kootenay. But how many of these prospects can be made paying mines with silver at 62? The Miner will probably say hundreds of them; practical mining men will say not one in a hundred. Silver mining will pay—possibly like a charm—when silver is once more a money metal; but until it is a money metal, it will be considered an extra hazardous business.

A Home Industry.

West Kootenay has at least one manufacturing industry established, and it should be patronized by every mine owner in the district. The industry is that of making ore sacks, and it is established at New Denver. Mr. Berg, the manufacturer, is a practical man. The mine owners in Kootenay, whether Canadians or Americans, are almost to a man upholders of the protection system. They will now have an opportunity of practicing what they preach. If they practice what they preach, they will from this time on buy their ore sacks from the New Denver factory, and the New Denver factory will employ a number of men, who in turn will put some of their earnings into undeveloped prospects, and into houses and lots, and generally help to keep things moving. For Kootenay, one man employed within its boundaries making ore sacks is worth a hundred employed in Montreal or Chicago.

Will be Transferred at Waneta.

Shipments of ore from the Trail Creek mines will be transferred from boat to rail at Waneta, instead of at Northport, as soon as a short tramway can be built. The tramway will be 140 feet long, an engine on the boat supplying the motive power. The ore is shipped in bulk and is transferred in wheelbarrows. The barrows will be run onto a flatcar, which will carry them up the tramway to a platform alongside the railway track, there they will be run into the boxcars and dumped. The steamboat men say the scheme will work all right. They also say they can handle thirty tons of ore a day, as the Illecillewaet can easily make a round trip daily between Trail and Waneta. The tramway lacks only the rails to be ready for operation.

Acquired the Controlling Interest.

One of Detroit's lumber kings is now in Kootenay placing a few of his spare dollars in mining properties. He and his associates have acquired a controlling interest in the Idaho mine, Slocan district. It is said they paid $50,000 to a Spokane man for two-ninths of the property, they already owning three-ninths. The mine, at these figures, is worth $225,000. There are 400 tons of ore sacked on the dump ready for shipment.

The Number One Shipping Ore.

D. W. McVicar, the manager of the Nova Scotia syndicate that is operating in Ainsworth district, has sub-leased the Number One mine near Ainsworth for a year. He also has an option on the original lease, which has three years to run from March, and one on the concentrator. At present eighteen men are employed in the mine taking out ore, which is being hauled to the steamboat landing for shipment.

Minor Mention.

George J. Atkins and his associates are reported as having purchased the Holden hydraulic ground on the Columbia river above Revelstoke.

T. L. Towns, a lawyer, major Retallac, a mining expert, and Robert Forbes, a geologist, all of Duluth, Minnesota, are in Nelson, sizing up the country with but one object in view, that is, acquiring the one metal from which the "honest dollar" of the goldbug is made.

The placer excitement on Kaslo creek keeps up to a certain extent. Once in a while a prospector strikes a few colors in a new place.

A. C. Vennoerkerke of the London mine in the dry ore belt near Watson, has begun his winter's operations with one man to assist him and T. C. Proctor, the Balfour capitalist, as financial backer. "The Major" is determined to settle the vexed question whether or not the dry ore supply from that section is permanent. He has built a trail over three miles in length and laid in his winter's supplies, so as to complete a tunnel which will cut the ledge at quite a depth.

Messrs. Carter and Clarke of Ainsworth district are getting a shipment ready from the Highland. If the returns are satisfactory the mine will be worked this winter.

Cutting Prices is all right. We are not making much money, but we are doing lots of business.

From December 3d, Until Further Notice, We Offer:

SOAPS

COLGATE'S Cashmere Bouquet.....3 cakes for $1 00
COLGATE'S Turkish Bath.....per dozen cakes, $1 00
COLGATE'S White Clematis.....3 cakes for 50 cents
KIRK'S Cocoanut Oil.....per dozen cakes, 60 cents
CUTICURA.....per cake, 25 cents
4711.....per box, 60 cents
PACKER'S Tar.....per box, 75 cents
TAYLOR'S Oatmeal.....per box, 40 cents
PEARS' Unscented.....6 cakes for $1 00

BRUSHES

HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, SHAVING, BATH, and CLOTH BRUSHES.....at cost

TOOTH PREPARATIONS

TEABERRY, 25 cents; RUBIFOAM, 25 cents; COLGATE'S RINCE BOUCHE, 75 cents; ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE, 50 cents; LYMAN'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE, 25 cents; SHEFFIELD'S TOOTH CREAM, 25 cents.

For one week only, we offer Two Packages Sicily Bird Seed for 25 cents.

All goods booked will be charged at REGULAR PRICES.

Our Christmas Goods are on the way. Wait and see them.

FACE PREPARATIONS

FELIX GOURAUD ORIENTAL CREAM.....$1 50 per bottle
HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.....65 cents
POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER.....50 cents
SAUNDERS' FACE POWDER.....40 cents
LABLACHE FACE POWDER.....50 cents
MRS. AYER'S RECAMIER FACE POWDER.....60 cents
TETLOW'S SWAN-DOWN FACE POWDER.....25 cents
ROGER & GALLET FACE POWDER.....50 cents
WISDOM'S ROBERTINE.....75 cents
EUGENE ENAMEL.....$1 00
TAPPAN'S ERMINIE (POWDER).....75 cents
MBS. AYER'S RECAMIER CREAM.....$1 25
MRS. AYER'S RECAMIER BALM.....$1 25
HINDS' ALMOND CREAM.....50 cents

PERFUMERY

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The Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING.....DECEMBER 8, 1894

IS THE GOVERNMENT UNWILLING?

The bill brought in by premier Davie which had for its object the protection of men working for wages has apparently been killed. It is strange that the government is unable or unwilling to introduce and pass a bill that would protect men working for wages from the exactions to which they are at present compelled to submit. The bill that was introduced and killed was said to have been a copy of the law now in force in New Zealand. The law may be workable in New Zealand, but it would not have been workable in British Columbia. What is wanted in this province is a law making it compulsory on employers of labor, more particularly companies incorported under the Companies' Act, to have regular monthly pay days, payments to be made not at the head office of the company, which is generally hundreds of miles distant from where the labor is performed, but at or near the place where the work is actually done. Surely, such a law would not work any great hardship on the employer, and it certainly would allow of workingmen getting their wages within a reasonable time after the labor has been performed. Hundreds of instances can be cited of men who worked on the Nakusp & Slocan railway, the construction of which is called a grand piece of statesmanship by the Vancouver World, being kept out of their earnings for months by subterfuges that are little less than attempts at outright dishonesty. Yet, the Nakusp & Slocan railway was built on the credit of the province, the province practically putting up every dollar that was spent in its construction. Some of the mining companies are doing business in the same way. They issue time checks in payment of labor performed and give business men indefinite standoffs for supplies furnished. The following is given to show how they do business. The company in question is a foreign one, whose head office is in an eastern city in the United States. The treasurer of the company is located in one of the towns on Kootenay lake. He purchases supplies, and the bills are sent to him. After long delays the parties who furnished the supplies are informed that their bills have been sent to the head office for approval, and when approved they would be paid. If not approved, the sellers of the goods would probably have to spend the full amount due to collect the debt by law. If the government is so afraid of scaring away capital, how can it with any show of honesty ask workingmen and merchants to take up their abode in the province, when it is unwilling to protect them in their property rights?

NOT DIFFERENT FROM THEIR FELLOWS.

Mr. Pooley and Mr. Williams and Mr. Davie and Mr. Eberts are all lawyers and are all members of the legislature. They are all accused of being unwilling to see any law enacted that in any way interfers with their "professional" right to get all that they can in the way of legal fees. In this they are in no way different from the other members who have "professions" or business interests that may be affected by legislation. The sawmill owner in the legislature looks after the special interests of the sawmill men; the cattle man after the interests of the cattle men; the workingman after the interests of the workingmen; and so on. The fault is in the passage of special laws, and the remedy is the wiping of every special law from the statute books. No good reason can be given for the passage of special laws protecting this or that "profession" more than for the passage of special laws protecting this or that trade. We never hear of any law being passed to protect the men who get their living by working at a trade; then why should laws be passed to protect men who get their living by working at a "profession?" The lawyer, particularly, is hedged all about with laws that give him rights and privileges not given other men. Let the lawyer, like the carpenter, stand or fall on his merits. If he is unable to do business according to the rules laid down by the courts, the men who employ him will not be long in finding it out, and they will drop him for one that can. So with the carpenter; when he is unable to do his work as it should be done, he is discharged. When the one is guilty of unprofessional practices he should be as amenable to law as the other is when guilty of botching work or of unfair dealing.

It is reported from Ottawa that premier sir John Thompson and his colleagues have resolved to order the Dominion elections at the earliest opportunity. It is asserted that panic prevails at Ottawa because of the fact that the deficit of $5,000,000 has to be faced when parliament meets, involving large additional taxation on the country. The cabinet ministers do not care to meet this situation before the general election.

"On Tour in Canada."

The following is clipped from an Old Country paper, in which it appears under the heading, "On Tour in Canada." It is about on a par with the rubbish that appears in the Vancouver and Victoria papers, on Kootenay, from tourist correspondents:

"To continue our little survey of the line. Beyond Banff, the Canadian Pacific railway, which soon leaves the park, begins to ascend to the summit of the Rockies. The coast is reached in thirty hours' time. The next principal points along this part of the route are Field, Glacier House—which is provided with good accommodation—and Laggan, from which tourists may visit the marvelously beautiful lakes Louise and Agnes. Kicking Horse Pass is crossed, and is a wonderful piece of engineering so far as the Canadian Pacific railway is concerned. The Caledonia river is followed next. Albert Canyon is admired during the few minutes the train stops there. Sicamous is the junction for Vernon, a fruit and hop-growing district, which is being developed by the present governor-general at Coldstream. At present Mr. Kelly, the manager, is sending splendid bales of good hops to the Old Country. He has had them picked by a tribe of Siwash Indians from the reserve. He also employs Chinese. There are some farms here which might be picked up cheap; some of the owners have got into debt and similar trouble. This is a chance for trying to grow hops. A hop farm would be very welcome here. This is not a wheat or stock-raising country. Fruit grows well. It is hoped the Canadian Pacific may be induced to be a little more liberal to the Vernon district in the future. Passing along the main line, we come to the beautiful Selkirk mountains. At Kamloops, near here, there has just been a fair. Some specimens shown, including an apple so big that the fingers of two hands would not touch round it; Indian corn 17 inches long; vegetable marrows weighing 45 pounds. This is a great place for Scotch people. Finally, the passengers on the train see the Thompson and Fraser rivers rushing beneath them, while yonder the predecessor of the railway clings to the mountain side. It is a bullock track passing from the coast into the interior of Cariboo. As for mining, the Kootenay district, though less well known than many, is said to yield rich nuggets, though we may not say experto credo. Everyone knows the Fraser river salmon. Well, there stand along Fraser's banks the canneries. In summer, like king George and the dumpling, please to observe how the fish gets inside its covering of tin plate. On the train's arrival at Vancouver, you may at once board the Chariner or other fair vessel for Victoria, the capital. There is another city 40 minutes by train—New Westminster, the center of a fertile district, where land sells to the tune of $100 an acre. O, Briton, a dollar is worth 4s. 2d. Near Victoria, a very English city, is Esquimalt, where is a dry dock and station of the queen's navee. And, Mr. Editor, the writer guesses he is off east in a day or two, and that he will not trouble you with more copy."

The International Boundary Line.

Midway Advance, November 28th: "Notwithstanding the amount of care observed by the engineers employed by the British and American governments in making out the 49th parallel of latitude, the international boundary line between the western portion of Canada and the United States, it is today a difficult question in many places along this surveyed line to discover its exact location. The cause of this, in our Kettle River district, is that two separate lines were run upon the ground by the engineers of each country, and these two lines do not agree. They vary in distance from each other, and in some cases the permanent monuments supposed to mark its location are found upon the north line and at other points along the south line. One of these two lines were finally agreed upon by the engineers of the two governments and permanent monuments in the form of stone pyramids were supposed to have been placed at frequent intervals throughout the accepted survey, and those monuments which had been built along the line of the false survey were supposed to have been destroyed. This, however, is found not to have been done at different points throughout this international line, where the country seemed rugged and difficult, and at the time of the survey, no doubt, was considered apparently valueless. But times are rapidly changing in this part of our district. Our prospectors are continually opening up valuable mineral deposits along this international line, giving value to various water rights, mill sites, and timber rights. The exact location and a convenient discovery of this survey has, therefore, become a matter of much importance to this section. If section and quarter section posts and monuments were established throughout by our government to correspond with the township system now adopted along the Kettle river from Rock Creek mountain to Cascade City, it would have saved annoyance and expense to the miner and pre-emptor in the past, and, from recent experiences, some such survey has been an immediate requirement of our district. Instances may be cited where mineral claims have been recorded and developed as being in British Columbia, and afterwards found to be on the Colville reservation. In the Kootenay district a tract of land was purchased from the province and surveyed into town lots. Sometime after this townsite had been on the market the major portion of it was found to be in the state of Washington."

Not in Sympathy With the People.

Westminster Columbian, 1st: "So the Workmen's Wages bill has been done to death in the house. R. I. P. The government of British Columbia is an extraordinary institution, is it not? It introduced this bill with a flourish, declaring it to be in the interest of the large and important class of wageworkers; now it has confessed, by allowing the bill to be killed, that its action in introducing it was, to say the least, hasty and ill-considered. The lesson of the matter is, simply, that the government is altogether out of sympathy with the masses of the people, and has no real wish to do them service. The work to which it gives its heart and its energy is work for the advancement of private interests at the expense of the community."

Slocan Hotel

KASLO, B. C.

The Slocan is the only first-class hotel in Kaslo, and its managers have an eye singly to the comfort of its guests.

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SILVER KING HOTEL

Extensive improvements now completed makes the above hotel one of the best in the city both for transient guests and day boarders.

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BAR.

Corner Stanley and Silica streets, Nelson. We are now running the Stanley house bar, and will be glad to have our friends and acquaintances give us a call.
DAWSON & CRADDOCK.

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

"HANNAH" MINERAL CLAIM, SITUATE IN THE NELSON MINING DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY, LOCATED ON TOAD MOUNTAIN.

Take notice that Frank Fletcher, as agent for William Strachan, free miner's certificate No. 5508, intends 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 to the above claim, and further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the gold commissioner and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
Dated October 6th, 1894.

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THOMAS MADDEN, Prop.

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to sell on easy terms.

Apply at once to
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Sawmill for Sale.

A complete sawmill, Russell make, with two D'ston saws (50 and 28 inch), iron-top saw frame, carriage and track, patent dog on head-blocks, rope feed works, side edger, cutoff saw rigger, Phœnix boiler and engine, 9 by 12 cylinders, 30-horse power boiler. Price on board cars at Buckeye station on Spokane & Northern Railway, $1000. Address Julius Ehrlich, Nelson, B. C., or Thomas Holland, Clayton, Washington.

ASSAY OUTFIT FOR SALE.

Large and complete assay plant for sale, including balances, furnace, and chemicals. If not sold by private bargain on or before September 15th, it will be sold by auction at Nelson. For further particulars apply to E. Applewaite, corner Victoria and Kootenay streets, Nelson.

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A FOREIGN-OFFICE ROMANCE.

There are many folk who knew Alphonse Lacour in his old age. From about the time of the revolution of '48 until he died, in the second year of the Crimean war, he was always to be found in the same corner of the Cafe de Province, at the end of the Rue St. Honore, coming down about nine in the evening, and going when he could find no one to talk with. It took some self-restraint to listen to the old diplomatist, for his stories were beyond all belief; and yet he was quick at detecting the shadow of a smile or the slightest little rising of the eyebrows. Then his huge rounded back would straighten itself, his bulldog chin would project, and his r's would burr like a kettledrum. When he got as far as "Ah, monsieur, r-r-r-rit!" or "Vous ne me cr-r-r-royez pas donc!" it was quite time to remember that you had a ticket for the opera.

There was his story of Talleyrand and the three oyster-shells, and there was his utterly absurd account of Napoleon's second visit to Ajaccio. Then there was that most circumstancial romance (which he never ventured upon until his second bottle had been uncorked) of the emperor's escape from St. Helena—how he lived for a whole year in Philadelphia, while count Herbert de Bertrand, who was his living image, personated him at Longwood. But of all his stories there was none which was more notorious than that of his single-handed conquest of Egypt. And yet, when monsieur Otto's memoirs were written, it was found that there really was some foundation for old Locour's incredible statement.

"You must know, monsieur," he would say, "that I left Egypt after Kleber's assassination. I would gladly have stayed on, for I was engaged in a translation of the Koran, and, between ourselves, I had thoughts at the time of embracing Mahometanism, for I was deeply struck by the wisdom of their views about marriage. They had made an incredible mistake, however, upon the subject of wine, and this was what the mufti who attempted to convert me could never get over. Then, when old Kleber died, and Menou came to the top, I felt that it was time for me to go. It is not for me to speak of my own capacities, monsieur, but you will readily understand that the man does not care to be driven by the mule. I carried my Koran and my papers to London, where monsieur had been sent by the first consul to arrange a treaty of peace, for both nations were very weary of the war, which had already lasted ten years. Here I was most useful to monsieur Otto on account of my knowledge of the English tongue, and also, if I may say so, on account of my natural capacity. They were happy days during which I lived in the Square of Bloomsbury. The climate of monsieur's country is, it must be confessed, detestible. But then, what would you have? Flowers grow best in the rain. One has but to point to monsieur's fellow-country women to prove it.

"Well, monsieur Otto, our ambassador, was kept terribly busy over that treaty, and all of his staff were worked to death. We had not Pitt to deal with, which was perhaps as well for us. He was a terrible man, that Pitt, and wherever half a dozen enemies of France were plotting together, there was his sharp-pointed nose in the middle of them. The nation, however, had been thoughtful enough to put him out of office, and we had to do with monsieur Addington. But Milord Hawkesbury was the foreign minister, and it was with him that we were obliged to do our bargaining.

"You can understand it was no child's play. After ten years of war each nation had got hold of a great deal which had belonged to the other, or to the other's allies. What was to be given back? And what was to be kept? Is this island worth that peninsula? If we do this at Venice, will you do that at Sierra Leone? If we give up Egypt to the sultan, will you restore the Cape of Good Hope, which you have taken from our allies, the Dutch? So we wrangled and wrestled, and I have seen monsieur Otto come back to the embassy so exhausted that his secretary and I had to help him from his carriage to the sofa. But at last things adjusted themselves, and the night came round when the treaty was to be finally signed.

"Now you must know that the one great card which we held, and which we played, played at every point of the game, was that we had Egypt. The English were very nervous about our being there. It gave us a foot on each end of the Mediterranean, you see. And they were not sure that the wonderful little Napoleon of ours might not make it the base of an advance against India. So, whenever lord Hawkesbury proposed to retain anything we had only to reply: "In that case, of course, we cannot consent to evacuate Egypt," and in this way we quickly brought him to reason. It was by the help of Egypt that we gained terms which were remarkably favorable, and especially that we caused the English to consent to give up the Cape of Good Hope. We did not wish you people, monsieur, to have any foothold in South Africa, for history has taught us that the British foothold of one half-century is the British empire of the next. It is not your army or your navy against which we have to guard, but it is your terrible younger son and your man in search of a career. When we French have a possession across the seas, we like to sit in Paris and felicitate ourselves upon it. With you it is different. You take you wives and your children and you run away to see what kind of a place this may be, and after that we might as well try to take that old Square of Bloomsbury away from you.

"Well, it was on the first of October that the treaty was finally to be signed. In the morning I was congratulating monsieur Otto upon the happy conclusion of his labors. He was a pale shrimp of a man, very quick and nervous, and he was so delighted now at his own success that he could not sit still, but ran about the room chattering and laughing, while I sat on a cushion in the corner, as I had learned to do in the east. Suddenly, in came a messenger with a letter which had been forwarded from Paris. Monsieur Otto cast his eyes upon it, and then, without a word, his knees gave way and he fell senselesss upon the floor.

"I ran to him, as did the courier, and between us we carried him to the sofa. He might have been dead from his appearance, but I could still feel his heart thrilling beneath my palm.

"'What is this, then?' I asked.

"'I do not know,' answered the messenger. 'Monsieur Talleyrand told me to hurry as never man hurried before, and to put this letter into the hands of monsieur Otto. I was in Paris at midday yesterday.'

"I know that I am to blame, but I could not help glancing at the letter, picking it out of the senseless hand of monsieur Otto. My God, the thunderbolt that it was! I did not faint, but I sat down beside my chief and I burst into tears. It was but a few words, but they told us that Egypt had been evacuated by our troops a month before. All our treaty was undone, then, and the one consideration which had induced our enemies to give us good terms had vanished. In twelve hours it would not have mattered. But now the treaty was not yet signed. We should have to give up the Cape. We should have to let England have Malta. Now that Egypt was gone we had nothing to offer in exchange.

"But we are not so easily beaten, we Frenchmen. You Engiish misjudge us when you think that because we show emotions which you conceal we are therefore of a weak and womanly nature. You cannot read our histories and believe that. Monsieur Otto recovered his senses presently, and we took counsel what we should do.

"'It is useless to go on, Alphonse,' said he; 'this Englishman will laugh at me when I ask him to sign.'

"'Courage!' I cried; and then, a sudden thought coming into my head, 'How do we know that the English will have news of this? Perhaps they may sign the treaty before they know of it.'

"Monsieur Otto sprang from the sofa and flung himself into my arms.

"'Alphonse,' he cried, 'you have saved me. Why should they know about it? Our news has come from Toulon to Paris and thence straight to us. Theirs will come by the sea through the straits of Gibraltar. At this moment it is unlikely that anyone in Paris knows of it, save Talleyrand and the first consul. If we keep our secret we may still get our treaty signed.'

"Ah, monsieur, you can imagine the horrible uncertainty in which we spent the day. Never, never, shall I forget those slow hours during which we sat together, starting at every distant shout, lest it should be the first sign of the rejoicing which this news would cause in London. Monsieur Otto passed from youth to age in a day. As for me, I find it easier to go out and meet danger than to wait for it. I set forth, therefore, towards evening. I wandered here and wandered there. I was in the fencing-room of monsieur Angelo, and in the salon-de-boxe of monsieur Jackson, and in the club of Brooks, and in the lobby of the chamber of deputies, but nowhere did I hear any news. Still it was possible that milord Hawkesbury had received it himself just as we had. He lived in Harley street, and there it was that the treaty was to be finally signed that night at eight. I entreated monsieur Otto to drink two glasses of Burgundy before he went out, for I feared lest his haggard face and trembling hands should rouse suspicion in the English minister.

"Well, we went round together in one of the embassy's carriages about half-past seven. Monsieur went in alone, but presently, on excuse of getting his portfolio, he came out again with his cheeks flushed with joy, to tell me that all was well.

"'He knows nothing,' he whispered. 'Ah, if the next half hour were over!'

"'Give me a sign when it is settled,' said I.

"'For what reason?'

"'Because, until then, no messenger shall interrupt you unless he pass over my body.'

"He clasped my hand in both of his. 'I shall move one of the candles onto the table in the window,' said he, and hurried into the house, while I was left waiting beside the carriage.

"Well, if we could but secure ourselves from interruption for a single half-hour the day would be our own. I had hardly begun to form our plans when I saw the lights of a carriage coming swiftly from the direction of Oxford street. Ah, if it should be the messenger! What could I do? I was prepared to kill him—yes, even to kill him rather than at this last moment allow our work to be undone. Thousands die to make a glorious war, why should not one die to make a glorious peace? What though they hurried me to the scaffold? I should have sacrificed myself for my country. I had a little curved Turkish knife strapped to my waist. My hand was on the hilt of it when the carriage which had alarmed me so rattled safely past me.

"But another might come. I must be prepared. Above all, I must not compromise the embassy. I ordered our carriage to move on, and I engaged what you call a hackney coach. Then I spoke to the driver and gave him a guinea. He understood that it was a special service.

"'You shall have another guinea if you do what you are told,' said I.

"'All right, mister,' said he, turning his slow eyes upon me without a trace of excitement or curiosity.

"'If I enter your coach with another gentleman, you will drive up and down Harley street, and take no orders from any one but me. When I get out, you will carry the other gentleman to Watier's Club in Bruton street.'

"'All right, master,' said he again.

"So I stood outside Milord Hawkesbury's house, and you can think how often my eyes went up to that window, in the hope of seeing the candle twinkle in it. Five minutes passed, and another five. Ah, how slowly they crept along! It was the first day of October, raw and cold, with a white fog crawling over the wet, shining cobblestones, and blurring the dim oil-lamps. I could not see fifty paces in either direction, but my ears were straining to catch the rattle of hoofs or the rumble of wheels. It is not a cheering place, monsieur, that street of Harley, even upon a sunny day. The houses are solid and very respectable over yonder, but there is nothing of the feminine about them. It is a city to be inhabited by males. But on that raw night, amid the damp and the fog, with the anxiety gnawing at my heart, it seemed the saddest, weariest spot in the whole wide world. I paced up and down, slapping my hands to keep them warm, and still straining my ears. And then suddenly, out of the dull hum of the traffic down Oxford street, I heard a sound detach itself, and grow louder and louder and clearer and clearer with every instant, until two yellow lights came flashing through the fog, and a light cabriolet whirled up to the door of the foreign minister. It had not stopped before a young fellow sprang out of it and hurried to the steps, while the driver turned his horse and rattled off into the fog once more.

"Ah, it is in the moment of action that I am best, monsieur. You, who only see me when I am drinking my wine in the Cafe de Province, cannot conceive the heights to which I rise. At that moment, when I knew that the fruits of a ten years' war were at stake, I was magnificent. It was the last French campaign, and I, the general and army in one.

"'Sir,' said I, touching him upon the arm, 'are you the messenger for lord Hawkesbury?'

"'Yes,' he said.

"'I have been waiting for you half an hour,' said I. 'You are to follow me at once. He is with the French ambassador.'

"I spoke with such assurance that he never hesitated for an instant. When he entered the hackney coach and I followed him in, my heart gave such a thrill of joy that I could hardly keep from shouting aloud. He was a poor little creature, this foreign office messenger, not much bigger than monsieur Otto, and I—monsieur can see my hands now, and imagine what they were like when I was seven and twenty years of age.

"Well, now that I had him in my coach the question was what I should do with him. I did not wish to hurt him if I could help it.

"'This is pressing business,' he said. 'I have a despatch which I must deliver instantly.'

"Our coach had rattled down Harley street, but now, in accordance with my instructions, it turned and began to go up again.

"'Hullo!' he cried, 'what's this?'

"'What then?' I asked.

"'We are driving back. Where is lord Hawkesbury?'

"'We shall see him presently.'

"'Let me out!' he shouted. 'There's some trickery in this. Coachman, stop the coach! Let me out, I say!'

"I pushed him back into his seat as he tried to turn the handle of the door. He roared for help. I clapped my palm across his mouth. He made his teeth meet through the side of it. I siezed his own cravat and bound it over his lips. He still mumbled and gurgled, but the noise was covered by the rattle of our wheels. We were passing the minister's house, and there was no candle in the window.

"The messenger sat quiet for a little, and I could see the glint of his eyes as he stared at me through the gloom. He was partly stunned, I think, by the force with which I had dashed him into his seat. And also he was pondering, perhaps, what he should do next. Presently he got his mouth partly free from the cravat.

"'You can have my watch and my purse if you will let me go,' he said.

"'Sir,' said I, 'I am as honorable a man as you are yourself.'

"'Who are you, then?'

"'My name is of no importance.'

"'What do you want with me?'

"'It is a bet.'

"'A bet! What d'you mean? Do you understand that I am on the government service, and that you will see the inside of a jail for this?'

"'That is the bet. That is the sport,' said I.

"'You may find it poor sport before you finish,' he cried. 'What is this insane bet of yours, then?'

"'I have bet,' I answered, 'that I will recite a chapter of the Koran to the first gentleman whom I should meet in the street.'

"I do not know what made me think of it, save that my translation was always running in my head. He clutched at the door-handle, and again I had to hurl him back into his seat.

"'How long will it take?' he gasped.

"'It depends on the chapter,' I answered.

"'A short one, then, and let me go!'

"'But is it fair?' I argued. 'When I say a chapter, I do not mean the shortest chapter, but rather one which should be of average length.'

"'Help! help! help!' he squealed, and I had again to adjust his cravat.

"'A little patience,' I said, 'and it will soon be over. I should like to recite the chapter which would be of most interest to yourself.'

"He slipped his mouth free again.

"'Quick, then, quick,' he groaned.

"'The Chapter of the Camel?' I suggested.

"'Yes, yes.'

"'Or that of the Fleet Stallion?'

"'Yes, yes. Only proceed!'

"We had passed the window, and there was no candle. I settled down to recite the Chapter of the Stallion to him.

"Perhaps yot do net know your Koran very well, monsieur. Well, I knew it by heart then, as I know it by heart now. The style is a little exasperating for any one who is in a hurry. But then, what would you have? The people in the East are never in a hurry, and it was written for them. I repeated it all with the dignity and solemnity which a sacred book demands, and the young Englishman he wriggled and groaned.

"'When the horses, standing on three feet and placing the tip of their fourth foot upon the ground, were mustered in front of him in the evening, he said. "I have loved the love of earthly good above the remembrance of things on high, and have spent the time in viewing these horses. Bring the horses back to me." And when they were brought back he began to cut off their legs and their——'

"It was at that moment that the young Englishman sprang at me. My God, how little I remember of the next few moments! He was a boxer, this shred of a man. He had been trained to strike. I tried to catch him by the hands. Pac, pac, he came upon my nose and upon my eyes. I put down my head and thrust at him with it. Pac, he came from below. But ah, I was too much for him. I hurled myself upon him, and he had no place where he could escape from my weight. He fell flat upon the cushions, and I seated myself upon him with such conviction that the wind flew from him as from a burst bellows.

"Then I searched to see what there was with which I could tie him. I drew the strings from my shoes, and with one I secured his wrists and with another his ankles. Then I tied the cravat round his mouth again, so that he could only lie and glare at me. When I had done all this, and had stopped the bleeding of my own nose, I looked out of the coach, and ah, monsieur, the very first thing which caught my eyes was the candle, that dear little candle, glimmering in the window of the minister! Alone, with these two hands, I had retrived the capitulation of an army and the loss of a province.

"Well, I had no time to lose, for at any moment monsieur Otto might be down. I shouted to my driver, gave him his second guinea, and allowed him to proceed to Watier's. For myself, I sprang into our embassy carriage, and a moment later the door of the minister opened. He had himself escorted monsieur Otto down stairs, and now so deep was he in talk that he walked out bareheaded as far as the carriage. As he stood there by the open door there came the rattle of wheels, and a man rushed down the pavement.

"'A dispatch of great importance for milord Hawkesbury,' he cried.

"I could see that it was not my messenger but a second one. Milord Hawkesbury caught the paper from his hand, and read it by the light of the carriage lamp. His face, monsieur, was as white as this plate before he had finished.

"'Monsieur Otto,' he cried, 'we have signed this treaty upon a false understanding. Egypt is in our hands.'

"'What!' cried monsieur Otto. 'Impossible!'

"'It is certain. It fell to Abercromby, last month.'

"'In that case,' said monsieur Otto, 'it is very fortunate that the treaty is signed.'

"'Very fortunate for you, sir,' cried milord Hawkesbury, and he turned back to the house.

"Next day, monsieur, what the call the Bow street runners were after me, but they could not run across salt water; and Alphonse Lacour was receiving the congratulations of monsieur Talleyrand and the first consul before ever his pursuers had got as far as Dover."

Sold for a Paltry Sum.

Winnipeg Free Press: "All patriotic Canadians must deeply regret that action of the Dominion government, by which the best of the Thousand Islands are sold. Canada had, in the natural parks of the Thousand Islands, a realm of enchantment, a beautiful district open to the public for holiday pleasures; but by the auction sale of St. Lawrence beauties, speculators and rich Americans will enjoy the Thousand Islands to the exclusion of Canadians. For this sacrifice of 186 islands, the treasury is enriched to the extent of the comparatively paltry sum of $32,000.

Snow is on the Hills, and will soon be in the valleys; so do not delay in getting one of Squire's overcoats and be prepared for it.

Special for the Next fifteen days. Squire offers fancy worsted suitings at greatly reduced rates. Call and examine before they all go.

Your Fall Suit Should be ordered now. Squire's selection of worsteds, serges, Scotch and English suitings and trouserings is very complete.

Fred J. Squire, Merchant Tailor

Corner Baker and Ward Streets, Nelson

E. C. TRAVES, Manager. F. J. FARLEY, Treasurer.

WEST KOOTENAY BUTCHER COMPANY,

HEADQUARTERS AT NELSON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FRESH AND SALT MEATS AND HAMS.

NELSON MARKET: BAKER STREET, WEST OF POSTOFFICE.

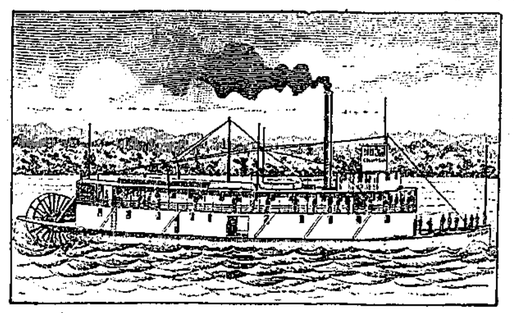
It Dont Matter to . . . . . .

T. A. Garland, Nelson, Whether you are English, Irish, Scotch or Canadian, if you only call and examine our stock before ordering elsewhere. We have the finest stock in Kootenay District, consisting of Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Men's Furnishings, Ladies' Fur and Cloth Capes, Cloth Jackets, Blankets, Comforters, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, German Socks, etc., etc., which we are selling at Silver prices for cash.

Call and see us, and we will be pleased to show you our stock. A. D. AIKENHEAD, Manager.

Coumlbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

TIME TABLE NO. 5. In effect Wednesday, August 29, 1894.



TIME TABLE NO. 5. In effect Wednesday, August 29, 1894.

Bonner's Ferry Route---Steamer Nelson.

Connecting with Great Northern railway for all points east and west.

Leaves Kaslo Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 a. m.
Leaves Nelson Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.
Leaves Bonner's Ferry for Nelson and Kaslo at 2 a. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Revelstoke Route---Steamer Lytton.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway (main line) for all points east and west.

Leaves Revelstoke on Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 a. m.
Leaves Robson on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 p. m.

Kaslo Route—Steamer Nelson.

Connecting on Saturdays and Wednesdays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Kaslo and lake points.

Leaves Nelson—	Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—
Mondays at 1 p. m.	Sundays at 8 p. m.
Wednesdays at 5:10 p. m.	Tuesdays at 3 a. m.
Thursdays at 1 p. m	Thursdays at 8 a. m.
Saturdays at 5:10 p. m.	Fridays at 3 a. m.

Connecting on Tuesdays and Fridays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway for Spokane.

For full information, as to tickets, rates, etc., apply at the company's office, Nelson, B. C.

T. ALLAN, Secretary. 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.

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.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

NELSON STABLES.

WILSON & SEALE,

TEAMSTERS.

Contracts for hauling ore and merchandise made with mine owners and merchants. Job teaming attended to. Stable on Vernon street, opposite Turner & Kirkpatrick's.

Fall and Winter Goods

A full Range of Woolen Shirts and Underwear to suit everyone's taste and pocket. A very complete stock of Boots and Shoes at hard-time prices. Suits, Coats, and Pants, Rivetted Overalls, Blanket-lined Clothing, Mitts and Gloves, German Socks, Mackinaw Suits, Melissa Waterproof Coats, Gum Boots, Lumbermen's Rubbers, Snow Excluders and Overshoes. Call and inspect the stock.

The Post Office Store

Baker Street, Nelson. Telephone 30.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

An ice jam has formed in the Columbia river about a mile and a half above where steamboat connection is made with the Revelstoke branch railway. From the jam down to the lake the river is clear and likely to remain so for some time. The Bonner's Ferry route is still open, the Nelson arriving today from the Ferry on time.

Captain Gore of the steamer Lytton made his regular quarterly trip to Nelson this week. It must be a trifle lonesome to run between such small hamlets as Robson and The Wigwam.

William Hunter, one of Nelson's old-timers and one of Slocan district's pioneer merchants, dropped down from Silverton this week. He said money is hard to get hold of in the Slocan, and that it was almost impossible to make collections. His firm has opened a branch store at Three Forks.

Hamilton Byers, one of the few business men of Kootenay who is satisfied to handle one line of goods, claims that he is doing a nice trade at Kalso. He is manager of the Byers Hardware Company.

Green Brothers of Kaslo are putting in a stock of men's clothing at Three Forks. They will occupy part of the building erected by Perdue & Burns.

Thomas S. Nowell, who has recently been elected delegate from Alaska to the United States congress, is a brother of George Nowell of the White Grouse mountain country east of Davie on Kootenay lake.

E. E. Coy of Kaslo was caved on in the Pauper's Dream tunnel near Bell's, seventeen miles from Kaslo, about one month ago and quite badly injured. It now develops that his thigh bone is broken.

The Mitchell brothers have received quite a number of new bob-sleds at Kaslo and expect to haul several hundred tons of ore from Three Forks to Kaslo for $8 per ton.

Engineer C. E. Perry, who is considered one of the finest draughtsman in the province, has completed a fine large map made from actual surveys done by himself during the past summer and fall in the Slocan. This artistic work shows not only every mineral claim and fraction, but the crest of the main range, each hog back, every trail and feature of interest from Payne mountain to Jackson basin. About all persons interested in the section covered by this plan are securing copies or tracings of that section, which are valuable to them.

On the Saturday before Christmas, Walter John Sully will give his second annual turkey shooting match on the flat to the northeast of the Canadian Pacific depot.

The general annual meeting of the shareholders of The Hall Mines, Limited, will be held in the company's office, at London, England, on the 19th instant. It is current rumor that an effort will be made to bring about a radical change in the management at the mines, which are situate within five miles of Nelson. If the head office was distant within five miles of the mines, the change would surely be made.

The Miner wants the member for the south riding of West Kootenay to see that the recommendations of the late grand jury are carried out. If the grand jury made recommendations, it is the duty of the government to see that they are carried out. The report of the grand jury was made to the government in power, not to individual members of the opposition.

A supporter of the government writes from Victoria to a friend in Nelson that the member from the south riding of West Kootenay is beginning to be looked on as one of the most useful of the members of the house; that he does not take up the time of the house in making speeches, but that he is looking after the material interests of the district. Fred is all right, even if he was elected by the men of Kootenay who are not self-styled "gentlemen."

Methodist services in Hume's hall on Sunday morning and evening. Subject, 11 a. m., a communion sermons; 7:30 p. m., "Gospel Physiology"—"Blinded Eyes." Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of morning service.

A "butterfly social" under the auspices of the ladies of the Methodist church will be held at the residence of J. Fred Hume on the evening of Tuesday, December 11th. Those who attend are sure of an enjoyable evening.

At the Little Phil and Black Diamond, the joint tunnel has not yet reached the third vein. Ore is being extracted from the drifts that are being run on the second vein. It is more than likely these two properties will be among Ainsworth's regular shippers this winter.

The ball given at the hotel Phair on Friday night by the ladies of Nelson was a success financially. The net proceeds,—something over $100,—will be donated to the Kootenay Lake General Hospital Society. The only residents of a neighboring town in attendance was the party that commodore Busk brought from Balfour on the steam launch Flirt.

A. H. Buchanan, manager of the Bank of Montreal's branch at Nelson, returned from the province of Quebec on Saturday last.

For the next four months goods are to be sacrificed at W. F. Teetzel & Co.'s, to make room for one of the largest and finest assorted stocks of drugs, chem cals, patent medicines, and drug sundries ever brought to British Columbia. Their stock is now more complete than any between Winnipeg and Victoria, and the intention is to make it second to none on the coast. All goods are now bought in the cheapest markets, and no trashy goods will be handled. A full line of assayers' supplies (including Denver crucibles and scorifiers, granulated lead, bone ash, and chemically pure mineral acids) now on hand, mail orders for which will receive prompt attention. A full line of meerschaum and briar pipes in stock. Holiday goods now being opened.

Apples, $1.50 each per 50 pound box; potatoes, $22 a ton; cabbage, $2.25 a hundred. International Commission Company, West Baker street, Nelson.

Dressed turkeys, dressed geese, dressed chickens, all from the Northwest Territories; veal and pork; sausage of all kinds. Branch markets at Kaslo and Three Forks. John Oates, Independent Market, West Baker street, Nelson.

Scores a "Learned" Judge.

A short time ago Mr. justice Crease handed down his judgment in a mining case which involved title to the Bobbie Burns mineral claim, in the Murdo district, about thirty miles from the town of Golden, in East Kootenay. Allan Granger, one of the parties to the suit, has handed in his opinion of Mr. justice Crease, and if the opinion is based on facts, it is high time that the bench was rid of Mr. justice Crease. In his opinion, Mr. Granger uses these words: "The learned judge locates the property in his judgment as on the Similakameen river and the local town as Nelson. It follows that judge Crease has not grasped the case at all, but had his mind made up previous to trial, as was evident from his opening remarks when he took his seat on the bench." This is not the first time that such a charge has been made against Mr. justice Crease, and many who were in attendance at the last session of the court at Nelson at which he presided left the court-room feeling that his retention on the bench tended to lower the high standard of the Canadian judiciary.

Has Officials in Plenty.

West Kootenay is not in need of any more officials. It has a plenty, and one or two to spare. There is no need of a full-salaried constable being stationed at Nakusp. There should be a constable at Rykert's, one at Waneta, one at Rossland, one at Ainsworth, one at Pilot Bay, and one at Nakusp; but they need not be "foreigners" on large salary. They should be local men, who earn their living, and paid a nominal sum yearly for acting as constables. It is safe to say that good, responsible men can be found at the five places mentioned above who would act as constables for $150 a year; the total for the five not amounting to as much as is now paid the constable at Nakusp. Nelson gets along first-rate without a constable, other than one at a nominal salary.

"Calls the Turn."

The Slocan Times, to use a gambling phrase, "calls the turn" in the following. It says: "The English money market is one vast impersonal Shylock. Let a Jew know that a young man is coming shortly into a great estate, and that young man's credit is good, and will remain good for quite a long time. So with a new and young country. However viciously extravagant it may be its credit will remain good; only, after it is developed it will be found that the Shylock has his grip on all its industry and all its wealth." Never was a condition more explicitly stated. The men who have made West Kootenay what it is are all either broke or in hock to "dealers in money," a modern and more polite phrase for the word Shylock. How many of the men who prospected and mined in Ainsworth district in the first five years of its history have anything to show for their work? How many of the men who helped to give West Kootenay a name, by discovering mineral on Toad mountain, are in easy circumstances today? How many of the pioneer merchants and business men of Kootenay, who upbuilt its towns and kept things moving, are in a position to tell the "dealers in money" to go to hades? Not a single one. In drawing up a bond, the modern Shylock does not stipulate for the pound of flesh, but he gets it when he enforces payment of the bond. For what use is the flesh after the sinew and muscle has been worn out in toil, when the fruits of that toil must be sold under execution to satisfy the bond of the Shylock?

BANK OF MONTREAL.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January, 1893, and till further notice, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this bank will be three per cent (3%) per annum.

A. H. BUCHANAN, Manager.

Nelson, 28th November, 1891.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January, 1895, and till further notice, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this bank will be three per cent (3%) per annum.

Bank of British Columbia, Nelson, 28th, Nov., 1894.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.

I, Alexander Lynch, formerly a member of the firm of Stewart & Lynch, carrying on business as hotel keepers and under the style and title of the Trail Mercantile Company at Rossland, Trail Creek, do hereby certify that the said partnership was on the 15th day of November, instant, dissolved by the death of my late partner, James M. Stewart.

Witness my hand at Rossland, Trail Creek, the 20th day of November, 1894. ALEXANDER LYNCH.

I shall continue the business in my own name and I request that statements of accounts payable by the late firm, and all sums due them may be rendered and paid forthwith. ALEXANDER LYNCH.

Rossland, Trail Creek, B. C., 21st November, 1894.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership between the undersigned, doing business as dealers in meats, under the firm name of Wilson & Perdue, at Nelson, Kaslo, and Three Forks, British Columbia, was dissolved on November 14th, 1894. All debts due the firm are payable to the firm of Perdue & Burns, who will pay all firm debts.

Dated, November 26th, 1894. W. J. WILSON, WILLIAM PERDUE.

NOTICE.

All debts due the late firms of Burns, McInnes & Co. and Wilson & Burns, who did business at Nelson, Kaslo, and Three Forks, British Columbia, must be settled by December 31st, 1894, or they will be placed in the hands of a solicitor for collection. The undersigned, or J. J. Driscoll of Nelson, is authorized to receive monies due, and give receipts. W. J. WILSON.

Dated, November 26th, 1894.

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.

: OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

Down they go to a price where everyone can use them. Imperial brand Baltimore 65 cents a can.

: : FISH! FISH! FISH!

Fresh fish twice a week. . . . . .

FRUITS! FRUITS! FRUITS!

Headquarters for choice Fruits. Fancy Apples, 50 pound box, $1.50 to $1.75. Complete lines of all kinds of fruit, vegetables, nuts, figs, confectionery. Headquarters for the famous Rosebud cigars, equal to any imported. . . . . .

: : BUTTER! BUTTER! BUTTER!

Northwest Territory butter from 22 to 25 cents a pound. Orders carefully attended to. . .

C. KAUFFMAN,

P. O. BOX, 37. COR. BAKER AND JOSEPHINE STS.

Ship Your Raw Furs

Hides, Tallow, Pelts, and Wool

PROPRIETORS OF Minneapolis Sheepskin Tannery.

—TO—

JAS. McMILLAN & CO.

(INCORPORATED)

Main House: 202 to 212 First Avenue, North, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS OF Fine Northern Furs.

Goods bought right out; no commission; fair selection; immediate returns. Shipping tags furnished upon request. NO DUTY on any goods we handle.

☞ WRITE FOR CIRCULAR GIVING LATEST MARKET PRICES ☜

WHEREAS, there is more indigestible food eaten during the month of December than in any other month of the year;

And WHEREAS, there is nothing that produces and fosters dyspepsia like a plentiful supply of nicely flavored, delicious Mince Pie;

And WHEREAS, there is nothing that tends to make a chronic crank out of a man so thoroughly as does chronic dyspepsia;

And WHEREAS, cranks and dyspeptics are in these days looked upon as necessary evils, standing proofs of modern civilization.

Therefore, We Have RESOLVED to make our establishment the headqarters for Groceries in general, and for Raisins, Currants, Peel, Spices, and all the etcetras necessary to the production of Mince Meat in particular, and to accommodate those who do not want to make it for themselves, we have just received a consignment of Dougherty's famous Mince Meat and Pie Preparation, in 12-oz. packages, at 20 cents each, or six for $1. Try it. And if you survive we will present you with a Chromo.

Turner & Kirkpatrick,

Vernon Street, Nelson. Telephone 27.

We Have Quit Selling Off At Cost

G. A. BIGELOW & CO.

BAKER STREET, NELSON.

. . and from this time on, or until further notice, we will sell Groceries, Crockeryware, Glassware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Furnishing Goods, etc., at a fair profit, for Cash. Liquors and Cigars, at wholesale only.

Watches and Jewelry for Holiday Presents.

Large Stock and Low Prices.

Dover, Jeweler, Nelson.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM . . . . . .

If to myself there added be
My third, my sixth and five times three,
Five score and five the sum will be.
What is my number? Tell it me.

Multiply the answer to the above by 10 and you will get an idea of the variety of onr new stock of **HOLIDAY GOODS.** It will be the most complete collection of the kind ever offered here, and will range from a 5-cent Toy or Xmas Card to a $15 or $20 Present. Parties at a distance sending us their mail orders can depend on a satisfactory selection. Staple lines as usual.

. . TURNER BROS., BAKER ST., NELSON.

W. PERDUE, Nelson. P. BURNS, Calgary.

PERDUE & BURNS, ...

MEAT MARKETS.

Are prepared to supply every town, mining camp, and mine in South Kootenay with beef, mutton, veal, pork, and sausage; also, with side and breakfast bacon and sugar-cured and smoked hams. Orders by mail carefully filled and promptly forwarded.

Nelson, Kaslo, Three Forks.

BYERS HARDWARE CO.

1436 Front Street, Kaslo.

COAL, IRON, STEEL, ORE CARS, TRACK IRON, BUILDERS' HARDWARE

Stoves, Tinware, Etc.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS. ALL MINE SUPPLIES.