B. C. Gazette

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

The Tribune

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

FIRST YEAR.—NO. 11. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1893. PRICE TEN CENTS.

HOT AND A TRIFLE INDIGNANT

OVER THE FACT THAT THE WEATHER AND THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY

Have Formed a Combination to Sidetrack the Wholesale Center and Most Populous Town in West Kootenay for a Month or Six Weeks.

To say that the business men at Nelson were hot and a trifle indignant on Sunday, on hearing that the steamer Nelson would make no effort to keep the outlet open, is not stretching the truth. They had been led to believe, early in the fall, that the Nelson would be run all winter regardless of the eccentricities of the weather; but the first strong breath sent from the north by Old Boreas seemed to take away the breath of the steamboat management and Nelson's means of communication with neighboring towns at the same time.

On Saturday afternoon the outlet was clear of ice from the Bogustown wharf to the lake; but a thin skim formed on Saturday night and Sunday forenoon, which the Nelson encountered on Sunday afternoon. Passengers who came down on her say the ice was not more than half an inch thick, and that the Nelson had no trouble in getting through even with her engines running at half speed. Between Bogustown wharf and the Government wharf the ice was probably two inches in thickness, and she had a little trouble in making a landing at the latter. As the thermometer was dropping, the management of the boat decided to make an immediate return to the lake, there to remain until the outle was again open.

This decision did not suit the business men of Nelson, and steps were taken on Monday afternoon to open and keep open communications between Nelson and the towns on Kootenay lake. A public meeting was held at 3 o'clock, at which R. E. Lemon presided and D. B. Bogle acted as secretary. Mr. Lemon stated the object for which the meeting was called, and said that unless steps were taken to open the outlet the people of Kaslo and of the camps adjacent thereto would, of necessity, be compelled to bring in supplies from Spokane, at a cost largely in excess of that now being paid at Nelson; that the stocks of goods at Nelson were ample to supply the wants of these people; but that if communication was not kept up, the goods now at Nelson would remain unsold until late in the spring.

On being called on, Mr. Christie, general agent of the company that owns the Nelson, said that he was as anxious as anyone to keep open communication, but that too much depended on the Nelson to take any chances of injuring or losing her in attempts to keep the outlet open. However, he was willing to run the Nelson in connection with any boat that could keep the outlet open, that is, take her freight and pay the advanced charges, also endeavor to secure for such boat pay for carrying the mails.

G. O. Buchanan and C. E. Perry gave their opinions as to the feasibility of the methods suggested. The former was of opinion that the Kaslo could keep the route open if properly sheathed with iron; the latter was, also, of opinion that that boat could easily break through five or six inches of ice.

On motion, a committee (Lemon, Madden, McLeod, Gilker, and Houston) was appointed to open negotiations with the owners of the Kaslo, to the end that she be secured to make the attempt to keep the outlet open. The public meeting then adjourned, and the committee held a session, at which G. O. Buchanan was also present. It was agreed that the owners of the Kaslo be guaranteed $25 a day, and any extra expense incurred in getting her in shape to "buck ice," for the time the outlet was closed to the other boats. If, during that time the business amounted to $25 a day, the guarantors would not be called on for any sum other than what was spent in getting the boat in readiness. Before the public meeting adjourned the guarantee fund amounted to $250, and it has been increased since then.

About 5 o'clock Monday evening the ice in the passage made by the Nelson on Sunday was less than an inch and a half thick, but the weather was getting colder rapidly. On Tuesday at noon the ice in the main channel of the outlet was less than four inches thick, with the thermometer at zero. The outlet was reported open as far as could be seen either way from Buchanan's old sawmill, sixteen miles up the outlet from Nelson. At half-past 4 o'clock yesterday the ice in the channel was five inches thick, with the thermometer standing at three degrees below zero. W. C. McLean, who arrived at Nelson at 3 o'clock in the afternoon from Buchanan's sawmill, reports nothing but short stretches of skim ice between the sawmill and Yuill's; thence to Ten-mile point open in places. Between Ten-mile and Seven-mile points he did not venture on the ice; but from the latter point to Nelson he found the ice safe to walk on, and judged it to be between four and five inches thick. As long as the weather remains as yesterday the ice will thicken at the rate of an inch every twenty-four hours. The weather is stormy, a blizzardy wind blowing from a few points to the south of west.

A Pratice Denounced.

If the following paragraph had been penned by a man whose religious training had been neglected in youth, it would not be wondered at; but it was penned by a man whose father was a clergyman high up in the Episcopal church, and a man whose boyhood led fond parents to believe that the son would follow in the footsteps of the father. But the boy came west and is now editor of an ungodly paper at Carson, Nevada. In a recent issue of his paper he says:

"A compositor on the Appeal staff wishes the practise denounced of ladies holding their skirts too high when crossing a muddy street. He says there is a modest limit to the raising of the dress and that the edge of the skirt a few inches above the mud is enough. The reason of his feeling in the matter is that yesterday while watching a lady cross the street, who showed an exceptionally pretty ankle—and even more—he ran his face against a tree in front of the Capitol square and was nearly knocked senseless. The poor fellow certainly has just cause for indignation."

ALMOST A CERTAINTY

That we Will Have Active Steamboat Competition in the Early Spring.

Captain George W. Gray of Bonner's Ferry was in Nelson on Friday. When asked if he was a steamboatman or a dealer in hardware, he replied that he was both; that he had to sell hardware in the winter to run steamboats in the summer. He said that thirty feet would be added to the Spokane's stern, which would give her greater freight capacity and allow of more cabin room. He was also asked as to the reports regarding captain Dupuy building a boat, and replied that Dupuy was just as likely to build a boat as not; that he had ample backing and plenty of experience. He and his backers put a boat on Flathead lake, with which they made money. Last year they built a boat and ran it on Upper Kootenay river, between Jennings, Montana, and Fort Steele, in this province. This boat they have sold. Captain Gray was of opinion that the Dupuy boat, if built, would be made a British bottom.

If the following from the Bonner's Ferry Herald of January 21st is true, the boat is as good as built. The Herald says: "Captain Lenan of Kalispel, Montana, was in town the fore part of the week in the interests of the new passenger boat that he and captain Dupuy and others are going to put on the Kootenay, mention of which was made in the Herald recently. The captain says he will have a force of thirty men at work by February 1st. The machinery will be shipped from the Crescent, now on Flathead lake, and the hull will be framed in Portland and shipped here. The new boat will be a flyer. It will have a speed of twenty miles an hour and will make daily trips between Bonner's Ferry and lake points. It will be built especially for passenger service, but will have a capacity of 200 tons of freight. The cost is estimated at $40,000 and it will be the finest appearing vessel on the Kootenay waters. It will be ready for service by April 1st."

A MINING REQUIREMENT

That Might Work Well if Adopted in This Province.

If the Legislative Assembly makes any radical changes in the Mineral Act, pointers might be obtained from the law now in force in Colorado. In that State the locator of a claim is required to do work that practically amounts to assessment work before he records his claim, and the kind of work as well as the value is stated in the law. The Pend d'Orielle News says "Governor McConnell of Idaho, in his message to the legislature, recommended the adoption, in part, of the laws of Colorado relating to a prospector recording a mining claim, that is, that the prospector be compelled to do $100 worth of work upon a claim before he can record it, and allowing him either three or six months in which to do this work. The amount of work is designated as a 10-foot shaft or tunnel or an open cut ten feet deep. This recommendation is a wise one, in our opinion, as it will effectually do away with a few prospectors going into a section, locating all the desirable ground, doing nothing themselves in the way of development and keeping others who would develop the country from acquiring a foothold without first paying them a bonus. The majority of prospectors in this section who have expressed an opinion on the subject are heartily in favor of the passage of such a law. It is true that in some cases it would be a hardship on a prospector who would be unfortunate enough to be unable to perform the work after discovering a mine, but the injury done a few would, it seems, be many times overcome by the advantages it would afford the many. The mining industry of Colorado has prospered many years under this law, which in itself is a hearty recommendation for its adoption."

A Tunnel in Fifty Feet.

Price McDonald, who, along with Messrs. Burr and Baker, has been at work on the Queen Victoria copper claim the greater part of the winter, is in Nelson. He says the tunnel is in fifty-two feet, in rock harder than that of Trail Creek, and that from fifty to 100 feet will yet have to be run before the ledge is crosscut. The rock now encountered is intermixed with copper ore. Mr. McDonald, who has had experience as a miner, says he believes that the Queen Victoria will yet prove a big mine, and only wishes he had the money to develop it. Work will be continued all winter. This claim is about twelve miles due west of Nelson, on the north side of Kootenay river.

WILL THE REMOVAL OF THE DUTY

On Lead Ores by the United States Affect Our Smelting Works?

It is more than likely, now that the Democratic party is almost certain to have a majority in both houses of congress after the 4th of March, that the duty on lead ores imported into the United States will be lowered or taken off altogether. If the lead ores of British Columbia were admitted free into the United States, it would result in making our mining camps the most prosperous on the Pacific coast, for no other country has so many good showings for mines and no other country has so large an area unprospected. Even today, with a duty of a cent and a half a pound on the lead in the ore as a handicap, it pays to ship the ore from these camps to the States, and one smelter (that of Tacoma) is very anxious to get all that can be shipped it.

The question of duty is one that affects not only the mine owner, but is one that will affect smelting in this province. With the American smelters in active competition for our lead (or wet) ores, what show will local smelters have of getting a supply to keep them running? Unless mines are discovered in this country that will produce a steady output of dry ores, our smelters are not likely to be a success.

This is the opinion of W. R. Rust, the practical manager of the Tacoma smelter. Mr. Rust was in Spokane last week, and in an interview stated, when asked his impression of the practicability of putting the Spokane smelter in operation, that the dry ore mines tributary to Spokane should be developed before the smelter was started. Then, if satisfactory arrangements could be made with the railroads, a smelter would pay.

In speaking of the Tacoma smelter, Mr. Rust stated that the ore supply was obtained from Idaho, Western Montana, Oregon, Mexico, and Alaska. A good deal is also received from Slocan district, in this province. The smelter has on hand at all times a good supply of fluxing ore. The Slocan product is good smelting ore. The grade is very high, running away up in silver, with a large percentage of lead—in fact carrying from 60 to 75 per cent lead, and from 125 up to 1000 ounces silver. This ore is classed as about the highest that comes to the smelter, except perhaps that from Mexico. In some instances the Mexican mines are remote and almost inaccessible, and it doesn't pay to ship any but the highest grades, so that the average of the ore received from there runs high. The ordinary lead smelting process is used. The pyritic process is good in certain kinds of ore, but on pyritic ores containing a large percentage of lead, the loss of lead is too heavy. For example, on ores like those of Trail Creek district, British Columbia, it would do first rate, but it is not recommended for wet ores. It is excellent for all pyritic ores, especially those carrying a large percentage of gold. The product is a matte which carries a very high percentage of iron. One in operation at the Henrietta and Maid of Erin mines, at Leadville, Colorado, has been very successful.

Mr. Rust also said: "Our works have never shut down since first established, nearly three years ago, with the exception of about eight days during the Cœur d'Alene strike. We have no cause for complaint and anticipate an increasing business. We have at present two stacks and can put through sixty tons of ore a day to each stack. We are now running only one stack and the product last year, in round figures, was $1,000,000 in gold, silver and lead. About sixty men are employed at the works proper; including woodchoppers and other incidental help, an average of seventy are employed. The payroll amounts to about $5500 a month."

Easily and Cheaply Worked.

"As compared with the mines on Toad Mountain, those in Slocan district are easily and cheaply worked," remarked a miner who has worked in both camps. "It cost the owners of the Silver King as high as $40 a foot for some of their tunnel work, and none of it was done for less than $20 a foot. Not a foot of tunnel or drift was run on the Dandy for less than $11, and most of it cost over $14. While I do not know what the tunnel on the Grizzly Bear cost per foot, I do not believe that the work was done for as little money as that on the Dandy. In Slocan district some of the tunnel work has not cost to exceed $5 a foot, and I am led to believe that no work yet done in the district has cost to exceed $15. The mines of that camp will not only be easily, but cheaply worked.

What Has Become of Baillie-Grohman?

"What has become of W. A. Baillie-Grohman?" is a question often asked in this section. The only answer THE TRIBUNE can give is the following, copied from the Victoria Times of January 18th: "In chambers—W. A. Baillie-Grohman versus The Kootenay Valleys Company, Limited; an order to stay proceedings. Order consented to, to stay proceedings and dismiss action; each party to pay their own costs."

Bridge Contracts Let.

The Northport News says the latest report in regard to the railway bridge across Pend d'Orielle river is that a contract has been made in New York, and that the work will be pushed so that the construction of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard road will begin as soon as the snow goes off in the spring. The bridge will be 510 feet long, the centre span being 250 feet in length.

ITEMS FROM NEW DENVER

That go to Show that "Kaslophobia" is Epidemic on Slocan Lake.

NEW DENVER, January 23rd.

Mr. Shelton came over from Kaslo last week, and after spending a day in town went down to Four-Mile to see the Eldorado, which he has bought from Kirkwood & Gates. We understand a contract was let on the spot to run a 50-foot tun-tunnel. Mr. Shelton has also bought a fourth interest in the Dalriada from J. J. Fooley for $1600. This claim is situate in Twin Lake basin. In a conversation with your correspondent, Mr. Shelton admitted that when the sleighing is over for this winter on the Kaslo route, that the last-named place will be entirely cut off from all properties tributary to Carpenter creek and from all mines situate as the Freddie Lee is until such time as the railroad is built.

Clatter! Clatter! culinary laden sleighs as they travel over the road between New Denver and Three Forks with Paul Helcher's outfit for a restaurant, which will be opened shortly.

Contracts have been let to build hotels on lots 1 and 9, block 5, by Charles Aylwin and James Delaney.

Enquiries are constantly being made for New Denver real estate, but buyers at the government sale do not appear anxious to sell at present. Is the government never going to decide who owns the balance of the townsite?

It is about time that the name given to this district of "Kaslo-Slocan" be given up. It should be avoided, as it is not the correct legal name. "Slocan" is good enough for the rest of the world, and ought to be for Kaslo.

What does the advertisement in the Kaslo-Slocan Examiner, in which B. H. Lee, T. McNaughton, and H. W. Bucke give notice that they intend to apply to the legislature for power to construct and operate aerial ways, waterworks and electric light works, in and around New Denver, mean? Is it that these gentlemen are deserting Kaslo; or do they feel that they ought to have two strings to their bow? If the former, we wish to advise them that the sleigh road is good traveling now, but likely to be a little dangerous next month, owing to snowslides in and around Bear Lake.

J. L. Montgomery has bonded the Aspen for $18,000.

NEW DENVER, January 26th.

The notice referred to in my notes of the 23rd instant, with respect to waterworks and electric light powers for New Denver, have since been discussed by the people of the town. Looking at every side of the question, it has been considered advisable to request Mr. Kellie and others to oppose any such grants as may be applied for under this advertisement. The reasons for requesting such opposition were stated, the chief one being that the scheme has the words "speculation" and "corral" too plainly marked on it. Why should these rights be granted to Kaslo townsite boomers, who have always shown singularly petty, but at the same time scared feeling towards New Denver? A dangerous privilege to grant. It should not be thought that our citizens wish to hinder any such improvements. Far from it. But they wish to see valuable enterprises like water and electric light works in the hands of the town itself, if possible, and if not, then in the hands of people who will and can carry out such schemes.

A report reaches us from Four Mile that the Mountain Boomer has improved wonderfully. There is enough ore in sight to pay for the property twice over, and Mahan Brothers are to be congratulated on their good fortune—or judgment.

Ore is being sacked on the Vancouver, a Four Mile claim also owned by the Mahans, and will be rawhided to the lake, and thence out to Nakusp by steamer and Mann's sleighs.

The Hunter brought down a quantity of freight from the head of the lake for Bourne Brothers, who, by the way, have now received their appointment as postmasters here, in place of Hunter & McKinnon.

By all that is heard, it is about time for the Dominion government to reconsider the postoffice question at Nakusp. Ladies do not like to have to go into a saloon for postage stamps.

The Climax and Lancaster have been bonded by J. M. Harris to T. E. Jefferson, C. S. Penfield, and A. W. Siegel for $15,000, $1500 in cash. This is an advance of $5000 on the bond Harris took of the same property from G. Bowerman. These claims are situate in a direct line between the Alpha and the Idaho, and is one more of the large number which will ship ore via New Denver.

The following is an incomplete list of claims now being worked, or which have been bonded for big figures, and which will have to ship ore via Slocan lake: The Idaho, Queen Bess, Alamo, Young Dominion, California, Mountain Chief, Climax, Lancaster, Read & Robertson group, Alpha group, Vancouver, Mountain Boomer, Eldorado, Le Roi, and Phœnix. Not bad for a radius of four miles and a half.

In THE TRIBUNE of the 19th instant the specimen Mr. Briggs took out with him is stated to be from the Alamo; it should have read "Alpha" group.

Cheerful Liars.

A number of mining men were seated around the stove in the International barroom one night this week discussing mining matters generally. One of them who has had a varied experience in many camps said that Trail Creek had more cheerful liars, according to population, than any camp he had ever been in, and gave the following as a sample of the tall stories told: "One night two men who were operating in that district began comparing notes as to the hardness of the rock they had worked in. One said he had worked in a shaft that cost $500 a foot to sink; that the only way any headway could could be made was to drill a number of holes which converged at a given depth from the surface. They were then loaded and fired. Asked if a battery was used in firing, he replied: 'No; we fired the shots with time fuse.' From that day that man willingly sets up the drinks when anyone mentions 'time fuse.' The other man had mined in Arizona; and in pretty hard rock, too. He said that he once worked in a tunnel that took three shifts two weeks to run eighteen inches. Not to be outdone, a man who had listened to both stories said he was once in a Lake Superior mining camp, where the rock was hard. At one of the mines, all applicants for work had to show the superintendent how skillful they could handle a drill single-handed. For twenty years that had been the practice at that mine, and every applicant was required to drill in the same hole; yet the rock was so hard that the hole when he saw it was not more than an inch in depth."

COSTLY LIVING AT THE MINES.

Potatoes Sell for Fifty Cents Each and Tobacco Brings $16 a Plug.

R. D. Miles, a visitor in San Francisco, gave a reporter a graphic account of the prices current for ordinary commodities on the upper Yukon river, Alaska. He has just returned from that country, where, he states, there were over 100 men at work during the last summer washing gold from the river bars and drifts. The majority of them will winter in that country. "Well I'll tell you, I am glad to get back to civilization again," he said. "Gold is plentiful—in fact, it is an ordinary trick for a man to wash out from $20 to $60 a day—but a man needs all that to live any way comfortable in that country, and he has but little to show after a season of hard work. When I left that country a trader with a small stock of goods was making his way up the river from some of the coast trading points in a canoe. In fact he had several of them loaded with provisions. He was assisted in his journey by half a dozen Indians. Well, when he left, after selling out his cargoes, he had about all the gold dust the miners had washed out in four or five months of steady work. We ran short of provisions and had subsisted on bear meat and other game so long that we willingly parted with nearly all we had to get some civilized eatables. Well, this trader—his name was Emmons—sold several sacks of spuds he had with him at the rate of from 30 to 50 cents per potato. His flour sold for $20 a sack, and we were just glad enough to pay $5 a pound for the very poorest quality of tea he had with him. He had several sides of bacon in his stock, which he disposed of at about $1 a slice. A few sacks of the despised bean brought $1 a pound. We had been out of tobacco for nearly two months and had drawn but little solace out of pipefuls of dried leaves and moss. When this fellow appeared on the scene we took him to our hearts as a benefactor and gave him ounces of gold for plugs of tobacco. An ounce of gold brings $16 in Alaska and $19 at the mint here. We bought a hundred weight of onions, for which we were assessed six ounces of gold. I tell you what, we poured out the dust on that fellow Emmons, and he had so much of it I don't think I would like to take the contract to pack it from here to the city hall. You must not think from this appalling price list that we were starving to death. We had plenty of game and fish, but that kind of grub palls on the appetite."

ENTOMBED BY A SNOWSLIDE.

Two Miners Have Thrilling Escapes from Death in Kaslo District.

Mark Gilliam and William Belt, who were working night shift in the Solo tunnel, on Liddle Creek, Kaslo district, had some thrilling experiences with snowslides on the night of the 18th and morning of the 19th of last month. They started from the Pound & Winchester cabin about 4 p.m. to go to the Solo tunnel, about a mile distant and at a considerable higher elevation. Not over three minutes after they had crossed a draw and got on to a ridge between that and another ravine or draw, the snow behind them went out with terrific force. They hastened across the second draw, and just arrived at the blacksmith shop near the tunnel entrance when a big slide took place in the last draw passed. Had they been in either of the draws at the time of the avalanche, it would have been months before any trace of them would have been found.

The boys went to work in the tunnel as usual, when at 1 o'clock, sharp, in the morning, they were startled by a rumbling noise similar to an earthquake, although more terrible. They remained at the face of the tunnel. The slide passed immediately over the tunnel, filling it full of packed snow twenty-five feet back from the entrance, the force of the air extinguishing their candles. It took them four hours to dig their way out and two and a half hours more to shovel a trail to the blacksmith shop.

The force of the slide was something terrific: trees sixteen and eighteen inches in thickness were snapped off like reeds. This body of snow was about 400 feet in width, and at least one half mile long; it traveled clear across Liddle creek, damming that stream and pushing its way up the opposite hillside.

Mr. Gilliam states that in one night he heard at least thirty snowslides come down while at work on the Solo.

TOWNSITE OWNERS WITH A PULL

ARE SAID TO BE WORKING THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

In a Way that Will Bring Grists to Their Own Mills, However Much Damage it Will do the Country and the Men who are Developing it.

A well-known resident of Kaslo writes THE TRIBUNE from Victoria under date of January 22nd:

"I hear on good authority that the government have decided to make a record office at Lardeau and another at Duncan City, and that Mr. Hugonin, who was E. C. Carpenter's partner at Three Forks, has received the refusal of either place. About Lardeau I know nothing, and perhaps it may be the proper place for a record office in that section; but to establish an office at Duncan City is worse than folly, and looks very much like a job. You know the situation and merits of the place as well as I do, and so does every local man in the district. From what I can learn of the Lardo-Duncan country from prospectors, the right place for a record office is either at Trout lake or on Kootenay lake. I hear that Mr. Fitzstubbs supports the Duncan City scheme, and that it is proposed to give Kaslo another go-by this year, to let New Denver remain as a government office and establish another at Bear Lake City."

THE TRIBUNE prints the above for what it is worth. If the government does what is outlined above, it will be merely lending its aid to advance the interests of townsite speculators instead of acting in the interests of the people who follow prospecting and mining as a legitimate business. That new record offices should be established in West Kootenay is generally admitted; but to establish offices at towns that are towns merely on paper, or at towns within a few miles of towns in which there are record offices already, appears too much as if the government was acting in behalf of people with a "pull."

At present, locators of claims in what is called the Lardo country must record either at Revelstoke or Ainsworth, both places being equi-distant from the localities in which discoveries have been made, say from sixty to seventy-five miles. Prospectors should not be required to travel that distance to make records. Taking the published reports of the location of the discoveries in the Lardo country as good data to go by, a record office to be within easy reach of the majority of the claims discovered should be located at a point on Trout lake, and not at either Lardeau or Duncan City. The former is on the northeast arm of Upper Arrow lake, and may be adjacent to discoveries on Fish creek and its tributaries, but it is between thirty and forty miles distant from the great "finds" that have attracted the attention of mining men to the Lardo country. Duncan City is located near the lower end of Upper Kootenay lake, and while it undoubtedly is closer than Lardeau to the great "finds," it is not easily accessible from many of them. The great "finds" in the Lardo country have all been made in the creeks that form the headwaters of Lardo river, and as that river heads from Trout lake, some point on Trout lake would not only be the most accessible, but the closest to the bulk of the finds. If a record office must be established for the Lardo country, it might as well be established on Trout lake, where there is as yet no townsite, as at townsites where there are as yet no buildings.

Establishing a record office at Bear Lake City is nothing more than a "job," and not in the interest of the public. New Denver is easily accessible to all the discoveries yet made in Slocan district, and if Kaslo district must have a record office, it should be established at Kaslo, and not at Bear Lake City. Kaslo is not only easily accessible from all the gulches and creeks that open on or flow into Kaslo river, but it is an established town, and one at which hundreds of prospectors, miners, and mine owners either live or have their headquarters. On the other hand, Bear Lake City is on the summit of the divide that forms a natural boundary between Slocan and Kaslo districts, and while it is close to a number of claims, it is far distant from many others. Again, it is not more than ten miles distant from New Denver, an established town at which there is already a record office.

The townsites of Lardeau and Duncan City are either owned or handled by men who are members of the Legislative Assembly. The townsite of Bear Lake City is controlled by a man that is disliked, but feared, by members of the assembly who run the Davie government.

If additional record offices must be established, let them be established to suit the convenience of the men for whom they are created, and not established merely to aid speculators to unload on gullible people worthless lots in paper towns.

Away Up Assays.

The samples taken to Spokane from the Alpha claim by Briggs and Grady assayed away up. The highest assay showed 918 4-10 ounces silver and 74 6-10 per cent lead. Ore samples, in which there was no gray copper visible to the naked eye, and considered as low grade as anything in the group, ran 1764-10 ounces silver and 82 per cent lead. The Alpha group is on Four Mile creek, in Slocan district, and is easily accessible to Slocan lake.

DUNCAN CITY

Situated on Upper Kootenay Lake, B.C.

34 MILES NORTH OF KASLO. The Only Point on the Upper Kootenay Lake.

The Gateway for the Duncan and Lardo Gold and Silver Ledges and Placer Fields

12 MILES FROM THE CENTER Of the Great Lardo District. LEVEL LAND, MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY.

Secure Lots on the Ground Floor. There will be a Boom in the Spring. Ask your miner Friends about it.
For further Information as to prices for Lots, Terms, Etc., Apply to

NELSON and KASLO. C. E. PERRY & CO.

ARGENTA

Situated at the North End of Kootenay Lake and Head of Navigation.

Early in the Spring a Connection from this town will be made with the
UPPER KOOTENAY LAKE and DUNCAN CITY
Shortening the Present Route by River of

14 miles to 7 miles

A certain number of Lots are now placed on the market at bottom prices. Special terms for those wishing to build. For full particulars as to prices, terms, etc., apply to

NELSON. C. E. PERRY & CO. KASLO.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

A BRANCH OFFICE, with Mr. R. H. Kemp in charge, is established at Kaslo. Mr. Kemp is authorized to receipt for subscriptions and contract for advertisements.

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. LABAU, M.D.—Physician and Surgeon. Rooms 3 and 4 Houston block, Nelson. Telephone 42.

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

The Tribune

THURSDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 2, 1893

NOT INVIOLABLE INSTITUTIONS.

In commenting on the Toronto World's utterances, that those who advocate a change in form of government are traitors who should suffer the death penalty, the Grip of the same city very sensibly says that "no intelligent person in these days "—unless hired to think otherwise—re- "gards government as a sacred, inviolable "institution. Government exists merely "as a public convenience, by the consent "of the governed. There is no more "sacredness attaching to it than to a "bank, an insurance company, a trade "union, or any other association of men "for practical business purposes. Any "citizen of any country has a perfect "right to urge upon his fellow-citizens "changes in the form or scope of govern- "ment, a transference of the sovereignty "from one government to another, or the "abolition of all government whatever. "And anyone who denies him that right, "or seeks to interfere with him in its ex- "ercise does not know the meaning of the "word liberty, and is unfit for citizenship "in a free country. If it will give any "satisfaction to the World, we are per- "fectly willing to admit that there are "any number af Americans just as super- "stitious, as narrow-minded, and as prone "to bow down and worship the flag fetich "as the most besotted of Canadian loy- "alists. It is true also that a century or "so ago in England people were hanged "for talking treason when they expressed "dissatisfaction with the reigning dy- "nasty. Yes, and thousands of poor old "women were burned for witchcraft and "men strung up at every assizes for "sheep-stealing and similar offences. The "class of people for whom the World "caters are just about on a par as regards "common sense, enlightenment and hu- "manity, with those who perpetrated "such acts of savagery in the name of "justice."

THE Legislative Assembly should pass a law requiring notaries public, justices of the peace, and all other officials authorized to take acknowledgments to keep a record of the documents sworn to before them together with the names of the parties thereto and the witnesses; the record to be open to the inspection of the public.

COLONEL BAKER'S proposal that secular instruction be introduced in the public schools should not be adopted. The public schools of British Columbia should remain free from all religious interference. As soon as religion is introduced trouble always begins. For, strange as it may appear, members of orthodox churches are the most intolerant, vindictive, and, at times, wicked people in a community. The proper place to instill the youths of the province with religion is at the home or the church, places in which there should never be antagonistic opinions as to the divinity of God, or the martyrdom of Christ, or the inspiration of the Apostles, or the infallibility of the Pope, or the authenticity of the Bible.

UNHEALTHY TO SLEEP DOUBLE.

So Says the Leading Medical Journal of Great Britain.

The London Lancet called attention not long ago to the habit of dual sleeping, saying that there is nothing that will so derange the nervous system of a person who is eliminative in nervous force as to lie all night in bed with another who is absorbent of nervous force. The latter will sleep soundly and rise refreshed, while the former will toss restlessly, and will awake in the morning weary, peevish, and discouraged. No two persons, no matter who they are, ought habitually to sleep together. The one will thrive, the other lose. An aged person and a child should not be bedmates; great as it is the pleasure to grandma to have her "little comfort" with her at night, it is one which the wise as well as fond relative will forego for the child's sake.

A case recently came to the writer's knowledge, says the New York Times, of two sisters 15 and 17 years old. The younger was a splendid specimen of young womanhood, robust, active, and merry, while the elder, though not ill in any definite way, was thin, tired out quickly, and fretted over trifles like a nervous old woman. These conditions finally came to be accepted, and probably would have continued indefinitely if an English relative, a physician, had not made the family a visit. His sharp eyes noted the morning lassitude of the elder girl and the corresponding freshness of her sister at breakfast, and drew his conclusions. An inquiry of the mother secured the knowledge that they not only slept in the same bed, but, said she, "Elise's (the elder) devotion to her sister is such that for years she has only gone to sleep when she could hold Mabel close in her arms."

The doctor fairly snorted at this sentiment, and in the end persuaded the sisters to sleep apart. Two pretty brass bedsteads side by side offered propinquity and company, but prevented contact, with the result that in six months' time Elise showed a marked improvement in her general health, and has become in eighteen months a happy, good-tempered young woman, with considerable increase of avoirdupois. In this case at least the improvement dates from the moment of separate beds.

Honor Defined.

The Kansas City Times recently offered a prize for the best definition of honor, and a committee of three learned gentlemen awarded the following definition the prize:

"Honor is true nobleness of mind, distinguished by moral and physical courage and scorn of meanness in thought or deed."

Aside from the prize winner the final list of definitions was made up as follows:

"The hidden spring in human nature to right action."

This was finally rejected because the judges thought that it lacked in breadth, although it received long consideration.

"An instant and exalted sense of obligation, fearless of adverse criticism, scorning alike reward or punishment."

This received favorable and earnest consideration at the hands of one of the judges, but the others did not like it.

"An unlying silent principle which prompts man to do right because it is right."

For half an hour two of the judges held out for the above, but the argument by the third that "to do right because it is right" is hackneyed won them away from it.

"Honor respects the rights of all creatures, never betrays a trust, nor takes advantage of ignorance, weakness, or innocence."

In the opinions of all the judges that lacked completeness.

"Living up to a conception of perfect life, charity, justice and right to all."

This one lacked in fluency and was also incomplete.

"The pure gold of sentiment, the key note of chivalry, the white light of the soul."

While this was looked upon as being highly poetical, it lacked the directness required by the committee's agreed standard.

"The fortification of virtue and justice—the tie that binds the soul to truth and greatness."

Although this had a vigorous champion in one of the judges, it was decided upon as lacking in definiteness.

Long Distance Riding in Australia.

In Australia, where population is sparse and distances are great, some remarkable feats of endurance in horse riding are credited to the mounted police, feats more remarkable in some instances, taking into account all the circumstances, than those accomplished by the winners in the military ride between Vienna and Berlin. Trooper Power, in February, 1880, undertook an arduous journey across a most inhospitable country in pursuit of a horse-stealer named John Smith. This zealous officer traveled 706 miles in twenty-six days without changing horses.

For one stage of eighty miles he was wholly without water, and the country was in such a bad state for 130 miles that his two horses had nothing to eat. His powers of endurance may be judged from the statement that he did thirty miles a day on worn-out horses, along long dry stages, and with bad water or no water at all to drink. Trooper Willshire on another occasion rode eighty-five miles in twenty hours on one horse. This was on May 28, 1887, two days after the natives had "stuck up" Eriduna Station.

The same man traveled 200 miles in four days when he heard that a comrade named Shirly had died of thirst. He did not have macadamized roads and plenty of fresh water like the German officers, but he had a boiling sun to endure, sand hills to climb, "mulga" scrub to penetrate, and was sometimes compelled to take dead animals out of native wells before he could use the water.

Three Humorous Paragraphs.

Butcher—"I need a boy about your size and will give you $3 a week." Applicant—"Will I have a chance to rise?" "Yes. I want you to be here at 4 o'clock every morning."

"You are overcharging me," she said to the cab driver. "No'm, I ain't," he protested. "But it hasn't taken me two hours to make that call." "No'm; but ye see ma'am, the company compels us to count in the time ye spend saying 'good-by.'"

"Now this house," said the native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, pointing out a log cabin to the stranger, "is the most wonderful structure of its kind in all this country." "What's wonderful about it?" "It's the only log cabin west of the Allegheny mountains that Washington hasn't slept in."

Wanted to Borrow $500

Any person wishing to loan $500, or any part of it, for ninety days, can do so to advantage by applying to
JOHN HOUSTON,
Tribune office, Nelson, B. C.

Jno. L. Retallack

(NOTARY PUBLIC.)

Stone Block, KASLO.

MINES AND REAL ESTATE

SOLE AGENT FOR THE

Town of Watson

The business centre for the Kaslo-Slocan mines

MANAGING AGENT FOR

LARDO,

The key to the great Lardo and Duncan River Camps.

G. W. RICHARDSON, Nelson. R. J. BEALEY, Kaslo.

RICHARDSON & BEALEY

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL -:- AGENTS

$10,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

Mesdames DRYDEN & SCHROEDER
FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKERS KASLO.

W. P. ROBINSON

(Deputy Sheriff)

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

NELSON, B. C.

Auction sales made at any point in West Kootenay district. Town lots and mining claims bought and sold on commission. A general real estate business transacted. Office for the present at residence, corner Carbonate and Kootenay streets.

GOLD. SILVER. LEAD.

LARDO

(The Nagle-Davies Crown Grant.)

The Gateway of the Lardo-Duncan Mining Camps.
The Head of Navigation at the North End of Koootenay Lake.
The Terminus of the Government Trail.

The Only Flat Land Not Subject to Overflow and the Only Harbor at the North End of Kootenay Lake.

As previously announced by notices already published, the first 200 lots having been sold, prices are Now advanced to $100 for Insides, and $160 for Corners.

Terms, one-third cash, balance in 3 and 6 months.

John L. Retallack, Managing Agent, STONE BLOCK, KASLO. B. C.

THE KASLO-KOOTENAY LAND CO.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

Choice - Business - and - Residence - Property

Blocks A and B (water frontage) Now on he Market.

Call before the SPRING RUSH, as prices must go up. Correspondence Solicited.

O. T. STONE, Townsite Agent, Front St., Kaslo, B.C.

T. J. ROADLEY. MATHEW GUTHRIE.

ROADLEY AND GUTHRIE,

REAL ESTATE AND MINES.

Commission Merchants and Insurance Agents.

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

OFFICE IN THE STONE BUILDING, FRONT STREET, KASLO.

THE

KASLO :- TRANSPORTATION -: CO.

WILL RUN DAILY STAGES

TO TERMINUS OF KASLO WAGON ROAD, RETURNING SAME DAY.

Freight forwarded with care and despatch to any point in the Kaslo-Slocan District, First-Class Saddle Horses for Hire.

STAGE LEAVES KASLO at 7 a.m. sharp every morning, Sunday included, RETURNING LEAVES Terminus of Road at 3 p.m.

FRED. J. SQUIRE,

Merchant Tailor : BAKER STREET, NELSON,

HAS ON DISPLAY A FULL RANGE OF

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

FALL AND WINTER GOODS NOW ON HAND.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

FURNITURE AND PIANOS

JAS. McDONALD & CO.

JOSEPHINE STREET, NELSON,

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

THEY ARE ALSO AGENTS FOR
Evans Pianos and Doherty Organs

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.

J. & J. TAYLOR,

"TORONTO SAFE WORKS,"
Toronto, Ontario,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE-PROOF BURGLAR-PROOF **Safes**

AND

VAULT DOORS.

W. J. WILSON. W. PERDUE.

Wilson & Perdue.

MEAT MARKETS

AT

Nelson and Kaslo.

Will contract to supply mining companies and steamboats with fresh meats, and deliver same at any mine or landing in the Kootenay Lake country.

NELSON Office and Market, 11 East Baker St.
KASLO MARKET, Front Street.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the legislative assembly for the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an act to extend the time in which the Nelson Electric Light Company, Limited, may complete and have in operation the works required under the terms of its charter.

Dated the 20th of January, 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING,
Solicitors for applicants.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT,

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1891."

Notice is hereby given that Augustus Carney and Albert Barrett, trading under the firm name of "Carney & Barrett," of the town of Nelson, merchants, have by deed, bearing date the 21st day of January, 1893, assigned all their real and personal property to George W. Richardson of the said town of Nelson, financial agent, in trust for the benefit of all their creditors.

The said deed of assignment was executed by the said assignees on the 21st day of January, A. D., 1893, and by the said trustee on the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1893.

Any persons having any claim against the said firm of Carney & Barrett are requested to forward and deliver to the said trustee, or his solicitors, full particulars of their claims, duly verified by statutory declaration, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D., 1893, after which date the said trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to claims of which he shall then have received notice.

All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to pay the amounts due by them to the said trustee forthwith.

A meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned on the 15th day of February, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m.

CORBOULD, McCOLL, WILSON & CAMPBELL,
Solicitors for the trustee, Baker street, Nelson.
Dated the 25th day of January, 1893.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and equipping a railway from some point on the Columbia river, at or near the southern boundary of the Province of British Columbia, to Kootenay lake, at or near the town of Nelson, via Salmon river and Cottonwood-Smith creek, with power to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, the third day of January, 1893.

APPLICATION FOR CROWN GRANT.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Anderson, as agent for George C. Howe, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of the mineral claim known as the Storm Cloud, situate in the Hot Springs camp, West Kootenay District. Adverse claimants will forward their objections within 60 days of publication.

N. FITZSTUBBS,
Nelson, B.C., Dec. 27th, 1892. Gold Commissioner.

H. GIEGERICH

GENERAL MERCHANT.

AGENT FOR . . GIANT POWDER.

Ainsworth, Kaslo.

BANK OF MONTREAL

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

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

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

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

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers.
GRANT COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS, available in any part of the world.
DRAFTS ISSUED; COLLECTIONS MADE; ETC.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.
RATE OF INTEREST (at present) FOUR Per Cent.

ALONE IN AN ARIZONA DESERT.

The Story of a Traveler Mad and Almost Dying of Thirst.

Late on a November afternoon a solitary traveler drove forward in the desert. Before, behind, beside him lay naked brown ridges of earth, and in the distance bare ugly hills, a place in which even the prairie dog had not faith enough to start a town. As he rode he recalled the directions given for his journey.

"They told me that on the right hand side as the road forked I would see a pole with a rag on it. Here I must turn and go three miles and I would find water in a canyon. I had evidently missed this turning. If I could only meet some one?" Night came. He camped, watered his horses from what he had left, ate a lunch, and fell asleep to the howl of the cayote, but in the gray dawn of the early morning awoke, alone. The thirsty horses had broken away.

On foot he started, carrying his revolver, and walked all that day and the next. The sun was burning hot as he crossed the alkali flat and entered heavy sand, through which he could hardly travel. In the distance, on the dim horizon, swung the mocking mirage—a blue lake dotted with islands.

He was now in the cactus forest. Every variety of this thorny family grows here. The juiceless, prickly pears were ripe, and some of these he ate, never noticing that his hands were bleeding from contact with the plant. His tongue was now so swollen that he could not close his mouth. His head felt like a furnace, and his eyes were half blinded with the broad, unobstructed light. His thoughts were confused, and only the instinct to find water prevailed. Sometimes he fell upon rocks or beds of cactus and rose up torn and bleeding, to stumble on.

At the foot of a mountain he saw extended downward an iron pipe and knew it carried water from springs above to some ranch maybe miles below. He laid his hot cheek against the iron and cried as cries a child. Then he seized a stone and with passionate force tried to break the pipe. He wrenched at it with his hands in frenzy and struck at it with his heel, but his strength was gone.

He tried to scream for help, but made only a hoarse noise like a dreamer struggling with nightmare. A rattlesnake hissed at his feet, across the blue above a bird floated along, otherwise in this dreary waste of land and sky all was silence and desolation. The madness that precedes death by thirst came upon him. He fought with imaginary foes, but ever stayed close to the pipe, the connecting link with the world in which he was doomed and lost.

To his delirious fancy the sky seemed blood red and coming down to suffocate him. With the last instinct of preservation he seized his revolver and fired upward.

Unknown to him upon the road not far away the stage was passing. The driver listened, for in these dry solitudes firing is a signal. He stopped his mules. The sound came from over the bluff and in a moment two of the passengers were out and up the hill. They found a dying man, who raved like a lunatic.

Drawing a natural inference they offered him water, which he drank eagerly. With less sense than a dog, duly and blindly he obeyed them and got in the stage. His torn appearance and vacant stare awoke their pity, but he could not give any account of himself in answer to their enquiries. He could not even remember his name and that he had just come from the east to investigate his interest in an onyx mine.

After a day or more of travel they arrived at Phœnix. It was near Thanksgiving time, but the yards were green and beautiful palm, umbrella, and pepper trees shaded its walks. The feathery pampas grass waived its plumes in the warm air, and a late crop of peaches, figs, and pomegranate were ripening in the autumn sunlight. In the park around the city hall, where oleanders and roses were still in bloom, barefooted, half-naked Indian and Mexican children played in the spray of the fountain. In contrast with this half-foreign place, whose vegetation even was strange to him, he recalled by degrees the past, and slowly health and reason resumed their sway.

This is the reason that on a desert waste in Arizona by the road is a trough of stone always filled with water piped from mountain springs above, and also near a small stone house where travelers can rest and camp. There is much travel here since the development of parts of the Territory, and the stone house and trough are seen and known for miles. Their story has been often exaggerated, generally disbelieved; but these are the simple facts that I have written you.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

Capital (paid up) £600,000 . $3,000,000
(With power to increase.)
Reserve Fund - £220,000 . $1,100,000

NELSON BRANCH,
Cor. Baker and Stanley Sts.

Branches: Nelson, B.C., Victoria, B.C., Vancouver, B.C., Nanaimo, B.C., New Westminster, B.C., Kamloops, B.C. San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash., Tacoma, Wash.

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Lombard street, LONDON, Eng.

Agents and Correspondents
CANADA—Bank of Montreal and branches; Canadian Bank of Commerce and branches; Imperial Bank of Canada and branches. Commercial Bank of Manitoba; and Bank of Nova Scotia.
UNITED STATES—Agents Bank Montreal, New York; Bank of Montreal, Chicago.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
On and after January 1st, 1893, the rate of interest on deposits will be 3½ per cent, until further notice.

COUNTRY "COONS"

Change Their Names as Often as They do Their Socks.

Amongst the negroes of the South, particularly in the rural sections, no importance whatever is attached to a name, says the New York Advertiser. John Smith of today may be Thomas Jefferson tomorrow, and George Washington next month, and something else two weeks later. Such changes excite no comment and are regarded as matters of course. If the darky should be prominent in his church—and most of them are—he naturally prefers to retain, in that connection, an identity with the name under which he joined the church.

So his "church name" may remain unchanged for three or four years or even longer, though there may be half a dozen changes of the name by which he is known to his neighbors and associates. The name under which he leases his farm may be entirely different from his church name. This also, for a length of time measured by his contract, is fixed and unchangeable, constituting what may be termed his legal identity, as opposed to his church identity.

So it is quite a common occurrence that one colored citizen has three or more names at one time, to say nothing of the names he has had and discarded.

"Got any mail fer Isaac Westers?" he asked the postmaster.

"No."

"Any fer George Webb?"

"No."

"Martin Luther?"

"No."

"John Williams?"

"No. How many people are you getting mail for today?"

"Jes one. Jes me. Dem's all my name. Bill Wesley is my name now. Got any fer dat name, cap'n?"

This is a common scene at some remote postoffice in the backwoods. Mail comes once a week. The negro never got a letter in his life, but he always stops when passing by to ask for it. The country lover, who sends and receives at least two letters regularly every week, to say nothing of an occasional newspaper or advertising circular, is not more punctual or persistent in his enquiries at the postoffice. Half an hour later, on his way back home, the same negro will stop again to ask for mail for himself and aliases.

"You know the mail don't come 'cept on Sat'days," the postmaster says.

"Thought mebbe somebody mout er come by fum de station an' bring 'long some mail."

"Well, if he had they wouldn'er been any for you. I been here eight year, an' you ain't never got any mail yet."

"Whereupon Bill Wesley goes off grumbling, vaguely resenting the remark as a slur upon his citizenship, protesting his right to ask for mail just as often as he happens to be conveniently near the postoffice.

"DUTCH PETE" HELD UP.

The Tough Element Following Up Railway Construction.

Now that construction work has commenced on what is practically the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, reports are heard of robberies and lawlessness near the scene of operations. The following is from the Northport News of January 25th:

Late last Thursday afternoon, as Peter Ellensohn, a kind hearted pioneer, about 70 years of age, who resides at Little Dalles, about six miles down the Columbia from Northport, was in his milk-house handling some pans, he was suddenly seized from behind by a masked man and thrown to the ground, where he was bound, gagged and blindfolded and then carried into his residence, a short distance away.

The robbers then secured the keys to Mr. Ellensohn's store, unlocked the door and entered, leaving the old gentleman lying helpless on his bed. After securing several articles in the store they returned to the residence, cooked their supper and ate it. They then made another search of the store, after which they returned to the house and informed Mr. Ellensohn that they did not find enough money to reward them for their trouble and that if he did not produce $500 more they would murder him. He informed them that he did not have that much around the premises, as it was more than he took in during a year. They then gave him time to deliberate on the matter while they cooked another meal to carry away with them.

As soon as they had their lunch ready they returned and warned him that his time was up and they must have the extra $500. The words were scarcely out of their mouths, however, when a fortunate thing occurred in the shape of a wagon-load of Kettle Falls people driving up to the store. The robbers took warning and ran, taking their booty with them. Mr. Ellensohn had managed to wriggle loose from his bonds by this time and gave warning, but the party did not give chase.

Mr. Ellensohn then went to a neighboring rancher, Jack Reynolds, and the two came to Northport, when citizens were informed of the affair. The only description that could be given of the robbers was that one had a long red nose. They talked in whispers and were masked. All information possible was telegraphed to the different officials in this county and a search for the robbers immediately commenced. They secured nearly $300 in money, a gold nugget that Mr. Ellensohn had found in California in 1852, and a Henry and a Marlin rifle.

Messrs. Crown and Cox live near Mr. Ellensohn and ate their meals with him. They came into town that day, and it was an hour or so after their arrival here that the robbery was committed, which led many to believe that the robbers had been in Northport, and upon seeing Messrs. Crown and Cox in town, supposed that the old gentleman would be alone and immediately set out to rob him, and subsequent events proved this theory to be correct.

On Saturday Mr. Monroe saw three suspicious looking men in Marcus and immediately arrested them. The nugget and money were found in their possession, but the guns have not yet been found.

At their preliminary examination, Mr. Ellensohn positively identified the nugget and some of the money, and partially identified two of the robbers. They pleaded not guilty, and were remanded to jail in default of $3000 bail each. One of the men had only one eye, and many Northportians remember him loafing around here two or three days. On the night of the robbery he dropped into Cy Townsend's saloon and purchased a dollar's worth of whisky and four bits worth of his best cigars. He was not seen afterwards until arrested.

Mr. Ellensohn (or Pete as he is called by old timers) has lived on his present ranch some twelve years. He was never known to refuse a man something to eat, and he has treated everybody kindly. There is no better man in this section and he is a good man for the country. His generosity and uniformly kind ways should exempt him from robbery or violence of any kind.

It is perhaps better that the robbers were captured outside of Nothport or vicinity as otherwise their worthless carcasses would no doubt have been swinging to a telegraph pole as a warning to others abstain from such crimes.

A Curious Puzzle.

Open a book at random and select a work within the first ten lines, and within the tenth word from the end of the line. Mark the work. Now double the number of the page, and multiply the sum by five. Then add twenty. Then add the number of the line you have selected. Then add five. Multiply the sum by ten. Add the number of the word in the line. From this sum subtract 250, and the remainder will indicate in the unit column the number of the word, in the ten column the number of the line, and the remaining figures the number of the page.

TRICKS OF JEWELERS.

How a Man Buys One Diamond and Receives Another.

"If you want to buy a diamond you must be careful to go to a trustworthy house or you will get awfully cheated," said a young man to a friend who contemplated purchasing a diamond for his Christmas gift. "Do you see this ring?" he added, extending one of his hands on which a fine diamond sparkled and glittered in the sunlight. "Well, that's a pretty nice sort of a ring and I like it and that's the reason I warn you to be careful when you go to get one.

"About a year ago I had a surplus $100 bill in my pocket, and, getting an idea that I would like to invest it in a ring, I went down to a jewelry store to make a purchase. There was in the show window on exhibition this diamond that you see on my finger. It was marked for sale for $100. It struck my fancy and I asked the clerk to show it to me. After examining it with a great deal of care and finding that it would fit my finger, I decided that I would take it.

"'I am sorry,' said the clerk, 'but we are not allowed to sell "show" goods, but I have the mate to the stone here, and you can buy it.'

"He took the ring to the rear of the counter, and when he returned he had a perfect counterpart of the one which I desired. After the usual details I put the ring upon my finger, took the guarantee which he proffered, and started up town and luckily happened to meet a friend who is an excellent judge of diamonds. I was proud of my ring, and as you may imagine, lost no time in showing it to him.

"'Thunder!' he exclaimed, 'where did you get that chunk of glass? It looks as if it had been run over by a street car.'

"I was highly indignant for a moment, but a glance at the ring as I held it up to the light convinced me that he was right. It did look as if it had been run over by car wheels. It was a terrible looking affair, without lustre or merit. I had been swindled. The ring I had selected was still in the store, but I had the guarantee, and I determined that on the following day I would have the stone changed, as I was sure that it was all a mistake. But next day I found out differently. They would not exchange the ring for the one I desired, nor would they give me my money back. They were willing to exchange for something else, however, and I finally took a serpent ring with a diamond head which cost the same as the other ring. The clerk again gave me a guarantee and I went away trying to make myself believe that I was satisfied. The serpent proved to be a hoodoo to me. So in a week's time I wanted the ring changed again, especially as the recollection of the first one still haunted my mind. Finally I resorted to my friend, the diamond expert, for aid, and he suggested that he should visit the store while I remained on the sidewalk, and after he had told the clerk that he wanted to buy a ring and had found one that was worth $100 he would take his handkerchief from his pocket. This would be a signal for me to come in and take the ring and give the serpent and guarantee for it. Well, he went into the store, and when he found a ring that pleased him—which happened to be the same ring that was shown me—he took his handkerchief from his pocket, as we had agreed upon, and I walked in like a little man. My friend asked me if that ring suited me. I took it and gave the guarantee and the serpent ring in exchange for it. The clerk made a terrible rumpus, but I was desperate and could not be 'bluffed off.' So here I have a ring which is cheap for $100. There are plenty of people being swindled the same way every day, but if they will only insist on their rights they will come out all right in the end, but I would advise them to buy of a house that does not resort to tricks of that sort."

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.

WILSON & WILLIAMSON..... ....PROPRIETORS

POODLE :-: DOG Restaurant,

Next Door to the Madden Hotel,
NELSON, B. C.
MRS. W. C. PHILLIPS, Proprietress.

The only restaurant in Nelson that keeps open
DAY AND NIGHT.
PRIVATE BOXES FOR LADIES.

Leland Hotel

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

CŒUR -:- d'ALENE HOTEL

Front Street, KASLO, B. C.
JOHN F. WARD, Manager.
The Very Best of Everything.

Grand - Central HOTEL

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

Until Cut of Palace Hotel Arrives, this Space is Reserved for MAHONEY & LUNDBURG Kaslo.

JOE PARKIN
NELSON, B. C.
Plasterer, Bricklayer and Stone-Mason.
Contracts taken for work at all points in West Kootenay

K K

"The Finest in the World."
HEALTHY. PALATABLE. REFRESHING.
Bottled as it flows from Natural Springs, near KASLO, B. C.
(OUR TWO BRANDS)
KOOTENAY LITHIA WATER
AND
KEMP'S
THERAPEUTIC MINERAL WATER
Contents: Soda Carb. Magnesia, Carb. Calcium, Chlorides, Phosphoric Acid, Ferrous Carb. Iron, Lithia, Sodium with CARBONIC ACID GAS, and heavily charged.
For the Table, Bar and General Use. The Trade Supplied.
The Kemp Mineral Water Company, Ltd.
ROADLEY & GUTHRIE, General Agents, KASLO, B. C., CANADA
RANDALL H. KEMP, Manager.

K K

THE TRIBUNE: ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

SILVER KING HOTEL

JOHN JOHNSON, Prop.

Extensive Improvements : : : : Now Completed.

ALL ROOMS REFITTED and Refurnished.

—Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars in the Market—
AT THE BAR.

Special Attention to Miners.

Rooms First-Class. Rates Moderate.

KOOTENAY : HOTEL

Vernon Street, Near Josephine.
OPPOSITE CITY WHARF.
NELSON, B. C.

AXEL JOHNSON, Proprietor.

The Hotel Overlooks :: The Kootenay :: ::
Its guests thus obtaining splendid Views of both mountain and river.

The Rooms ARE COMFORTABLE IN SIZE
The Table IS THE BEST IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Special Attention to Miners.

THE BAR IS FIRST-CLASS.

MADDEN -:- HOUSE

Corner Baker and Ward Streets,
NELSON, B. C.

THOMAS MADDEN, Prop.

The Madden is Centrally Located,
With a frontage towards Kootenay river, and is newly furnished throughout.

THE TABLE
Is supplied with everything in the market, the kitchen being under the immediate supervision of a caterer of large experience.

The Bar is Stocked :: With the Best Brands ::
OF BEER, ALE, WINE, WHISKY AND CIGARS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

Cor. West Vernon and Stanley Streets,
NELSON, B. C.

First-Class in Everything.

The International has a comfortably furnished parlor for ladies, and the rooms are large and furnished newly throughout.

THE TABLE IS NOT SURPASSED
BY ANY HOTEL IN THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY.

A SHARE OF TRANSIENT TRADE SOLICITED.

The Sample Room is Stocked with Choice Liquors and Cigars.

Jas. Dawson & B. Craddock, Proprietors.
TELEPHONE 43.

THE GRAND HOTEL

NELSON, B. C.

Hansen & Blomberg, Proprietors.

Closest Hotel to Steamboat Landing.

THE BAR CARRIES CHOICE BRANDS IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

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.

LIQUORS and CIGARS AT WHOLESALE

GEO. A. BIGELOW & CO.

DEALERS IN

General -:- Merchandise

16 EAST BAKER STREET, NELSON.

GROCERIES A SPECIALTY.

THIS WEEK'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. P. Robinson, Nelson—Adjourned sheriff's sale.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Work has commenced on the new hotel on Front street, Kaslo. Messrs. Bucke, Lee and Lynch are the owners and the hotel will be known as the "Washington."

Should the steamboat company decide to raise assistant purser MacPherson's salary to $1,000 per month and give him a half interest in the line, everyone who patronizes the Nelson would say "Amen!" In the language of a Kootenay lake editor, Mac is "a courteous and obliging officer and a very companionable gentleman."

Snowslides do not appear to deter Messrs. Gilliam & Piggott from prosecuting development work on the Solo. They are satisfied with one vein as explored and are now running a cross-cut for another one.

Dave Kane intends at once to build a fine residence in Kaslo, and has publicly announced that he will have a bride to occupy it with him before the robins nest again.

A white coon, in a box, is one of the assets of Andy Hughes's billiard and pool rooms at Kaslo. Nearly all the boys have been bit by Andy's pet, and they say after this when he feeds it he uses gloves.

Golden Era, January 21st: David Wolsey of Illecillewaet was married some little time since and is now in the "oily" city of Petrolia, Ontario. He will most probably come west in the early part of the year, and bring with him the necessary appliances for boring for oil on Cariboo creek. May he strike "oil."

Born, at Nelson, on the morning of January 31st, to the wife of Andrew Dolan, a daughter. Andy says he has not yet weighed this his first born, but being a pretty good judge says he believes the baby will weigh at least fourteen pounds. Andy himself weighs a ton.

A. L. Davenport came down from Kaslo on Sunday. He reports that town lively in a real estate way, and said it was his intention to start there in the real estate business; the firm name to be A. L. Davenport & Co.

F. G. Christie, general agent of the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, leaves today for a business trip outside. He goes by way of Northport, and before returning will endeavor to run down the coast as far as Frisco.

Andy Wallace, who built several of Nelson's largest business houses, but who of late has operated in Kaslo, is in Nelson. If he can, he will get back to Kaslo, then go outside to take a short rest and a look at the country in which he passed his younger days.

Charley Barnes was brought to Nelson on Sunday suffering from malarial fever. He had been at work near Bear Lake City.

According to the thermometer at the government office, 14 degrees below zero was the coldest of the present cold spell. All old timers agree that the weather never was so cold before in these parts.

The mail for lake points was dispatched this morning in charge of Bob Madden.

The Nelson lodge of Odd Fellows will have no representative at the Grand Lodge, which assembles at New Westminster on the 8th. J. H. Matheson was elected representative, but he is afraid to attempt the trip. The Grand Lodge should meet at a season of the year that would allow representatives to attend from isolated places like Nelson.

C. V. Dake, who left Nelson for San Francisco for medical treatment, has arrived at the latter place. He does not write as is in hopes of having his eyesight restored.

The fire wardens should do their duty. There are a number of fire traps in the center of the business part of the town. The owners of these fire traps should be required to make them as safe, at least, as the buildings they endanger. The fire company should see to it that the fire hydrants are not froze up, even if every dollar in the companys' treasury has to be expended. The water company is apparently without a responsible head, and nearly every consumer of water in the town is without a supply. The time has arrived for some one to act; and none have more authority than the fire wardens and the officers of the fire company.

Until the outlet is free from ice the steamer Nelson will run between Kaslo and the head of the lake in connection with the Bonner's Ferry sleigh road, which is reported in splendid condition. In the meantime, the town of Nelson will jog along as if every one of its business men had balances on the right side of the bank ledgers, instead of on the wrong side.

Will Ship Ore Next Summer.

One of the parties interested in the discoveries made on Little Salmon river summer before last was in Nelson this week. He said it was the intention to begin operations on the claims, which were promising ones, early in the spring, so that shipments of ore could be made on the completion of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, which will run about six miles distant from the ground. Several tons of ore are already on the dumps, the ore going all the way from 125 to 813 ounces in silver. The claims are in a good formation and that section of country has not been prospected to any great extent. The distance from Nelson is about twenty-two miles to the southeast.

A PUBLIC MEETING

That Heard Reports From Committees, Chewed the Rag, and Adjourned.

The public meeting at the Hotel Phair on Saturday night last was neither as well attended nor as enthusiastic as the one held two weeks before. C. E. Perry again occupied the chair and E. Applewhaite the secretaryship. Committee reports were called for, and that of the committee on incorporating the town was first read. The report was in effect that the assessment roll showed that the assessed value of the real estate in the original townsite, exclusive of what is owned by the railway company, was $254,610; that without examining the books in the registry office at Victoria no data could be given as to the ownership of the registered lots, and without the consent of a majority (in assessed value) of such registered ownership no steps could be successfully taken to incorporate the town. The report did not seem to suit several of those present, who appeared to believe that the committee should have obtained a list of the registered lot owners. The committee explained that the making up of such a list required both more time and money than the committee had at its disposal. The report was finally adopted. Next came the report of the committee who had in charge the preparation of petitions and memorials regarding appropriations for public works, and the creation of a land registry and county judicial district for Kootenay. This report was adopted without much debate. The hospital committee made a verbal report, which was, in effect, that application had been made to have the hospital incorporated under the Philanthropic Associations Act, and that, at a rough estimate, the building would cost between $4000 and $5000.

A resolution favoring the immediate building of a wagon road up Slocan river was adopted, and the following-named gentlemen appointed as the committee to see that the work was carried out: G. A. Bigelow, J. Fred Hume, Frank Fletcher, A. J. Marks, and F. M. McLeod.

The old incorporation committee was instructed to take the necessary steps to secure incorporation, and another committee (Messrs. Marks, Lemon, and Houston) appointed to raise the necessary funds. An adjournment was then had for another two weeks.

A Road up Slocan River.

It is admitted that the present road from Kaslo to the mines in Slocan district will not be available for use for heavy freight for a month or more in the spring; not until the wagon road portion is extended to Three Forks, and this cannot well be done until after the snow disappears. The route down Slocan river is free from snow fully six weeks earlier than the route across the Kaslo-Slocan divide via Bear lake. It is an easy grade, the fall from Slocan lake to the railroad being less than 200 feet in the entire distance of thirty miles. The road would not be an expensive one to build, and once built could be used for heavy traffic the year round. There are as many claims on the Slocan lake slope that will ship ore as there are on the Kaslo river slope, and the ore from most of them can be transported more rapidly and at less expense via Slocan river than via any other route. The road is a necessity to the development of the country and must be built, and the people of Nelson must take the initiative.

The Bridge Contract Let.

From a gentleman who arrived at Nelson yesterday direct from Northport, THE TRIBUNE learns that the railway bridge across the Pend d'Oreille river has been awarded to the San Francisco Bridge Company. At present the contractors have between 200 and 300 men at work on the grade between Northport and the boundary line. Except for the two miles above Northport (which is rock work), most of the grading is earth work. Four camps are established, and but little difficulty is had from frost. The trail from Northport to Robson is in good condition. The Columbia river is frozen over at Robson and for some distance below.

Does Not Want a Repeater.

William Springer, superintendent of the Freddy Lee mine, is at Nelson on his way out to Spokane. Speaking of the recent snowslide at that mine, Mr. Springer says he does not care to have the experience repeated. Everything at the mine is again in running order. The tramway is now operated with a steel cable, and twenty-one to twenty-three sacks of ore sent down at a load. Another tunnel has been started about fifty feet below the lower tunnel and it is in about twenty feet. It was started at a point not likely to be touched by slides should another come down. Twenty men are at work. Mr. Springer says the weather is not as cold up in the mountains as it is down in the valleys, and up to the time that he left no hardships from that cause had been experienced. In Mr. Springer's absence, the mine will be in charge of Mr. Fisher, recently from Butte, Montana.

Not a Picnic, by Any Means.

Anthony Madden, who has the contract for carrying the mails between Northport and Nelson, reports having great difficulty in crossing Kootenay river at Ward's old ferry. The ice is not strong enough to bear animals, and a passage for the ferry-boat had to be chopped with an axe. He arrived at the crossing at noon on Tuesday, and it took from that time until 6 in the evening to make the crossing. He arrived at Nelson at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. Such are the difficulties to be overcome in a country that is held as a preserve for the foreign speculators that control the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

School Report.

The names of pupils of Nelson public school are given below in order of class standing for month of January:

Class V—May Robinson, Robert McLeod, Gertie Robinson, Jasper Phair.
Class IV—Eva Muir, Mabel Colwell.
Class III—Nelson Buchanan, Paul Brown, Ray May.
Class II—Mary Brown, Leo Buchanan, Johnny Dunamel, Oscar Robinson, Sam Stackey.
Class I—Sarah O'Brien, Ethel O'Brien, Robbie Bell, Harry Farley, Sadie Stewart, Willie West.
Number enrolled, 20, average attendance, 19; punctuality, 93 per cent. STELLA KANE, Teacher.

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.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company, of Victoria, B. C., up to February 16th, 1893, for the construction of the said railway from Nelson, B.C., to a point at or near Fort Sheppard, B.C.

Bids will be entertained for the work as a whole or a part, but the company reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Maps, profiles, and specifications for said work will be on file at the office of the company.

C. T. DUPONT,
President Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway.

Victoria, B.C., January 14th, 1893.

Slocan Trading & Navigation Company, Ltd.

The company's A1 passenger and freight steamer

W. HUNTER

J. A. ESTABROOK.....Master

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

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

TURNER BROS.

MUSIC AND STATIONERY

THE LATEST MUSIC.
GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS, TOYS, ETC., ETC.
SELL PIANOS AND ORGANS, SINGER SEWING MACHINES.
Tuning and repairing a specialty.

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

Sheriff's Sale Adjourned.

The sale of the "Dunderbird" mineral claim has been postponed until Monday, February 20th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at court-house, Nelson. W. P. ROBINSON,
Nelson, B.C., January 31st, 1893. Deputy Sheriff.

J. FRED. HUME & CO.

MERCHANTS.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Stoves, and Tinware.

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

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

The Galena Trading Company,

PILOT BAY, B. C.

General . Merchandise . and . Miners' . Supplies

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GREEN BROS.

FRONT STREET, KASLO.

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

MINING COMPANIES, MINERS, AND PROSPECTORS FURNISHED WITH SUPPLIES.

Watches Watches Watches
Jewelry Jewelry Jewelry

HUNT & DOVER

Houston Block, Baker Street, Nelson.

Speculators Attention!

ONE OF THE BEST TOWNSITES ON SLOCAN LAKE FOR SALE

More Good Prospects and Mines Within Easy Reach of it than any Other Point in West Kootenay.

For Further Particulars Apply to

JOHN HOUSTON & CO.

Agents for the Owners, NELSON, B.C.

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 Stanly Croft Foundry Company, near Chester, England, makers of all kinds of mining machinery, air compressors, rock breakers, stamps, etc.

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

LOTS FOR SALE IN

ADDITION "A"

Adjoining the government townsite of Nelson,

AT $125 and UPWARDS,

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

Apply to

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

Mining and Real Estate Broker, Auctioneer and Commission Agent,

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