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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMB

KOOTENAY

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

The Tribune

RAILROADS

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

SECOND YEAR.—NO. 9. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1894. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

AN INACCURATE VOTERS' LIST.

THE GOVERNMENT PROMISES TO MAKE IT RIGHT AT ONCE.

Although the List as Returned by the Collectors of Voters Contains but 520 Names, Nearly 800 Names Have Been Sent in for Registration, and Hundreds of Known Qualified Voters Have Failed to Send in Their Applications—West Kootenay has Over One Thousand Qualified Voters, if They Will but Register.

When copies of the printed voters' list for the electoral district of West Kootenay arrived at Nelson on Thursday considerable indignation was manifested by those whose names did not appear on the list, and charges and counter-charges of "crooked work" were made by the friends and the opponents of the government. The friends of the government claimed that the list had been manipulated at Revelstoke in the interest of "certain men;" and the opponents of the government maintained that the list had been purposely cut down so that the district could not fairly claim more than one member in the redistribution of seats. Both were mistaken. If the list is inaccurate—and it certainly is—the fault lies, primarily, with the government for appointing two collectors of voters for the district; and, afterwards, with the officials of the district for their stupidity and carelessness in making out the list.

At the time of the last provincial election (in June, 1890), Revelstoke was the seat of government of West Kootenay electoral district, and the voters' register was kept at that place. Since then the seat of government has been removed to Nelson; but for some reason the district was divided into two polling divisions, the original voters' register remaining in the northern or Revelstoke division. In 1890 there were less than 275 names on the list, and these names should be on the original voters' register, together with the names sent to the collector of voters for the northern or Revelstoke division during the years 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893. For some reason, however, the collector of voters for that division has seen fit to leave off a number of names that were on the 1890 list, presumably because of their being residents of the southern or Nelson polling division. Among others left off were the names of Harold Selous, John Ayton Gibson, Wilson Hill, Alfred Hill, Charles Westly Busk, John Charles Rykert, John E. Walsh, Robert W. Yuill, William Hunter, James A. Gilker, Albert Barrett, and Thomas Barrett. Yet, while leaving off the names of the above residents of the southern division, the names of the following well-known residents of the southern division were retained on the list of the northern division, namely, J. Fred Hume, Richard S. Gallop, Robert F. Green, Samuel H. Green, John Hamilton, William A. Jowett, Thomas Madden, and William F. Teetzel. This inconsistency can be explained, no doubt, by the collector of voters for the northern division.

The collector of voters for the southern or Nelson division, believing himself the paramount collector, asked for the names on the northern division register, so as to enable him to send to Victoria a complete list for the entire district. The names were not sent, for the reason, no doubt, that the collector of voters for the northern district, under the law, has the same powers as the collector of voters for the southern district, and with as good grace could have asked the southern official to forward to Revelstoke the names on the southern list.

The result of this conflict of authority is that none of the names left off the northern list appear on the southern list; and, more, none of the names registered at Nelson during 1890, 1891, and 1892 appear on the southern list, either. Why they do not appear will probably be explained by the collector of voters on his return to Nelson from Victoria.

The following telegram was sent attorney-general Davie as soon as the inaccuracy of the printed list was discovered:

NELSON, January 18th.

West Kootenay voters' list, as printed, very inaccurate. Many names left off that were on old list, and hundreds of registered voters not on printed list. District will be unfairly treated if its representation is based on this list. Difficulty is in having two collectors of voters for district; one puts on names and the other strikes them off.

In reply, the attorney-general sent the following:

VICTORIA, January 19th.

The difficulty has arisen from there being two voters' registers, and several names left off northern register. Government already apprised of fact, and steps taken to have it corrected.

If the inaccuracy of the list had not been discovered so soon, West Kootenay would simply have been disfranchised in the next legislative assembly, as the government would have answered all demands for fair representation with the reply: "Why, there are only 520 names on your voters' list, therefore you are not entitled to the representation you ask for." That there are over 1000 qualified voters in West Kootenay is beyond dispute; in fact, West Kootenay has as many qualified voters as Lillooet and Cariboo together; and, more, no other district in the province has like prospects for a large and rapid increase of population and wealth within the next two years.

It is the duty of every British subject in the district, qualified to do so, to register at once; for the government will cancel the present printed list and cause a new one to be made out. In order that the new one shall be as complete as possible, every British subject whose name does not appear below should at once send in his name to the collector of voters at either Nelson or Revelstoke. If the proper blanks cannot be procured write a letter, worded as is the following, and mail it addressed to either N. Fitzstubbs, Nelson, or J. Kirkup, Revelstoke:

To the collector of ..... Polling Division of the Electoral District of West Kootenay:

I claim to have my name inserted in the register of voters for the ..... polling division of the electoral division of West Kootenay in virtue of my being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in this province for twelve months, and in the electoral district of West Kootenay for two months immediately previous to the date hereof, and not being disqualified by any law in force in this province.

Dated at ....., in the province of British Columbia, this ..... day of ....., A. D. 1894.

[Signed] .....

Name in full.

.....

Residence.

.....

Profession, trade, or calling.

[If a resident of the northern portion of the district, name "Revelstoke" as the poling division; if a resident of the southern portion, name "Nelson" as the polling division.]

Every male of the full age of twenty-one years, being entitled within this province to the privileges of a natural-born British subject, having resided in this province twelve months, and in the electoral district in which he claims to vote for two months of that period immediately previous to sending in his claim to vote as hereinafter mentioned, and being duly registered, shall be entitled to vote at the election of a member or members of the legislative assembly. No person whose name is on the register of voters for an electoral district shall send in his claim to vote in any other electoral district until he shall have caused his name to be removed from such register. The collector of any electoral district or polling division thereof shall remove the name of any person whose name is on the register of voters for such district, on the written request of such person; and proof that such request was deposited in the postoffice in a prepaid letter shall be deemed proof that the name of such person has been removed from the register.

The following lists have been prepared with great care. Every duplication is omitted and every dead name stricken off. The result is 763 names, and the names placed on the Revelstoke register or posted in the Revelstoke office since the list was forwarded to Victoria should make the total number of names now handed in over 800. That the statement that hundreds of qualified voters have not registered is not a fancy one was proved by the editor of THE TRIBUNE finding that the following residents of Nelson, known to him personally, had failed to register:

H Duhamel	John Scotey
J Duhamel	N Hoover
J H Mathe-on	G H Andrews
Fred Williamson	D McArthur
Duncan McDonald	Walter John Sully
Charles Sproule	M F Corrigan
A Tregillus	M Malloy
John Malone	A L Dolan
M C McGrath	Pat Noonan
Isaac Holden	A R McPhee
E C Traves	W B Muir
W G Phillips	John Campbell
J J Driscoll	August Mamateau
J D Graham	W W West
Hugh McLaughlin	Hugh Nixon
W P Robinson	Charles Stewart
James Yuill	Fred Bates
George P Johnson	R F Perry
Samuel M Lean	John Green

NELSON POLLING DIVISION.

NAMES APPEARING ON PRINTED LIST, KNOWN DUPLICATIONS AND DEAD NAMES OMITTED.

Applewhite, Edward	Gallop, William Nathaniel
Armour, Matthew S	Gallop, Walter Ross
Aikenhead, Alex S	Holt, Grange Virgil
Abricll, Thomas	Hodgins, Arthur E
Arthur, Edward C	Hooper, James
Ashby, Hugh Gibson	Harropp, Ernest
Anderson, James D	Hughes, James Franklin
Aylwin, Henry	Hughes, Frederick K
Aylwin, Thomas John	Hagonin, Charles
Adams, Michael V	Hersch, John
Archer, Walter C	Heathcote, G W Bennet
Bealey, Robert John	Harrison, Leigh Richmond
Bigelow, George A	Hodson, William
Baillie, William	Hamber, Chand S F
Bell, James E	Hamilton, Robert J
Bimsell, Richard	Hall, Alfred E
Bowes, Joseph H	Hodgson, George H
Brown, Edward V	Hayes, John C
Buchanan, Arthur H	Henderson, Silas Joseph
Berry, Thomas	Heap, Francis Arthur
Bell, John	Hall, William H
Bunker, Alfred	Hughes, Felix
Baxendale, Richard	Henderson, P G
Buchanan, George O	Irving, William
Black, David	Irvine, Frederick
Becker, Edward	Irwin, Thomas
Brenner, David	Jardine, Andrew
Bucke, Maurice Andrew	Johnson, E H
Byers, Hamilton	Jezkowicz, Charles
Buchanan, James Ketchum	Johnstone, George
Bowes, James	Jeffers, Frederick
Black, John	Jones, Harry
Black, James N	Johnson, Archie M
Beaton, Alexander J	Kane, George Thomas
Barton, Albert E	Kirkpatrick, John A
Bradley, John Charles	Keefer, Thomas S
Bucke, Horace Walpole	Keefer, John M
Cameron, Alfred	Keefer, George H
Campbell, Archibald	Kilby, Ernest
Christie, Frank Gibson	Love, James H
Chandler, Frederick C	Leask, George G
Craig, Leonard	La France, Elzear Mazaire
Clark, David	Lean, Allan
Corning, Edward	Lonsdale, Albert
Clark, James	Lees, Archibald
Cameron, Ewen A	Marks, Alfred John
Cochrane, Alex Hugh	Muir, Alexander
Clements, Austin Henry	Macdonald, Alexander
Carpenter, Eder Conway	Mackey, William Drake
Currie, James H	Matheson, William
Cameron, James R	Muir, Andrew Crichton
Cryon, Michael	May, Thomas R
Crawford, William Henry	Morice, David T
Dennis, Oliver George	Madden, Hugh
Deacon, James A	Madden, Robert
Dumont, Joseph	Mills, Thomas Alfred
Dawson, James	Moore, John D
Douglas, Alexander W.	Murray, Patrick R
Delaney, John	Malanson, Harry
Delaney, James	Moore, Abner Wellington
Darkes, Silas Robert	Murray, Patrick W
Duffy, Thomas	Miller, Joseph Alfred
Doherty, Cornelius	Macleod, Donald
Dallas, John	Mountain, Frederick A R
Erickson, Andrew	Main, Robert
Ettar, Charles	McGillivray, Angus
Euston, James	McDonald, Daniel
Estabrooks, George L	McPhee, John M
Fletcher, Frank	McLean, W C
Ferem, William	McLean, David R
Finlay, Jotbane	McPhail, Duncan
Fletcher, Josiah	McLeod, John S
Fletcher, Archie	McMillan, John
Fawcett, Samuel	McGuigan, John G
Foley, J T	McAndrews, Michael
Graham, William	McIntosh, Finlay
Gray, Thomas W	McLeod, Hugh D
Gillis, Terrence Hamilton	McPhail, Daniel D
Goodwin, William	McMillan, Daniel
Gillis, Thomas Duncan	McLaughlin, William Lee
Graham, William H	McLean, Angus L
Graham, George W	McKerron, Walter H
Goodenough, Arthur	McKinnon, Archie
Goodwin, Charles H	McCallum, Duncan
Gilchrist, Neil	McGillivray, John R
Godfrey, George Hamilton	M'Arthur, Robert
Gray, Pierrepont Hamilton	McCorvill, Archie
Guthrie, Matthew	McKay, James
Grant, Donald	McLeod, Neil
Galbraith, Angus	McDonald, Daniel
Gibson, John F	McFarlane, John S
Gordon, Thomas	McRae, Duncan
Gallop, Walter Joseph	McLaren, Alexander

McCrimmon, Roderick	Shaw, S P
McKinnon, John	Stanley, Gilbert
McPherson, Donald	Stanley, E H
McLachlan, Donald	Strathern, Robert
McLeod, Finmore M	Strathern, William B
Naden, George R	Simpson, John Sepworth
Neelands, James	Sloan, Elmer Murdoch
Nicks, George W	Shepherd, Edmund Charles
Nicks, Isaiah	Starratt, Luther P
Neelands, Hamilton George	Saunders, Thomas
O'Farrell, T P	Sexton, Jerry
O'Ray, Daniel	Shannon, Edward
Perry, Charles Edward	Sutherland, Robert J
Plair, Edwin E	Sturch, Samuel
Perkins, Walter G	Shannon, Alexander
Parkin, Joseph	Seale, Joseph
Paterson, John	Seale, James
Plaisance, Harry W	Stewart, William S
Pott, Thomas S	Turner, John Anthony
Peppard, John G	Tolson, John W
Renwick, Robert A	Townsend, Neville F
Rashdall, George Herbert	Turner, Peter Body Carne
Richardson, George W	Turner, James Edward
Ritchie, Joseph Frederick	Taylor, Joseph
Rudd, Henry Vittoria	Taylor, John Arthur
Robson, George R	Twigg, Herbert T
Rogers, Thomas Henry	Todd, Laughton W
Rindley, Thomas John	Thorburn, Grant
Rathbourne, Mervyn R W	Valleau, Frederick W
Richardson, Frederick	Wood, Frank A
Roberts, John	Walker, James F
Retallack, John L	Whalley, Edward P
Rolfe, William Nicholas	Wilson, William John
Stenson, Robert J	Williamson, George A
Simpson, John B	Wilson, William
Sproule, James	Wowds, George H
Sherwood, Leonard E	Wells, Richmond
Syme, Oliver Tinson	Whiteside, George
Schulz, Samuel D	Wood, Alfred Willis
Stewart, John	Whittier, John Alexander
Squire, Fred J	Walmsley, John
Sprout, G H S	Whelen, Charles
Suckey, Richard	Walbey, William Henry
Smart, James	Will, William Richardson
Shiell, Robert	Whibley, David
Smith, E Fayle	Wilds, Albert
Steed, George	Yates, John R.

REVELSTOKE POLLING DIVISION.

NAMES APPEARING ON PRINTED LIST, KNOWN DUPLICATIONS AND DEAD NAMES OMITTED.

Abrahamson, John	Lindquist, Alex
Abrahamson, Charles G	Lindsay, James H
Abrahamson, Andrew	Little, William B
Allan, Raymond	Lyonaise, Frank E
Ardiel, Thomas	Lewis, Thomas
Armstrong, William J	Lindmark, Charles F.
Armstrong, Angus	Lund, Gustof
Atherton, William H	Law, William J
Atherton, William T	Letrace, William J
Allen, Oliver Henry	Matheson, Alex.
Adair, Edward	Matheson, James
Bourgeois, Azaire	Miller, William
Beaton, Malcolm	Murray, Patrick A
Balling, William	Mackie, William
Bain, Thomas W	Madden, Thomas
Bennett, Thomas	Metcalfe, Edward
Borgen, Peter D	Mills, B H
Bamberry, William H	McFarlane William G
Barber, J Guy	McBride, Jerry
Barker, Robert	McCarthy, Thomas
Bell, John	McDonald, Lauchlin
Bisland, Alex	McDonald, James
Blacklall, John	McKay, Angus
Boyd, John	McGrath, William
Barre, Octave	McNeil, Amedie
Boyd, James	McKinnon, William C
Brown, Hugh Alex	McLeod, John
Brown, William M	McArthur, Alex E
Buxton, Albert Edward	McCord, Benjamin C
Bourne, Frank H	McDonald, William
Barrett, John S	McDade, William E
Bradford, Frederick	McDonald, Hugh
Brennan, James	McKinnon, Alex F
Bickerton, Samuel	McAlister, William
Brewster, Isaac T	McDonald, Archie
Beck, Harry D	McKenzie, William
Boyd, John D	McRae, Alex
Bourke, John	Mafrae, Murdoch
Calloway, George A	McCormick, Alex
Caldwell, John	Needham, Henry
Chisholm, Archibald	Needham, Samuel
Cornish, W H	Nelson, John P
Caldwell, James F	Nash, Charles
Campbell, J D	Northey, Richard W
Campbell, John Roy	O tes, John
Cannell, Joseph	O'Brien, Daniel
Carrington, William	O'Grady, Michael
Cash, Southam A	O'Neil, John
Corrigan, Henry	Park, Andrew
Cranston, John	Pickard, Edward
Crowle, Samuel D	Peterson, Peter R
Cunningham, Arthur	Pollock, George
Chapman Henry D	Piper, John Owen
Derch, Marshall	Phipps, William Scott
Devin, Thomas	Platt, George
Dolan, Joseph	Rightton, Thomas
Doubt, John	Redpath, Oliver
Dick, Arthur Carfrae	Reid, John D
Dunn, William John	Richards, Charles
Dunn, Joseph Michael	Roach, George
Dow, Alexander	Ross, Malcolm C
Duggan, Thomas	Robson, Robert
Downs, Thomas	Richardson, Thomas
Dundee, Charles	Ritchie, George
Dunn, Edmund P	Rorison, Basil D
Ferguson, Ronald	Richardson, John
Ferguson, David	Ross, Hugh
Foley, Jeremiah	Reid, Thomas
Fraser, William	Skinner, William A
Fraser, Frederick	Sanderson, Robert
Flemming, William	Smith, Albert N
Floden, John	Stone, John
Fowler, James N	Stone, John Albert
Gray, James	Smith, John L
Graham, Donald	Stewart, William
Gates, John K	Spinks, George
Gee, Frederick D	Smith, Alex P
Green, Andrew	Sproat, Gilbert M
Green, Robert H	Scott, Walter
Graham, Thomas James	Sargent, William
Gallop, Richard S	Scott, James H
Gentles, Stewart	Stark, John E
Goldsmith, Frank G.	Snider, William
Green, J M	Saunderson, John
Green, Robert F	Straud, A J
Green, Benjamin	Sutherland, John P
Green, Samuel H	Sutton, Albert E
Gaither, Michael	Scott, Albert
Hill, Samuel	Steed, Thomas
Haskins, John W	Stewart, Hugh
Henderson, Harold M	Teetzel, William F
Hetherington, John	Terryberry, George
Hume, Robert	Tapping, Robert
Hume, Clarence B	Tallmire, Joseph
Hunter, George	Taylor, William
Hanson, Wilhelm	Thomas, Edward
Haig, Thomas L	Turner, James
Howson, Robert	Thomson, James W
Holdich, Augustus H	Taylor, Charles
Hamilton, John	Townsend, Turner N E
Hume, J. Fred	Turley, James
Hartle, William	Underhill, Samuel
Hall, John Lewis	Vickers, William H
Jowett, William Austin	Vye, Alfred
Johnson, Evan	Wall, William H
Kellie, James M	Weller, William J
Kennedy James P	Warren, William H
Kirkwood, Robert Ira	Woodward, W H
Kirby, William	Wright, William
Kirkup, William	Wells, Francis B
Kirkup, James	Woodrow, James I
Lancy, Daniel A	Walker, Peter McC
Langrell, Isaac H	Wood, Charles D
Lindley, William E	Woolsley, David U
Lee, William John	Whalen, Andrew J
Lewis, William Odler	Wilson, Edgar S.

NAMES OMITTED FROM 1893 PRINTED LIST, ALTHOUGH THEY WERE REGISTERED AT NELSON DURING THE YEARS 1890, 1891, AND 1892.

Atchison, George	McDonald, Hugh
Angrignon, Palma	McGovern, Thomas
Atherton, Edwin Robinson	McKinnon, Angus
Alexander, Lawsen	McLeod, Roderick A
Barnes, Thomas M	McKinnon, Cuwan R
Bates, Robert	McKay, Adam
Bowser, Joseph	Morrison, M H
Brown, George Melville	McRae, Hugh
Collin, Thomas Augustus	McDonald, Robert
Calluin, Eugene	McNaughton, James
Cockle, Reginald Arthur	Nolan, John Dolight
Clancy, Charles	Nesbit, Joseph A
Condon, Martin E	Pascoe, John B
Davys, Montague Stanley	Pascoe, William Henry
Davidson, Edgar H	Rogers, John M
Elliot, John	Sanderson, James
Gibson, William	Sheran, Harry
Gannon, Patrick P	Shaw, Thomas
Hughes, Andrew	Stephenson, Isiah
Jackson, John D	Tegart, Edward
Kennedy, William	Tourigery, Hector
Kealy, Michael	Tunstall, George C Jr
Kane, David P	Van Hudder, Herman
Laird, George	Ward, Robert
Miles, John	Wilson, W H
Moulee, William	Watson, John Adam

NAMES THAT WERE ON 1890 LIST, BUT FOR SOME REASON DROPPED FROM 1893 LIST.

Barrett, Thomas	Miller H A
Collison, John	Nixon, George
Duncan, John	Norris, John
Martin J R	Stark, J E

NAMES DROPPED FROM 1890 LIST FOR SOME UNEXPLAINED REASON.

Barrett, Albert	Johnson, Axel
Bray, Edward	Kennee, Wellington
Busk, Charles Westley	Kennedy, Thomas A
Campbell, John I	Larmour, David
Cockle, Joseph William	Loblanc, Joseph
Coffman, James W	Lougheed, Isaac
Coffman, George H	Molsen, Charles
Davis, Thomas James	Munn, Thomas
Dawson, Thomas	McCleary, Albert
Duncan, John	McGillivray, Duncan J
Ewing, Charles L	McMillan, Henry Allan
Faro, Joseph	Rykert, John Charles Jr
Fitch, Frank Leslie	Selous, Harold
Finlay, Archibald	Smith, William
Francis, George	Smith, John
Franks, Frank	Soderberg, Oscar C
Gibson, John Ayton	Sproat, Thomas Alexander
Gilchrist, Duncan	Tenon, Joseph
Gilker, James Arthur	Walsh, John E
Hall, George	Ward, Harry H
Hill, Wilson	Ward, Thomas M
Hill, Alfred	Watson, Ralph
Hunter, William	Welsh, John
Hunter, Thomas	Yuill, Robert
Jackson, William Henry	

NAMES ENTERED ON REGISTER AT NELSON SINCE COURT OF REVISION WAS HELD.

Anderson, Albert	McAuley, Dan
Aitken, George Henry	McLean, Alexander
Baker, John Jacob	McDougall, Robert
Blandy, John Carne	McLennan, Duncan
Brown, Colin C	McInnes, Neil
Bell, James	McInnes, Angus
Brandon, William H	McDonald, Charles
Barbour, William	McKay, Hugh
Bogle, David B	McKinnon, Kenneth
Crawford, George	McLennan, Dan R
Cameron, Harvey A	McKay, Alexander
Cameron, John	McLeod, Alexander
Crook, Arthur	McLellan, William Alfred
Chisholm, Alexander	McNeill, John
Clement, William R	McNeill, James
Cody, Henry R	McGovern, Phil
Dibbs, Herbert H	McLeod, Donald
Dover, Jacob	Norquay, Thomas
Dure, William	Old, Arthur Henry
Ewin, Robert	Old, John Barnet
Ellacott, Charles Herbert	Page, William Henry
Fletcher, Andrew	Panner, Albert W
Glover, John	Pilon, Joseph
Gladwin, Gilbert	Robinson, Joshua
Gomely, Frank C	Robertson, John
Hodgson, John Whittam	Robertson, William A
Hargreaves, John James	Ridsdale, Arthur H
Hetherington, Joseph	Roche, Edmund Burke
Hern, Henry	Sanders, William John
Innes, Charles	Shelton, Henry T
Keeling, Shirley	Simpson, William
Kirby, William Jr	Sheran, James
Kelly, John T	Seagy, Charles Edward
Lowery, Robert T	Scaia, Adam
Long, Henry George	Scaia, Lewis
Lemon, Robert E	Smithringale, Charles E
Lewes, John W	Swift, Joseph A
Lowe, Richard Robert	Seaman, William
Latrace, William P	Sherwood, Arthur R
Latrace, William	Smith, James W
Macnaughten, Frederick F	Thomlinson, William
Morrison, Murdock	Vail, Oliver J
Mills, Sanford	Wright, Alfred William
Marsden, Taylor	Wilson, Arthur M
Minielly, George	Watts, Edward
Mulvey, Thomas	Wallbridge, Adam Henry
Moxat, James	Williams, George Herbert
McDonald, Angus L	Worth, John
McDougall, Thomas	Ward, William A
McMorris, Daniel C	Waugh, Henry F
McLellan, William Alfred	Wurle, John
McLeod, John D	Walker, Arthur
McDonald, Hugh L	

NAMES NOW POSTED AT COURT HOUSE AT NELSON, BUT NOT YET ENTERED ON REGISTER.

Burton, Arthur	Martin, D M
Bryson, Bryson	McArthur, A G
Burton, Reuben	McDonald, A A
Bowen, Baptice	McDougald, D W
Clark, William	McNaughten, E A
Coppock, William C	McMartin, John
Cameron, R W	McKinnon, Daniel
Chisholm, Peter	McConnell, James Q
Dozois, George	Noel, Joseph E
Dow, William James	Rohrer, John
Darragh, D J	Rutherford, Robert
Houston, John	Socasto, Frank
Herrick, Elias R	Smith, Henry
Kennedy, Patrick	Topping, Eugene Sayre
Kennedy, William F	Thompson, Ross
Lister, Thomas W	Walmsley, William F
Looby, Archibald	Williamson, Robert
Mulholland, Lewis W	Williams, Mostyn W
Magee, James	Walker, Samuel
Maloney, Patrick	

PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The Producers are Losing Thousands of Millions Annually.

William H. Clagett, one of the ablest men in Idaho, is writing a series of letters on economic questions, and the following is an extract from his latest. It is well worthy the careful consideration of Canadians, for the conditions prevailing in the United States prevail to a great extent in Canada:

"Economic laws are as certain in their operation as are the laws of nature. With prosperity depending on price; with prices depending upon the amount of money in circulation; with this circulation constantly diminishing for sixteen years, the increase of debt was inevitable. When we turn to the figures this increase not only startles, but terrifies.

"One of the most conservative of our public men, senator Daniel of Virginia, in his speech in the senate on September 14, 1893, stated that "in 1880 the total private indebtedness of the American people was $6,700,000,000. In 1890 it was $19,700,000,000, an increase of thirteen thousand millions of dollars" in ten years, or an average increase of $1,300,000,000 per annum. Extend this average increase from 1890 to the present time and our present private indebtedness alone amounts to $23,600,000,000. At the moderate rate of 6 per cent per annum, the interest charge upon this debt amounts to the sum of $1,416,000,000. This charge is payable, not in property nor the products of labor, but in money: and this money cornered by the money monopoly and not to be had except by the payment of still further interest.

"The estimated true wealth of the country, based upon the census of 1890, is about $80,000,000,000. Upon this there is a private debt burden of $23,600,000,000. In other words, upon every $80 of property in the nation there is a private interest bearing debt of $23.60. The average gross annual income of the people of the United States from 1880 to 1890 was between seven and eight billions. Five hundred millions of this income goes to support the national government. At least an equal amount is absorbed in maintaining the state, territorial, and municipal governments. One billion four hundred and sixteen millions goes for interest. These three items of charge alone levy a burden upon industry amounting to $2,416,000,000 per annum, or a sum almost equal to the national debt at the close of the civil war, and being nearly 30 per cent of the gross annual income of the people. The subject could be pursued without end, but the situation is summarized in the simple statement—the nation is bankrupt.

"The question arises, "Who have lost the wealth represented by this fearful debt?" It is plain that those who have worked for wages have not lost it. They have not had the credit to go largely into debt, nor the gilt-edged security demanded by the money changers. It has been lost mainly by the great middle class—the employers of labor, who have been engaged in the production of wealth.

"The money lost to the producers has gone to the middle men—the mere distributers of wealth. It has gone to the owners of interest-bearing obligations; to the banks; the landlords; the railroads; the merchants; the trusts; the speculators and gamblers in futures. It has gone to build the cities which have grown up as it were in a day. It has gone to cradle in the lap of luxury the beneficiaries of monopoly of every kind.

"Until the panic came the manual laborers, through their labor organizations, managed to save their rightful 'living wage as the first charge upon production' from the general decline. Since it came they, like their employers in productive industry, have been swallowed up in the general ruin.

"The great middle class—the employers of labor—is fast being reduced to the ranks of labor. It is they who have been the chief sufferers. Their losses have come wholly from the continuous decline in prices. This decline has been almost wholly due to the insufficient circulation and the monopoly of money granted by law, which both wings of the monopoly party have refused to remedy. As the market for their products has waned in value and volume, instead of healing the center of the disease, they have only demanded to have treated its remote and trivial symptoms. Blind to the fact that no industrial system can bring prosperity when business is being done on a constantly falling market, they have run all the gradations of argument, from free trade to a monopoly tariff; and now demand that their losses, due to an utterly vicious financial system, shall be compensated in the future by cutting the living wage of their workmen. As these workmen are the main consumers of their products, a permanent reduction in the wage rate would only mean a greater shrinkage in the capacity of the country to consume those products and a still further loss of market.

"Even now, by joining with the laboring masses in a spirit of mutual concession and interest, the great middle class can, through the ballot, save itself from destruction. Yet it is the members of this same great middle class who sit supinely down and hug their delusions of party, lost in stupid wonder as to the causes of the wreck and ruin of their falling fortunes. Verily they are paying most dearly for their memories of the past."

Banker Cannon's Case.

Banker Cannon of Spokane's wealth is estimated by millions. He is also a candidate for a seat in the United States senate. On December 11th he was married at Helena, Montana, to Mrs. Eleanor Davis Ward. Six months ago the latter was divorced from her husband, who had succeeded in dissipating her private fortune. She is young, handsome, and bright as a button. Mr. Cannon is nearly 70. He lost his wife during the early summer. At the same time his business affairs became entangled, owing to the financial stringency. Worry and hard work broke him down in health and spirits. In the midst of the struggle he went to Helena to visit Mrs. Ward, whom he had known for two years. He urged her to become his wife. At first she demurred, but finally consented. The wedding took place almost immediately, and the two, accompanied by the bride's little daughter, came to New York. For personal reasons the marriage was kept secret. Mrs. Cannon went to live with a friend at No. 123 West Thirty-ninth street, and the husband registered at the Victoria. In some way the marriage became known, and Mr. Cannon's step-children telegraphed him for a denial of the story. No reply was ever sent. Then they threatened to have the marriage annulled on the ground that the banker's mind was affected. When this became known the announcement of the marriage was made and the couple went to live at the Brunswick, where they expect to remain for some time. Mr. Cannon is a hale old gentleman, with bright eyes and a snowy beard. He merely laughs when the subject of the derangement of his mind is discussed. Mrs. Cannon is a grand-daughter of William Davis, who was prominent in New York commercial circles a generation ago. She is related to the Van Rensselers and Puysters.

Nickel and Silver.

Some authorities say that the prices of nickel and silver will eventually cross each other. They argue that nickel is more useful, is scarcer, and is not so readily produced, and that as silver is used more as a symbol of wealth its value in that direction will gradually depreciate. In such an event there is a long road, because silver has in it the tradition of ages, and the poorer classes of the world would be actuated in its use as the rich have been, and for a long time the downward course would be stayed by this sentiment alone.

A Freak of Electricity.

The electric light wires in the court house at Port Townsend, Washington, have become grounded and are occasioning no end of annoyance. The current, in some manner or other, has communicated with the water pipes, which resulted in the pipes throughout the building being perforated with small burned out holes. To turn on the water while the electric current is on will subject a person to a severe shock. This unusual occurrence is attracting the attention of local electricians.

IS IT NOT TIME TO TAKE ACTION?

FIRE DESTROYS SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY.

The International Hotel in Ashes, all Because of an Inadequate Supply of Water With Which to Fight Fire—No Change for the Better Need be Looked for Until the Town is Incorporated.

The people of Nelson will find themselves without places in which to do business if prompt action is not taken to provide an adequate supply of water with which to fight fire. Had there been an adequate water supply on Friday morning the International hotel would not have been destroyed, and two of the most public-spirited business men in the town would not now be counting up their losses.

At 6:45 on Friday morning James Dawson, one of the proprietors of the International hotel, discovered a fire in the kitchen, which was a lean-to on the rear of the main building. Owing to the manager of the water company having turned off the stop-cock on the waste-pipe at the hotel, the water in the pipes in the hotel was froze, and not even a bucket of water could be had to dash on the small flame. By the time the fire alarm was responded to by the fire company, the flames had burst through the roof of the kitchen and were rapidly spreading along the rear wall of the main building. For some reason, the stream from the hose was very weak, and the effect on the fire was not appreciable. The firemen made an effort to pull down the kitchen, but because of the hooks not been properly made the effort ended in failure. In the meantime, the furniture, fixtures, and stock in the hotel were being removed, and within three-quarters of an hour after the discovery of the fire the roof fell in.

The main building was a 2-story frame, with a frontage on Vernon street of 50 feet and a depth of 50 feet on Stanley street. It was erected in 1890, and added to in 1892, at a cost of $5000. It was one of the few hotels in Nelson that was always run as a hotel, not merely as a saloon. The building and contents were insured in the Guardian for $3000, and the loss will be fully $3000 more. The hotel was owned and managed by James Dawson and Bruce Craddock. For a year past Al Hoyt has had a lease of the dining-room. Messrs. Dawson & Craddock have not decided what they will do, but the chances are they will rebuild, as they have been proffered assistance in several ways. If they do rebuild, the new International will be much larger than the old one.

The Fire Department.

To make the best possible use of the appliances at hand, a strong, active, well-drilled fire company must be organized. The membership of the present company is made up of men not active enough to be effective at a fire. There are enough young men in Nelson to make a crack fire company, if they were but once drilled, and to the end that they be induced to join the fire company, a meeting will be held in the board of trade room on Monday night at 7:30 o'clock. The executive committee of the fire company—Messrs. W. J. Wilson, J. Fred Hume, and R. E. Lemon—passed around the hat on Friday and raised enough to pay for the hose-cart, hose, and other appliances that have been at the Columbia & Kootenay freight depot for over two months. Those that were not seen and those who are absent from the town can send their contributions to either member of the executive committee, and the amounts contributed will be duly announced. Those contributing were:

G. A. Bigelow & Co.	$25 00	F. M. McLeod	$ 5 00
J. Fred Hume & Co.	25 00	A. G. Shaw	2 00
W. J. Wilson	15 00	J. D. Graham	1 00
R. E. Lemon	25 00	George H. Keefer	2 50
W. F. Teetzel & Co.	10 00	W. J. Goepel	2 50
Dr. D. Lallau	10 00	H. Selous	10 00
John Houston & Co.	25 00	T. H. Giffin	5 00
Malone & Tregillus	10 00	John A. Turner	5 00
Jacob Dover	5 00	Robert A. Renwick	10 00
Turner Brothers	1 00	E. C. Arthur	5 00
Clements & Lott	3 00	F. J. Farley	5 00
Gilker & Wells	10 00	Axel Johnson	2 00
G. O. Buchanan	10 00	Hanson & Blomberg	2 00
Thomas Madden	10 00	E. E. Phair	5 00
Hudson's Bay Co	10 00	Marks & Van Ness	15 00
Bank of Montreal	15 00	John Johnson	10 00
Bank of B. C.	10 00	George Steed	2 00
T. A. Garland	5 00	William Wilson	3 00
Burns, McInnes & Co.	10 00	Walter John Sully	2 00
The Hall Mines Ltd.	5 00	John M. Keefer	1 50
Edward Appletwaite	5 00	Frank Fletcher	5 00
A. E. Hodgins	2 50	H. Duhamel	50
C. & K. S. N. Co.	25 00	Neelands Brothers	5 00
T. Allen	2 50		

SUBJECT TO APPROVAL.

C. & K. R. Land Department	$ 25 00

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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

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

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

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.

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 12.

L. R. HARRISON, B. A.—Barrister and Attorney at Law (of the province of New Brunswick), Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner for taking Affidavits for use in the Courts of British Columbia, etc. Offices—Second floor, Scott building, Josephine St., Nelson, B. C.

The Tribune

SATURDAY MORNING.....JANUARY 20, 1894

WEST KOOTENAY CONVENTION.

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

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

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

WATERWORKS IN SMALL TOWNS.

The waterworks question was one of the issues in the late city election at Kaslo, and the one that probably had most to do with the election of the successful candidate for mayor. The successful candidate, George T. Kane, claimed he could induce a private company to take the matter in hand, and that as a man of more or less practical experience he could better protect the city's interest than a man lacking in that practical experience. It is doubtful whether any private company can be induced to put in a good system of waterworks at Kaslo, for the reason that the number of consumers is limited and the rates allowed to be charged under the charter rights of the company owning the charter so low that private capital would not be warranted in making the necessary expenditure. Kaslo is not near so well situated for a water supply as Nelson, yet the company owning the waterworks at Nelson would, if we are not greatly mistaken, willingly sell out today at cost. An ample supply of water can be had at Nelson by piping a distance of less than a mile. A like supply can not be had at Kaslo without tapping Kaslo river, and to obtain the required head for fire purpose, the tapping must be made at a point considerably more than a mile distant from the town. At Nelson $7000 have already been expended, and while the supply furnished is adequate for household uses, it is inadequate for fire purposes, as was clearly shown by the International hotel fire. A further expenditure of $25,000 will have to be made before Nelson has a good system for all purposes. This means an investment of nearly $35,000 in plant that rapidly deteriorates. The annual outlay for repairs and the interest on the investment would be a sum far in excess of what could be obtained from the rates allowed to be collected under the provisions of the company's charter. The rates allowed under the Kaslo company's charter are no more liberal than allowed the Nelson company, as the members of the legislative assembly could not be made understand that while a water rate that would be remunerative in cities like Vancouver and Victoria would be just the opposite in towns like Nelson and Kaslo. If Nelson and Kaslo ever get good systems of waterworks it will not be done by private companies, but by the towns in their corporate capacity. Kaslo's first duty is to provide itself with waterworks, for its people may awake some morning to see their main street lined with ash piles instead of habitable buildings.

THE CONVENTION PLAN A FAIR ONE.

That the number of delegates allotted to each section of West Kootenay, in the convention to be held at Nelson on April 12th, is fair cannot be disputed. In the northern section are the following polling-places, namely, Glacier House, Illecillewaet, Revelstoke Station, Revelstoke, Big Bend, Hall's Landing, Lardeau City, and Trout Lake City, with a total of thirteen delegates. In the southern section, the polling-places are Robson, Trail, Waneta, Toad Mountain, Nelson, Balfour, Pilot Bay, and Rykert's, with a total of thirteen delegates. The central and most populous section has eighteen delegates, from the following polling-places: Fire Valley, Nakusp, New Denver, Silverton, Three Forks, Watson, Kaslo, and Ainsworth. That the small or outlying places have more than their share of delegates is not so, for no one of the outlying places has more than one delegate. That the large and populous towns are not fairly represented is also untrue. Nelson and Nelson mining division have seven delegates; New Denver and Slocan division have seven; Kaslo and Ainsworth have seven; Revelstoke and Revelstoke mining division have seven. The less populous mining divisions have from one to three delegates. If the convention does its duty it will frame a platform of principles, on which its nominee, or nominees, must stand. Heretofore, successful candidates carried out the views and wishes of their constituents if they did not conflict with their own; otherwise they did not. It is time that the views and wishes of the people were carried out by their servants, in which class must be numbered the members of the legislative assembly, and in no better way can these views and wishes be obtained than in a convention made up of leading men from all parts of the district.

A FLUNKEY NEWSPAPER.

In an editorial on the miserably poor mail facilities given Kootenay, the Vancouver World says: "If representations "are made to inspector Fletcher and the "representative for the district, Mr. J. A. "Mara, by those who feel the necessity "of a change, no doubt the grievance "will be redressed." As a matter of fact, and the World would be aware of the fact if it was less a flunkey, the attention of both inspector Fletcher and Mr. Mara has been repeatedly called to Kootenay's miserable mail facilities. This has been done by the press, by the pulpit, by grand jury reports, by resolutions passed by boards of trade, by individuals in their private capacity, by individuals in their public capacity; but all to no avail.

As an instance: Last summer the board of trade resolved that the business interests of Southern Kootenay required direct mail service between Kaslo and New Denver, a distance of about thirty miles, on twenty miles of which there was then mail service. Instead of granting the demands of the board of trade, the postoffice inspector established a postoffice at Three Forks, midway between New Denver and Watson, the latter place already having mail service from Kaslo, and ordered all mail matter from Three Forks and New Denver destined for points like Nelson, Ainsworth, Kaslo, and Watson sent around by way of Nakusp—although Watson was but five miles from Three Forks and ten miles from New Denver. And at this late day, The World has the gall to state that if representations are made to inspector Fletcher and Mr. Mara the grievances will be redressed. Yes; the people of Kootenay know how to redress the grievances; but they know it can only be done at the ballot-box.

A REPORT comes from the coast that two more Richmonds are in the field for member from West Kootenay: W. A. Jowett of Nelson and Frank S. Barnard of Victoria. Mr. Jowett is a resident of the district and might be a winner. Mr. Barnard is a non-resident and has not a ghost of a show. One thing the people of West Kootenay are united on, that is, that the member, or members, must be actual residents of the district. Men who spend their earnings, or income, in Victoria are not wanted; neither are the men who only live in Kootenay when they are broke.

IN concluding his inaugural address, less than a year ago, president Cleveland said: "Above all, I know there is a Supreme "Being, who rules the affairs of men." Yes; Grover, but that Supreme Being, of whose existence you are so positive, seems to confine his rulership entirely to men, or else he would have helped you out in that little affair of yours with queen Lil of Hawaii.

IN the Kaslo Examiner, "Bob" Green returns thanks to his supporters; but he did not go quite far enough, he should have returned thanks to those who voted for his opponent—for they were his best friends. Business and municipal politics do not go together. The business man who is not independent in this world's goods should steer clear of politics (other than to vote) until he is.

Busted.

At a wedding recently celebrated in Sutter county, California, a stout, heavyweight bridesmaid, whose name is withheld, had the dreadful misfortune to sneeze during the ceremony, thereby bursting her stays. A shawl was thrown over her and she was taken to an adjoining room for repairs.

Lillian Russell to Wed a Tenor.

It is announced that Lillian Russell and Signor Perugini, tenor of her company, better known as John Chatterton, are to be married at any early date. This is Miss Russell's third attempt into matrimony and the signor's first venture.

CAUGHT IN A DOLDRUM.

Terrible Experience of a Ship Becalmed on the Equator.

Held for nearly four months in the equatorial doldrums, until her provisions were exhausted and her crew on the verge of starvation, was the terrible experience of the American ship Edward O'Brien, which had long been given up as lost. She left Hastings' mill, Vancouver, early in December, 1892, with a lumber cargo, and nothing was heard of her till June 22nd last, when she was sighted by the Australian ship Galileo flying signals proclaiming that she was short of food. It was learned that she had made a fine run down the Pacific and around the Horn, but when near the equator had been caught in one of the dreaded calms there prevalent. For three months she remained within half a mile of where the calm was first struck, and during all that time there was not enough of wind to fill the lightest of her sails. Finally a small current, probably caused by a storm many miles away, served to send her slowly out of the locality which had so long threatened to be a place of death for all aboard. On this current the ship drifted for another month. Then a welcome breeze carried her back into the paths of navigation. When the Galileo was encountered the O'Brien's water supply was exhausted and food down to the last ration, and in a few hours more those aboard would have been beyond help. After receiving supplies the ship proceeded on the way to London.

Certain parts of the ocean near the equator abound in calms, squalls and light baffling winds; also the calms or variations of weather characteristic of those parts are termed doldrums. Though the word is usually applied to the equatorial calms, the region of the doldrums varies in breadth from sixty to several hundred miles and shifts its extreme limits at different seasons between latitude 5 degrees south and 15 degrees north. It is overhung at a great height by a permanent belt of clouds, gathered by opposing currents of the trade winds.

Beauty Among English Women.

Last year's beauties are reigning again this season in London. The duchess of Sutherland, Georgiana lady Dudley, lady Brooke, who has just become countess of Warwick; lady Henry Fitz Gerald, lady Powis, and lady de Trafford still hold their own against all newcomers. Princess Henry of Pless, Mrs. Hanbury, lady Chelsea, lady Rossmore, and Mrs. Lancelot Lowther, among the married belles, and lady Ulrica Duncombe, lady Sophia Cadogan, and Miss Muriel Wilson of the unmarried beauties are all attracting much attention. But the sensation of the season was princess Helene d'Orleans, who is beautiful even beyond the privilege of a princess. Women of the middle classes are said to be much handsomer now than they were twenty years ago in England, taller, better formed, and more brilliant in coloring. The typical English girl is as daintily pink and white and modest as Burns's "crimson-tipped flower." The typical English wife is a rather colorless and uninteresting type with the pink faded out of her cheeks, the gold dulled to dun brown in her hair, the blue dulled to gray in her eyes, and after this comes the blowzy stage, particularly with women greatly addicted to the heavy burgundies and clarets of the English dinner. But owing to international marriage, this new type of beauty, with stronger coloring united to the fine English physique, is becoming more and more common, and varies the general average of English beauty several degrees.

The Output of Gold.

Some sanguine men in Colorado believe that the output of gold this year will be 100 per cent greater than it was last year. The sanguine men of Utah believe that the output of this Territory in gold this year will be very much greater than it was in 1893. We think there will be 150 miles up and down the country thoroughly prospected just as soon as the snow gets off in the spring and men can comfortably live out of doors, and the result of that will be the finding of a great many mines, and the working of a great many that are already found. It will be noticed that some of the Idaho miners have determined to make a more extended investigation of different parts of Idaho in search of gold, and altogether we expect that by another New Year's day the report will be that the annual output, which has been about $33,000,000 a year for the past four years, will be increased to probably $50,000,000. That will be about 70 cents per capita for the men of the United States. Probably 30 per cent of that will be used in the arts, and that will leave 50 cents each to go into the coinage. This country cannot get along very well with an increase of only 50 cents per capita per annum for the money of the people. Our wise men had better change their programme and go back to silver and make it honest money.

Hotel for Sale.

(The estate of McEachren & Co. in liquidation.)

THE HOTEL SLOCAN,

THE PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN THE CITY OF KASLO.

This house occupies two lots on the corner of 4th street and A avenue and is 50 by 100 feet in size. It has three floors and about 70 bed-rooms, nearly all of which are furnished.

Arrangements have been made by which the lots can be sold with the house. The house has been running eight months and has done a paying business, and which by good management could be greatly improved. For terms and particulars apply to

G. O. BUCHANAN, Assignee.

Kaslo, B. C., December 18th, 1893.

Ho! for the White Grouse Mountain Mines!

The Rich Copper-Silver Mines on Grouse Mountain are easily reached from

DAVIE

the new townsite on the east side of Kootenay Lake, and which is distant about sixteen miles from the mines. There is bound to be a rush to the mines on White Grouse Mountain in the spring, and DAVIE is sure to be a town of importance, as well as supplies for, and ore from the mines must pass through it. For prices of lots apply to

DAVID BLACK, Pilot Bay;
GEORGE NOWELL, Victoria;
or JOHN HOUSTON & CO., Nelson.

Crown Grant Title.

The Time to Buy is When Someone is Anxious to Sell!

One of the oldest-established general merchandise stores in Southern Kootenay can be purchased on very reasonable terms within the next 90 days. The sales aggregated nearly $100,000 in the last twelve months. The stock on hand is new. The store-buildings are large, well-lighted, and in a good location. Purchaser can get easy terms by paying half cash. For further particulars address

November 27th, 1893. **John Houston & Co., Nelson, B. C.**

THE

Kelly Sectional Boiler.

(Patents applied for in Canada and U. S.)

SIMPLE
CHEAP
DURABLE

HEAVIEST SECTION 170 POUNDS.

Can be set up by two men in two days and taken apart by one man in ten hours.

Specially constructed for packing over mountain trails.

Thoroughly Tested Before Leaving Shop.

For prices, etc., apply to

Edward Watts,

Kaslo, B. C.,

or The Kootenay & Columbia P. & M. Co.,

Bell Telephone Building, Ottawa, Ontario.

W. A. JOWETT

(Notary Public)

MINING AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION AGENT

— REPRESENTING —

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

Jowett Building, Victoria Street,
NELSON, B. C.

JOHN M. KEEFER. JAMES W. SEALE.

KEEFER & SEALE

TEAMSTERS.

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

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

Nelson Livery Stable

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

WILLIAM WILSON .....PROPRIETOR

NEW DENVER

That New Denver is the coming town in inland British Columbia is beyond question, and it is the only town in the Province in which speculators have a chance to operate. The following are bargains:

The north half of lot 8 block 5 (25 feet frontage), $450, $300 cash, balance in six months; no back payment to the government. Lot 9 block 12 (50 feet frontage), $600, $326 cash, the balance to the government. Lot 7 block 14 [50 feet frontage], $600, $520 cash, the balance to the government.

John Houston & Co.
NELSON.

or D. B BOGLE, New Denver.

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.

Kootenay Lake Sawmill

LUMBER YARD,

Foot of Hendryx Street, Nelson.

A full stock of lumber rough and dressed. Shingles, laths, sash, doors, mouldings, etc. Three carloads dry, clear fir flooring and ceiling for sale at lowest rates.

G. O. BUCHANAN, Proprietor.

HENRY DAWES, Agent.

PRIVATE BILL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislature of the province of British Columbia application will be made for the passage of a private bill authorizing the applicants to construct, operate, and maintain a system of railway, tramway, or aerial tramway, to be operated by steam, electricity, or gravity, for the purpose of carrying passengers, freight, and ores from a point at or near New Denver to the Mountain Chief, Slocan Star, Alpha, Freddie Lee, Blue Bird, Bonanza King, Washington, Dardanelles, Wellington, and any other mine or mines within a radius of fifteen miles of New Denver, or to Three Forks, Silverton, Bear Lake City, Watson, Seaton, or any other town or towns within a radius of fifteen miles of New Denver, in West Kootenay district; also to construct, operate and maintain works for supplying any mine or mines, or town or towns, within a radius of fifteen miles of New Denver, with electricity for lighting, heating, or other purposes, or for supplying any mine or mines, or town or towns, within a radius of fifteen miles of New Denver with water for household uses or other purposes; and also to take and use from Carpenter creek and its tributaries so much water of the said creek and tributaries as may be necessary to obtain power for generating electricity to be used for the above-mentioned system or purposes, or for other works of the applicants; with power to the applicants to construct and maintain buildings, erections, raceways, or other works in connection therewith for improving or increasing the water privilege; and also to enter in and expropriate lands for a site for power-houses, right-of-way, and for dams, raceways, or such other works as shall be necessary; also to erect, construct, and maintain all necessary works, buildings, pipes, poles, wires, appliances, or conveniences necessary for the purposes of the applicants.

JOHN ELLIOT, Solicitor for Applicants.

New Denver, B. C., December 16th, 1893.

KOOTENAY LAKE

General Hospital, Nelson

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

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

TO THE EAST and WEST and SOUTH

The Kootenay Country is 300 Miles nearer the Eastern States and Canada via Bonner's Ferry than any other route.

Boat connections are made at Bonner's Ferry with trains On the

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

For Spokane, Puget Sound, Montana points, St. Paul, Chicago and points in Canada and the Eastern States.

Palace Sleeping and Dining cars. Family Tourist cars, Buffet-Library cars, Free Colonist cars daily between St. Paul, Bonner's Ferry, Spokane, and Seattle. Through Sleepers to Chicago.

For further information apply to the officers of the boats on the Bonner's Ferry run; to P. Casey, agent, Great Northern Railway, Bonner's Ferry, Idaho; H. H. St. John, general agent, Spokane, Wash.; R. C. Stevens' city passenger and ticket agent, Seattle, Wash.; H. G. McMicken, general agent, 2 King street east, Toronto, Ont.; or F. I. Whitney, general passenger and ticket agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Spokane Falls & Northern Railway, Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway.

All Rail to Spokane, Washington.

Leave 7 A.M.....NELSON.....Arrive 5:30 P. M.

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

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the construction of flume, sluice boxes, dam, and ditches for the Nelson Hydraulic Mining Company's works on Forty-nine creek up to the 25th instant at 12 noon.

Plans and specifications can be seen at Messrs. Kirk & Ritchie's office on and after Wednesday, the 17th instant. No tender necessarily accepted.

G. W. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

Nelson, January 12th, 1894.

NOTICE.

The sitting of the county court of Kootenay, to be holden at Nelson, has been postponed until Monday, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1894.

T. H. GIFFIN, Registrar.

Nelson, B.C., December 14th, 1893.

PRIVATE BILL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislature of British Columbia application will be made for the passage of a private bill authorizing The Hall Mines, Limited, to construct, equip, operate, and maintain a tramway from the Silver King mine to a point at or near Nelson, in West Kootenay district; and, also, to construct, equip, operate, and maintain concentrating electrical, and smelting works for mining and for other purposes.

THE HALL MINES, LIMITED,
per H. E. Croasdaile, Agent.

Dated, December 20th, 1893.

APPLICATION FOR CROWN GRANT.

Notice is hereby given that John McDonald, as agent for Ebenezer Ramsay, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favor of the mineral claim "Lulu," situated in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay. Adverse claimants will forward their objections within 60 days from the date of this publication.

N. FITZSTUBBS,
Gold Commissioner.

Nelson, B. C., 13th November, 1893.

APPLICATION FOR CROWN GRANT.

Notice is hereby given that John McDonald, as agent for Charles Hall and others, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a Crown Grant in favor of the mineral claim "Victoria," situated in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay. Adverse claimants will forward their objections within 60 days from the date of this publication.

N. FITZSTUBBS,
Gold Commissioner.

Nelson, B. C., 13th November, 1893.

BANK OF MONTREAL

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

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

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

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

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

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.
RATE OF INTEREST (at present) 3½ Per Cent.

THE LONDON EXPERT.

There was consternation in the office of the "Fly-by-Night" Mining Company in Virginia City, Nevada, when Horace Greathouse received an anxiously awaited telegram from the actual chief of that organization at San Francisco.

It was a clear autumn day of 1877 and the sun sparkled gayly on the stony sides of Mount Davidson. Men like clustered flies were crawling on the peak's rocky breasts, and far away the canyon of the Carson sunk to the gorges where the noisy mills were pounding out the bonanza ores.

"Tough luck!" soliloquized Mr. Greathouse, a showy, over-dressed man of thirty-five, with a furtive expression in his eyes. The crow's-feet and his jaded air spoke of late hours at the poker table, and frequent visits to the "Blue Wing" bar.

"I suppose I had better give these orders to the superintendent!" growled Greathouse, selecting a cigar with care and folding the telegram gingerly as he slipped it in a note case.

"Send Mr. Jones to me! Is he at the shaft?" murmured Greathouse to a lazy clerk who was watching four Pinte Indians playing poker, squatted on some old ore sacks, on the sunny side of the rough office.

Horace Greathouse gloomily puffed his cigar till a burly Welsh miner, in rubber suit, canvas trousers and a jerkin, entered with an escort of stray zephyrs which had lost their airy path.

"Sit down, Mr. Jones. I've some bad news for you." Jones rolled his blue eyes and mopped his stolid face, and even the clerk forced an eager air, as Greathouse snappishly read the telegram:

Shut down the mine. Keep only one pump going. Assessment rescinded. All future exploration countermanded. Make out all current accounts.
DAVID RAND, President.

Foreman Jones rolled his eyes in disgust. He slowly said: "Well! That's the end of the old 'Fly-by-Night.' I've done my level best. I suppose I may hunt a job."

The indolent clerk hailed with ill concealed annoyance the fortnight's work before him.

"Yes! The jig's up. The San Francisco men will not back up their stock." Greathouse indulged in some pyrotechnic profanity and anathematized the "pork and and flour jobbers" down at the bay in one sweeping malediction.

"Well! Come to consider, we can't blame 'em," droned out Jones. "They've sunk $700,000, and got nothing to show for it but a mill and a hoisting works, and some deep holes in this bloody porphyry. I'll try and have a shy at Reese River. I'm tired of Virginia City. Maybe it'll change the luck.

"I suppose I can draw up and go when I want," continued Jones. "I'll turn the shaft off at 6 o'clock. Who'll you keep?"

Greathouse mused a moment and answered: "The two watchmen, the foreman and engineer. That's all, Mr. Quills."

The lazy clerk turned his mean face towards his discouraged employer.

"Make out the time; take Mr. Jones's books; give him a month's salary; square up all your records now and hurry the time-checks up to me at the International. No use for me to hang around here till the 'old man' comes up. Send around my buggy.

"So long, Jones," said Greathouse, as he languidly shook hands with the foreman.

"And me?" said Quills, dragging out the buggy, wherein Greathouse was ensconsed already.

"You look out for things till the old man comes. He'll give you your 'walking papers' himself." Greathouse chuckled at this neat turn as he drove away.

The acting superintendent's reveries were bitter, as his horse climbed the divide. "It's a bad job. Three years thrown away. I wonder if there is anything down below there?" He turned and cast a contemptuous glance at the "Fly-by-Night." It was an outcome of the principle of perpendicular and horizontal mining speculation. Its not unreasonable distance from one or two spurs of the bonanza vein gave rise to hopes that ore might be found there.

In the days of the great Con. Virginia excitement it was easy to keep the stock tossing on the boards in speculation waves, but bluff old Dave Rand had been summoned to San Francisco at last to give some explanations to the angered assessment payers. The telegram was the bulletin of defeat.

"Well, I may pick up a few hundred at 'poker' around the hotel, if there are any gudgeons from the bay there."

For it was a fact that Horace Greathouse was singularly lucky at "high altitude" freeze-out, especially when "Rattlesnake Dick," the vicious-looking barkeeper of the International, furnished Greathouse with his favorite cards—"on a percentage."

"Old Dave will jump around and get hold of something," thought Greathouse, with a sigh of relief, as he left his lean trotter at the stable and straightway hied himself to the International bar for the anti-prandial cocktail. He repeated his objurgations with regard to the recalcitrant assessment dodgers to Rattlesnake Dick.

The news reached the elite of Virginia in a short space of time, for every man of mettle in the mining town spread broadcast along the chilly mountain side poured a nightly libation before theater time to Bacchus, and his priest of the dyed mustache and overgrown diamond, Mr. Richard Mullholland.

"It's a sheer robbery of this yere town—there's no sand in them men at the bay," was the bitter comment of the barkeeper.

And so the "Fly-by-Night" shut down.

With unerring intuition, stalwart old Dave Rand marched straightway to the "poker room," when he had complied with the rites on leaving the train four days later.

"Greathouse in there?" he said to the "thug" at the flashily bedizened rum counter.

"Yes, old man," said Rattlesnake Dick. "He's been playing a day and a half with some eastern tourists. Have a cigar?" Dick handed out the Imperiales.

"Fair luck?" queried the new comer.

"He's about a thousand ahead; they're pretty green," replied the Ganymede, in a low tone.

"Tell him I'm in my old room. Give him a run till they're busted, but let him come to me."

"All right!" leered the cocktail artist; what'll you do with the mine?"

"I don't know yet, Dick. I bought all the stock in at the assessment sale," wearily answered big Dave.

"Better let the coyotes run it now. Don't sink any of your own money in it," replied Dick.

"I've a great prejudice against putting my own money into a mine. I think I'll sell it to some London people."

The barkeeper roared. "What have you got to sell them, old man?"

"Well," replied Dave with injured pride, "it's at least a good show to go into the business."

"I should say so," grinned the listener. "If they go deep enough they may strike—China!"

Rattlesnake Dick duplicated the choice philter of firewater which had gained him a State reputation, and winked.

"Here's to London! There's two things one needs in a mine, faith and money."

"Precisely," said big Dave. "I have guaranteed the expenses of a London expert. He represents their money. He cabled he will sail tomorrow. I will furnish him the faith." And the overgrown old schemer hulked away to his lair.

Two hours later Horace Greathouse entered Dave's room. A self-satisfied grin was on his face. The men shook hands in silence.

"Got any money, Horace?" said Dave.

"Yes. I made out pretty well. I've got fifteen hundred locked up in the safe, and I got this sparkler from a smart fool, too." He held up a valuable diamond ring.

"Go down and get me five hundred. I've got to go over and see Hank Smith and a lot of the boys."

"There you are, old man," said Horace, as he returned, jingling a handful of heavy twenties. "What's your programme? There'll be only a few thousand left here; We can cover that in as supplies." He winked.

"Good!" Growled Dave. "Go over Quills' accounts and pay him off tomorrow. See that you have every paper and voucher; we are then safe. You can finish it up."

"That's a good idea. "I'll send a boy down tonight and tell him to be ready at noon to turn all over.

"Now, what's your game?"

"I've corralled all the stock. I'll vote in all our accounts. You make a clean showing and I'll see the boys, and when this 'expert comes' we will rope him in. I'm bound to make the deal."

"How?" said Greathouse, doubtfully.

He was the jackal, big Dave the lion of the queerly assorted pair. With matchless energy, cool nerve and a tireless industry, big Dave had opened several camps and made and thrown away several fortunes. Bold, rude, illiterate and daring, he impressed even the wild schemers of the West who liked to follow Dave Rand's "bull luck."

Horace Greathouse, with some polish, a turn for figures and a showy exterior, was the necessary ornamental partner of a companionship never broken by either prosperity or adversity. The two were strange compliments of each other, and, preying on the world's credulity, never paused to doubt their mutual loyalty of years. It was vaguely reported that each had some lightly held family relations, but the occasional claimants to the title of Mrs. Rand or Mrs. Greathouse never tried to search the records. The first stage or a handy train effaced the vicarious feminine element from local memory.

Dave Rand was pondering.

"Horace," said he, "I've put the price at a million. There's 200,000 for Cinch & Cramp of Frisco; 200,000 to swing the London brokers and this expert, and 600,000 for the mine."

"It ain't worth it!" cried Greathouse, in ungrammatical surprise.

"It's been put in it, and I swear it shall come out of it. Let's go and get a drink. Leave me to manage it. I'll pull her through. But you've got to watch him day and night, that's all. No poker, no funny business, you know. That would kill all. I'll square our leading men here. They'll never see this London chap get away without salting him."

"All right," said Greathouse, "depend on me, old man." Strange to say, Greathouse was as true as steel when his role was assigned.

"Why, I've gone without 'poker' a square month once, when I was on duty doing the 'respectable,'" said Horace, proudly, one night over a game.

"Modern miracle," answered Jack Hawes, a thin-faced gambler, whose pistol had seven notches. "Did it pay, Horace?" he said, lazily.

"Virtue is always rewarded," grinned Horace. "It paid big." And he spoke the truth.

Four weeks from the return of Dave Rand a red-faced stranger in a fore-and-aft checked helmet, a violent-looking ulster and clinging to a sixteen-shilling umbrella, was welcomed by Horace Greathouse, as he descended from the Reno train, having escaped the Virginia & Truckee's almost daily smashups. It needed not the monocle clamped in his watery blue eye to indicate the London expert. For on his sole-leather portmanteau a huge brass plate bore the words, "Arthur Maitland Ellinghouse, M. E., London."

Mr. Ellinghouse was conducted with state to the "bridal chambers" reserved for him by the waiting partners, and in half an hour exhibited a singularly picturesque tweed suit of the most alarming "checks" to the respectful gaze of "Rattlesnake Dick."

In response to his modest demand for "a drop of spirits, you know," Richard compounded a "giraffe" cocktail, which warmed the cockles of the Briton's heart. He wiped his single eyeglass, gazed on the barkeeper's huge diamond and muttered: "Most extraordinary, 'pon my word."

With all the uncouthness of Dave Rand's nature, he was a keen observer of men.

"Horace," said he, after two days of the usual sight-seeing and the perfunctory programme, "this chap is a queer one. Either he knows too much to fool him, or he is big enough fool already to be left alone. Now, I am going to let him make the game, only do you watch him like a lynx."

Mr. Arthur Maitland Ellinghouse having arranged his daily "tub," achieved a mountainous correspondence, and purchased a roll of mining maps, distributed his "ohs! and ahs!" and "oh! by Joves!" around impartially until "C" street was alive to the impressive personality of the impassive Briton. In a week he desired the privilege of inspecting the mine alone. Dave Rand waited on him by day and the foxlike Horace Greathouse attended him at night.

"He's a queer duck; can't make him out," said Rattlesnake Dick, who fed out the stolid Britisher's spiritual rations.

In two weeks from his arrival even steady Dave Rand was worked up into a burning impatience by the sphinxlike "London Expert." Greathouse had dark rings around his eyes. There seemed to be no vulnerable point in the checked tweed armor of the cockney.

Three weeks after his arrival he said quietly, "Oh, I say, Mr. Rand, is your ore dump a fair sample of the mine's yield?"

"Certainly, certainly," said Rand briskly.

"Then, you can start your mill up for ten days. I will watch its work. If the yield runs up to your average assays, I'll buy your mine. The London people have left it to me. I wish to make a practical test."

"Oh, certainly! certainly!" answered Dave Rand with his heart frozen in dismay. Horace Greathouse walked whistling to the mill window and glared at forbidding old Mount Davidson. "The jig's up! We are done for!" he muttered.

"As the machinery is in perfect order, as you guarantee, say we begin the day after tomorrow," was the Englishman's cool conclusion as he asked for the "trap" to ride to the hotel.

When the trio stood up before Rattlesnake Dick, Horace Greathouse had an inspiration. The barkeeper leered in delight as he thought of ten days' vigorous pounding of the barren quartz refuse, known as the "Fly-by-Night" ore dump.

"Let's take Dick's advice," whispered Greathouse, as Mr. Expert Ellinghouse disappeared with sundry remarks about "me bawth."

"Gentlemen!" said Dick, as they sat in the deserted poker room, for his relief Ganymede was on duty. You have but one thing in your favor. All the old men are gone. Can't we fix this fellow? I'll go down and look at the mill." The slumbers of the mine owners were haunted by the moon-faced London Expert that night.

As the "usual ceremony" was concluded before noon next day Arthur Maitland Ellinghouse, M. E., remarked, setting down his tumbler: "I'll be thankful if you let me put my own locks on the battery slides, and I'll take charge and sleep in the mill during the run. I can then answer for the result fairly well."

Big Dave Rand was saved an explosion of wrath by the attentive barkeeper's electric wink.

"We are ruined: there's no way out!" said Rand, as the three sat in a last council of war.

"Will you give me $10,000 if I rope him?" said Dick. "But I must have full power."

"I'll make it twenty if you do the trick!" cried Rand, with a sudden faith born of desperation.

"Shake, Honest Injun!" said the drink-mixer. The three pledged their simple word.

"Now, see here: I'll be sick for ten days, and I'm gone to Gold Hill for a change. I used to work in that mill before you took over the management. It was when I was fool enough to think that 'honesty was the best policy' in Virginia City. I am a gentleman now!" cried Richard, proudly; "that is, I mean, a sporting gentleman. Hard work and I have shaken hands forever. If I pull this off I'll buy out the Blue Wing and live like a lord. Listen! The water company supplies the water for that ten-stamp mill. Now this chap will lock up the two mortars and watch them like a cat. He'll put a chain over the guides, too, so they can't be lifted. He's no fool. But we can fix him. There's a square water tank over each five-stamp mortar to break the force of the water head. If you'll get me a bag of raw silver amalgam every night, I'll see it gets into those tanks regularly. The cement will gradually wash it into the mortars. It can't get out from the screens. You won't lose $10. Now figure up your daily run, and give me enough to load her pretty even and I'll earn my money."

"Dick, you are a genius. I can get the amalgam from Bill Healey. I was on the jury (the one man he needed) when he killed Dexter Pollock five years ago."

One solemn libation to the God of Fortune closed the iniquitous compact. For ten days the roar and rattle of stamps resounded in the "Fly-by-Night" mill. The wail over the temporary eclipse of Rattlesnake Dick's diamond reached the stamp mill where the partners and the sturdy Briton toiled with anxious faces. At noon, precisely, on the tenth day the London expert stopped the mill by his Frodsham bull's-eye chronometer. "Thank you, gentlemen," said he, "I will clean up the mortars myself." When the yield of pasty-looking bullion was deposited after weighing, in great retorts, Arthur Maitland Ellinghouse, M. E., drove himself to the assay office with the great lumps of dour metal. Four days later he said as he returned to the assay office: "Come, let's have a cocktail all around. There's your bullion order. I have a duplicate certificate. I have cabled to London, and the mine is mine." Rattlesnake Dick modestly dropped his eyes as he set out the beverages. The burned metal was slyly returned to William Healey. Arthur Maitland Ellinghouse calmly returned to London with an enhanced reputation and a confirmed appetite for cocktails, leaving the reputation of an all round good fellow.

The iron of fate was mysteriously shown in the queer outcome of the Anglo-American attack upon the rebellious porphyry horse filling the Fly-by-Night, when the two gleeful conspirators abandoned it to the guidance of "the London expert." That unruffled Briton induced his backers to proceed, with English doggedness, to bore a hole into the treasure pockets of the mountain gnomes or emerge in China.

The slope of a forked body of the "bonanza" into the condemned Fly-by-Night created a nine days' wonder. The company's fortune was made and the money sunk was a boomerang.

Rattlesnake Dick, with be-diamonded bosom, rode down to see the great strike. He explored the caverns of the earth, and, emerging, took a huge pull from his pocket comforter.

Lighting his perfecto, he lightly touched "Wild Sally," his $3000 trotter, and darted away to spread the good news.

"A mine's after all like a pretty woman, always showing new streaks and you can't bet on the way they'll turn out."

The astonished local savants never knew whether the "London expert" was fool or sage, in which state of historic uncertainty many great reputations linger, for the mysterious goddess Fortune smiles in silence with a mystic finger touching her rosy lips.

"All I know is, gen-tle-men," was Rattlesnake Dick's invariable windup as he "set 'em up" for his listeners, "his outfit was outlandish, and his manner not up to our standard, but he did us all a lot of good—me in particular," proudly stated Richard, with a glance at the "peerless" saloon which he owed to the unintentional generosity of "the London expert."

Haulage of Horses.

T. H. Brigg, an English civil engineer, in a lecture before some teamsters in Chicago on the haulage of horses, laid down the proposition that a horse did many times more work in carrying his own weight than if he were harnessed to a load. By a series of simple experiments he showed that a horse bearing down on his muscles in standing used an effort, from which he was relieved, to an extent, if hitched to a wagon. If the shafts of a wagon were equipped with an automatic spring the horse was further relieved of his weight and enabled to use so much more of his strength in pulling his load. A wagon fitted with an automatic spring shaft was used to illustrate this. Pictures were thrown on a screen, showing a horse endeavoring vainly to draw 2000 pounds up a grade. The following pictures showed that if 200 pounds were placed on the horse's back he was able to draw the load with ease. Experiments, of which the pictures were the evidence, had been made in London, the lecturer said. The application was made to those present that a horse needed to have its weight increased to haul a load up a hill. The lecturer, to further illustrate the point, took a boy on his back and then pulled about the stage a heavy man, who had previously easily dragged him forward by pulling a rope held by Mr. Brigg. Interesting figures were given relative to a horse's pulling power on ice and the increase in the percussion on his feet made by extra weight of harness. The latter, the speaker said, meant that two extra pounds of percussion followed each extra pound of harness. The blows delivered on a horse's feet in travelling on the stony pavements were equal to the result that would be produced if the animal were laid on his back and his hoofs pounded by four strong men.

Where the Women Propose.

In the Ukraine, Russia, the woman does all the courting. When she falls in love with a man, she goes to his house and informs him of the state of her feelings. If he reciprocates, all is well, and the formal marriage is duly arranged. If, however, he is unwilling, she remains there, hoping to coax him to a better mind. The poor fellow cannot treat her with the least discourtesy, nor has he the consolation of being able to turn her out, as her friends in such a case would feel bound to avenge the insult. His remedy, therefore, if determined not to marry her is to leave his home and stay away as long as she is in it.

What a Man Eats in a Life Time.

A man who lives to a limit of three score years and ten, if in fairly good health and average appetite, will have eaten in that time about 13,000 pounds of meat, about 40,000 pounds of bread and vegetables, about 25,000 eggs and about 5000 pounds of fish, chicken, and game. He will also have consumed about 12,000 gallons of various fluids, or enough to make a lake covering four blocks in extent and two feet deep.

Why He Wanted a Pension.

Examiner "You want a pension, you say, yet you don't appear to have been wounded or to have lost a limb." Applicant—"I lost my breath at the battle of Bull Run."

HOW IT ALL ENDED.

A Story of Courtship and Marriage Through a Matrimonial Advertisement.

Augustus Andrews, a prosperous farmer living in Leland valley, a few miles south of Port Townsend, Washington, is the principal actor. Some years ago his first wife died, leaving him two children, a boy and a girl. Subsequently a matrimonial advertising paper fell into his hands, and he began negotiating with a young lady in the east with the object of matrimony. She advertised herself as a "blonde, full of fun, affectionate, and who longed to become the reigning star in some bachelor's matrimonial firmament." They exchanged photographs, and a peculiar coincidence occurred, as each separately alleged. By some inexplicable mistake or otherwise, the pictures were of such a character that it would be difficult to recognize either of the two confiding victims of Cupid. It seems that each sent the photograph of some other person whose facial appearance was a decided improvement on the countenance it was intended to represent.

Subsequently the lady came from the east at the expense of Mr. Andrews, to be the star in the firmament. Mr. Andrews, it is said, in very glowing terms pictured the magnificence of his farm, the beauties of his palatial mansion, not to speak of his livestock grazing over his thousand hills. The description tallied exactly with the lady's ideal. Very unexpectedly she came out to look at the object of her adoration. She visited Mr. Andrews, and found him at work in a small cabin cooking breakfast. Neither he nor the surroundings agreed with just what the young lady anticipated, but matters were arranged and a wedding closed the romance.

Two or three years later a succession of family difficulties resulted in Mrs. Andrews leaving her romantically acquired husband to seek a divorce and half of the community property. Without much trouble she severed the bonds of wedlock and got a judgment of $1000 and costs as a compensation for the heroic sacrifice she underwent in marrying Mr. Andrews. In time the sheriff levied upon and offered for sale Mr. Andrews' farm of 160 acres. In the meantime the plaintiff had a disagreement with her attorneys about their fee, and they promptly filed a lien for $200 against the judgment. The property was bid in for $1000, the bidder paying the sheriff $50 to bind the bargain until the day following. After listening to the lady's tale of misfortune the bidder became convinced that the attorney's fee was exhorbitant, and without further consultation paid the balance, $1550, directly to Mrs. Andrews. Before he could get a deed he was compelled to go to law and pay the attorney's fee of $200 in addition, and then Mr. Andrews' minor children stepped in and claimed one-half of the property as the estate of their deceased mother. Mr. Andrews complicated matters also by homesteading his portion of the property. In the proceedings to evict the tenants the superior court decided adversely to the bidder in.

The supreme court's decision leaves the interested parties standing as follows: Mrs. Andrews has her divorce and monetary compensation amounting to $1600; Andrews, too, has a divorce, the judgment satisfied and is in full possession and title of his property, unincumbered; the bidder in has about $1600 worth of experience and a poor opinion of widows.

Nelson Hotel
Dining-Room
is now under the management of
JOHN F. GILL
(lately steward on the steamer Nelson).
From this time on an effort will be made to make the Nelson a resort for business and mining men, as everything obtainable in season will be procured.
Rates—Single meals, 50 cents; day board, $7 a week.
Boys, Give "Jack" a Call.

Cœur d'Alene
HOTEL
JOHN F. WARD, MANAGER. | FRONT STREET, KASLO, B. C.
The Very BEST OF Everything.

THE LELAND
HOTEL
Front Street, Near the Steamboat Landing, KASLO, B. C.
Devlin & McKay, Props.
THE BEST CUISINE. THE BEST BEDS. THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

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

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

International
HOTEL
Corner of West Vernon and Stanley Streets NELSON, B. C.
First-Class in Everything.
THE INTERNATIONAL has a Comfortably Furnished Parlor for Ladies, and the Rooms are Furnished Newly Throughout.
THE TABLE is not Surpassed by any Other Hotel in the Kootenay Lake Country, Being Supplied with the Best of Everything.
JAS. DAWSON & B. CRADDOCK, PROPRIETORS.
THE BAR
Is Stocked with Choice Imported and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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

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

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

The Tremont.
East Baker St., Nelson.
Is one of the best hotels in Toad Mountain district is the headquarters for prospectors and working miners.
MALONE & TREGILLUS, Props

THE WEEK'S ORE SHIPMENTS.

For the week ending January 19th, the ore shipments over the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway were:

Northern Belle mine, Sloean district	10 tons
Freddie Lee mine, " "	60 "
Kaslo Sampling Works, Kaslo	58 "
Total	128 tons
Value (estimated)	$23,760

THE GAMBLING CRAZE.

A New York Gambling House Run Exclusively by Women.

It was Billy Deutsch, the king of gamblers, who said: "Where a man has a real passion for gambling it is far worse than a passion for drink. A man will stoop lower to gamble than to drink. Besides, the drunkard is irresponsible after a few drinks, and the gambler must have his wits. For a few coppers a man can get a drink; but for the gambler—a dollar, what is it? Gambling works up the brain, the eyes, the nerves—all. I am not preaching. Gambling is a disease—the hardest in the world to cure; harder than consumption. But it is a singular fact the greatest gamblers on earth are women. They are born gamblers. The disease of gambling takes a stronger hold upon them than it ever gets upon a man. I have tried to understand it, but I cannot."

Few people are aware that there are female gamblers in New York who play games of chance with greater persistence and more nerve than any male gambler in town. These women understand every game of chance, from three-card monte to the most intricate question of poker. They delight in a horse race, revel in a dog fight, and would sooner see two roosters dig at each other than eat a good dinner. The passion for gambling is born in them. They inherit from their foremothers. It is a disease that is incurable and that takes a stronger hold upon its victims year after year.

It has been within the past few years that gambling among women has become so prominent as to cease almost to be extraordinary. Two years ago there was not a regular gambling house for women in New York. Within the past five months, however, there has been opened on a cross street, not very far from a most aristocratic hotel, a palatial home for female gamblers. It is a 4-story brown stone house. A broad stoop leads up to a big double entrance, barred with heavy oak doors. The person who rings the bell is met by a trim colored girl who will listen to what she has to say, and if the visitor is found to be all right she is admitted to the vestibule.

No men are ever allowed, under any circumstances, to penetrate further than the vestibule. The house is owned by a woman and is run by a woman. The servants are all women, even to the menials who make the fires and do the heavy work about the house. No one is allowed to enter unless she is known, or unless arrangements have already been made for her visit by those who are known.

The woman who enters the vestibule finds that a ground-glass door blocks her way into the hall beyond. When this door opens the visitor steps into a hall severely plain in its decorations. To the left is the parlor, which runs the entire length of the first floor. It is gorgeously fitted up. Heavy velvet carpets hide the floor. Mirrors running from the floor to the ceiling are on every side. Heavy curtains shield the windows. The great chandeliers which hang from the ceiling are of polished brass and cut glass. Rare marble statues deprive otherwise gloomy corners of their sombreness. Expensive paintings dot the walls between the mirrors. A great clock stands between the two windows opening to the rear of the house. A picture of Mephistopheles is blazoned on the glass face of the clock. He holds in his right hand four aces. The joker of the deck of cards is dancing a jig on his forked tail. At his feet is a pile of gold. This is the only suggestion in the parlor of the true nature of the house.

The women tarry in the parlor only long enough to tell to one of the servants the game they wish to play and then follow the servant to that room. All the servants of the house are colored women. They wear simple gowns of plain black, with small white-lace caps on their heads. At the head of the stairs is a small room about twelve feet square, where the visitor, if she wishes, can leave her hat and cloak in charge of a servant. The main room on the second floor is half as large as the parlor. It is called "the faro-room." Three heavy sets of curtains bar the windows. The light is supplied from eleven incandescent lamps arranged in a circle, like a ring of diamonds, about a rod of gold. There are two faro layouts, one at either end of the room. The dealers sit behind the boards on high stools. The boards are only about three feet from the floor, so that a player sitting in a chair can readily see all that is done. A large colored women, weighing perhaps two hundred pounds, has charge of the room. There are two doors leading into the hall.

Immediately back of this room is a smaller room known as "the little poker-room." There are four tables in this room; each table has a colored female attendant. The tables have circular tops about four feet in diameter, covered with green cloth. Not more than five players are allowed to play at a table.

The back stairs run on up to the second floor. In the corner of this landing is a marble figure of Venus, with a green band painted around the neck and an ace of spades between the breasts. The third floor is arranged differently from the second floor. The small room at the head of the front stairs is a toilet-room. The room adjoining it is known as "the monte parlor." There are no chairs in this room. In place of wall paper the walls are covered with cards. The word "monte" is spelled on the wall in aces. There are three monte layouts, one on each side of the room save that on which is the entrance. The juggler of the cards stands with her back to the wall. The players stand in front of the board beyond a chalk-line, which is drawn on the floor two feet from the board. There are only two attendants in this room.

The largest room on this floor adjoins the monte-room. It is known as the "miscellaneous room." It has nine tables in it, which may be used for any games desired.

The remaining room on his floor is a very small room in the front of the house. Only the best known of the players are allowed to enter it. It is known as "the millionaire mansion." It is in it that the largest games in the house are played. If several players wish to play a game that practically has no limit, they get this room. It has two tables and seven chairs. It is the most sumptuously-fitted room in the house. The tables are of carved mahogany. The walls are decorated with beautiful pictures of nude figures. A picture of a nude woman is painted on the ceiling.

The basement of the house is uniquely arranged. The front room is the kitchen. None of the guests ever enters it. A long hallway runs from the basement entrance in the front of the house under the stoop back to the rear. Many of the guests enter the house through this basement door. The next room to the kitchen is the restaurant. The finest products of the market are served there free of charge to the players. There are two big tables and three small ones in that room. All liquors and wines, except champagne, are free. Champagne costs $5 a bottle. Cigarettes are heaped about the tables on small silver platters. Back of the restaurant is the smoking-room. It is a small room filled with cushions and divans. There is a large silver tray on a small table in the center of the room, which is filled with the various brands of cigarettes. Over the entrance are the words, "It has all gone up in smoke."

Back of the smoking-room is the most important room in the place. It is a little cubby hole not over ten feet square. In one corner is a big safe, on which are painted in red letters the words. "Monte Carlo—try to break it." The room is the office of the proprietor. Any guest having any complaint to make about alleged unfair play, discourteous treatment on the part of an attendant, or discomfort due to the management of the house, goes direct to this office and states her grievance. The woman in the office is plump and petite, with a clear complexion, blue eyes, and blonde hair. She is known as Madame Hart. She listens patiently to all complaints, and if the house is in the wrong the matter is speedily set right. If the guest is wrong Madame Hart never fails to promptly tell her so. When any player exhausts the funds of one of the layouts up-stairs she gets a check on Madame Hart. This check is a square piece of pasteboard which reads: "Monte Carlo pay to bearer $——, account table No.—."

All the tables in the house go by numbers. The banker at one of the tables fills in the amount due the player as well as the table number. Madame Hart promptly pays the check.

All the dealers in charge of the tables are dressed alike. Their gowns resemble in many respects the dresses of the colored servants. They wear nothing on their heads, however. Their gowns are of plain black without pockets. The sleeves are tight-fitting and extend only to the elbows. Their forearms and hands are bare. The gowns button in the back and are severely plain in front. This does away with any opportunity to smuggle cards out of sight. These dealers range in age from twenty to thirty. None of the dealers ever speaks to a player save in regard to the game.

The class of women who frequent this house are far above the ordinary run of female residents of this city. Many of them are women of position as well as wealth. They are women whose husbands are familiar figures about town and who are well known by name to the majority of New Yorkers. There is little vulgarity or profanity or risky conversation among the women. They go to this house much as a person suffering from rheumatism would go to the Hot Springs in Arkansas. Both are suffering from practically incurable diseases. It is interesting to study the women who frequent this house from the time they enter it until they leave it. Most of them drive to within a block of the place and walk hurriedly and nervously down the street, run up the steps, and fairly plunge inside the door when it is opened. They rush to one of the tables much as a thirsty man would hasten to a spring of cool water. Eagerly they open their pocket-books and place their money. Their eyes brighten, their cheeks flush, their fingers tremble, as they await the result. As they play on their demeanor changes; they become cool and calm. It is only when they win heavily, or when they lose a great deal, that they flush or pale. Ordinarily they sit as if they were at an afternoon tea, and when they have played to their content they quietly leave the room and quit the house. Sometimes, however, one may see a woman hurrying away pale and trembling. She may have lost the money which meant her husband's honor, or again she may have won until she was dazed by her good fortune. But as a rule the female gambler plays her game, whether she win or lose, with a coolness and a tranquility which it behooves the male gambler to take cognizance of and to imitate.

Within the past year or two the growth of the vice of gambling among women has been marked. Shop girls, telephone girls, and others of their class, who cannot afford to risk much, play for small stakes among themselves. In some of the stores and great factories of this city, where hundreds of girls are employed, shrewd women make their livelihood by running perambulating policy shops and walking pools. The great trouble, though, with women, is that they allow sentiment to influence their play. For instance, in a horse-race, rather than back the best horse, they play the mount of the handsomest jockey; and it is this failing that caused Billy Deutsch to supplement his remarks which appear at the opening of this story with these words: "Women are sentimental. Sentiment will ruin a gambler, but it will never break a bank."

Hotel Phair.

Single meals, 50 cents; day board, $7 a week.

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.

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A large and complete stock of the leading lines of

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

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Central Office of the Kootenay Lake Telephone.

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NELSON STEAM

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SASH, DOORS, AND WINDOW FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates Given on Building Supplies.

TURNING, SURFACING, AND MATCHING.

Orders from any town in the Kootenay Lake country promptly attended to. General jobbing of all kinds.

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You Want to Save Money

You can do so by purchasing your supplies from us.

We pay cash for everything which enables us to sell at lowest rates.

Hudsons' Bay Company.

Baker Street, Nelson.

AGENTS FOR Hiram Walker & Sons, Distillers, Walkerville, Ontario, and Fort Garry Flour Mills, Manitoba.

Just received a consignment of Fall and Winter Scotch Suitings and Trouserings, also Worsted Overcoatings.

F. J. SQUIRE,

Corner Ward and Baker Streets.

C. & K. S. N. CO.

LIMITED.

WINTER SCHEDULE

(KOOTENAY LAKE)

In effect January 8th, 1894.

STEAMER "NELSON"

Leaves Nelson:		Leaves Kaslo:	
Mondays,	9 a. m.	Tuesdays,	3 a. m.
Wednesdays,	5:40 p. m.	Thursdays,	8 a. m.
Thursdays,	5 p. m.	Fridays,	3 a. m.
Saturdays,	5:40 p. m.	Sundays,	8 a. m.

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

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

J. W. TROUP, Manager.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

For Member of the Legislative Assembly West Kootenay Electoral District.

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

Nelson, January 16th, 1894. J. FRED HUME.

Official Administrator's Notice.

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

In the matter of Eliphalet W. Harris, deceased,

and

In the matter of the Official Administrator's Act.

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

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

[Signed] WILLIAM WARD SPINKS.

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

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

A. P. CUMMINS,
Official Administrator.

Official Administrator's Notice.

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

In the matter of Bougera Giovani, deceased,

and

In the matter of the Official Administrator's Act.

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

Dated, this 3rd day of January, 1894.

[Signed] WILLIAM WARD SPINKS.

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

Dated at Donald, 6th January, 1894.

A. P. CUMMINS, Official Administrator.

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

Take notice that I, D. F. Strobeck, free miner's certificate No. 16121, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the gold commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the mining recorder at Ainsworth and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1894.

D. F. STROBECK.

Clearance Sale . . . .

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

. . G. A. Bigelow & Co.

J. FRED HUME & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

In anticipation of the increased demand for goods that will follow the opening up of the famous Silver King mine, and having implicit faith in the future prosperity of Kootenay in general, and of Nelson in particular, we have been steadily increasing our stock, and have at present the most complete assortment of general merchandise in the interior of British Columbia. Call and see us and compare prices.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN THE DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL GOODS

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

School Supplies a Specialty.

TURNER BROTHERS.

GREEN BROS.

FRONT STREET, KASLO.

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

MINING COMPANIES, MINERS, AND PROSPECTORS FURNISHED WITH SUPPLIES.

BOURNE BROS.

NEW DENVER

REVELSTOKE - - - AND NAKUSP

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Miners' . Supplies . and . General . Merchandise

SEASONABLE GOODS AT GILKER & WELLS'

Gloves, Moccasins, Overshoes, Overrubers, Mackinaw Shirts, German Socks, Shirts and Underclothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and the finest and most varied lot of Fall and Winter Suits, Vests, Coats, and Pants ever shown the public in the Kootenay Lake country.

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The RAILWAY CENTRE and SEAT OF GOVERNMENT of West Kootenay.

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CHOICE BUILDING and RESIDENCE PROPERTY

REBATE ALLOWED FOR GOOD BUILDINGS.

ALSO LOTS FOR SALE IN NAKUSP, DAWSON, and ROBSON.

APPLY FOR PRICES, MAPS, ETC., TO

FRANK FLETCHER, Land Commissioner C. and K. R. and N. Co., Nelson, B. C.

TABLE WARE!

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

Houston Block, Corner of Baker and Josephine Streets.