the Investor in Producing Mines.

NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1894.

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

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

NEW DENVER AND THREE FORKS

ARE HAVING THEIR SHARE OF BOTH BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

For Once Cash is Actually Disbursed to the Men Working on the Nakusp & Slocan Railway at the Point at Which They Did the Work.

NEW DENVER, December 24th. de etitizens of New Denver now pay pay the enormous sum of \$25 a month and receive in exchange an adequate mail service. This is a desperate tax even on New Denver and would undoubtedly. bankrupt the Dominion of Canada. It is abaird to expect the Dominion to spend such a sum to secure a good mail service. 20 a town like New Denver.

. Another concert ball was given here on. riday. Two short dramatic sketches ings and recitations, and were very well eceived. After the concert was over velve couples took the floor and daneg was kept up till the moon got tired and went to bed.

On Saturday an event of tremendous importance occurred, nothing short of a isit to New Denver by the railway payaster. He was pretty well heeled too, nd paid everything up to date. Oh, the enelicent results of public and private iticism! He was very well received and te town has been having a gay time nce. His airival gave another admirste object lesson to the people of West potency, namely, that satisfaction has be kicked out of certain outlits. This plies both to the government and to ie Nakusp & Slocan Railway Company. N.F. McNaught has come in here with s wife to spend the greater part of the

A. Finch has also been here this week nd has been colloquing with various taim owners on Four-mile in a way that ooks like more deals in a while. It is umored that he will shortly add the Vancouver" and "Mountain Boomer" to is interests on Four-mile creek. Next ummer there will be a number of men at

inter and personally superintend work

r the Alpha. The mine has been started

ork in there if things go right. New Denver is the livest town for dissement in Kootenay just now. The dustry in this country.

Laslo Comique company is about to in
The former will be 15 per cent on the caslo Comique company is about to invided as to the desirability of this inrsion. Some think it will accustom ingrs and the people of Three Forks to me to New Denver when they want to pread themselves, and others that is will take more money out of the town than it

On Monday night there is to be a ball at Three Forks, and a large sleighing party is being got up in New Denver to take part in the festivities. The weather is perfect for sleighing and the moon in good season. The party should have a high old time. It is to be hoped they will weather the box canyon on their way

ext Tuesday night an entertainment will be given in the Methodist church to pay for an organ. Mr. Turner is very kind about lending the organ for town concerts and always looms up at them as large as life himself; so his own show on Tuesday night with be well patronized.

Bruce White was in town on Friday. He reports everything lovely at the Sto-

Over \$20,000 in cash and bank checks is said to have been paid out in and arounc New Denver on Saturday.

Contractor McMartin is going around with a smile on his face an ell broad. It is an open secret that he is making a big elean-up on his contract. Not only has he got the heaviest work on the road but he knows how to handle men and material to the best advantage. When he puts a few nen to work in making necessary alteraons in the wagon road the results are apprising to people accustomed to govemment methods in building roads.

A snowslide came down between New 1 inversand Three Forks on Thursday. It was not a very big one, but it was a good thing the tressle the railway company is ag to build across that particular draw m't there.

big mud bank on this side of the e. you has also been sliding. Some amato road builders did their best to fix it

NEW DENVER, December 30th, J. A. Finch bought the Cazubazua min eral claim and a three-fourths interest in the Wakefield mineral claim during his last visit to New Denver. For the Cazubazua he paid \$5500, 10 per cent cash The owners were George Fairbairn and ank Culver. The price given for three-

ourths of the Wakefield was \$6750, on the s me terms. George Fairbairn was the vner; the remaining quarter belongs W. H. Smith. Both claims adjoin the sid and Robinson group, of which Mr. meli has already acquired control.

Last Sunday and Monday were uproar us days in New Denver and Three Forks. he saloons reaped a harvest. Two hunged and lifty-five in cash were taken over ge bar at Three Forks on Christma∗day

On Christmas night a large party went rom New Denver to a dance at Three lorks given at Mr. Bowen's restaurant. there were sixteen ladies present at the all and old-timers said a year had made creat changes. Bruce White, Hugh Mann, McMartin, and P. Angrignon deserve e thanks of the community for their | not around Marcus, Washington.

kindness in putting their teams and sleighs at the service of the guests from

New Denver has been now fifteen days without a letter from the coast, the east, or Europe. A large newspaper mail came in last night. Nobody knows where the letters are.

C. E. Perry expects to complete the survey of the townsite in two days. The entertainment given last Sunday night by part of the Kaslo comique company was a success, and a thoroughly quiet, decorous show. Another onslaught is contemplated tomorrow. A certain section in the town has had its finer feelings outraged by the fact that these entertainments are being given on Sundays. Arrangements are being made which will allow of some other night in the week being used for the show.

Hugh Mann is doing well on his contract hauling ore from the Slocan Star. Two hundred tons are now stored at Three

A party of engineers connected with the Nakusp & Slocan railway have been ver added to the usual programme of making a preliminary survey between Three Forks and Sandon creek.

The grade on the Nakusp & Slocan rail

way is now complete at the Three Forks end and is practically all finished except some heavy work in the canyons and on the shore of Slocan lake near New Denver. It is expected that January will see the last shot fired.

Three Forks received little or no benefit from the railway laborers. When they got their money they immediately poured nto New Denver to spend it.

A number of men are spending the winter at the mouth of Sandon creek in the expectation of a town springing up there next spring.

FIGHTING FREE LEAD.

Claim the Wilson Bill Will Close Every Lead Mine in the United States.

The lead mine owners and a few of the smelter men in the United States are making a fight against the Wilson tariff bill, and the following letter is being eirculated:

THE ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY, 55 Liberty Street,

NEW YORK, December 11th, 1893. Gentlemen: The new tariff bill imposes a tax of 15 per cent ad valorem on lead dross and on lead in lead ore, and allows all lead in ore which is higher in silver value to come in free. The provision in either clause will paralyze the lead in-

lead price at Spanish or Mexican ports ose change around town. Opinion is which price is not above the equivalent of one and one-half cents a pound or say about one and one-lifth cents a pound duty. The latter means free lead in vast quantities, or allowing that lead comes in half-and-half on the above schedules the duty on the total quantity will be on the average only ten cents per 100 pounds. At present that would mean refined lead laid down at \$2.35 to \$2.40 in New York city, which price for lead would net only about one and one-fourth cents per pound to the western shipper. Any American mine owner can calculate where he will come out on that. Nor must we be deceived by the specious plea of those who desire this low tariff, and say that the demand from America will advance the European market to a three and one-half cent limit. for the best authorities state that Spain, Australia, and Mexico can turn out 50,000 tons per annum from their reserves without advancing prices more than onequarter of a cent per pound.

We, therefore, strenuously urge every miner to write to his congressman and senator a protest against these lead clauses, and we also urge every mining camp to organize a movement against it and to unite and form a general state commistee and to have them organize a general central committee. We also urge all officers of leading mining companies to write and authorize Hugh N. Camb. 55 Liberty street, New York, to attach their names to a petition to the committee of ways and means praying them to alter the bill so as to give lead ores, drosses, etc., a reasonable protection. The amount | of the product of their several mines should also be added, so as to give weight and value to the petition. Work in this direction will pay better than mining just now. (Signed) The St. Joseph Lead Company, Hugh N. Camp, treasurer, Missouri; Desloge Lead Company, Firman Desloge, president, Missouri: Doe Run Lead Company, C. B. Parsons, vice-president, Missouri; Picher Lead Company, O. H. Picher. president, Joplin, Missouri; Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining Company, F. W. Bradley, manager, Wardner, Idaho: Samuel W. Hauser, ex-governor of Montana, Helena, Montana; Old Jordan & Galena Mining Company, A. F. Holden, Salt Lake, Utah; National Smelting & Refining Company. Barton Sewell, president, Chicago; William F. James, Salt Lake, Utah; L. E. Holden, Cleveland, Ohio: Senator D. H. Moffat, president Amethyst Mine, Denver,

Change in Time Table.

The Nelson & Fort Sheppard time-table will be changed next week, in order to allow the train crew to lay over at Nelson. instead of at Marcus. At Nelson there is more or less switching to be done, and as arranged now the train crew has not the time to do it. Next week the train will eave Nelson at 7 a. m. on Tuesday and Friday, and arrive at 5:40 p. m. on Wednesday and Saturday. After a while the railway management will learn that the place at which its business originates is the place to keep its train crews. The business of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard originates in the Kootenay Lake country,

SLOCAN'S FIRST BOOMER

Reaches His Mecca in South Africa and Makes a Winning on the Way.

Johannesburg, South Africa, November 18th, 9 a. m.-Temperature 72, clear and blue and breezy.—Arriving here at 6 Dominion government. The total reva. m. on the 16th, I made the trip in just 38 days from Vancouver. Cost entire, first class to London and second class to Johannesburg, \$350.

The voyage from Southampton to Cape Town is one of pleasure never to be forgotten. The great ship Scot is a floating palace hotel, with its ever changing program of instrumental concerts, youal concerts, amateur performances, games of cricket and foot ball, and to finish up two whole days were devoted to games and athletic exercises, everything from climbing the greased pole to tug-of-war. Strange to say, in the tug-of-war the first team won over all competitors, which were as follows: Firemen, sailors, thirdclass, and second class. Pools on the run of the ship were sold daily. One of £30 was captured by a very worthy party, whom modesty forbids, etc.

The highest temperature experienced was near the equator, namely, 81. On all other days the thermometer ranged from

And now comes Cape Town. When the great ship touched the African dock the writer was the first ashore amid the cries of the Kaffirs, Malays, Abyssinians, a mixed gargon not understandable, but not so bad indeed after two weeks in the same room with a Lancashire man, a Dutchman, and an Englishmen. When old England teaches her sons to talk, and accepts the decimal system of coinage, and changes the present abominable system of railway carriages, she will have made another step toward those improvements which I am prouder than ever to know our own glorious and intelligent country always takes the lead in. Cape Town-progressive and prosperous, beautiful beyond anticipation, thermometer 90, breezy as a fan, beautiful park with a thousand Malay and Kaffir girls camping, a thousand richly dressed white babies. At 4 p. m. a brass band of 20 pieces alternating with the bagpipes of 12 sturdy flighlanders.

Nine p. m., and we are off amidst the hurrals of hundreds (for the arrival and departure of the Scot's passengers is a marked occurrence) for Johannesburg. The first 500 miles after leaving Cape Town the country resembles very closely me sage brush lands of nevada and is equally as monotonous. The latter part of the journey, however, carries you through ostrich farms, millions of goats, sheep, and oxen, and past a thousand estates of surpassing beauty. A 5 p. m. we open our eyes at Eland frontier, 10 miles from Johannesburg. What a sight, in the clear, cool African morning to see from the pinnacle, the dumps and stacks of the hundreds of mines and mills: the passing panorama, as we sped to our destination, of thousands of naked Kaffirs, going hither and thither, night shift and day shift; miles of ox teams with thousands of tons of merchandise for interior distribution; thousands of mules in teams of 4 to 6 span, heavily laden; the whistling, roaring, and grumbling of the engines, mills, and machinery; and with all a matchless African morning, for on God's green earth you find it nowhere else.

Well, here we are, 6 a. m. November 16 in Johannesburg-golden Johannesburg. with her record of 436,682 onnees of pure gold for October, valued at \$2,753,740. J. F. WARDNER.

Fundamental Poker Rules.

The following fundamental rules regarding the great American game were formulated by a distinguished lawyer of New York City who hails from the Western Reserve in the state of Ohio, and whose playing of the game has convinced many a worthy opponent that he must have acquired the knowledge with his

> Of poker this is primary law,
> Call, but don't raise a one-sard draw,
> Unless to your own hand you pull
> At least as good as flush or full.
> The lunacy of him is proved,
> Who draws to flushes twice removed,
> Or goes about to navigate
> The peril of the middle straight,
> These simple rules with more I know These simple rules, with more I know, They teach in school in Oshi-o.

Steamboat News.

The only news that could be gleaned from steamboat men this week was the question, "How cold was the weather last winter?" While the question is not news in itself, answering it may be considered news. The coldest weather last winter was during the last week in January, the thermometer at the government office registering 14 degrees below zero. Steamboat men may consider the present cold snap over, as it has already lasted as long as any of the cold snaps that occurred during the last three winters. Ice in the outlet need not now be looked for before the last of the month.

Nelson School Report.

At the recent half-yearly examinations the following pupils were promoted. The numbers affixed represent the percent of marks obtained:

Class IV to class V: Percy Goepel, 73; Mary Me-Donald, 68; Mabel Colwell, 58; Willie Turner, 51. Class III to class IV: Amanda Barker, 99; Charence Graham, 85; Clarence Goepel, 67; Paul Brown, 55. Class II to class III; Willie Piggott, 85; Leo Buchanan, 70; Oscar Robinson, 62; Moylan Graham, 55, High I to II; Sadle Stewart, 61; Nellie Marshall, 61; Office Phonat. 55. Olive Piggott, 55, 1 to High 1: Victor Battchi, 89,

Number enrolled, 31; average attendance, 29; punctu-ity, 74. STELLA KANE, teacher,

The Dominion of Canada Did not Pay its Way in 1892-3.

RUNNING BEHIND.

The public accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1893, have been issued by the enue received was \$38,168,708. The expenditure charged to interest was \$30.814. 052, and expenditure charged to capital \$3,890,800, making a total of \$40,704,852. Excess of total expenditure over revenue \$2,536,214. Of the capital expenditure \$2,782,490 was expended on government railways and canals, \$181,877 upon harbors, graving docks, etc., \$115,038 on Dominion lands, and \$811,394 paid out to subsidized railway companies. Compared with those of the preceding year, the ac counts of 1893 show an increase of over \$500,000 in the net debt, and an increase of \$5,000,000 in the gross debt of the Do minion during the year.

The total receipts from Dominion lands last year amounted to \$285,597, while the expenditure for surveys, management, etc., aggregated \$251,218. Custom receipts show an increase of \$452,944; excise receipts increased \$442,266, postoffice receipts increased \$120,762. The revenue from railways and public works, \$186.307. Contributions to the superannuation fund increased only \$500, though the aggregate of allowances increased over \$10,000; payments into the fund aggregated, \$61,900 while the allowances paid amounted to nearly \$201,000. The postoffice expenditure exceeded the revenue from that source by over \$1,500,000.

The outlay for interest on the public debt, management of sinking fund, etc., reached \$12,116,293, and increase of \$140,-863 over the amount paid in 1892. The interest on debt payable in London last year reached \$7,700,000.

The deposits in the government savings bank last year amounted to \$3,410,093. while the withdrawals aggregated \$3,533,-604: Banks in Nova Scotia and Manitoba show an excess of withdrawals over deposits. The return of the postoffice saving banks show \$11,000,000 deposited and \$10,000,000 withdrawn, while the interest dlowed depositors in the year was \$1,365,-802. The bounties paid to manufacturers of pig iron last year reached \$93,895, and to manufacturers of beet root sugar \$20, 568. The duties collected on Chinese immigrants aggregated \$113,491

As a result of the Hon, Mr. Haggart's efforts to improve the management ofreached \$3,065,499, an increase of \$120,067 over those of the preceeding year, while the operating expenses of these roads were reduced from \$3,439,377 to \$3,017,677 leaving an excess of earnings of \$17.821 The operating expenses of the Prince Edward Island railway exceeded its earnings by \$63,731. leaving a net deficiency of \$45.910 on government railways for last

A Shooting Affray at Donald.

On the evening of December 22nd Harold Redgrave, provincial policeman and son of sheriff Redgrave of Donald, shot and seriously wounded John Barr, foreman of a logging camp belonging to the company operating the big sawmill at Beaver. The two men had a discussion in the Forrest hotel, at Donald, which was not of a character to lead those who heard them to believe it would end in any serious trouble. They left the hotel together. Shortly after Barr returned with bullet hole in his upper lip from which the blood was pouring. He said that Red grave had turned on him suddenly and shot him. The ball entered Barr's lip and lodged in the muscles of the face. Dr. Symonds was soon in attendance, but owing to the great swelling the bullet had not been located at latest advices. Mr. Barr is a very powerful man, and to this is due the fact that he walked to the hotel after receiving the wound without assist ance, leaving a red trail of blood behind him. Redgrave kept out of the way until Saturday night, when he was found at home and arrested. Barr has been removed to the hospital at Golden, where he is getting on fairly well. There was a witness to the shooting. The story goes that the two men left the Forrest hotel with the intention of having a fight, and they took this witness along to see fair play. Redgrave came to the conclusion that Barr was too big for him and suggested that they return to the hotel. This Barr was willing to do if Redgrave would acknowledge before the men at the hotel that he had backed out. On their way back Redgrave suddenly drew his revolver, saying, "You are making a damned fool of me," fired, turned, and fled. Bail has been refused.

The King of the Trotting Turf.

The trotting campaign of 1893 is over and Directum is the king of the trotting turf, having started lifteen times and won every race he entered, making a record of 2:051 and winning \$25,150. It must be understood that Directum did not start during the trotting season until the meeting was held in New York. There is no doubt but that his winnings would have run close to \$50,000 had he not been forced to skin from Cleveland to New York, as while it interfered with the events at the meetings between the dates named, he was also struck out of the free-for-all at Chicago, in which be could not have failed. to have got a piece of the money and possibly the largest slice of it. Directum is l county, California. How Directum was | the disadvantage of a tight-corset,

named there is quite a humorous story. llis owner called to see editor Layng in San Francisco. He described his colt, and Mr. Layng, who is of a cheerful disposition, said: "Yes, my friend, I know the breeding; it's capital. He's too good for a poor man's horse. You should be able to get a good price for such a colt." "But I'm not a poor man," insisted the son of Erin. "Don't want to sell, but want a good name for him." "By Director," mused Layng. "How would Directum do?" "What does that mane?" "Well, that's Latin for direct." "That's his name," said the venerable, wealthy, and eccentric old Irishman, and editor laying is now his best friend and turf director. Salisbury had the horse on shares this season. The owner talks about racing Directum himself next year, securing his own driver.

A Convention Call.

The electors of West Kootenay who favor nominating a candidate (or caudidates if the district should be given more than one member) for member of the legislative assemby, 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 21th, 1894, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock p. m. Citizens whose names are on the voters list alone to be allowed to vote for delegates. Representation in the convention to be as

follows:		:				, " , ···		·
Precinct or voting Glacier House Hecillewaet	r place	ì.		٠.,	Nun	nber o	f dele	gates
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New Denver								
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Delegates-e	lect,	if.	un	abl	e t	o a tt	end	the

convention, shall have the privilege of transferring their credidentials to parties who can attend. Delegates' credidentials must be signed by the two judges and the clerk of the primary election, the indges government railways, the receipts from and clerk to be chosen by the voters he Intercolonial and Cape Breton roads present at their respective polling places immediately prior to the hour of opening the polls. Delegates must be registered

The First Round Fought.

This week Kaslo had another session of court in which the legal lights in attendance contended that two justices of the peace had the right to pass on the validity, or constitutionality, of a law. The proprietor of the Comique theater was arraigned for refusing to pay the license fee required by the License By-Law of the City of Kaslo, and the hearing was had before justices-of-the-peace Stone and Buchanan. The city was represented by Mr. McAnn and the theater proprietor by Messrs. Mc-Arthur and Abbs. The defense put in no evidence, but moved for a non-suit. The justices gave a verdict for the city, assessng the defendant with a fine of \$50, or thirty days in the lockup. An appeal was taken on twelve points, the main ones being that a license of \$10 a night was prohibitive; that the Comique was not a theater under the act; illegal exclusion of evidence; that no person was empowered by the city to collect licenses, and if such power had been granted officer Sherwood, he could not transfer that power to constable Graham with whom he had exchanged duties; that the License By-Law was illegal because passed by a council three of whose members were disqualified through selling merchandise to the city. The appeal will be held in the county court at Nelson in May. The defendant was required to enter into bonds of \$400. Thus endeth the first round in the battle for the suppression of variety theaters in Kootenay.

Corsets and Athletics.

A Toronto paper prints the result of an interesting experiment made by a dozen young women under the direction of Dr. Sargent, to determine the influence of tight clothing upon the action of the heart. The test was the running of 440 yards in loose gymnasium garments, and covering the same distance with the corsets on. The running time was two minutes thirty seconds for each trial, and in order that there should be no cardiac excitement or depression following the test. the second trial was made the next day. Before beginning the running, the aver age heart impulse was eighty-four beats to the minute. After running the abovenamed distance the heart impulse was 152 beats to the minute, the average natural waist girth being twenty-five inches. The next day corsets were worn during the exercise, and the average girth of waist was reduced to twenty-four inches. The same distance was run in the same time by all, and immediately afterward the average heart impulse was found to be 168 bents per minute. Dr. Sargent says that he never feels justified in advising an athlete whose heart impulse is 460 | beats per minute after a little execise to enter a running or rowing race, and from I was washed away will be replaced by one this may be inferred the physiological loss | in which passengers can be comfortably owned by John Green, an Irishman, who | entailed upon the system in women who | accommodated, as it is the intention of is postmuster at Dublin, Contra Costa | force this important organ to labor under | the owners to make the Kaslo a passenger

FEW PERTINENT QUESTIONS

THAT SHOULD BE ANSWERED BY THE ONE ORGAN ON THE MAINLAND

Of the Present Provincial Government, but that Will not be Answered, Because by Answering them the Organ can only Show how Inconsistent it is.

The Vancouver World warus the provincial government against guaranteeing interest on the bonds of the British Pacific Railway Company, whose projected road would open up Northern British Columbia to the settler and capitalist, but at the same time open it up in such a way that little of the traffic would go to Vancouver. The World says: "We have deemed it our duty to warn the government of the danger of undertaking a responsibility in this matter that must end inevitably in fluancial disaster, and prove to be a mill-stone around the necks of a people already the most heavily taxed and the greatest debt bearers in the Do-

minion. The land in its present condition s practically valueless. It lies in its virgin condition, but once it is sold it begins to yield taxation to the province for the carrying on of public works, and the country then, as a whole, is recouped for aiding enterprises which are calculated to develop our latent resources without in the slightest degree interfering with its credit in the monetary cen-

ters of the globe. The World is not at all consistent. If the people of this province are "already the most heavily taxed and the greatest debt bearers in the Dominion." that condition must have been directly the result of the extravagance or the ill-advised legislation of a government whose every act has been supported by the World. Again: If it is, as the World claims it is, an "outrageous proposition to attempt to handle the British Pacific project at present," will it not be equally an outrageous proposition to guarantee the interest on the bonds of the Ashcroft & Cariboo Railway Company? Yet, if we mistake not, the World has never denounced that scheme. In this connection, the World might be asked a few pointed questions, as it is the only mouth piece on the Mainland of the Davie government.

1. Was the building of the Canadian Pacific railway of advantage to British Columbia, and has its building developed latent resources from which the people will, in time, recoup the amount the government expended in building the road?

2. If the guaranteeing of interest on the bonds of railway companies whose roads are feeders to the Canadian Pacific is a good thing for the province, would it not be equally a good thing to extend like aid to roads that are independent of the Canadian Pacific?

3. Are not men like Alex Ewen and John Hendry and Peters Dunlevy and Major Dupont (all old-time residents of the province and whose every interest is in the province) as fairly entitled to government aid in building railways as such men as Frank Barnard and John Andrew Mara and Harry Abbott and their associates in the Nakusp & Slocan Railway Com-

4. If it is an act of wisdom to use the eredit of the government in bolstering up property values in established towns like Nakusp and Vancouver, would it not be equally wise for the government to use its credit in maintaining property values in other established towns-towns like

Kaslo and Victoria, for instance? 5. If the people of British Columbia are debt-ridden and taxed-to-death, who is responsible for it if not the men now running the provincial government?

Sets Himself Aright.

NEW DENVER, December 30th, 1803. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE: In your issue of the 23rd you animadvert on my conduct in proposing a resolution that the attorney-general be invited to use his influence to settle the New Denver townsite dispute. In doing so, you make two mistakes which it may perhaps be worth while to correct. In the first place you say, "as solicitor, he should try his client's case in court, not at a public meeting." That is excellent advice, for which I am much obliged to you, but as you seem to suggest that I acted differently, I may say that neither I nor anyone else at the meeting either alluded to any point in the case, or declared any bias in favor of either of the parties. You then go on to say: "As a citizen he should keep his nose out of a business in which he is not interested to the extent of a baw-bee,' Here again you are not quite accurate. I have an agreement for the sale of two lots in the disputed tract, on which I have already made my first payment; and I have also an interest in the government part of the townsite, which has somwhat depreciated in value owing to the building depression caused by the dispute on the adjacent tract. Yours truly, R. B. KERR.

Off the Rocks.

The steam-tag Kaslo has been floated off the rocks, and is now in Kaslo bay buoyed between two barges. It is thought the hull is not damaged to any great extent, and the greatest expense the owners will be put to will be in hauling her on the ways. When hauled out, the cabin that as well as a tug boat.

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 fol-REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS printed at the following rates: One inch, \$36 a year; two inches, \$60 a year; three inches \$81 n year; four inches, \$16 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 good by service.

Ine 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 and 4 Houston block, Nelson. Telephone 42. L. R. HARRISON, B. A.—Barrister and Attorney at Law (of the province of New Brunswick), Convey ancer, 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 6, 1801

A CERTIFICATE OF CHARACTER.

NAKUSP, B. C., December 21st, 1893.

(EDITOR WORLD: Having read the editorial in the Nelson Tribune on the subject of contracts and contractors of the Nakusp & Slocan railway, we feel it our duty to let on record the following facts: We have for many years been railroad contractors. We have just completed a large contract on the above-mentioned road with complete satisfaction to ourselves, and we believe also to the satisfaction of the company. We are in duty bound to istate that the company have treated us justly and well in every respect, and we are in a position to state that our brother contractors are equally satisfied with our selves. We state most emphatically that there is not the slightest ground for the charges laid against the company as to their treatment of contractors. Yours truly.

MANN BIOTHERS, Sub-contractors.

J. McMARTIN, Sub-contractors.

J. McMARTIN, Sub-contractor.

W. C. Melean, Sub-contractor.

The above appeared in the Vanyouver

The above appeared in the Vanvouver World of December 29th as a refutation of the statement made in THE TRIBUNE that the sub-contractors on the Nakusn & Slocan railway were, by an ingenious system of estimates, losing on their contracts, and that they were preparing to take concerted action to obtain redress. THE TRIBUNE also stated that the sub-contractors, to obtain redress, did not expect to go to law, they relying on the dislike railway promoters have of seeing their doings dragged into the light of day, a dislike shared with the criminal classes.

The World would have it appear that the sub-contractors forwarded the above "certificate of character" to that paper of their own free will. As a matter of fact. that letter was not written by the subcontractors at all, but by the head pushers of the Inland Construction & Development Company, and was signed by the sub-contractors after much wheedling, after the oath is recited, kisses when coaxing, and promises of contracts in the or in that of any of its members. The near future, not to say anything of their first obtaining a redress of the wrongs outlined in The Tribune article. The next thing in order for The World to do will be to print a "certificate of character" signed by the poor devils of day laborers who were "cinched" with time-checks on the Nakusp & Slocan. That letter should be prepared, as are many letters that appear in The World, by the owner of The World himself. He has a facile pen, and would, without doubt, interject a few such expressive words as "unscrupulous liar," etc., in the letter.

A CONVICTED LIAR.

The chief owner of the Vancouver World, in a late issue of that paper, says The World "contended for the immediate "construction of any system of railway "that would give an outlet to Kootenay." As a matter of fact, when D. C. Corbin applied, in 1800, for a charter for a railway system that would give Kootenay an outlet. The World bitterly opposed the granting of the charter. As a matter of fact, when G. B. Wright and his partners, in 1891, applied for a charter for the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway The World as bitterly opposed the granting of it as it did the Corbin charter, and its main owner was instrumental in getting up a "fake" meeting of the Vancouver Board of Trade, at which resolutions were adopted opposing the granting of the charter, he (the main owner of The World) going so far as to make a speech in which ! he said it would be time enough to grant charters for such railways when it was proved that Kootenay had a paying mine. If The World has ever favored railway building in Kootenay, it was the building of some railway liberally subsidized and bonused by the provincial and Dominion governments. Out of his own mouth is the chief owner of the Vancouver World a convicted liar.

THE Vancouver World calls THE TRIB-UNEAR "untruthful sheet." THE TRIBUNE is therefore in the same class as the Victoria Times, the New Westminster Columbian, and the Vancouver News-Advertiser, each in turn having been called "untruthful sheets" by The World. According to The World, all papers that disagree with it are "untruthful sheets."

An Audacious Young Emperor.

The pyrotechnic young German emperor when not engaged in dynamite political surprises turns to the lighter graces of life with equal impetuosity and rushes in where angels might well fear to tread, even to the hazardous undertaking of designing costumes for his wife. Now the young kaiserin Augusta is an eminently worthy woman, but she is not as slight in figure as in the old days before l she wore the empress's coronet and In this method of drilling through rock,

sons, and every woman whose husband takes it upon himself to direct the affairs of the wardrobe will know how to sympathize with this wife of the Prussian ding. If ever a man covers himself with glory, it is when he begins to tell what he knows about his wife's garments and to fesign models for her gowns. One really brilliant and gifted literary gentleman somewhat recently met his Waterloo at this fine art of designing by sketching a model of a gown which, indeed, looked artistic in the drawing and had only one failing-there was no was to get into the gown or out of it. But it is not only as a dress designer that the emperor is immortalizing himself, but also of late he has developed a genius for paying prettily turned compliments to the young madtheus about him. To a pretty Danish violinist who played before him lie said recently: "If I shut my eyes when you are playing I could fancy it was Sarasate, but I much prefer to keep them open."

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS.

Various Forms Used in the Testimony of Persons of Different Faiths.

Ever since there, have been courts martial particular stress has been placed upon the matter of administering the oath to. the witnesses. In order that it may be binding and the loophole of informality may be, as far as possible, reduced, it has been the custom to swear witnesses in the manner considered most binding in their native lands. The march of civilization has, in this instance, tended toward accepting the methods for Protestants and Roman Catholics employed in this country as those best suited to impress upon a witness the solemnity and significance of the oath, though there are occasions when it becomes necessary to resort to other methods.

All court martial witnesses who are Protestants are sworn by laying their right hand, ungloved, on the Bible, closed or open, while the oath is recited. Kissing the book is frequently required in addition to the laying on of the hand. Raising the right hand and keeping it raised during the recital of the oath is also a form adopted by a number. There are many who prefer to affirm rather than to swear, and these are accommodated by saying: "You do solemnly affirm," instead of "solemnly swear," the right hand being raised or placed on the Bible as be-

fore. Formerly it was required to place

the right hand on the open Evangelist's. In swearing Roman Catholics the Bible is closed and has marked on the outer cover a cross, generally cut out of white paper and pasted on. Sometimes a crucifix is placed upon it, which the witness. there is any suspicion in the mind of the president of the court martial witness, if a Roman Catholic, after kissing the cross, is frequently directed to cross

For convenience, the oaths to be administered by the president of the court to the judge advocate of the court, and to the witnesses that are called before it to give testimony, are often written out on paper and pasted on one of the covers of the Bible, so as to be at hand to refresh the memory of him whose duty it is to administer the oaths.

The Jews are customarily sworn by the five books of Moses and the great God of Israel, that the evidence they give shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Frequently, however, there is no departure in the methods used with this race from that which ordinarily

obtains. The statutes in the time of George IV., king of England, contain several sections in relation to the administration of the oath in various cases, and among them are one or two referring to the Quakers as well as to the Moravians. These statutes have been embraced in our own methods of procedure, and they allow people of the sects named solemnly, sincerely, and truly to declare and affirm that the evidence which they give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and so forth.

The Scotch Covenanters have always held that holding up the right hand is sufficiently binding, consequently they do not think it at all necessary either to place the hand upon the Bible or kiss the holy

Mohammedans think the oath only positively binding when they are sworn upon the Koran, while the Hindoo prefers to swear by touching with his hand the foot of a Brahmin.

In this country the Chinese do not insist upon the same methods that were once in force. Very likely the chinaware dealers wish they did, as they are so much more numerous than when the following was their custom: In England, at the old Bailey prison, a Chinaman was presented as a witness in an important case, and for some time the nature of an oath and all that it implied could not be impressed upon him. 'Neither could the authorities | quite make out what the Mongolian did consider binding. Finally, through the aid of an interpeter, it was decided to break a saucer over the head of the proposed witness. When this was done the Chinaman appealed to the supreme being whom he worshiped, praying that his own body might be broken into as many pieces as the saucer if the testimony be was about to give should not be the en-

tire truth. As a general thing, in courts martial held in foreign waters, where native witnesses are required to give evidence, and particularly where such persons are not of the Christian faith, care is taken to ascertain and adopt the ceremony of the religions of the witnesses respectively. It is also considered a wise plan, especially in important cases, that a priest of the creed of the witnesses be present when | the oath is administered in order to give it greater force and sanctity.

A Substitute for Diamond Drills.

The shot process of drilling recently introduced is the application of a very simple scientific and mechanical principle. counted five or six kaisers among her steel shot are poured inside of the drill

pipe, into a ring or channel made in the ock by a few revolutions of the pipe, the latter bearing on this ring of shot, and, when the pipe is revolved, it causes the shot to revolve also and cut the channel n the rock deeper. From the results thus far obtained, it is expected that, as the boring of large holes through hard rock by means of diamonds-the cost of which, as is well known, continues to be very great-is very expensive work, the new process of drilling by means of steel shot will be used in many cases as a substitute for that of the diamond drill.

A POETICAL GEM.

Fair are the flowers and the children, but their subtle suggestion is fairer: Itare is the roseburst of dawn, but the secret that clasps it is rarer;
Sweet the exultance of song, but the strain that precedes it is sweeter;
And never was poem yet writ, but the meaning outmastered the meter.

Never a daisy that grows, but a mystery guideth the growing: Never a river that flows, but a majesty sceptres the flowing;
Never a Shakespeare that soured, but a stronger than he did enfold him:
Never a prophet foretells, but a mightier seer buth foretold him:

Back of the canvas that throbs, the painter is hinted and hidden: Into the statue that breathes, the soul of the sculptor is bidden; Under the joy that is felt, lie the infinite issues of feeling; Crowning the glory revealed, is the glory that crowns the revealing.

Great are the symbols of being, but that which is symbolicit is greater; Vast the create and beheld, but vaster the inward creator; Back of the sounds broads the silence, back of the gift stands the giving:
Back of the hand that received, thrill the sensitive nerves of receiving.

Space is nothing to spirit, the deed is outdone by the doing; The heart of the weer is warm, but warmer the heart of the wooing:
And up from the pits where these shiver, and up from the heights where those shive.
Twin voices and shadows swim starward, and the essence of life is divine.

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

All Rail to Spokane, Washington.

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

Commencing December 19th, 1993, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through to Spokane, arriving there at 5:30 P. M. same day. Itelurning will leave Spokane at 7 A. M. on Truesdays and Fridays, arriving at Nelson at 5:10 P. M., making close connections with steamer Nelson for all Kootenay take points.

TO THE EAST

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

Boat connections are made at Bonner's Ferry with trains SOUTH

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

For Spokane, Pugel 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 Scattle. Through 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, Scattle, Wash.; H. G. McMicken, general agent, 2 King street east, Toronto, Ont.; or F. I. Whitney, general passenger and ticket agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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.

LOTS FOR SALE IN ADDITION

Adjoining the government townsite of Nelson, AT \$125 and UPWARDS, with a rebate for buildings creeted. 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.

JAMES W. SEALE.

KEEFER & SEALE TEAMSTERS.

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

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

PRIVATE BILL NOTICE.

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, trainway, or aerial trainway, 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, Sloem Star, Alpha, Freddie Lee, Blue Bird, Bonanza King, Washington, Bardanelles, Wellington, and any other mine or mines within a radius of lifteen miles of New Denver, or to Three Forks, Silverton, Bear Lake City, Watson, Senton, or any other town or fowns within a radius of lifteen miles of New Denver, in West Kootemay district; also to construct, operate and maintain works for supplying any mine or mines, or town or towns, willhin a radius of lifteen miles of New Denver, with electricity for lighting, heating, or other purposes, or for supplying any mine or nines, or town or towns, willnin a radius of lifteen miles of New Denver with water for household uses or other purposes; and also to take and use from Carpenter with water of the said creek. 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.

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

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

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

SIMPLE CHEAP DURABLE

HEAVIEST SECTION 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

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,

(Notary Public)

MINING AND REAL **ESTATE**

BROKER.

AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION AGENT

The Confederation Life Association.

The Phonix Fire Insurance Company, The Provident Fund Accident Company; 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, MELSON, B.C.

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. or D. B BOGLE, New Denver.

Nelson Livery Stable

THE HALL MINES, LIMITED (FOREIGN). Registered the 31st day of October, 1893. CERTIFICATE OF IMPOSTRATION.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

This is to certify that I have this day registered "The Hall Mines, Limited (Foreign), under the "Companies' Act," Part IV., Registration of Foreign Companies and the "Compenies Act, Amendment Act, 1889."

The objects for which the Company is established are:—
(a.) To purchase or otherwise acquire gold, silver, copper, or other mines, rights and anetalliferous hald in British Columbia or elsewhere, and any interest therein, and in particular to acquire the mines known as the "Silver King," "Koolemi," "Bonanza," "American Flag," and "Kobimoor," situated on Toad Mountain, West Kootenay, District of British Columbia.

(b.) To purchase or otherwise againe, Improve, man-

west Kootenay, piscriet of pritish Condition.

(b.) To purchase or otherwise a squire, improve, manage, work, develop, sell, and otherwise deal with mines; misber rights, metalliferous and other lands, milling, smelting, chealent and other works, in British Columbia or elsewhere, and generally to carry on the business of milning, milling and smelting company in all its branches, (c.) To explore, open and work claims or mines, and raise and quarry for gold, silver, copper and other minerals and over the different minerals and over the different minerals.

erals, and oresend other substances, and to carry on the ness of a company trading in all such materials made its branches,
(d.) To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in minerals,
plant, machinery, implements, conveniences, provisions,
stores, explosives, dry and wet goods, and things capable
of being used in connection with mining and metal orgical

meration, or required by workmen or others employed by the Company,
as To construct, creet, equip, maintain, improve,
manage, and work (or aid in and subscribe towards so

manage, and work (or not in and subscrime towards so doing), roads, trainways, caltways, piers, quays, wherves, viaducts, aqueducts, water-works, canais, fluinos, ditches, crushing and other mills, reservoirs, water-courses, buildings, factories, warehouses, ships, and other works and conveniences which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to the objects of the Company, and to contribute to or otherwise aid or take part in such constitute. operations.
(f.) To enter into any arrangement with any govern

(f.) To enter into any arrangement with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, or any corporations, companies, or persons for any charters, contracts, decrees, concessions, rights, privileges or benefits that may be deemed advantageous, and to carry out, exercise and comply with the same, or sell, lease and dispose of, or grant sub-licenses or sub-concessions or otherwise tara the same to account.

(g.) To negtive by purchase, grant, concession, lease, ficense or otherwise, any lands or hereditaments, or rights or interests in lands or hereditament; convenient for any of the purposes of the Company, and any mines, minerals, or maning rights in any part of the world, and sell and dispose of or otherwise turn to profit in any way the same.

the rame.

(h.) To search for, seek, explore, mine, open and work mines, quarries, collicries, oil wells, minerals and other deposits, and to reader marketable, and self and dispose of, or otherwise turn to profit in any way the same.

(i.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and protect, prolong and renew, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, any patents, patent rights, brevets d'invention, licenses, protections, secret processes or privileges, and to now manufacture, and to grant disposes or rights in relation. neeses, protectors, secret processes or privileges, and to see, manufacture, and to grant licenses or rights in re-spect of, or turn to account the same, or sell and dispose thereof, as may seen advantageous to the Company, (j.) To use, cultivate, improve, develop and stock, and to work and build on, and generally to turn to account the Company's lands in such manner as the Company think iff, and to sell or otherwise dispose of all such stock and products of the said lands.

and products of the said lands. (k.) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business, undertaking, trading concern or property, whether with a view to reselling the same either to a company or to a view to reselling the same either to a company or to any private person or otherwise, and to carry ou, enlarge and develop and improve the same, and to turn the same to account in any manner which may appear advan-ingeous to the Company, and to sell and dispose thereof. (1.) To purchase, reat, lease, hire, charter, occupy or otherwise acquire any lands, works, buildings, premises, houses, laboratories, workshops, tenements, heredita-ments, plant, machinery, engines, apparatus, appliances, casements, rights of way, rights of privileges, real or per-sonal, and to creet, construct, build, make, after, im-move, superintend, manage, work, control, or maintain sonal, and to creet, construct, butta, make, theer, improve, superintend, imanage, work, control, or maintain any lands, works, buildings, premises, houses, laboratories, workshops, tenements, plant, machinery, engines, apparatus, appliances, ensements, rights of way, rights or privileges, real or personal, that may seem advantageous to the Company.

(m) To sell-lease, let, exchange, dispose of, mortgage, or to grant any license for the use, or practice of, or for the maintain of the Company.

or to grant any license for the use or practice of, or for the working of any property or rights of the Company whatever, for eash or stock, shapes or bends of any other company or association, and either payable at once or by deferred payments, or by sharing of profits, royalty, or in any other manner, and todo all satch acts and things that may be deemed expedient for turning to account in any way any property or rights in which the Company is or might be interested.

(n.) To execute and carry into effect any agreement or agreements to fulfill any or all of the objects of this necessitation.

norandum. memorandum.

(a) To proscente and execute, directly or by contributions or other assistance, any such or any other works. underlakings, projects, or enterprises in which or for the prosecution whereof, or on the security whereof, or of any profits or emoluments derivable therefrom, the Company

shall have invested money, embarked capital or engage

(pa) To pay all expenses of and in connection with the

(b) To pay all expenses of and in connection with the incorporation of the Company, and the obtaining the subscription of the slare and debentare capital thereof, including all commissions and other reasumeration to brokers or other persons, for provining or guarantee. In subscriptions for, or for underwriting, placing, selling or otherwise disposing of any of the shares, debentures or other securities or property of this Company, or of any company in which this Company is or may be interested. or assisting so to do, or for producing or obtaining settlement and quetation upon London, or Provincial, or Foreign, or Colonal stock exchanges, of any of the said all or any part of the leadness, properly and liabilities of any person or company carrying on or possessed, or to be possessed, of properly suitable for the purposes of the tempany. To enter not partners him into any arrange ments for sharing profits, union of interests, recipioval concessions, joint adventure, or cooperation with any person or company carrying on, or engaged in, or aloud to carry on or engage in, my business or transaction which this Company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any other business or transaction catable of being conany other masness or transaction (caping of being con-ducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Com-pany, and to take, deal in, or otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock, or other securities of, and subsidise, underwrite the capital of, or otherwise assist any such company, and to sell, had, re-issue, with or without

guarantee, or otherwise deal with such shares or securi-ties, (r.) To borrow and raise money on such terms as the Company may determine, and to secure the re-payment of any money borrowed or raised, together with any in-terest, bonus, or premium payable or agreed to be paid in respect thereof, by or without a mortgage or charge upon the whole or any part of the assets (existing and future) of the Company (including its meadled capital), and that either with or without the intervention of trustees, and either with or without the intervestion of trustees, and so that such mortgage or charge may be contained in any trust, deed or deeds, or in any debenture or debentures to bearer or registered holder), and such debentures may be terminable up perpetual or redeemable by drawings or otherwise, or irredeemable, and with or without preference or priority among different issues, and with power for the Company to vest in the hands of trustees for any persons, company or corporation advancing any moneys to the Company, any part of the moneys so ad-vanced, or of the capital or amoiyided profits of the Compuny, with a view to securing to the lenders so intracting manages the due performance of all the obligations of the Company in regard thereto, and with or without power to the lenders to convert their securities into

power to manary to convert their securities are shares of the Company.

(s.) To make, draw, issue, accept, endorse, discount and re-discount, purchase, sell, and deal in bills of ex-change, promissory notes, and other negotiable instruments.

(1a) To sell the undertaking of the Company or any the company or any thought as the Company may

Passengers and baggage transferred to and from the railway depot and steamboat landing. Freight having adjects altogether or in part similar bayled and job teaming done. Stove wood for sale.

WILLIAM WILSONPROPRIETOR | 10. To sell the undertaking of the Company or any purity thread in particular for shares (fully or party think fit, and in particular for shares (fully or party paid up), debentures or scrarities of any other company baving objects altogether or in part similar to those or this Company, or form and promote any other company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the properties, rights and liabilities of this Company, or, for any other purpose which may

seem directly or indirectly calculated, to benefit this seem threety or intirectly chicharten, to beneat this Company.

(a.) To accumulate profits for any of the purposes of the Company, and to appropriate any of the Company's assets, whether capital or profits, for specific purposes, either conditionally or unconditionally and to almit any class or section of those who have dealings with the Company to any share in the profits thereof, or in the profits of any particular branch of the Company's business, or to any other special rights, privileges, advantages or benefits.

tages or benefits. (v.) To invest or deal with any moneys of the Com-pany, not immediately required, in such manner as the

pany, not immediately required, in such manner as the Company may think fit.

(w.) To aid in the establishment of, and support of associations or institutions calculated to benefit persons employed by the Company, or having declings with the Company, and to confer on any such persons the right to participate in the profits of the Company.

(x.) To subscribe to any fund, institution or company, and to act, by delegate or otherwise, upon any trade, coincil, committee, chainler of commerce, syndicate, or any other body of persons, formed to lawfully promote either the general interest of businesses to which that of the Company is affect, or any other business that may be

the Company is affied, or any other business that may be condusive to the interests of the Company.

(y.) To cancel or accept surrenders of any share or shares of any member or members for any reasons and on any terms and conditions, and as and when the Directors, in their absolute discretion, think lit, with or without any continuing liability attacking to such members of members to receive any conditions. ber or members to pay up any uncalled or impaid capital in respect of such share or shares so cancelled or such rendered.

(z) To purchase or otherwise acquire or redeem the

preferance shares of the Company, as provided by the Articles of Association, subject to the sanction of the

Articles of Association, subject to the sanction of the proper court.

(aa.) To obtain any provisional order of the Board of Trade or Act of Parliament for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect.

(bb.) To procure the Company to be registered or recognized in any foreign or colonial country or place.

(cc.) To distribute, by way of dividend or otherwise, omong the members of the Company any shares or securities belonging to the Company or any other company, or any property or assets of the Company applicable as profits, and to issue shares, honds or other securities of the Company, in satisfaction or on account of any fathe Company, in satisfaction or on account of any labilities, dividends, bonus, or share of profits so payable, whether to members or employees of the Company or other persons, (dd). To make donations to such persons and in such

tual for native maintains to such persons and in smarrages as may seem expedient.

(ec.) To remunerate any person or persons for services rendered, or to be rendered, in relation to the placing rendered, or to be rendered, in relation to the placing of the Company's shares or securities, or otherwise, (ff.) To issue debentures or other securities or shares (wholly or partly paid up) to any Director, officer of the Company, or other person, as the consideration for any property which may be rendered to or done for, the Company, or in or towards payment of the debts or liabilities of or undertaken by the Company.

(gg.) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world, and as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise, and by or through trustees, agents or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others.

(bh.) To do all other such things as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them.

(ii.) Subject to section (z) the capital funds and assets

(ii.) Subject to section (z) the capital funds and assets of the Company shall not be expended or applied in the purchase of, or lent upon, the security of its own shares.

(ii.) The word "Company" throughout these presents shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether incorporated or not incorporated, and whather domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

The amount of the capital stock of the said Company is three hundred thousand pounds sterling, divided into two hundred and fifty thousand ordinary shares of one pound each, and fifty thousand cumulative preference shares of one pound each.
The place of husiness of the said Company is located at corner of Victoria and Koolenay streets, in the Town Nelson, British Columbia In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and allixed my seal of office the 31st day of October, 1893, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Cof-

C. J. LEGGATT, Registar of Joint Stock Companies.



CANADA. PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. To our faithful the members elected to serve in the legis-lative assembly of our Province of British Columbia at our City of Victoria—Greeting.

A PROCLAMATION. THEOTORIC DAVIE.) WHEREAS we are desirous and Attorney-General.) Attorney-General, / ** resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people of our Province of British Columbia. and to have their advice in our legislature:

Now know ye, that for diverseauses and considerations, and taking into consideration the case and convenience of our loving subjects, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our executive council of the Province of British Columbia, do hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the eighteenth day of the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, you meet us in our said legislature or parliament of our said Province, at our City of Victoria, for the dispatch of business, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in our legislature of the Pravince of British Columbia, by the common council of our said Province may, by the favor of God, be ortained. and taking into consideration the case and convenience

ordained. to be made patent and the great seal of the said Province to be hereinto affixed: Witness, the honograble Edgar Develoey, Bentement governor of our said Province of British Columbia, in our City of Victoria, in our said Province, this fourteenth day of Docember, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight buildred and pinety-three and in the fifty-seventh year of our reign. By command, JAMES BAKER, Provincial Secretary,



The sitting of the county court of Kootenay, to be holden at Nelson, has been postponed until Mouday, the 21st day of May, A.D. 1891. T. H. GIFFIN, Registrar, Nelson, B. C., December 13th, 1893.

PRIVATE BILL NOTICE. Notice is bereby 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 Knotenay district; and, also, to construct, equip, operate, and maintain concentrating, the district and specific maintain concentrating. charteful, and smeking works for mining and for other purposes. THE HALL MINES, LAMITED, per H. E. Croasdaile, Agent, foiled, December 20th, 1893.

APPLICATION FOR CROWN GRANT. Notice is hereby given that John McDonald, as agent or Ebenezer Ramsay, has filed the necessary papers and nade application for a Crown Grant in favor of the minand chim "Lulu," Structed in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenny. Adverse claimants will forward their objections within 60 days from the date of this publication.

N. FITZSTUBBS.

Gold Commissioner.

Nelson, B. C., 13th November, 1803. 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 at trown Grant in favor of the mucrat claim "Victoria," situated in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kontenny. Adverse claimants will forward their objections within 60 days from the date of this publication. N. FITZSTUBSS.

Gold Commissioner.

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

BANK OF MONTREAL

Capital, all paid \$12,000,000 6.000,000

Sir DONALD A. SMITH..... President E. S. CLOUSTON......General Manager

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

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HOW WILD BILL DIED.

In the New York Sun a few days ago there appeared a little article, copied from and consists chiefly of bold and ingenious the Denver Republican, and headed "How | profanity. Sometimes California Jee, a Wild Bill died." The article as a fairy tale, is not uninteresting. It gives what purports to be an interview with a "Mr. Adler," who "has known almost all the pioneers of the west and was a friend of that picturesque figure in western history, Wild Bill." This "Mr. Adler." we are told, was within a few paces of Wild Bill when that celebrated man was killed, and knows all about it. According to him, Wild Bill was a card sharp, who occupied the same cabin with "McCaull," who shot him. The two of them were in the habit of fleecing strangers, in partnership, and it was over one of these cherry little affairs that they fell out. This is the gist of the tale, but it has some other rather fine details in the line of fiction. For instance. "Mr. Adler" tells the Denver Republican how Will Bill made his first annearance in Deadwood one day, "with his long yellow hair pouring down his shoulders, his sombrero cocked sideways on his head, and with two ivory-handled pistols in their holsters, swinging at either side." He was, it seems, "an inveterate card player, and cheated and robbed at the tables with the easiest grace imaginable." And when "McCaull" finally shot his the poker chips, stone dead.

If "Mr. Adler," whoever he may be, had merely stated that he was near Wild Bill when the termination of that frontiersman's career occurred and had "stood there would have been nobody to deny his statement, and he might have. neers in general and this one in particular. But the facts in regard to "Mr. Adler's" story are that Wild Bill did not live with "McCaull" (whose name, by the way, was "McCall") in a cabin, nor did he his "two ivory-handled pistols" were just one old-fashioned Colt's revolver of the regulation army pattern, with blue steel barrel and wooden handle. There were no poker chips used in the game where he was killed, and at cards he stood about as much chance of cheating anybody as a bull pup would stand of making a Jurgensen chronometer. I myself am not a dazzling expert in the art of poker, but in a single day I won from Wild Bill forty freezeouts, he winning two.

The last days of this man's life in Deadwood were interesting. I know all about them, because I was there. I was the guest of Wild Bill and his partner, and lived with them. The partner was a natty, handsome, courageous little man named Charles Utter. He was called Colorado Charley, and was the dandy of that country. He wore beaded moceasins, fringed leggings and coat, handsome prousers, fine linen, revolvers mounted in gold, silver, and pearl, and a belt with a hig silver buckle. He was a blonde, with long hair and a moustache and imperial. and "Calamity Jane." who bossed a dance house, had it as her sole ambition, aside from the consumption of all the red liquor in the gulch to win him. Mr. Utter had one habit that was rather startling in that community. He took a bath every morning, and people used to come out and view the process with interest not wholly

unmixed with wonder. Charley Utter and Wild Bill (whose real name, by the way, was J. B. Hickock) used to live across the creek from the main part of the settlement, which at that time consisted of two lines of shanties along the sides of an irregular mass of stumps and mud, which formed the solitary thoroughfare. Utter slept in a tent, between fine California blankets. and he had a real mirror, and real combs. brushes, razors, and whisp brooms. Bill was less finicky about his quarters. He slept in a big canvas-covered wagon. rolled up in an army blanket. Every morning, just before breakfast, he used to erawl out, clad in his shirt, trousers, and boots, tie his hair in a knot at the back of his head, shove his big revolver down in- ground. He could shoot quite as well side the waisthand of his trowers, and

do the most good, and would complete his

nearest saloon. In a few minutes he

would come strolling back, with a cock-

blind baby. Almost every day his partner used to "stake" him to card money. If he ever won nobody knew it. And, besides, the crowd that was congregated in Deadwood City in those early days was a fine sort of gathering for a poker sharp to dally with. It was probably by all odds the toughest outfit ever brought together in one community. Virginia City, Pioche, Cheynne, Laramie, and all the other choice spots of the west poured the most effulgent of their star criminal citizens into Deadwood gulch, and of the 14,000 or so inhabitants in August, 1876, about 10,000 would have started out large beads of cold, apprehensive sweat upon the stone walls of any penitentiary in the They were a cowardly skulking erew at that. One afternoon Bill, Utter, and I were walking along the street when a row began in one of the shanties that did duty as a saloon. Everybody rushed in. "Wait a minute," said Bill. "Pretty

soon somebody in there will pull a pop, and you'll see 'em come out. Pretty soon somebody did pull a pop, and the crowd came out. The came so fast that they brought the whole front of the building with them. Bill said he thought it was a breach of hospitality for a man's guests to carry away the bulk of his house liké that:

At night, over in camp, we used to have supper along about sundown. There was generally elk meat, or bear steak, or, once in awhile, beef, fried potatoes, flapjacks, and coffee. Utter usually did the cooking, while Bill sat around and smoked, and indulged with his partner in that kind of repartee which abounds on the frontier, ong-whiskered old fellow, who would have instantly shot anybody who dared show him the celebrated greeting, "Good morning! Have you used So'n'so's soap?' would come over to sup, and would afterward go stertorously to sleep, sitting on the ground with his back against a tree. And there was "Bloody Dick," who never saw blood except on the moon, and who started to ride Utter's Pony Express, and may be he has come back by now. Then, too, there were other droppers in, for Utter was hospitality itself, and he could cook in a way that entitles him to a high place in the heavenly culinary department, if there is such a department. After supper the pipes were lighted and Bill would tell stories-stories of New York. and Boston, and Philadelphia, and other cities, where his companions had never been. Whenever any of them ventured: to express a doubt as to his veracity, he would turn to me and ask me if he hadn't adhered strictly to facts. Lalways said that he had rather understated than embroidered the situation. Hove truth, but I do not yearn to obtrude my preferences so far away from home. They were great stories that Wild Bill told, and as his other hearers knew nothing about them, and I didn't contradict him, he had a

I first met Wild Bill the day I reached Deadwood City with a letter of introduction to Utter from his brother, whom I partner in the back of the head, I had met on the way in at Johnny Bow "Wild Bill fell over with his face among | man's ranch, on Hat creek. I was up there partly for experience and partly for a Good liars are, as a rule, shy about go-ing into details. It is in little places that a fraudulent armor is fatally defeative a fraudulent armor is fatally defective. | ceived me with wide open hospitality, and we started out to hunt up his partner. It was about the middle of a bright sunny afternoon, and we found Wild Bill sitting on a board which was lying on the ground in front of a saloon. His knees were drawn up in front of him as high as his continued to pose as the lamiliar of pio- chin, and he was whittling at a piece of wood with a large pocket-knife.

pretty fair margin for the play of his im-

"Get up, Bill," said Utter. "I want you to shake hands with a friend of mine. Wild Bill slowly arose. He came up like an elevator, and he came so high that I live in a cabin at all. Wild Bill did not thought he was never going to stop. He have "long yellow hair," but brown hair; was unusually tall, and quite spare as to flesh, but very brawn and muscular. His skin was pallid from the use of powerful | feetly legitimate where Indians are conmineral drugs, and his grayish eyes, which were just beginning to regain their power after almost being blinded altogether by a terrible illness, were rather dull and expressionless in repose. One day afterward l saw them glitter with a sudden ferocity that was strangely luminous, and I realized what this man must have looked like when his blood was up. But, at our meeting, when he folded my hand in his hig, strong fingers, his face was almost expressionless, and his eyes were more or

We walked about the town from time to time, and saw the sights. There were plenty of them to see shooting scrapes, stabbing affairs, a lynching, fistcuffs, and various kinds of shindies of high and low degree. Two men, one afternoon, had a duel with six-shooters across the street. They were not good marksmen, and nobody was hurt, but during the whole fusillade Bill stood near the belligerents. passing derisive remarks on their lack of ability to hit anything, and apparently as unconcernedly amused as if the lighters had been merely throwing soft boiled potatoes at each other.

Later in the week, long after midnight, we were lounging at the end of the bar. when a row broke out. The proprietor of the place produced a sawed-off shot gun. loaded about eight inches deep with various missiles of destruction, and ordered the room cleared. I started to go with the rest, but Bill's heavy hand on my shoulder held me fast. When the room was empty, Bill said: "Young man, never run away from a gun. Bullets can

Poor Bill got his in the back after all. He was a most wonderful master of the old-fashioned, thumb-cocking, army revolver. I have tossed up an empty toand he has hit it with two bullets from wasn't an inch difference in the spots where he shot them.

Utter's tent, "How can a man who is being shot at by two or three other men retain such complete control of his nerves as to shoot back with accuracy?"

"Well," he replied, after a pause, as if he had never given the matter much thought, "when a man really believes the bullet isn't moulded that is going to kill

Wild Bill was everything but a ruffian, under ordinary conditions. It was strange to note the control in which he was held by Utter. I was never quite able to decide to my own satisfaction whether Utter amused or awed him. But certainly I never heard anybody take "roastings" with as little concern as that with which Bill used to take the fierce tongue lashings of his dudesque little partner. I suppose, perhaps, they fully understood each other, and knew perfectly well that behind all the words there was an impenetrable wall of manly affection.

Utter's greatest hobby was neatness, a thing which most plainsmen knew nothing of. He positively would not permit Wild Bill, or California Joe, or "Bloody Dick," or any of the rest of them to enter his tent. That, he declared, was a shooting point with him. One day Bill did not get home until after breakfast was over and everybody gone. He brought with him a very superior article of Deadwood ing, and Utter's line blankets, seen through the open flaps of the tent, were more of a temptation than he could endure. Pretty soon the big fellow was snoring calmly, rolled up in Utter's bedclothing, and there we found him, Utter and I. when we came over to camp an hour or two later. "Colorado Charley" was at first amazed by the presumption of his partner. For a moment he stood and fervently cursed the unconscious sleeper, and then, catching him by the heers, dragged him bodily out of the tent upon the ground. After that he ran u. pulled out his blankets, and hung them up on the surrounding trees, all the time straining his vocabulary for fresh epithets to hurl at the offender. During the whole proceeding Bill stared at him with lazy lethningy, and then, with a parting grunt, climbed into his wagon and went peacefully to sleep again.

Deadwood City, full to overflowing with thieves, assassins, "skin" gamblers, and other elements of disorder, was rapidly coming to the point where some sort of government was necessary. At such times on the frontier there is always a struggle, and usually a hand-to-hand combat between the lawless and the orderly classes. Wild Bill had been marshal in other similar places, and people began to talk of him for marshal of Deadwood. That outcome everybody knew, would mean a short shrift for crooks and disturbers.

In the town there was a man named Jack McCall living under an allias. He was in the condition technically known as stone broke." The agitation of the marshalship was growing warm. The thieves and "skins" saw their inevitable end drawing near. It began to go round that Wild Bill could never hold office in Deadwood City. A rumor reached Utter that the big plainsman, who had ruled half a dozen towns, was to be assassinated. That evening he came over to camp looking

"Bill," said he, after supper. "it's pretty dull around here, don't you think? Wild Bill nodded, looking into the fire. "I've been considering," resumed Utter, that we might as well take a move."

"So? Where to?" "Well, it might be a good scheme to or ganize a little party," continued Utter, persuasively, "and go over to Standing

Rock and cut out some ponies."
By "cutting out ponies" Utter meant the swooping down of a few white men upon a herd of Indian ponies, driving them off and selling them-a plan which, in the easy morality of the prairie, is percerned

Bill was silent. "Joe will go along," resumed Utter, urgently, "and so will Richardson (1 wasn't so sure about that), and a dozen others.

Will you go?" Not a d---d foot.

"Why not?" "Weil, those fellows over across the reck have it laid out to kill me, and they're going to do it or they ain't. Any way. I don't stir out of here, unless I'm carried out."

That was when I saw the quick flash of ferocity in Wild Bill's eyes. The conversation ended at this point. Everybody knew it was useless to argue with Wild Bill when his mind was set, and so everybody went on about his business as before. Two days afterward those fellows over across the creek "carried out their proposition.

Five men, among them Wild Bill, were playing draw poker in a shanty saloon. Standing about were a dozen others looking on. Bill's back was toward the door. Seated next him to the left was an elderly man with his back against the wall. Something had been said about his changing seats with Bill, and after that hand the exchange would have occurred. Human life hangs on slender threads. With his back to the wall Wild Bill would have been safe enough, because few men would

have dared to attack him openly. Suddenly, without a word of warning, without even the knowledge of those standing nearest to him, an undersized man right behind Bill's chair, a man travel faster than you can. Besides, if whom Bill had never seen in all his life, you're going to be hit, you had better get shoved a six-shooter to his head and fired. it in front than in the back. It looks | There was a muffled report, Bill partly straightened up, and then fell over sidewise, dead. The undersized man ran out. The elderly player dashed through the back door and up the side of the gulch. shouting "Murder!" The town was in an mato can twelve or lifteen feet in the air | uproar. There was a "miner's jury," consisting almost solely of skin gamblers, to the same weapon before it struck the sit on the case. To them the assassin told a little money out of, must of necessity a prearranged story of how his only with his left hand as with his right, and | brother had been shot by Wild Bill, and | calling in which he has already had some run like a sprinter down the gulch to the he was so sure of whatever he went after how he had nobly avenged that brother's success. On the other hand, if a young that once in Hayes City, it is said, when | death. It was all a wild farce, that trial, | man's first hundred dollars comes to him he killed two negro soldiers who came in just as Utter and his friends knew it as a legacy, or as the result of a game of tail or two stowed away where it would to "do him up," he wanted to bet there | would be, and the murderer was set free. | poker, the best thing he can do with it is Until now he had been absolutely with- to place it in some savings bank at 4 per out money. In a few days he turned up | cent interest, where he will be obliged to

that he had slain Wild Bill in single combat. Where did he get the gold?

McCall was arrested and taken to Yankton. Utter pursued him to the very scaf-fold, furnished the witnesses, paid their expenses out of his own pocket, and fairly convicted the wretched coward, who snivelled and whined like a horsewhipped him, what in hell has he got to be afraid hound when it came to the final show down. Utter was faithful to his old friend to the last. Wild Bill was buried at Utter's expense. It is a late day to plaster the mud of talsehood over the memory of this fallen giant of the frontier. A lock of the dead man's hair was cut off

after his body had been prepared for burial. Utter took half the long brown strand and I have the other half to this day. It is as glossy as spun glass and as soft as down. Near the roots there is just a touch of roughness, where the life blood a brave, great-hearted American gushed out as the assassin's bullet burst through his brain.

LEANDER RICHARDSON.

HOW TO AVOID TAKING COLD.

The Heroic Treatment Recommended by New York Physician.

A recent article in the Cosmopolitan on the best methods of resisting colds will be of peculiar interest to women. Autumn, according to the writer, is the most favorable season for cultivating the power of resistance to disease, and the cure may be wrought at home, and without expense.

The first important point to be con-

sidered is the skin, for the skin supple-

ments in functions almost every organ of

the body. So intimately related to the vital processes is the skin that a burn of even slight severity extending over more than three-fifths of the body is usually fatal. The influence of cold upon the skin causes a temporary blanching of the surface. The minute blood vessels contract and the blood recedes and accumulates in deeper and more protected structures. The circulation, usually sluggish, is profoundly disturbed, the nervous system is profoundly impressed, and various unthere is failure to react at the point of exposure, and prompt reaction presupposes pure blood and plenty of it circulating in a healthy skin. Pure blood can only be made from proper food—not medicine assimilated during exercise in pure air not too warm. A healthy skin is a clear skin, one from which all the organic debrishas been removed by thorough washing. not by moistening the greasy impurities and then distributing them evenly over the surface—as we polish a shoe; nor, if it be permitted to add to the picture, by wiping off, woman fashion, with the corner of a towel through the week and takng a half-hearted sponge bath Sunday Now the month's treatment recommended by the physicion who wrote the article should be commenced immediately and consists in keeping the skin clean by frequent, thorough and energetic bathing, ginning it is well to employ massage occasionally until the skin becomes hardened

to rough usage. Immediately upon rising move leisurely about the room for a few minutes, day by lay increasing the exposure of the body, until soon you can take an air bath of five or ten minutes' duration without discomfort. This exposure should always be followed by brisk rubbing before dressing. Soon the body may be dampened all over with the hand moistened in water which stood exposed over night and is nearly the temperature of the room. Next use a sponge slightly moistened; then one which is not so dry. Soon the cold bath may be taken with impunity and may become more prolonged and more beneficial as the skin becomes accustomed to it. These baths must be followed in all cases by brisk and prolonged rubbing of the skin, and they are merely the skin gymnastics. not taking the place of the thorough cleansing bath, which must be attended to at some other hour.

As the weather becomes colder the morning temperature of the room and the bath should become gradually lower, until when you are habituated to them you may venture to open the window a little on warmer mornings and expose the nude body to a slight draft. During the night the inucous membrane should be hardened by leaving the chamber winodws open. guarding only against drafts. Keep the feet warm and dry, the body dry, and during the day remain outdoors as much as the weather will permit, resisting the impulse to put on heavy clothing. Avoid violent changes and the long-continued cooling of a single part of the body. Remember that the draught through a twoinch-aperture is often more dangerous than the wind through an entirely open window, and that the Thanksgiving dinner is as active in causing a cold as the November blasts.

How to Invest \$100. A young man having made \$100 in any

business will do right to reinvest in the particular business out of which he has made it, for if he has knowledge enough of any one thing, and ability sufficient to enable him to make \$100 out of it. he will, without doubt, by sticking to the thing he knows something about and developing it, soon turn his hundred dollars into a thousand. Then, again, if a young man has saved \$100 out of his wages as a mechanic or a clerk, he cannot do better than invest his first hundred, or at least a part of it, in acquiring a better knowledge of his trade or calling, say by the purchase of books on the subject, or by attending a business college or mechanical school. Knowledge is power, and to acquire more knowledge about a subject which one has already been able to make enable a man to do better in the particular It is true that he played cards a good | 1 said to him one morning as he was | in Laramie City with plenty of free gold | give three months' notice before he can deal. But he could not have cheated a lying at full length on a big log in front of | in his possession, and boastfully declared | draw it out." LIMITED MATRIMONY.

California Courts May Decide as to the Effect of a Marriage for Six Months.

An interesting yet extremely ridiculous question has found its way into the California courts: The problem to be solved in all seriousness by the courts is this: "Is a mairiage on the European planvalid?" In other words, is a contract of marriage stipulated to expire at the end of six months or a year avalid document? If the document be valid, is the limitation good? Does the limitation invalidate the contract? Can the relations of the contracting parties be legally laid aside at the end of the prescribed time? Would a child born after the limit has expired, and were the contract not renewed, be a ligitimate child? It seems impossible that in this day such a question should be seriously raised, but as a matter of fact there has developed among the California lawyers some difference of opinion on the subject.

Six months ago Edward M. Elkus and Lillie Mabney of San Francisco entered into a contract "to be married for a period of six months." A few days ago they again repaired to a notary's office and caused a second contract to be drawn up for another six months. The young couple maintain that they have the advice of good lawyers that the contract is good. The situation is such a novel one that several reputable lawyers have persuaded the young couple to permit the question to be submitted to a court of adjudication. Just how to get this before the court is the question. It can hardly be accomplished by divorce proceedings, neither could it be accomplished by criminal process. Lawyers, however, declare that they will find a way of bringing the matter to judicial notice, in order that the ridiculous proposition may be settled at once.

Some of the best lawyers in the state have taken an interest in the matter. Many prominent citizens declare that it is against public policy for such a question to be dignified by a doubt for any length desirable symptoms indicate an imminent of time. On the other hand, there are a illness. These results attend because few lawyers who consent to maintain the strict legality of the terms of the limited

contract. What must undoubtedly be the law on he subject was expounded by Henry'S. Foster, one of the lawyers interested. Mr. Foster says: "In the first place the law in this state is never to dissolve a marriage agreement when to do such would be against the public policy. Surely no one will contend that it would be good policy for the state to permit limited marriages. Once married always married is a good maxim. If the contracting parties have assumed martial relations they are man and wife, though the contract read 'for a day.' The only question is to my mind, did the parties assume, willingly and honestly, the positions of husband and wife toward each other? The limitation clause is simply null.'

Melson Hotel Dining-Room

is now under the management of

JOHN F.GILL (lately steward on the steamer Nelson).

From this time of an effort will be made to make the Nelson a resort for business and mining men, as every-thing obtainable in season will be procured. Rates—Single meals, 50 cents; day board, \$8 a week.

Boys, Give "Jack" a Call.

Cœur d'Alene HOTEL

JOHN F. WARD FRONT STREET MANAGER. KASLO, B. C.

The Very BEST OF Everything.

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.

HOTEL

Corner Front and Fourth Streets, KASLO, B.C.

MAHONEY & LUNDBURG PROPRIETORS.

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.

nternational HOTEL

First-Class in Everything.

Corner of West Vernon and Stanley Streets

NELSON. B.C.

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 Domes-

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.

> > MOUNTAINS.

Axel Johnson, Proprietor

THE ROOMS | THE TABLE ARE CONVENIENT AND IS THE BEST IN THE

Special Attention to Miners. THE BAR IS FIRST-CLASS.

COMFORTABLE.

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.

HE GRAND HOTEL

HANSEN & BLOOMBERG Proprietors.

THE CLOSEST HOTEL THE BAR CARRIES THE in Nelson to the Steambout Landing.

Best Brands of Liquors and Cigars.

East Baker St., Nelson. Is one of the best hotels in Toud Mountain district, and is the headquarters for prospectors and working miners.

MALONE & TREGILLUS, Props.

THIS WEEK'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Jacob Dover, Nelson—Change in advertisement Kooteney Lake General Hospital Society, Nelson-Rates for caring for patients. David Black, Plot Bay—Townsite of Davie. Evan Johnson, Revelstoke—Townsite of Evansport.

THE WEEK'S ORE SHIPMENTS.

For the week ending January 5th, the ore shipments
ver the Nelson & Fort Sheppard were:
Vashington inine, Slocan district
Total
taring the control of

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Bar silver, 677; lead, \$3.20. The members of the Odd Fellows lodge her husband. at Nelson give their second annual ball and supper next Thursday night.

"Jim" Gilker and John Lamaroux went-duck hunting this week. The only ducks they got a shot at were the decoy ones anchored to the west of the rail-

W. H. Bertrand, a well-known saloon man along the line of the Great Northern railway but now of Kaslo, was at Nelson yesterday for the first time. Dr. Roberts, a dentist, is now doing business at Nelson. His rooms are in the Houston block. St. John (N. B.) Sun, December 22nd: "Fred Irvine of this city, who has been in Nelson, British Columbia, for nearly three years, returned home yester-day on a vacation. Mr. "Irvine, who is in the employ of J. Fred Hume & Co., speaks in words of the highest praise of the great Canadian west."

Eighty thousand feet of lumber was this week taken down to the mouth of Forty-nian creek by the Columbia & Kootenay railway. The lumber is for the Nelson Hydraulic Mining Company. On the way down the engine run into a small slide without doing other damage than causing Alex Dow to jump out of the engine cab feet foremost. His life was saved, however, by the coolness of his temporary fireman.

Mr. Croasdaile, commercial manager of The Hall Mines, Limited, returned to Nelson from Victoria on Wednesday. On the same train arrived the new manager for the unine, J. J. Jordan. Mr. Jordan comes from England direct, but was last employed in a gold mine near Cape Coast Castle, in the British Gold Coast Colony, West Africa. He has also been employed at mines in Mexico and in Spain. Mr. Croasdaile reports a better feeling in a business way prevailing at Victoria.

John F. Ward of Kaslo passed Tuesday night aboard the steamer Nelson and went home rowing he would never again return to the town in which his big tent was the first hotel. The trouble was the non-arrival of the train on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, and the steamer Nelson lay at Five-mile point most of the

H. Stevenson of Ainsworth reports the Number One mine at that place looking fine, and that the machinery for the concentrator is now being loaded on the cars at Bossburg. Washington.

From the present outlook, the wrecked steamer State of Idaho is likely to remain submerged in Kaslo bay for an indefinite time. The tackle and other appliances at hand are inadequate for hanling the wreck

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lott and their four Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lott and their four children arrived at Nelson on Wednesday from Avening, Ontario. They report liftle snow in Ontario, and the weather so mild that farmers were plowing in northern Illinois. They made the trip in six days, being delayed a day on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard by the rock slide on Beaver creek. This is good time considering that four railway changes had to be made, namely at George town, at Chicago, at St. Paul, and at Spokane. Mrs. Lott is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Clements of Nelson.

Sayings for the Sexes.

Short courtships make long miseries. He who is without enemies deserves no

friends, and rarely has any.

Fortune is malicious. She provides luxuries for those who are dying of dys-

A perfect woman may be adorable; a woman who is perfect would be beyond

Laughter reveals one's true nature; it expresses the inmost. Shrewd rascals seldom laugh. Under the shadow of gratitude lurks resentment—the resentment of incurring

obligation undischarged. Love at sight is not considered nearly so good a security, in the matrimonial marcet, as love twelve months after date.

When the heart is breaking from an old love, there is apt to be a crevice through which a new attachment enters, and wholly heals the fracture.

Some marriages seem to be, in the main, only an alliance between a man and a woman for offensive purposes toward one another, and for defensive purposes against the outside world.

Women are prone to be sentimental and sympathetic. A man they might not ordinarily admire or esteem, may arouse their profound interest by appearing to be wretched. Then their pity is in peril of becoming passion. "I am so unhappy," from a man's lips, has perhaps inflamed as many feminine hearts as his most ardent "I love you."

A Pinchbeck Piece of Work.

The Christmas number of the Victoria Colonist is a "patent insides" publication. and not at all worthy of reference. The Colonist has one of the most complete printing plants on the north Pacific coast, and surely it has on its staff men capable of writing sketches suitable for a special issue at holiday time. Then why it sends out a pinchbeck piece of work is a conun-

A Thrifty Skirt-Dancer.

The Australian whom Sylvia Grey, the Gaiety skirt-dancer, married a few weeks ago, is not rich: but he need not be. The lady in the case has, it seems, a very fair competence. She has been dancing at the Gaiety Theater in London most of the time since her return from her American tour, but the large salary which she received at the Gaiety was only a small portion of her income. She derived a

large sum of money from teaching society people and stage aspirants how to dance. Her fees were very large, and she literally danced or taught dancing from 10 o'clock in the morning until she linished her work at the Gaiety at night. In the morning she taught a small class of pupils, but in the afternoon she visited a select number of houses in Belgravia, where she taught women of position and title how to lend a charm to the home circle and extend the toe of welcome to the chandelier. Miss Grey made the swells pay a pretty stiff rate for her instruction, and she drove from one house to another in her brougham all the afternoon. The result was a large sum of money, which the pretty little dancer took with her to Australia when she sailed away from England with

A Simian John L.

"The most novel fight I ever witnessed was between a bulldog and a monkey, down in Cuba. A friend of mine had a bulldog that had licked every canine on the island, and he was very proud of him. A gentleman from South America said that he had a monkey that could whip the bulldog, and the owner of the latter laughed at the idea. After some talk a wager of \$500 was made, and the only advantage that the monkey was to have was that he was to be allowed the privilege of using a baton, about the length of a policeman's club, but not so heavy.

"The fight was in a public place, and in a pit that was surrounded by an iron grating. There was a big crowd out to see the fight. Of course everybody thought the dog would chew up the monkey. After a few minutes, however, the audience was surprised at the sagacity displayed by the monkey. The bulldog would make a rush at the monkey, and the latter would jump aside and allow the bulldog to hit his head against the iron gratings. This was kept up for twenty minutes or more, and then the dog began to get tired. The monkey began to fight. He would let the dog make a rush and then jump on the dog's back and strike him several times with the baton. This was kept up for an hour or more, and finally the dog fell on the floor completely exhausted, and the monkey actually pounded him to death. The monkey would strike the dog several blows, and then place his car to the canine to see if

he still breathed. "Finally the owner of the dog agreed to give up the fight, but the monkey's owner told him that it was too late, as the monkey would not quit until he had killed the dog. This was one of the peculiarities of the monkey. They always killed their victims. The owner of the dog said he did not want his dog killed, and insisted on taking the monkey off. While they were talking the monkey belted the dog several times with his baton, placed his ear on the dog, and with a sudden jump layard on the shoulder of his owner and leaped on the shoulder of his owner and commenced to use monkey language. The dog was examined and found to be dead. The people applauded the victory of the monkey, and it looked as if the monkey

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

John Houston & Co., Nelson.

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.

MEAT Markets

Nelson and Kaslo.

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

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

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

A large and complete stock of the leading lines of

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumes, Soaps, Brushes,

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SASII, DOORS, AND WINDOW FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates Given on Building Supplies. TURNING, SURFACING, AND MATCHING.

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

FURNITURE PIANOS **ORGANS**

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Nelson and Kaslo.

Carry complete lines of Fur-niture, as well as manufacture every grade of Mattresses. They also carry Pianos and Organs. Undertaking.

THE HOTEL SLOCAN.

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.

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

F. J. SQUIRE Corner Ward and Baker Streets.

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 mursing, board, and nedical 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,

W. F. TEETZEL & CO. 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.

HOLIDAY GOODS

DOLLS, CHILDREN'S TOYS. TOILET SETS, ALBUMS, Etc.

Complete Assortment of Xmas Cards to Arrive About FIRST DECEMBER

Usual Staple Stock of Music and Stationery AT CLOSEST PRICES.

RNER BROTHERS

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

MINING COMPANIES, MINERS, AND PROSPECTORS FURNISHED WITH SUPPLIES.

REVELSTOKE

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GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Miners'. Supplies . and . General . Merchandise

SEASONABLE GOODS

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.

The RAILWAY CENTRE and SEAT OF GOVERNMENT of West Kootenay.

A SECOND RAILWAY IN OPERATION.

CHOICE BUILDING and RESIDENCE PROPERTY REPATE 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.

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.

Ho! for the White Grouse Mountain

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

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

Crown Grant Title.

GEORGE NOWELL, Victoria; or JOHN HOUSTON & CO., Nelson.

DAVID BLACK, Pilot Bay;