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. 12. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1893. PRICE TEN CENTS.

CAN WELL AFFORD TO BE LIBERAL

AS THE MONEY WILL ALL BE CONTRIBUTED BY NEWCOMERS.

Fully Fifty Thousand Dollars Should be Appropriated for Public Works in the Mining Camps in South Kootenay, Every Dollar of which will be Collected from Men Not Now Within the Province.

The amount asked for in appropriations by West Kootenay may appear out of proportion to the population of its mining camps; but when the conditions likely to prevail in the district are understood, the demands will not be found unreasonable. The aggregate revenue derived in 1893 from the sale of town lots at Nelson and New Denver, from timber leases, from taxes on real estate and personal property, and from licenses will not be as much as will be received from miner's licenses alone, to say nothing of the sums that will be received from recording mineral claims and mineral claim bills of sale.

Last year the receipts from the sale of miners' licenses in Nelson, Ainsworth, Slocan, Trail Creek, and Goat River mining divisions aggregated over $9000; this year it is safe to say the receipts from that source alone will be $25,000, for where there was a newcomer in 1892 there will be five in 1893. In 1892, although many predicted a large inrush of prospectors and others, the predictions did not hold good. The people that stampede to newly discovered mining regions were headed for British Columbia in the fall and winter of 1891, but before they got a good start, excitements broke out in Colorado, and the stampede ended at Creede and Cripple Creek in that state. A few stragglers only landed in West Kootenay—less than 1500 in all. Wholly unlike too many other newly discovered mining regions, that of the Slocan has proved one of merit, and today no district in North America presents a better field for the prospector, miner, speculator, and investor. That district and the new district of Lardo have the call, and the early spring will witness an inrush the likes of which was never before seen in British Columbia—excepting, of course, that to Cariboo.

Of the 1500 pilgrims that landed in West Kootenay in 1892, fully 75 per cent of them took out miner's licenses. Of the 10,000 that will land this year, it is safe to estimate that 50 per cent of them will contribute $5 each for the right to own mineral claims, and 75 per cent will pay the provincial revenue tax of $3 a head. The amount collected as fees by the mining recorders will also be largely increased. If these estimates hold good, the government can well afford to appropriate $50,000 for public works in South Kootenay, as every dollar of it will be collected from men not now within the borders of the province.

"The Rocky Road to Dublin."

The rocky road that is said to run to the Irish capital cannot possibly hold a candle to the rocky road over which travelers must now tread between Balfour and Nelson. Last week a number of people who were on the lake had business that required their presence at Nelson, but how to get there was the question. The outlet as far down as Ten Mile point was covered in places with skim ice, so that a row-boat could not be used, and the owners of the steamboats did not care to take any chances with their dainty craft. There was only one way that the trip could be made, and that was hoofing it along the north shore of the outlet for a distance of twenty miles. The shore in places is strewn with huge boulders, and great care must be used in jumping from one to the next, for if a slip is made a bruised knee or broken head will surely result. One day last week a party started from Balfour to make the trip. The party was made up of George Bigelow, H. M. Bucke, Dave Brenner, B. H. Lee, Dune McDonald, and Albert Barrett. Dune McDonald had a prisoner in charge as special constable. The prisoner was the coon sentenced to a 60-day gaol sentence for fighting on the streets of the wicked city called Kaslo. The snow was fully two feet or more in depth, and so soft and light that the bottom was reached at every step. The coon's arms were abnormally long, so long that his hands dragged in the snow, and they would have frozen had not lawyer Bucke of Kaslo taken off his own warm gloves and given them to the poor unfortunate African from the deserts of Colorado. Some of the rocky bluffs that project into the outlet were so steep, that one of the party declared that every foot climbed appeared to be a mile high. The bays that seem only a short distance across when traveling by steamer were miles around by the shore line, and when Seven Mile point was reached, where a team awaited, every man of the party swore he had traveled a hundred miles. It took the team an hour and a half to make Nelson, the ice being solid all the way.

Transgressors Promptly Punished.

William Smith, a hobo of color, and Fred Tucker, a white man, had a scrap at Kaslo on Wednesday morning of last week. They were promptly arrested and taken before justice Green, who, on hearing the evidence, as promptly enforced the act of the province in such cases made and provided. The charge was for fighting on the street. The colored man got sixty days in goal, while Mr. Tucker was assessed $20 and costs. The Kaslo justices state that if the government (or the people) will provide a lockup, there will be no farther cause of complaint on account of the law's transgressors escaping merited punishment. It is anticipated that the spring rush will bring a considerable crowd of the undesirable hobo element that follows up American mining camps. With a lockup they can be kept in subjection; but if an officer has to handcuff his prisoners arms around a telephone pole, he can not very well enforce the law or even make people respect it.

IS WELL ADVERTISED.

That is the Reason why so Many People will Rush Here.

The estimate made in this week's TRIBUNE of the number of people likely to come to our mining camps this year is based on the fact that no other mining country is better advertised. Every man who is interested here seems to understand the value of the press in spreading information that will be of benefit, for they all manage, when away from home, to get something regarding the country printed in the newspapers. By yesterday's mail a copy of The Echo, a daily paper of London, England, was received by THE TRIBUNE, in which the following appears:

"The Province of British Columbia is every year making forward progress, and bids fair to become a favorite field for the emigrant, owing to its great capabilities. Unfortunately, however, the inclination at the present time is to gain foothold in cities rather than encounter the isolation and inconveniences incident to settling on unoccupied lands in the interior. Unless provided with capital this is not advisable, for the supply of mechanics and laborers is equal to the demand, and those seeking for engagements in mercantile houses will find that money is essential to their interests. Industrial establishments have made wonderful strides of late, and, in proportion to its population, British Columbia now takes first place as the manufacturing province of the Dominion of Canada. Since 1881 the increase is nearly 300 per cent in such undertakings; and as soon as connections improve, further developments may be expected.

The Columbia & Kootenay railway, a short line from Nelson to Robson, connecting with steamers on the Columbia river, is of use only while the river is open for navigation, which is about eight months in the year. The Kootenay district is the chief attraction for mining men, and is reported to be of great richness. Smelter works are now in progress, and will, when completed, help to keep a large number of hands employed, but capital is much required, laboring men without means being at present in very limited request at the mines. In order to fully develop the resources of the Kootenay district, a railway connecting the mining region with the trans-continental lines to the south is of the first importance, and the British Columbia Boards of Trade have entered a strong protest against the action of the Dominion government in refusing a charter for the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, thereby delaying the anticipated prosperity."

Unpalatable, But True.

The following from the Winnipeg Commercial is as true of the tillers of the soil in this section as it is of those who till the soil in Manitoba, and is as unpalatable as it is true:

"The fact is, that while many Manitoba farmers are hard up this season for ready cash, they are (with the few exceptions of those who would be sure to fail, no matter where they went) getting ahead all the time and gathering more wealth about them, in stock, buildings, lands, etc. The reason many of them are hard up is, they go into debt too freely, owing to the great inducements afforded in the credit system which prevails here, of going into debt. People who go into debt too freely will always be hard up for ready cash, no matter how fast they may be accumulating property about them. This is the way the matter stands with many of our people. They are branching out, extending their operations, and buying freely on credit, so that even while they are accumulating wealth about them, they are sometimes unable to meet obligations as they should. Our business system, which holds out so many inducements to buy on credit, and even urges farmers to go into debt, is at the bottom of most of the trouble."

It is the Stayers Who Get There.

The two Jacks, Whittier and Thompson found the Blue Bird mine at a time when ten men were going out of the Slocan to one that was going in. Bob Jackson was at Kaslo preparing to look for a bonanza when judge Bond of Seattle and his retinue of experts and relatives were condemning the country. The Northern Belle and Blue Bird were hidden treasures unearthed after the outward stampede was in progress. Today the Blue Bird is fast becoming a mine, an extension to it has been bonded for $15,000, and the Northern Belle is reckoned at a figure close onto a quarter of a million.

They Help Themselves.

Every dollar that has been expended by the government on roads and trails in South Kootenay has been matched by another dollar contributed by the people of that section. The people of South Kootenay are not as well fixed as are the people in other districts of the province, but they are always willing to go down in their pockets to assist the government in carrying on improvements for the general good.

A LIFE LOST

Through a Mistake in Recording Claims at the Wrong Record Office.

In former issues of THE TRIBUNE reference was made to the discovery of mineral on the tributaries of St. Mary's river that have their source in the mountains to the east of Crawford's Bay; but, for some reason, the parties who made the discoveries were not disposed to give any definite information for publication. All that could be learned was that the ore found was of good grade and that the claims were easily accessible from points on Kootenay lake. Lately, however, events have transpired at Pilot Bay that throw a little light on the cause of this reticence on the part of the discoverers of the new district. The original discoverer was a French Canadian of limited education. He had several partners a good deal like himself as far as education went, and the new finds were made known to a man of liberal education, he receiving an interest in return for an offer to look after all the little business details of recording the claims, etc.

It appears that the claims were recorded at Ainsworth when they should have been recorded at Fort Steele, as they are situate on the eastern slope of the Purcell range, and not on the western or Kootenay lake slope. On being told of the mistake, the original locator gave it out, when intoxicated, that he intended to go up and relocate all the claims in his own name and that of fellow French Canadians, leaving the English-speaking partners out in the cold. Several of the latter, getting wind of this, outfitted at once and started for the ground, going by row-boat from Pilot bay to the head of Crawford's bay. On hearing of this prompt action, one of the French Canadians vowed that he would "do up" the party before they got back, and, it is said, went to the head of Crawford's bay, but finding no other trace of them than their empty boat, hid it and started to return. He never reached Pilot bay alive, and his body is believed to have found a resting place in the bottom of the lake.

The English-speaking party made the relocations and two of them started down the St. Mary's for Fort Steele, there to make the necessary records, the other one returning. On his arrival at the head of Crawford's bay, he, of course, found the boat to be missing, and had to walk around the shore, some ten miles, to reach Pilot Bay. Three weeks have elapsed since his return, and no word has yet been received from the two men who started for Fort Steele. Their friends are becoming uneasy for their safety, as they expected to be back at Pilot Bay easily within the time that has elapsed. If they have perished, three men will have lost their lives over a mistake that could have been easily rectified, as the following section of the Mineral Act shows: "If through ignorance any free miner shall record a mineral claim in a different district or mining division to that in which such claim is situate, such error shall not affect his title to such claim, but he shall, within fifteen days from the discovery of his error, record such claim in the district or mining division in which it is situate, and such new record shall bear the date of the first record, and a note shall be made thereon of the error and of the date of the rectification of the same."

Will be Second to None.

By all accounts, Bob Jackson's Northern Belle, under bond to Dr. Kilbourne of Seattle, has blossomed out to be one of the mines of the justly famed Slocan country. James Clark, a brother of the well-known "Patsy" and manager of the Rico and Wonderful groups, recently visited the property. He says that it is simply immense; that he has not yet seen anything in the country to compare with it. Mr. Clark, like several other well-posted mining men, looked over the claim when it was a prospect and decided he did not want it. Dave O'Neill, foreman of the Blue Bird, came down to Kaslo on Wednesday last and is as enthusiastic over the Belle as Mr. Clark. He states that with four men he could stope from twenty-five to thirty tons each shift of the finest ore he ever saw in any mining camp during his long experience. Both these gentlemen think the Northern Belle will be second to none in all the Kootenay country. "Bob" Jackson had the tunnel in 130 feet at last accounts.

An Extension of the Blue Bird Bonded.

Jack Whittier, Jack Thompson, and Tom Norquay have bonded the Stranger, the northerly extension of the Blue Bird mine, Slocan district, to a Mr. Montgomery of New York, for $15,000. The deal was made by Thompson and Whittier in Spokane. Although the Stranger is but a prospect, yet it has the earmarks of developing into a fine mine.

Making Money on a Contract.

Charlie Kent came down to Kaslo on the 1st instant. He states the tunnel at the Chambers mine, Slocan district, is in forty feet. The country rock is slate and lime lying in laminated form, between each contact is a seam of hematite iron. The rock breaks well and Mr. Kent is making money on his contract.

A Reality and a Rumor.

The banking firm of John M. Burke & Co. claim to be well pleased with the volume of business they have transacted since opening at Kaslo. It is rumored that the Bank of British Columbia and Bank of Montreal will establish branches there as soon as business will warrant it.

TWO SHORT PARAGRAPHS.

The One a Sequel to the Other, but Both a Tale Unfold.

KASLO, January 17th.—[Special to The Tribune.]—The Kaslo Board of Trade members have forwarded their application for a charter to the secretary of state of the Dominion of Canada. They hardly expect any recognition of the same until the city has the required population (2500), which will be within ninety days. It was the unanimous request of the applicants that Randall H. Kemp be made secretary.

KASLO, January 31st.—[Special to The Tribune.]—To establish a Board of Trade in Kaslo is like starting a Sunday school in shoel, or at least some of the citizens appear to think one would be as useful as the other. It took every other man in town and a small boy with a large bell to get a crowd together so a fire company could be started. A scorching fire, and a fire company will be organized. Important public events that need prompt attention, and a Board of Trade will be required. In both cases the horse will be gone before the door is locked.

One day last week, as per announcement in the press, the following well-known citizens of Kaslo assembled in attendance at a meeting of the Board of Trade: Randall H. Kemp, M. D. Mahoney, Archie Fletcher, Sam Green, Tommy Roadley, Mr. McAndrew of the Ottawa hotel, Mr. Ewin the builder, Mr. Goodwin the contractor, J. C. Hayes, and George A. Bigelow—the last-named a resident of Nelson. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Kemp, by virtue of his official position as secretary of the Board of Trade. He said that as promoter and chief organizer of the board, he was becoming disheartened at the way things were going, and often felt like paying off the indebtedness already contracted (65 cents) and chucking the whole thing up; but if he took that action Nelson would get such a lead in the race for commercial supremacy that he would die rather than abandon the vantage ground Kaslo had already obtained through the Board of Trade. Warming to the subject, he continued as follows, to wit: "With a properly organized Board of Trade and a competent secretary Kaslo would take a front seat among the great cities of the northwest, and transportation companies would only be too willing to grant any requests made by her merchants. The great Canadian Pacific, even, would tremble in its boots when we reached out and grasped it by the neck, for if our demands were not granted we could squeeze it with our powerful organization until it was dead! dead!" He wound up by saying that someone was needed in the chair before business could be carried on properly.

A recent-arrived boomer who had dropped in on the meeting while the secretary was making his great speech was asked to preside, but being a real estate man he said he lacked sufficient gall to take the chair. Mr. Hayes, the furniture man, was next called on. His excuse for not acting was that he had a bad cold, which interfered with his pronunciation. Mike Mahoney's turn came next; but he had been on the excursion to Lardo the day before, and was too sleepy to keep track of the proceedings. Sam Green's excuse for not offering himself on the altar was that no well-organized meeting could be held without at least one ready debater on the floor—and he was the only ready debater present. Messrs. McAndrew, Ewin, and Goodwin would not serve. There was no one left but Tommy Roadley and George Bigelow. The latter was only too willing, for he had presided at every meeting ever held in Nelson; but the secretary said he would be blanked if he would jot down the proceedings with his type writer of any meeting in Kaslo that was presided over by a hated foreigner. And Tommy had to accept. He was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Goodwin and McAndrew, and in a short speech thanked those present for the great honor that had been thrust upon him, and wound up by saying, that as it was the first time that one so young as he had ever undertaken such great responsibilities, any errors made would be those of the heart, not of the head.

George Bigelow, not to be downed by a contankerous secretary, jumped to his feet at the conclusion of chairman Roadley's neat little speech, and said substantially as follows: "You people of Kaslo believe just as we people of Nelson believed last spring, that is, that you have the world, if you only can get a good grip on it. You will learn, in time, what we people of Nelson have already learned, that is, that it takes money, not wind, to make the mare go. Instead of organizing a board of trade in a town that has considerable more wind than money, you should unite with us people of Nelson, and between the two we may be able to raise men and money enough to run a Board of Trade." Here the speaker's voice was drowned by a shower of hisses and cat-calls, and every man in the room was on his feet in an instant, but the secretary got the chairman's eye, and he was given the floor. [A piece of rank favoritism, by the way, for Sam Green should have been recognized.]

The secretary said that he would see Nelson in hades before he would stand in with her on any proposition. He had been in every mining excitement in the Far West and had often guessed to a man the number of people that would arrive in new towns within a given time. He had guessed on January 19th that Kaslo would have a population of 2500 within ninety days from that date, now he would move an amendment to that guess. "Put the amendment in writing!" interrupted Mr. Bigelow; and in attempting to follow the suggestion the secretary stabbed his only pen in the table, instead of in the ink bottle, breaking the point off. Resuming his speech, the secretary said that within six months Kaslo would have a population of 5000. Another interruption occurred right here, Mr. Hayes piping in with "Why not wait, then, until we have the 5000 before organizing the board." Disgusted at these evidences of contrariness, the secretary slowly sat down.

Archie Fletcher saw an opportunity to place himself on record and he availed himself of it. He excitedly rose to his feet, and said he did not favor any scheme whereby the destinies of Kaslo would be forever linked to those of places like Balfour, Pilot Bay, Robson, Trail Creek, and Nelson. That Kaslo was inseparable from the greatest mining district on earth, and that her people must not, no, shall not, allow the lose of other towns to handle even a sack of ore that comes from the Montezuma, to say nothing of that that comes from the Freddy Lee. I tell you, gentlemen, that although we are few in numbers, what we say goes."

This outburst of eloquence ended the speech-making, and on motion of Sam Green the meeting adjourned sine die—to the barroom of the Palace hotel, where Charlie Lundberg, who was on the day shift, set them up, not a man who was at the meeting having the price of a drink in his clothes.

Next week another enthusiastic meeting will be held, to take action on the fire and water questions, a full report of which will appear in THE TRIBUNE, the only strictly reliable paper that has a large circulation in Kaslo.

ONE RIVER DAMMED

By Ice and Another Damned by the Men Who Carry the Mails.

Allan McPhee, a pioneer in West Kootenay and a man who has undergone much hardship in the fifty years that he has put in on earth, brought a long-expected mail into Nelson yesterday afternoon. On being questioned as to the causes of the delay, Mr. McPhee said that he left Northport on time and arrived at the clearing below McCleary ranch so late on Saturday evening that he had to make camp. Sunday morning he crossed the Columbia and reached Slocan Crossing in the afternoon. Monday morning it was found that the Kootenay could not be crossed until a passage was cut through the ice. This took two days, six men being at work all that time. The trail to Nelson was heavy from the late storms, and when the post-office was reached, Allan says he does not know whether he or the mules were the nearest played out.

Mr. McPhee says that the floating ice in the Columbia has formed jams, fully twenty-five feet in thickness, at the mouth of Sheep creek and at Fort Sheppard. He also says that the ice in the Kootenay is worn so thin by the water washing the slush snow on the surface that a man afoot cannot make the crossing with safety. The Columbia is therefore dammed by the ice jams and the Kootenay dammed by the mail carriers for not being jam full of ice.

From the Base of Operations.

Northport News, January 26th: Reports received yesterday from the contruction party that is extending the Spokane & Northern railway to the boundary line state that the work is progressing satisfactorily. It is believed that the grading of this 10-mile extension will be completed early in March, giving the tracklayers ample time to complete the road ready for service by April 1st. The work on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard will begin about the time the Spokane & Northern's extension is completed, connecting with it at the boundary line. This road will be sixty miles in length and completed about September 1st. Although built by a different company it is understood that it will be practically a portion of the Spokane & Northern and will be operated under the same management. "We will run daily trains to Northport after April 1st," said an official of the latter road yesterday, "and it is probable that boats will run up the river to Robson to connect with the Nelson road daily instead of semi-weekly after that date, as they cannot begin to handle the business they will have next spring under the old system. As for our road, we have enough work to keep us busy for a month now, and will have all we can attend to next spring and summer."

Hedged in by Insurmountable Obstacles.

At no time in its short but strikingly eventful life has Nelson been as inaccessible as it is now. The head office of the greatest navigation company operating boats in inland British Columbia is located on one of its main streets and a branch of the greatest railway in the Dominion has one of its two ends inside the limits of the townsite, yet if a stranger like Bill Springer is within our gates he must of necessity remain until the transportation companies referred to think there is money in resuming operations, or walk out over the right-of-way of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway the only route to the outside that is not obstructed by insurmountable obstacles.

Work Resumed at the Silver King.

TOAD MOUNTAIN, February 3rd. [Special to The Tribune.]—The coldest weather on Toad Mountain—as far as any record can be found—was on January 31st and the 1st and 2nd of this month. On the morning of the 31st the thermometer registered 36 degrees below zero; on the 1st, 38 below; and on the 2nd, 36 below. The snow has settled down good and hard and is about seven feet in depth. Jim Fox and Charley Townsend commence work on the Hidden Treasure today. No 7 crosscut in the great Silver King mine is being driven ahead by one man.

"INCORPORATE!" THE WATCHWORD

OUR PEOPLE SHOULD NOT ALLOW GRASS TO GROW UNDER THEIR

Feet Until the Town in Which they Live is Incorporated Under the Municipalities' Act, which would Allow Them to Manage their Own Local Affairs and Permit Them to Spend all the Money Raised by Taxation.

"Incorporate!" should be the watchword of the people of Nelson from this time on. They should spare no effort to bring about that state. If they are not possessed of sufficient sense and judgment to manage their own local affairs, then none but themselves will be the sufferers. Improvements must be made if the town is to grow, and they cannot be made until the town is incorporated. If the town is not to grow, what are we here for? The only difficulty in the way of securing incorporation is from the fact that too few property owners have their lots registered in the land registry office at Victoria. Therefore, every resident, or non-resident for that matter, should see to it at once that his real estate is registered. He should do that if for no other reason than to protect his title. Once the owners of more than one-half in value of the assessed real estate in Nelson have their property registered incorporation will be an easy matter; until then it cannot be done. Go to the public meeting at the Phair hotel on Saturday night and lend your aid and your money to the good cause. The day Nelson is incorporated, that day will she stand erect and say to her rivals: "Behold the queenliest city in all Kootenay."

Served Them Right.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin relates about how a number of capitalists of that city have been swindled by a fraudulent Colorado mining company, which promised wonderful dividends. The monies lost by Montrealers are said to range from hundreds up to $250,000. The plan adopted by the mining company was to pay large monthly dividends for a short time, until a large amount of capital was roped in, and then the bubble was allowed to burst, when it appeared that the dividends had been paid out of subscriptions for stock. In commenting on the above the Winnipeg Commercial says:

"We were almost going to say that it served these people right to lose their money, though this is perhaps a little too harsh. There is an unlimited field right here at home for the investment of capital in legitimate mining enterprises, in as rich mineral districts as can be found anywhere in Colorado. With the silver region of Thunder Bay, the gold of the Lake of the Woods, and the wonderful wealth of the Kootenays, besides many other mineral regions, there is no need for Canadians to go abroad to look for rich investments in mining. Our capitalists have allowed foreigners to come in and absorb some of the richest regions of British Columbia, which means the richest in the world, while home capital could not be induced to invest. No country in the world today presents a more inviting field for the investment of capital in mining development than Canada does. We have ample room for the employment of all our own surplus capital available for that purpose, and a great deal more besides. Then why, gentlemen, invest in swindling foreign concerns?"

Ran Out of Supplies.

No matter how careful, the man who is compelled to work out-of-the-way mineral claims during the long winters that prevail in this part of British Columbia will run out of needed supplies. G. H. Andrews has a claim on Giveout creek, four miles south of Nelson, on which he is working this winter. Last December he laid in his supplies, believing he had sufficient of everything to last him until the snow went off in the spring. For the last month he has had great difficulty in keeping open the cut leading to the tunnel in which he is at work, snow falling nearly every day. This work caused him to run out of one thing that mining operators cannot well get along without, and yesterday he came to Nelson to purchase a few pounds of tobacco.

Taking Timely Precautions.

The people of Kaslo are aware that their town is liable to be wiped out by fire at any time, and are taking every precaution within their means to fight fire. They have raised by subscription something over $500 with which to build three cisterns of a capacity of 5000 gallons each. The contract for the cisterns has been let, and work on them will begin next week. The Kaslo fire department also expects, and should receive, as large a government appropriation as is granted the one at Nelson.

A Lucky Man.

A well-known mining operator who owns a business block in Spokane writes THE TRIBUNE from that city under date of January 26th: "I start for my home in Rochester, New York, tomorrow, where I will be until the season is such as to allow of being in the mines again when I return." Lucky man to be the possessor of a paying mine in a famed district like Slocan, a business block in a growing city like Spokane, and a home in a "flour city" like Rochester.

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

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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, $69 a year; three inches $81 a year; four inches, $96 a year; five inches, $105 a year; six inches and over, at the rate of $1.50 an inch per month.

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

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

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

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.

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The Tribune

THURSDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 9, 1893

A NAME THAT WILL LIVE.

In the death of James Gillespie Blaine the United States loses a man that will live in history, not as a great orator, but as a great politician and statesman. Without the aid of influential friends or family connections—potent forces in the rise of young men in English politics—he became a leader in a party that not only maintained the integrity of a great nation, but administered its laws uninterruptedly for nearly a quarter of a century. As a politician he was more devoted to the success of his party than to his own advancement, for he positively declined allowing his name to be used as a presidential candidate when the candidacy could be his for the asking and at a time when his party was almost certain to be successful at the polls. As a statesman he had not a superior in the advocacy of legislation that would be of lasting benefit to the people of his country and no equal as an upholder of the rights and dignity of his country among the nations of the earth. No better evidence of his greatness is needed than the bitterness with which he was assailed by opponents of his party at home and of his country abroad. That he was a pure man is proven by the fact that his wife and family never suffered from any act of his. That he was intensely American will not be denied; but love of country and a desire to maintain and advance its interests, as against that of other countries, is a distinguishing trait of all great men that make history. His name will live as long as that of any other citizen of the Republic who ever sat in the presidential chair, and much longer than several who were successful in reaching that high position.

THE INCORPORATION OF NELSON.

Before incorporating the town of Nelson, the people residing therein should know from what sources the money needed to run the municipality is derived. Elsewhere the sources are specified. Incorporation means that for every dollar now paid the province in the way taxes and licenses another dollar (raised from the same sources) must be paid the municipality, for a properly equipped municipal government cannot be run for a less sum than is now paid to the province. It simply means that the owner of real property will be required to pay one cent on every dollar for which he is assessed, instead of one-half cent; that personal property owners will be required to contribute two-thirds of a cent on the dollar where they now pay one-third of a cent; that hotelkeepers will pay $200 for a six months' license, instead of $100; etc., etc. If incorporated, the town council could borrow money up to within one-third of the total of its assessment roll, and the money could be expended in grading streets, building sidewalks, constructing sewers, bonusing manufacturing enterprises, and paying policemen.

Since penning the above, the writer has become better posted on the subject matter—probably the best posted of any man on the committee appointed to raise funds to secure incorporation. If the town of Nelson is to be incorporated, a petition must be sent the executive council at Victoria dated and signed by the owners of more than one-half in value of the real property to be included within the limits of the town when incorporated, the value of the real property to be ascertained from the last revised provincial assessment roll and the ownership to be alone determined by the books in the land registry office at Victoria. The petition must state the total number of persons entitled to petition, and their names, the assessed value of each person's real property as above, the names and total number of male inhabitants who are British subjects, and are of the full age of twenty-one years, and who have been and are residents for at least six months before the date of the first signature to the petition within the boundaries of the land sought to be incorporated as a city or town.

After incorporation the city can contract debts not to exceed 30 per cent of the assessed value of the land or improvements, or the real property of the municipality, according to the last revised assessment roll. No taxes shall be collected by the province on any real estate in any municipality. No licenses shall be collected by the province from any person or corporation doing business in any municipality. The province shall collect the provincial revenue tax ($3 a year from each resident) and personal property taxes from residents of a municipality, but no municipality shall levy or collect such taxes. Municipalities can levy and collect taxes for real estate assessed at its market value and for improvements thereon assessed at not to exceed one-half their value (or may exempt improvements from taxation altogether). Every municipality has the power to issue licenses for the purposes following, and to levy and collect by means of such licenses the amounts following:

(2.) In Township or District Municipalities, from any person vending spirituous or fermented liquors by retail for each house or place where such vending is carried on, not less than fifty dollars and not more than one hundred dollars for every six months:

(3.) In City Municipalities, from every person not having a retail license issued under subsections (1) or (5) of this section, who sells, barters, or traffics by retail in fermented, spirituous or other liquors in a shop, store or place other than an inn, saloon, ale or beer-house, or other house of public entertainment, in quantities of not less than a reputed pint bottle at any one time to any one person, and at the time of sale wholly removes and takes away the liquors in quantities of not less than a reputed pint bottle, for each house or place where such vending is carried on, not exceeding seventy-five dollars every six months:

(4.) From any person not having a retail license as above and vending spirituous or fermented liquors by wholesale, that is to say, in quantities of not less than two gallons for each house or place, not exceeding fifty dollars for every six months:

(5.) From any person who keeps a restaurant and supplies beer or porter or wines with meals, and not otherwise, not exceeding fifty dollars for every six months:

(6.) From any person keeping a saloon or building where a billiard table is used for hire or profit, not exceeding five dollars for each table for every six months:

(7.) From any person keeping a bowling alley or rifle gallery, not exceeding five dollars for every six months:

(8.) From any person selling opium, except chemists and druggists using the same in preparation of prescriptions of medical practitioners, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars for every six months:

(9.) From any person carrying on the business of a wholesale, or of a wholesale and retail, merchant or trader, not exceeding fifty dollars for every six months:

(10.) From any retail trader, not exceeding five dollars for every six months:

Such two last mentioned licenses to enable the person paying the same to change his place of business at pleasure, but not to carry on business at two places at the same time under one license:

(11.) From any hawker or peller, not exceeding fifty dollars for every six months:

(12.) From every person who either on his own behalf or as an agent for another or others, sells, solicits or takes orders for the sale by retail of goods, wares or merchandise, to be supplied or furnished by any person or firm doing business outside of the Province, and not having a permanent and licensed place of business within the Province, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for every six months:

(13.) From every person who keeps or carries on a public wash-house or laundry, not exceeding five dollars for every six months:

(14.) From any person carrying on the business of a pawnbroker, not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five dollars for every six months:

(15.) From the owner or owners of cabs, buggies, carts, wagons, carriages, omnibuses, and other vehicles kept for hire, an amount not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per half-year for every such vehicle: Provided that no person or company holding four licenses under this subsection shall be liable at the same time to take out or pay for a license in respect of the livery stable at which the vehicle mentioned in such license is kept:

(16.) From every livery stable keeper, not exceeding ten dollars for every six months:

(17.) From any person owning a pack-train of six or more animals, freight wagon, stage coach, or omnibus, used in transporting goods for profit or hire a distance beyond ten miles from any town, not exceeding five dollars for every six months:

(18.) From any person owning a pack-train of less than six animals, dray wagon or omnibus, used in transporting goods and passengers for profit or hire within a distance of ten miles from any town, not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents for every six months:

(19.) From any person carrying on, on his own account, the business of a banker, at one place of business, not exceeding four hundred dollars for every year; and for each other place of business, not exceeding one hundred dollars for every year:

(20.) From each person practicing as a barrister or solicitor, twelve dollars and fifty cents for every six months:

(21.) From every person, other than a barrister or solicitor who has taken out a license to practice as such, following the occupation of a conveyancer or land agent, or both, twelve dollars and fifty cents for every six months:

(22.) From any auctioneer, not being a government officer selling by auction government property, or sheriff, or sheriff's officer, or bailiff selling lands, goods or chattels taken in execution or for the satisfaction of rent or taxes, in addition to any other license before mentioned, not exceeding fifty dollars for every six months:

(23.) From every person who exhibits a public circus or menagerie, an amount not exceeding two hundred dollars for each exhibition:

(24.) From the proprietor or manager of any theater, for each exhibition, not exceeding ten dollars:

(25.) From every person following within the municipality any trade, occupation, or calling not hereinbefore enumerated, or who enters into any contract or agreement to perform any work or furnish any material, not exceeding five dollars for every six months: Provided, always, that no person employed as a journeyman, or for wages only, and not employing other persons, or having a regular place of business, shall be subject to the provisions of this subsection.

(26.) From every express company, gas company, telephone company, electric light company, street railway or tramway company, investment and loan societies, fur dealers or fur traders, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for every six months.

The real estate assessment roll of Nelson amounts to $254,000, therefore the incorporation petition must be signed by the owners of assessed property of the value of $127,500. If incorporated, the town would practically use for its own purposes all the money paid as taxes or for licenses, which last year amounted to over $4000. But it is safe to say that the amount required to run a city government and pay interest on money borrowed to carry out needed public works and improvements would not be less than $12,000. Can you stand the expense? If you can, incorporate as soon as possible.

A COUNTRY is a sheol of a country when its mails are carried on pack animals over trails that run alongside navigable rivers and workable railways. Such a country is South Kootenay in this year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

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.

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.

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 15th 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.

CORROULD, 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.

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, Cala., 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.

A GHOST STORY.

"I don't mean that I ever had a leg or an arm blown off by a blast—you can see that for yourself—but I was injured so that I couldn't work underground any more, and that is the reason I got this place as watchman on the surface. A doctor can't always find the place a man is hurt, and when a man is done up by a ghost I guess it ain't any use to try and patch him up at the hospital. Tell you about it? Why, I ain't stuck on talking about that night, but as you say you have heard something about it and want the real facts I'll tell you the story—tell you first what we afterwards remembered about Tom Askew and then about my night with the ghost, for that makes the story the same as they write them.

"It was years ago when every mine on the great Comstock lode [at Virginia City, Nevada,] was laying on as many men as could be worked—from the Utah on the north to the Justice on the south. It was nothing out of the way then to see a new man or two in the dressing-room, and nothing much was thought one night, when we were changing to go down on the 11 o'clock shift, for a new man to report to the timekeeper. Mostly men were put on with the morning shift, but this man gave his name, Tom Askew, and that was the name of one of the new men given to the timekeeper.

"He was a youngish, smooth-faced man, Cornish by his speech, though he talked but little. I saw nothing of him after we left the dressing-room, for I was in the gang who were cleaning out the 1800-foot level, which had been flooded, and he was sent down with the gang who were repairing the pump rod near the incline sump. The water in the incline sump was nearly boiling, and as the timbers were all slippery from the flooding it was a nasty and dangerous place to work.

"When we reported off at 7 o'clock the next morning Tom Askew was missing. The station boss who had charge of the sump gang told the shift boss that about 5 o'clock in the morning Askew had asked if he might go to the cooling-room on the station above, and as he was a new man the boss thought he might be sick from the heat, so had not wondered about his not returning to work. The morning shift were told to make a search for the missing man, and at 10 o'clock the foreman reported to the superintendent that a new man—Tom Askew—had fallen in the incline sump on the night shift. If they got the water out of the incline they might find enough of his boiled bones to hold an inquest on. The foreman had just naturally supposed that Askew was in the sump because they could not find him.

"The man was not a member of the Miners' Union, so nothing much more would have been heard of poor Tom Askew if Tom himself had not reported on for work on the 3 o'clock shift that afternoon. This was the sure enough Tom, for he had brought a letter to the foreman a couple of days before, who recognized him. The real Tom could not do much to clear up the muss. He said he had been ordered by the foreman to report on the night before. He had gone to his boarding-house to get some sleep, and at about 9 o'clock of that evening a man had come to him and said he had orders from the foreman to tell him not to report on until the next afternoon. The man who gave him this order was a youngish, smooth-faced Cornishman. Of course there was a big fuss for a while trying to find out who the man cooking in the sump could be, but there was big developments and plenty of accidents in those days, and the other Tom Askew was soon forgotten.

"Two or three weeks after that the men on my level had something to talk about that drove all thought of the other Tom out of their heads, for the ghosts that are in every mine were getting mighty troublesome in ours, and particularly on our level. I've had more book learning than most miners, and while I know well enough there are ghosts, I don't believe every yarn I heard in the cooling-rooms or on the station when the men got together for their meals. The men talked a heap about strange noise and shadows and the tools that were changed from their places. All these things could be explained without going to the ghosts for it.

"Down in the hot mines, where the earth swells with such force that great timbers are crushed to little splinters by it, there are sure to be noises; where the air is so hot it burns your lips as you breathe there are sure to be vapors that make strange shadows; where loosened rock falls without warning tools can be knocked out of place. Besides there were rats in the mine. The miners eat but little of the big pails of dinner they take down with them, and there is enough meat and bread scattered around to feed an army of rats, and they make sudden noises that give a man a shiver even in a hot drift.

"Well, we were running a crosscut from the main north drift on our level and most of the firing was left to me to do. You know that when you are ready to fire a blast all the men but one working on that face go to a safe place and the man who remains makes the shot.

"I know well enough that none of the men on my gang wanted to be left alone in the face of that crosscut to do the firing for the ghost had actually been seen on an upper level lately, and there was a good deal of a scare all over the mine. That crosscut was not a very likely place to be left alone in even with no ghosts about. It was in about forty feet, and as it was started off from very near the end of the main drift there was no passing of cars or of men to keep you company.

"Back about a hundred feet from where our crosscut started, a winze had been sunk from a little chamber cut off from the drift. That winze—a winze is just a shaft sunk from some level underground instead of from the surface—the winze, I was saying, was sunk before my time on that level, but the old windlass still stood over the mouth, and I had often noticed the bucket hanging just on the level with the sill with the rope nearly all wound up.

"On the night I am telling you of I happened to be the last of my gang as we went in to our crosscut, walking single file along the drift, holding our candles in our hands. As we passed that winze I happened to notice that the bucket was lowered out of sight, and from the looks of the rope was hanging about fifteen feet down the winze. I stepped toward the mouth, intending to throw the light of my candle down the winze to see if the bucket was all right, when I noticed the rope give a stiff little nervous tremble. I stopped. The motion was just as if some one were standing on the bucket and holding on to the rope, hiding there and waiting until we should pass. I hurried on after my men. I held the drill that night. I had to tell the men with me that I was sick and could not strike, for I knew the way I was shaking I would be sure to hit some one on the hands if I tried to swing a hammer. One of the men noticed the way I was in and asked me if I had seen the ghost. I did not know whether I had or not and I did not answer.

"That made the men pretty scary, and I could see they were mighty pleased when we had four holes finished, and as it was dinner time I said they could go back to the cooling-room and eat, and I would fire the shots and then join them. You see I was not such an ignorant man as the others were, and I had some pride, I suppose you would call it, that made me ashamed to own up that I was afraid of the ghost. But the Lord knows I was afraid that night. When the men had loaded up the tools on the car and ran it out of the crosscut, and I could not hear them any longer going back in the drift. I could not help thinking about that winze and asking myself who or what was hiding there.

"Well, somehow I got those four holes loaded with sticks of powder, and the long fuses from the top sticks laid carefully over bits of rock so that I could put the snuffs under them. You understand that a fuse is connected with the top stick in each hole, and that these fuses are not lighted at the ends, but each is laid across the flame of a short piece of candle. That is to give you time to do your work and get away to safety. It takes some time for the flame to burn through the covering of the fuse, and when it does it 'spits' to give you warning.

"I was awkward with my work that night. I could not keep my mind off that winze and thinking what thing could be in it. I had just got one fuse rested across a flame, and was about to fix another, when I held my hand and my heart stopped beating. I heard something creeping up behind me. It was hard for me to do it, but I forced my head around to look. What I saw made my flesh creep. It was the form of a man crawling toward me, and it was Tom Askew or Jack Collins. If it was the first it was a ghost, for Askew was drowned; if it was Collins it was a fiend, for Jack had been a brutal murderer.

"I had no time to find out who it was, for when I turned he sprang at me. That motion gave me nerve to move too. I am a pretty big man, as you see, and before that night I was one of the best wrestlers on the Comstock. I grappled with him, and I knew that if it was not a ghost I had tackled it was a madman. No sane man could struggle in the grip I got on him as he did. I struggled to keep him from throwing me, and at the same time I tried to get near the candle under the fuse to kick it out before the fuse should spit. I saw a little flash from the fuse. The fire had reached the powder. In our fight the other candles were soon put out. We were in the dark, and I knew the fire was creeping along the powder of that fuse to the dynamite. In the dark I was not even sure which way to try and keep the thing I was fighting with so that I should have its body between me and the blast. In less than two minutes—it seemed years to me—the blast went off."

That was the story told me by the surface watchman. The facts which go to complete the story were these; Jack Collins was a miner who had been on the Comstock only a few months before the date of the mystery of the two Tom Askews. Collins was a surly man, and lived alone in a cabin near the brewery in Seven Mile canyon. He was a noticeable man because of a a bushy black beard he wore, a beard being a rare adornment on a Comstock miner's face. He associated very little with his fellow miners, but one night joined a crowd of them who entered a saloon east of the track. He had not been there long before he quarreled with a companion who asked him, jokingly, if he had ever killed any one that he should live so much alone and wear such a mask of a beard.

A blow was struck, and then Collins suddenly plunged his dirk-like miner's candlestick into the heart of the other and fled. It was two or three hours before anything like an organized search was made for the murderer. Then it was discovered that he had visited his cabin down the canyon, which was in disorder from the hasty preparations for flight. It was taken for granted that he had gone on down the canyon, for the road up would have taken him directly back into town. What he did do as was afterward developed, was to rush from the saloon to his cabin, make a bundle of some clothes, a bit of mirror and a razor, go up the side of the canyon, double on his trail and return to town the next day, clean shaven and dressed in clothes no one had ever seen him wear.

The accident of his knowing that a man named Tom Askew was to go to work that night determined his plan. It was he who told Askew to report in the afternoon instead of on the night shift. It was evidently his plan to hide in the abandoned portions of the mines—for even then a number of the middle group of mines were connected underground—and make his way to the surface and escape when the search for him in the neighborhood should have relaxed. There were hiding places in plenty for one who knew the underground works with the miners' dinner pails to feed from. That he did not carry out any sane plan—but had crept like an animal on the frightened miner in the lonely face of the crosscut, the doctors learned when they examined thin slices of his brain—he had been a maniac.

The slow dull shock of the blast that was fired in the crosscut that night was felt by the miners in the cooling-room, and they "rasseled" with their nerves for the three minutes that should follow. When the man they waited for did not join them at their meal, they well knew that an accident had happened. In a few minutes a crowd of white-faced, frightened men were on their way to the crosscut to aid their fellow. They found him senseless, but physically unharmed, lying under the mangled body of Jack Collins, the murderer. The miner had kept his assailant's body between him and the blast.

One Year's Sale of Stamps.

The number of postage stamps used in the United States in a year is something enormous. For instance, the ordinary postal revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1892, exclusive of the money order business, was $65,065,293.87. Of this $41,432,129.50 came from letter postage. The bulk of this is of course in 2-cent stamps, and it is safe to put the whole number of this denomination used at more than 2,000,000,000 per annum.

A SNOWY MONSTER OF THE NORTH.

Starvation Awaits all Attempts to Explore the Regions Around It.

The grandest mountain of North America has not yet been visited by explorers. It is an active volcano called Wrangell, it is located in the interior of Alaska, and its frost wreathed dome forms presumably the apex of the continent. Mount Wrangell lies about 200 miles north of the celebrated Mount St. Elias, and is in the center of a region enshrouded in mystery. Gigantic mountain ranges rise like terraces one upon the other, guarding in their midst this snowy monster of the north.

About forty years ago a party of Russian explorers on Copper river, Alaska, first sighted the peak away to the northeast, and being duly impressed with its majesty conferred upon it the title of their honored governor, baron Wrangell. They made no attempt, however, to reach the mountain, it being in the country of hostile natives and presenting such apparently insurmountable obstacles to approach.

Several other companies of Russians made partial ascents of Copper river about the same time and met with disaster. One party of seventeen, under Seberinikoff, was massacred by the natives. No new knowledge of Copper river was obtained, and no approach was made to the volcano.

It was not until 1884 that another attempt was made at exploration in the Copper river region. Then lieutenant Allen, of the United States regular army, one of the most daring men who ever entered Alaska, forced his way with several white companions up the Copper nearly to its source and circled half way around the Mount Wrangell district, viewing the mighty peak from a distance of forty or fifty miles, but finding no opportunity to reach and ascend it. Indeed he was on the verge of starvation at the time and it would have been suicide to have attempted to scale the snowclad heights.

The terrible experiences of Allen discouraged further explorations by way of the Copper, and when, in 1890, the writer entered Alaska for the second time, I attempted to reach Mount Wrangell by a new avenue of approach, viz., from the northeast. This route necessitated an overland march of 300 miles from the Yukon river, and when provisions became exhausted my party was still fully forty miles from the volcano and tangled up in a labyrinth of mountain ranges. Gigantic peaks, snow-clad, devoid of vegetation and animal life, barred our progress in front, and an attempt to scale them, with nothing to eat and naught in sight, would have been sheer madness. So a circle was made to the northwest, crossing Allen's trail, and we forced a way to the Yukon, 700 miles distant, barely escaping starvation.

In 1891 lieutenant Schwatka, famous as an explorer of the Yukon, tried his hand at traversing the southern border of the Mount Wrangell domain. He proceeded overland from Fort Selkirk, on the upper Yukon, piercing an unknown district and emerging on Copper river south of Mount Wrangell. He also had a close call from starvation.

These few explorations constitute the sum total of the discoveries in the vicinity of Mount Wrangell up to date. Several sketches of the volcano have been made as it appears from a distance, but no accurate information concerning it has yet been obtained.

It appears to be fully as high as Mount St. Elias, and may even be higher. The natives living in the vicinity are superstitiously afraid of venturing near the volcano, and this fact adds to the interest which surrounds it. I believe that Mount Wrangell can be reached by explorers who will establish depots of supplies, projecting one post beyond another and arranging for the systematic forwarding of the provisions to the terminal. No food can be depended upon in this region after leaving the river except that brought in by the explorer. The scaling of Mount Wrangell heights would require many days, but could probably be accomplished.

There is apparently little chance that Mount Wrangell will ever be reached from the direction of Mount St. Elias, that is, from the south. It is proper to state that the region between Mount St. Elias and Mount Wrangell is the only glacier field in Alaska. A few isolated glaciers can be found elsewhere along the coast, but in four-fifths of the interior no snow or ice exists during the summer. A dense wilderness of conifera surrounds the ice region and blankets the country for hundreds of miles eastward. The volcano of Mount Wrangell offers today a unique field for the explorer and the professional mountain climber.

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.

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"The Finest in the World."
Bottled as it flows from Natural Springs, near
KASLO, B. C.
HEALTHY. PALATABLE. REFRESHING.
(OUR TWO BRANDS)
KOOTENAY LITHIA WATER
AND
KEMP'S
THERAPEUTIC MINERAL WATER
Contents: Soda, Carb. Magnesia, Carb. Calcium, Chloride, Phosphoric Acid, etc., 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.
RANDALL H. KEMP, Manager.
ROADLEY & GUTHRIE, General Agents,
KASLO, B. C., CANADA

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.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

In the event of Nelson being incorporated, no one of its citizens who passes his winters in Victoria, or other summer resorts, will be elected to the high office of mayor. Thus are two well-known gentlemen who have the mayoralty bee in their bonnets effectually disposed of.

A well-known miner writes from Toad Mountain that the garitou that "Si" Johns killed before he sprained his ankle has all been eaten by the Goldendale cats. Apparently, everything connected with the Goldendale is fashioned on an enormous scale, from the size of its ledge to the appetite of its cats.

As long as the Catholic church holds religious services in the Houston block, Dr. LaBau and George Bigelow will see to it that the stairway and landing leading to the second story of that building is kept clear of snow. They expect John Ayton Gibson to occasionally lend them a helping hand.

"Rawhide Sweeney," one of the most noted rawhiders in the Slocan, has resigned on account of a disagreement with his partner, "Rough-Lock Steele."

The cold weather of the past week has caused the Kaslo-Slocan road to be in prime condition. Ore is coming out and supplies being hauled in at a surprising rate. Considerable lumber is being shipped from Kaslo to Watson and Bear Lake City.

H. H. Moody, who for a long time represented Wilson & Perdue at Ainsworth, and during the past year has been Bremner & Watson's manager at Watson, was brought down to Kaslo last Tuesday a very sick man, caused by threatened pneumonia and inflammation of the eyes. He was taken to the Leland hotel, where he will receive every attention.

R. F. Green and G. O. Buchanan leave Kaslo for Victoria next week to lay the claims of their town before the legislative assembly, chief of which is—and a just one, too—an appropriation for the Kaslo wagon road.

W. A. Crane and Joe Mellor have been awarded a contract to get out 10,000 ties for the projected Kaslo-Slocan railway, the ties to be cut on the townsite of Kaslo. The same parties have the contract for clearing the area of the townsite on which the ties will be cut. The price paid for the ties is said to be 19 cents each, the clearing to be done for $40 an acre.

Every man in Nelson who thinks he will need ice to help him through the hot days of next summer is busy putting up ice. The ice is of good quality and about eight inches thick.

Despite the talk of hard times at Nelson, there are no people in Canada who have so much money invested in wagon roads and other projected enterprises.

Not Making Regular Trips.

On Thursday last Rev. Mr. Rogers left Nelson, intending to go to New Westminster to be in attendance at the Grand Lodge meeting of Odd Fellows as a representative of the lodge at Nelson. He arrived at Buchanan's old sawmill an hour after the Nelson had touched at that point on her way from Kaslo to the lower end of the lake. He caught the boat on the next trip (last Monday) and arrived at the head of the lake only to find that connection could not be made at Bonner's Ferry so as to land him at Westminster in time. He therefore returned on the Nelson and arrived home last night, making the distance from Buchanan's mill on foot. He reports the trip a hard one. He also reports that the Nelson and the stage line do not run so as to connect. Whether it is owing to the two outfits being at loggerheads or because of the deep snow on the sleigh road, he is not prepared to say. On the last trip from Bonner's Ferry the stage was three days on the road, and two days will be taken hereafter. After the late storm, the sleigh road was lost altogether in places.

All Great Railways do It.

The Kaslo-Slocan railway in locating its line so to pass at some distance from old-established and flourishing towns like Nashville, at the mouth of the south fork of Kaslo river, and Mahoneyville, at the mouth of Rabbit creek, is only doing as other great railways have done and are doing, as the following goes to show:

"In building across North Dakota on its way to the Canadian Pacific the Soo road appears to avoid the existing towns. It crosses the Fargo & Southwestern road about a mile west of the important wheat market town of Sheldon and goes on a little farther north to make a new town of its own called Enderlin. When it gets to Valley City, which is one of the largest shipping points in the state, it actually goes around it on the bluffs and makes a station nearly two miles distant up the valley. It crosses the Coopertown branch of the Northern Pacific about half a mile from Odell, where there are three or four grain elevators, and makes a station a mile distant. At Carrington, a county-seat town and a good trading point, its station is about a mile away from the business houses."

Apparently the Kaslo-Slocan railway is being built with an engineer's eye to distance and grades and with no special view to traffic or the convenience of established centres of population. This is a mistaken policy. A railroad should serve the country it passes through and should be willing to go out of its way if needs be to reach the points where the people have created conveniences for business.

TIMELY ASSISTANCE

Rendered by Some Good Samaritan Whose Name is Unknown.

At times the editor of a country newspaper is put to his wits' end for readable matter to fill his paper, and we were in that condition at 11 o'clock last night when the thought occurred that there might be something in the postoffice that would do to "fill in" with. We were not mistaken, for the following paragraphs were found in an envelope addressed to "THE TRIBUNE, Nelson B.C." They were evidently clipped from a religious journal, therefore are worthy of publication in a family paper like THE TRIBUNE:

PESTERING QUESTIONS.

Dear Editor: I am a little girl, but I am going to ask you some questions, and perhaps you or some of your correspondents will answer them for me. My Sunday-school teacher tells me that God made the world, the sky, the ocean, me, and himself. I asked her if God made Satan, too, and she said "yes." Then she said that all the preachers, all the priests, all the Sunday-school teachers, all the Sunday-school scholars, and all good people in the world were fighting Satan, and God wanted them to do so, and God fought him, too.

I asked her if Satan was really a living person, and she said: "Of course;" that he was a fallen angel; that he was once in the form of a serpent who talked to Eve and persuaded her to eat an apple, which has made all the world miserable ever since; that he also tempted Jesus, and with him went to the top of a high mountain and to the pinnacle of the Temple. Then I said: "If God made Satan and wants us to fight him, why don't God unmake him? Why don't God kill him?" Then she said: "Little girls must not ask silly questions. When you are older you will know." But I grow older every day, and I cannot understand it. If God made the Devil and wants us to fight him, why don't he kill him at once and be done with it?

Then I went to day school on Monday and asked my teacher, who is a great big man and loves little folks, why God did not kill the Devil? and he said he didn't know; he guessed that was "out of the jurisdiction of the public school." "Jurisdiction" is a big word, but I did not forget it, and when I got time I looked it up in the dictionary, which says it means, "The extent of one's power to govern," so I think that the Devil is not in the jurisdiction of the day school, the Sunday school, or the preachers, and I half suspect that God does not kill him because he isn't in his jurisdiction either.

New York. MABEL IVY.

TRUER THAN PREACHIN.

Carroll D. Wright, who is at the head of the department that collects labor statistics for the United States government, says in his report for 1892: "The necessity under which many young women live, of looking to marriage as a freedom from the bondage of some kind of labor, tends, in my mind, to the worst form of prostitution that exists."

Getting Down to Cases.

Last fall the managers of THE TRIBUNE laid in what they supposed was enough of double demy white book paper of forty pounds to the ream of 480 sheets to give every one of THE TRIBUNE subscribers one copy each week until May 1st, or until navigation reopened in the spring. But their estimate of the number of people likely to take THE TRIBUNE was as far out of the way as was that of its editor last spring when he estimated that he could put in a $30,000 electric light plant with $5000 borrowed money; and now, when every route over which freight can be brought in is closed, THE TRIBUNE has only enough paper on hand to print two more issues. A large order was sent to Toronto three weeks ago, but the envelope containing the order is probably in a snow blockade somewhere on the Canadian Pacific's main line, and may reach its destination weeks after THE TRIBUNE has been forced to take impressions of its clear-cut patrician No. 30 Miller & Richard bourgeois type on plebian wrapping paper, or, worse still, on some of Frank Teetzel's wall paper designed especially for the Kaslo trade; or had we better do as the managers of the other two great companies operating in this country have done: close our head office and slip off to the coast on important private business.

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, Deputy Sheriff.

Nelson, B.C., January 31st, 1893.

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

A large and complete stock of the leading lines of

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

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

Central Office of the Kootenay Lake Telephone.

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 10th, 1893, for the construction of the said railway, from Nelson, B.C., to a point at or near Fort Sheppard, B.C.

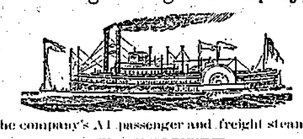
Bids will be entertained for the work as a whole or a part, but the company reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

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, 1892.

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 Naktusp, 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.

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

TURNER BROS.

MUSIC AND STATIONERY

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

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

Nelson Livery Stable

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

WILSON & WILLIAMSON.....PROPRIETORS

TENDERS WANTED.

The undersigned will receive tenders, up to the 20th of March, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of F. M. McLeod, Nelson, for the construction of a wagon road from Slocan crossing on the Columbia & Kootenay railway to Slocan City at the south end of Slocan lake, an estimated distance of thirty-two miles, the road to be completed within thirty days after the signing of the contract. The successful bidder must be prepared to give good and sufficient bonds for the carrying out of the contract. Specifications can be had by applying to either of the undersigned, at Nelson, B. C.

J. FRED HUME,
G. A. BIGELOW,
A. J. MARKS,
FRANK FLETCHER,
F. M. McLEOD.
} Committee.

Nelson, B. C., February 6th, 1893.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that one month after date we, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Lieutenant-governor-in-council for the incorporation into a city municipality, under the name of the City of Nelson, of that certain locality in the Province of British Columbia described as follows: Being a subdivision of lot 95, group 1, West Kootenay district, as shown on the official plan of the town of Nelson, comprising three hundred and seventy-two acres more or less.

Dated at Nelson the 7th day of February, A.D., 1893.

F. M. McLEOD
E. APPLEWHAITE
A. J. MARKS,
} Committee.

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.

Get in on the Ground Floor!

Any Investment Made Now Will be Trebled in Less than Six Months!

For the Many, Town Lots are a Better Buy than Mineral Claims.

LOTS IN FOUR MILE CITY, The only possible supply point for Four Mile District, one of the Richest in the Slocan Lake Country, will be on the Market on and after February 15th. Apply to

John Houston & Co., Agents, Nelson.

W. A. JOWETT

(Notary Public)

MINING AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION AGENT

REPRESENTING

The Confederation Life Association,
The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company,
The Provident Fund Accident Company;
ALSO,
The Sandy Croft Foundry Company, near Chester, England, makers of all kinds of mining machinery, air compressors, rock breakers, stamps, etc.

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.