B. C. Gazette

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

The Tribune

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

FIRST YEAR.—NO. 10. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1893. PRICE TEN CENTS.

FROM THE HEART OF SLOCAN.

NEW DENVER LETS THE WORLD KNOW THAT IT STILL LIVES.

A Tribune Regular Correspondent Attempts to Boom the Nakusp Route in the Hope that it Will Divert Traffic From the One via Kaslo; He also Gives a Mail Carrier a Turning Over, and Does Not Forget to Send Along a Batch of Mining News.

NEW DENVER, January 16th.

Mr. Mann arrived with six teams of horses at Slocan City on the 14th instant and on the following day came up here. He informed your correspondent that he had been sixteen days on the trip from Winnipeg. The steamer W. Hunter is to fetch the teams from Slocan City, and they will be hauling ore over the Nakusp sleigh road as soon as Hugh Mann arrives from Nelson with sleighs, which will probably be in the course of two or three days. It can then be demonstrated by actions instead of words which is the cheapest route, and everyone in New Denver appears to have the utmost confidence in the result. On his arrival here Mr. Mann found several letters from mine owners with respect to shipping ore over the Nakusp road. Your correspondent was informed on the best authority that one of the owners in the Idaho openly stated that he regretted having made the contract to haul ore from that claim by way of Kaslo, and on the termination of the contract the ore would go by way of Nakusp.

To our great surprise, news reached us on the 12th that Murray, the mail carrier, had reached the foot of the lake without the New Denver mail. Upon enquiry it was learned that the mail was forwarded from Nelson to Slocan Crossing, and although Murray brought his horses over the trail he refused to bring the mail through. Even supposing Murray was not making money out of carrying the mail, it was anything but considerate of him to cause so much inconvenience to the people here; and it was certainly very ill-advised action on his part toward a people whose spring packing he will doubtless be tendering for. One question that might be asked is, whether her majesty's mail is entrusted to capricious packers to carry to outlying points in British Columbia without the said capricious packers putting up bonds for its safe delivery within a stipulated time. On the same day your subscribers here received their copies of THE TRIBUNE dated January 5th, which the postal authorities might like to note came by way of Kaslo and Three Forks.

[Mr. Murray state , at the time of the trip referred to, that he had made no agreement to carry the mail at other times than when his pack train went out loaded; that trip his train went out before the arrival of the mail at Slocan Crossing. He has now received instructions from postoffice inspector Fletcher to carry the New Denver mail regularly, and in accordance therewith eaves Slocan Crossing for the lower end of Slocan lake every Thursday. As for packing in supplies in the spring, he says he will take his chances in getting a share of the trade. —EDITOR TRIBUNE.]

Mr. Moran, the locator and part owner of the Queen Bess, was in town yesterday. He reports the property as looking very well. He has five men working on the claim, and will ship ore by way of Nakusp.

Two beautiful sp cimens of ore were brought in by the owners of the Alamo group of claims on Four Mile. The biggest specimen weighed eighty pounds, while the smaller and handsomer specimen weighed twenty pounds. The latter is heavily streaked with grey copper and is the richest-looking rock that has yet been brought into the camp.

Your correspondent paid a visit to the Mountain Chief, which G. W. Hughes has bonded. This claim is situate to the south of Carpenter creek and about two and a half miles from New Denver. Besides the locator, there are four men at work on the c aim. The main or upper tunnel is in about 60 feet and shows about ten inches of clean ore, principally cube galena. There is about ten tons of ore on the dump at the mouth of this tunnel. A second tunnel has been run below the main tunnel, and a couple of hots fired as your correspondent was giving a final gasp to reach the h ad of the trail brought the pleasing sp ctacle of solid ore here too. Below the second tunnel about one hundred feet is another tunnel twenty feet in length, and here, too, can be seen the precious mineral within two well-defined walls. It was just above this last tunnel that Smith made his discovery, and not far from where he had a close inspection of a fine, and fortunately polite, bear, who appeared to be prospecting over the same country, but not desirous of doing any jumping.

A new and rich strike has just been reported on the divide beeween the north fork of Carpenter creek and the headwaters of Wilson creek. Seven locations were made between the 10th and 14th instants. B. S. Brown, who made the locations, states that there is a ledge with twelve inches of clean ore running the full length of all seven locations. It appears that Brown was over this ground last fall, but owing to the ground having been staked by other parties he had to wait until the present time before he could make legal relocations. It is said to be a contact lode, between quartzite and granite, the ore carrying antimonial silver. Distance from New Denver about twelve miles.

Hill Bros.' sawmill machinery, which is now at Nakusp, will be hauled over the sleigh road in the course of a couple of weeks, and the mill is expected to be in full swing by the 1st of March. They have already a number of the finest logs cut and a large quantity of shingle bolts.

G. W. Coplen, who is wintering at the foot of the lake, reports that while out hunting for deer he ran across a bear, but only managed to wound Mr. Bruin, who appears to be wandering about the country at a strange time of year for his species.

Charles Aylwin and Jim Delaney have both brought in a large supply of liquors, etc., by way of Kaslo and Three Forks. The trail between New Denver and Three Forks is in excellent condition, being entirely free from snow-slide debris, thanks to the energy of the above named hustlers.

New Denver celebrated a few days ago, but the exact cause of the large and fine celebration was not very apparent, although the result was, "Oh, what a difference in the morning!"

KASLO-SLOCAN MINES.

Little News of Interest to be Reported the Current Week.

F. M. Chadbourne left for the Great Western on Sunday. A 3-ton lot of supplies preceded him.

John C. Davenport is up at the Dardanelles looking after the deve opment of that property.

Peter Deuber of Spokane is on a visit of inspection to the Cumberland, accompanied by H. G. Lougee, an expert. Mr. Deuber has a bond on the claim named.

The latest from the Blue Bird is to the effect that four feet of clean ore has been struck in the breast of the lower tunnel.

Dr. E. C. Kilbourne of Seattle has telegraphed to make arrangements for the shipment of 100 tons of Northern Belle ore.

Local parties interested in the Lucky Jim may, if agreeable to outside parties, make quite a shipment from that claim before the sleigh road is one of the things that were. Several parties interested in the Washington are there on a visit of inspection. The strike on the Solo holds its own according to latest reports. It is probable that several claims on Whitewater creek will soon change hands, Nelson parties being the purchasers.

Snowshoe trips to mining claims are very much in vogue now. A Seattle party proposes to equip several prospectors with snowshoes and toboggans, starting them out to locate several thousand acres of land before the present Palouse-ranch law becomes obsolete.

Four-horse teams laden with ore come sliding into Kaslo daily with the regularity of clockwork.

Reorganizing a Brass Band.

An effort is being made to make the Nelson brass band a permanent institution, and the party who has the business in hand will succeed even if he does occasionally run up against a man who has been driven almost wild at the way the original organization murdered music. On approaching one of these men, the enthusiastic band-man had to listen to the following forceful, if not elegant, speech: "You want money to reorganize the band, do you? Well, I wont subscribe a cent. The old band cost me $22.50 for instruments alone; and where are the instruments now? The bass horn is making music in a coon dive in Kaslo; the bass drum, with one head kicked in, keeps me awake every night that I stop at Mike Mahoney's Palace hotel; one of the cornets, under the skillful management of Tom Collins, drove more men away from Nelson than THE TRIBUNE has been able to attract to it; two trombones and an alto horn are down at the depot fast making the telegraph operator and freight clerk fit candidates for the lunatic asylum; the tenor drum was used so long by "Shorty" Smith to stand on when tending bar at the Silver King that the only tune that can be played on it is, 'We Wont go Home Till Morning'. The other instruments are scattered from the boundary line to the main line of the Canadian Pacific. No, sir; I wont give a cent. Good day, sir." The money that is being subscribed will be used to hire an instructor, a thoroughly competent man from the east.

Makes the Distance in Twelve Hours.

Charles H. Iuk returned to Nelson on Sunday from Vancouver, where he had been sojourning since September last. He came in by way of Bonner's Ferry, and reports that route all right if Cheney & Smith will only put on more stock and the Almighty a little more snow. Four horses to a sleigh are driven through from Bonner's Ferry to the head of the lake—fully sixty miles—in twelve hours. This may be good Missouri staging, but it is not the way stage lines are generally operated in the west, western stage owners being more considerate of their stock. The road crosses the Kootenay at three places and can be used until the spring thaw begins. Thirty odd passengers came throug on Saturday, meeting both the Nelson and Ainsworth at the head of the lake. The latter boat left for Kaslo Saturday evening, the former leaving early Sunday morning and reaching Nelson at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Iuk reports Vancouver dull, and the people there very much exercised because the Kootenay Lake merchants persist in ignoring Vancouver's one wholesale house—Oppenheimer Bros.

DROWNED IN PILOT BAY.

A Prospector Named Barcelon Believed to be the Poor Unfortunate.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent at Pilot Bay sends the following under date of the 23rd instant:

Short of the certainty which the finding of the body would give, it is feared that Ed Barcelon met his death by drowning in Pilot bay on Saturday night. About half past 8 o'clock that night cries were heard, and, as they continued, it was thought something was wrong, and Fred Hansen and others got out their boats with lanterns. The night was dark, with a high sea running, and the cries ceased before they could get near the place from which they proceeded. They cruised around for some time, but saw no sign of boat or anything else. On Sunday morning one of Cockle Bros.' boats was found capsized on the beach at the brick works, and also a pair of oars which Barcelon had borrowed on Saturday from J. Blanchard, of the hotel where he boarded. Barcelon left that morning for Crawford's bay in a heavy boat, and it is thought that he made use of Cockle's boat on his return, as easier to pull around the bay. It is a small outrigger and not fit for rough water. It is strange however, that he should have made the journey so far to come to grief within a short distance of port. Efforts are being made to find the body, but the bay is deep and the duty seems almost hopeless. It is said that bodies of persons drowned in this lake never reappear; that the extreme cold of the lower strata of water preserves the corpse as in a refrigerator, and prevents the format on of those putrefaction gases which, at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, cause the body to expand and raise to the surface.

Barcelon was a partner with H. Rose in the prospects on Crawford creek and St. Mary's river, which promise so well.

THE HIDDEN TREASURE

That is Known to be Buried on Toad Mountain to be Unearthed.

J. F. Ritchie, dominion and provincial land surveyor, John A. Turner, merchant, George N. Richardson, financial agent, and F. M. McLeod, barrister-at-law, all men of means and residents of Nelson, believe they have a bonanza in the Hidden Treasure, a claim about 1500 feet distant from the great Silver King on Toad mountain. The vein on the Hidden Treasure is between well-defined walls and the ore runs high in silver besides carrying a good percentage of copper. The ground has been examined by several practical mining men, all of whom believe it one of the best locations on the mountain. A contract has been let for development work, and next week operations will be commenced under the superintendence of James Fox, one of the original owners of the Dandy mine. While the Slocan and Lardo districts are, at present, attracting much attention, if a few more of the owners of claims on Tead mountain would do as the owners of the Hidden Treasure are doing, the output of ore from Nelson district would, within a year, equal or surpass that from either of the two districts above mentioned.

Necessity the Mother of Invention.

Tom Ward lived so long near the ragged edge of the state of Vermont that he has not only the general appearance but some of the characteristics of the down east Yankee. He is an inveterate yarn spinner and whittler. The other day while whittling holes in a coasting-sled a thought struck him, and within thirteen minutes afterwards he had roughly modeled a little tool that will make him a fortune and save much labor to every carpenter in the land; providing always that some other inventive genius has not thought of the same thing and obtained a patent thereon. Joking aside, Tom has invented a little tool that can be manufactured at slight cost and that will be a necessity to every carpenter. He is taking steps to have it patented in the United States and Canada.

The Wonderful Group Surveyed.

J. F. Ritche returned to Nelson on Monday from Slocan district, where he had been making surveys of the Wonderful and Springfield claims, both under bond to James and Patsy Clark. The upper crosscut tunnel on the Wonderful has four feet of ore in the face, the distance run being 76 feet. About 80 feet farther down another tunnel has been started, and it is now in 66 feet. Five men are at work, Nate Lay being one of them. The Wonderful group is located on the west side of the south fork of Carpenter creek about 3½ miles from Three Forks. It lies about 2000 feet up the mountain from the creek. Mr. Ritchie reports the snow between five and six feet deep at these claims.

A Big Real Estate Deal.

On Monday last a deal was consummated between George T. and David P. Kane, and James F. Wardner, whereby the latter purchased the following Kaslo property: Blocks 1, 2, 5, 11, 15, 18, 22, 32, 32A, 32B, 35, 42, and 43, in all 85 acres. The consideration was $40,000. The main part of this property is situated in the south west portion of the townsite, being on the north and south sides of Kaslo river. Block 5 controls the point from which a water supply could be taken for city purposes, while block 32 is the key to the water front in the harbor on the south side of the town.

THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

Predictions that Large Fortunes Await Enterprising Men with Nerve and Capital.

The following article appeared in the December number of the Western World, and is written by Frank Fletcher, land commissioner of the Columbia & Kootenay railway. It is worth reading, as the opinions of a resident of West Kootenay who is in no sense a "boomer":

The late discoveries and more recent development in the Slocan section of this district have given very substantial proof of incredible mineral wealth, which in a few years will convert the loneliest mountain solitudes into busy hives of industry. Districts that were hardly ever seen by men will count their population by thousands, and everything points in the direction of large fortunes being made in this portion of British Columbia. The Slocan country, so-called, is that section on the east side of Slocan lake, which drains into the Kootenay river to the south. The mineral section lies about half way between the great Kootenay lake on the east and the Upper Arrow lake on the west, on the summit of the watershed between Slocan lake and the Kootenay lake. This large area of mineral ground was discovered about a year ago.

The agency of the indefatigable prospector has brought to light these rich deposits, which have been preserved during a vast cycle of geological revolutions, mostly covered by debris, but here and there cropping out, sometimes by the friendly aid of a snowslide, the rich float greeted the eyes of the miner who had p netrated into this section, which comprises an infinite array of peaks, deep valleys and vast amphitheatres, and long lines of serrated crags; every peak and crest, valley and canyon presenting a picture of uptilted formations, thrown up in the past, during the world's convulsions, and now monuments of time, showing the vast periods of erosion and sub-aerial waste. It matters but little to the ordinary reader what the particular formation this mineral wealth lies in, whether it be black phyllite of the Nisconlith series, or hornblendic, quartitic, micaceous schist, nor does the opinion of one man as to whether the mineral z ne is regular or otherwise count for much; these things give a large field and wide range for men who wear expert boots and glasses and "we" geologists, but the bare facts speak for themselves; when one sees men who have operated in the mining states of the American Union come in and invest their dollars, and claim it is the best country they have ever visited, and especially when this opinion is universal.

About a year ago this section of Slocan was discovered, and today we find eighteen mines going to work all winter and that the grade of the ore runs from 125 up to 500 ounces silver, with an average of say 175 ounces. One mine has already shipped 300 tons, packed on mules from the mine, which averaged over $225 a ton, and it is said to be the richest crude ore ever received at the smelter. To give some idea in figures, supposing half the mines working produced 10 tons a day, which they could with proper means of transport, eight mines at 10 tons per day for 20 days means 1600 tons a month, or $280,000, and as development proceeded this could be trebled. Ten tons from the Dardanelles averaged by sample 500 ounces per ton, the smelter returns yielded nearly $5000.

With all this mineral in sight, the chief problem is transportation. There are three avenues by which this ore can reach a market. First from the mines to Kaslo, on the Kootenay lake, say twenty-five miles, from whence it can go by steamer to railway connection either north or south, chances being in favor of going south. Second from the mines to Nakusp on Arrow lake, say 30 miles, from which point it can go to the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, or south via the Spokane and Northern railway. Third, by connecting the present Columbia & Kootenay railway with the foot of Slocan lake, say 28 miles, and bringing the ore by boat to the railway. This last route means hauling the ore six to ten miles to the lake, but has an advantage of being the cheapest route to build. Route No. 2, via Nakusp, could be shortened by building eighteen miles to the head of Slocan lake, and bringing the ore to it by the same manner as to No. 3. Route No. 1 would be direct communication with the mines from Kootenay lake. There seems to be not the slightest doubt that one, and most likely two, of the routes will be opened up during 1893. The Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the Spokane & Northern railways are all aware of the growing prospects of traffic receipts from this country, and are alive to the fact that the duty question against them, is greatly counteracted by the physical difficulties of the road to the north, nature having made the natural outlets to the south. Mr. Wardner, of the Freddie Lee, has let a contract for 1000 tons to be delivered in Kaslo this winter. This calls to mind the incident in the early history of the Coeur d'Alene country, when Mr. Wardner contracted with some Helena people to deliver 50,000 tons from the Bunker Hill and Sullivan, and proved to Mr. D. C. Corbin the necessity of building from Old Mission to Wardner City, when there was no better showing than there is today in the Slocan Star.

Turning from this promising section to the northward, to a section of country tributary to the Upper Arrow lake on one side and the Kootenay lake on the other, by way of the Lardeau river, we find what is known as the Lardeau country, where discoveries made last summer give rise to great expectations. If surface showings only prove up like those in the Slocan country have done, a large mineral area has been discovered with both silver and gold bearing ledges, and no doubt next summer will find capital pushing in that direction.

The older camps of Ainsworth and Nelson, where a great deal of work has been done and is still going on, have been somewhat eclipsed by these new fields, where properties, still being in first hands, chances for speculation are greater; but Toad Mountain, with its different class of ore, viz., a copper and silver bearing ore, may take time, but is eventually bound to come to the front. In no other section of this continent south of the international boundary would a mine like the Silver King, with over a million in sight, have lain so long unworked. Scattered between these different camps mentioned are to be found a number of groups of claims, many of which will warrant the expenditure necessary to test a mine, and as the country develops the gold bearing leads will be developed. Many promising prospects of this character have been found in the Kootenay river, near Nelson, and the Salmon river gold belts. A very fair quantity of placer gold has been taken out of the streams running into the Kootenay river below Nelson, the Salmon river and its tributaries, and also on the Lardeau. On the Pend d'Oreille river, below the mouth of the Salmon, an American company are spending some $50,000 to bring water on placer ground where they have excellent prospects.

In looking over this promising mining section, one feels the lack of enterprise of our monied men, for, with few exceptions, Americans own the cream of it. The provincial capitalist seeks cheap investments—a poor principle n mining, and then if a few hundreds do not reveal the earth, they lose courage; and it is a strange fact that they follow in the tracks of the foreigner, and generally purchase from him at an advance very often what he has no use for, but purchased from their market. Lack of experience in mining, and the absence to a great extent of the spirit of gambling in this line, solves the problem. During the fall some English capitalists have bonded some claims, and intend working this winter. Let us hope this is the end of the string that will draw more of them to this country, where, as the boomster's expression has it, they can get in on the "ground floor."

THE TIME HAS ARRIVED

When the Law Must be Enforced Without Fear or Favor.

During the brief time that Kaslo has existed, there has been two stabbing affrays and one gun play. In spite of the stringent laws in this country against such demonstrations, the parties guilty of the offences are walking around as free as any law-abiding citizen. In two instances, either a slight term of imprisonment or a small fine was assessed. To know that a hearing on some aggravated case ends in a party being fined for being drunk and disorderly, when a serious cutting took place, is very mortifying to Canadians and disappointing to Americans, who expect to see the guilty punished without any maudlin sympathy or a resort to American hoodlum tricks in buying off witnesses or the party injured in the row. There has been considerable comment in Kaslo about the very few infringements of the law that have taken place there, and to guard against any further breaches of the peace, they would like to see the local justices inquire more closely into such cases as come before them.

A lockup is badly needed in Kaslo. If the constable makes an arrest he must stand guard over his prisoner till he is either discharged or transferred to some place where a goal is built. The fact that a lockup exists in a town often intimidates many persons from the commission of crime. A lockup is one of the first things the government should build in Kaslo, and thus aid the constable, who is an efficient officer, in performing his duty.

"Judge" Chambers Turns Hotelkeeper.

Everybody who has ever been at Bonner's Ferry either knows or has heard of "Bill" Chambers. In 1890 "Bill" was elected justice of the peace of Bonner's Ferry precinct, and for two years was the most important man in all Kootenay valley. Last fall, being a good Republican, he went down in defeat with that other good Republican, Benjamin Harrison. But "Bill" is a hustler and does not long remain idle. He saw an opportunity to make money at the lower end of Kootenay lake, and for him to see is to act. Within a week he had a hotel in full operation, and travelers who come over the Bonner's Ferry sleigh road say "Bill" sets up the best square meal in the whole Kootenay country. "Bill" is as modest as he is good-looking, and of course will not advertise his hotel; but THE TRIBUNE is of the same political faith as "Bill," and is always willing to give a good party man a lift.

A Logger Fatally Injured.

On Thursday last, a man named James Mulhall, working at Brewster's logging camp near Buchanan's old sawmill, injured himself in jumping on a springboard. Medical aid was summoned from Nelson, but death resulted on Monday. Mulhall appeared to be about 45 years of age and came from the lumber districts around Ottawa, where he had labored for years. An acquaintance or friend by the name of Heron or Herring lives at Kaslo. The deceased is believed to have some property in Spokane. The remains were buried at Nelson on Wednesday.

THE ORE FROM THE FREDDY LEE

IS OF SO UNIFORM A GRADE THAT THE TACOMA SMELTER

Advances 75 per Cent of Its Value Without Either Sampling or Assaying It—The Ore is not Sorted, but is Sacked as it Comes From the Mine—An Estimate of the Ore in Sight Places the Amount at Over Ten Thousand Tons.

The first two shipments of ore from the Freddy Lee mine to the smelter at Tacoma proved of so high a grade that the smelter management agreed to advance the owners of the mine 75 per cent of the value of the ore against warehouse receipts issued either at Kaslo or Nakusp, the ore however to be sampled at the warehouse by the smelter management. Before the machinery for the sampler arrived on the ground several carloads more of the ore arrived at the smelter. The returns from these additional shipments were equally as satisfactory as those from the first two, and besides ran so uniform that the smelter management decided to make the agreed advances without sampling the ore. The sampling machinery has been ordered stored and the assayer to return to Tacoma.

This statement may not appear one to be wondered at by mining men who make, or have made, shipments of sorted ore. The ore is not sorted, however, but is sacked as it comes from the mine.

So far, about 400 tons of ore have been shipped from the Freddy Lee, the bulk of which has been received at the smelter. At the mine there is fully 200 tons more ready for shipment, besides several hundred tons of carbonates frozen too hard to sack. The ore has been taken from the following tunnels, drifts, and upraises: A lower tunnel 66 feet in length, from which a winze 50 feet in depth was sunk and a drift run 74 feet from bottom of winze; a middle tunnel 249 feet, all the way on the ledge, which carried from 6 inches to 3½ feet of clean ore; an upraise 60 feet from the middle tunnel; and an upper tunnel 133 feet in length, the ore shute in which extended 50 feet. It is estimated that there will be 100 feet of stoping ground between the middle and upper tunnels, from which an output of fully 1000 tons of clean shipping ore will be obtained, besides 500 or 600 tons of carbonates. It is believed by those posted as to the looks of the ground that the lower and middle tunnels have in sight more than 10,000 tons of galena and carbonate ores.

Yet, the Freddy Lee was not reported on by an expert or geologist; but was sized up by practical men like Jim Wardner and Bill Springer.

A Sharp-Witted Nelson Gambler.

Kaslo is not the abiding place of all the dexterous short card players. Nelson is the home of one who took big chances of being licked when playing in a poker game with a deck that was short several cards. The game was not for large money; the ante being two bits, table stakes alone to go. Five men sat in the game, one of them a giant in size and as clumsy in handling cards as he was big. In the course of time, all the players had dropped out except the giant and the Nelson man, and the money in sight amounted to about $40. The Nelson man dealt, and the giant had four kings and a jack after the draw. Imagining he had a sure thing, he bet all the money he had. The Nelson man called him and showed up four aces and a queen. The giant looked as if he did not understand the game, and reached for and began to count the cards. There was just forty-six cards in the deck. The giant then reached for the Nelson man, who was immediately seized with a convulsive fit. He writhed and twisted in his chair as if suffering intense pain, and so naturally, too, that the giant thought he was really ill and was so disconcerted that he ran for a physician. Long before his return with one the Nelson man was safely locked in his room, and he did not show up around his hotel or on the streets until the giant had left town.

Accidentally Shot Himself.

Revelstoke Star, 14th: "Two days before Christmas D. A. Lamey of Illecillewaet had a narrow escape for his life while hunting on Fish creek, near Lardeau City. He was on snowshoes, and while going up hill slipped backwards. He used his gun to steady himself, with the stock in the snow and the barrel in his hand. Placing it with some force on what he thought was a log beneath the snow, the gunstock went down between. The hammer must have been caught by a projection between the logs, as the gun went off, the charge striking Mr. Lamey on the left side of the nose, the left eyebrow being shot away. The forehead was terribly gashed, and the bone of the skull exposed. Hap, ily the eye itself is uninjured. Had the muzzle of the gun been just the hair's breadth of an angle more towards him the front of his head would have been blown off. He lost a great quantity of blood, dyeing the snow crimson as he went along. W. B. Pool, who was with Lamey sewed up the wound with an ordinary needle and cariboo fibre, putting in eight stitches. Mr. Lamey left last night for Victoria, where he will remain some time for surgical treatment.

A Big-Brained Man.

When living Ben Butler was considered one of the brainiest men of his stake; when dead his brain weighed four ounces more than that of Daniel Webster, the brainiest man that ever lived in Massachusetts.

DUNCAN CITY

Situated on Upper Kootenay Lake, B.C.

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

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

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

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

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

ARGENTA

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

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

14 miles to 7 miles

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

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

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Tribune

THURSDAY MORNING.....JANUARY 26, 1893

INDEPENDENCE OR ANNEXATION.

That Canada will long remain a colony of the British empire is a debatable question, and those who debate it should not be considered traitors for doing so. The majority of Canadians not only believe that their material interests would be bettered by cutting loose from the mother country, but would welcome the change. This feeling is not confined to the members of any political party, but pervades the ranks of all parties. The Conservative farmer is as outspoken as the Liberal tiller of the soil; the Conservative mechanic as the one that follows the leadership of Cartwright and Laurier. While the mere form of government may have little to do with the stagnation that pervades the Dominion, the average Canadian believes that it has, and longs for the opportunity to either act independently or unite his fortunes with the people of the republic to the south. The Canadian farmer may have profound respect and esteem, mingled with fear and affection, for the mother country and its traditions, but when he is compelled to sell his wheat for fifty cents a bushel, his respect and esteem take a back seat, and envious longings for a better condition crowd to the front. He cannot understand why the brightest of his sons and daughters gladly leave the old homestead and go in quest of fortune and new-made homes in another country, a country too that cut loose years ago from the same country of which he is now a subject. The Canadian mechanic, also, cannot comprehend why it is that he is paid from 25 to 50 per cent less for his labor than his brother mechanic in the United States. When the farmers and mechanics of Canada conclude that a change in the form of government will better their condition the change will be made, notwithstanding the sentimental cry of "Treason!" raised by the few who are willing to cling to traditions rather than embrace actualities. Whether the change will be Independence, with a big "I," or annexation, with a small "a," is the question.

BRITISH COLUMBIA securities advanced 5½ per cent on the London market during the month of November. During the same month money advanced in a propotionate ratio in British Columbia, and the only security on which you could borrow it at Nelson was twenty-dollar gold pieces, or the gilt-edge shares of the Kootenay Lake Telephone Company, Limited.

"BILLY" COWAN has returned to Revelstoke from a trip to Ontario. He was disappointed on finding the mines of West Kootenay almost unheard of in the large towns and cities which he visited. This is not to be wondered at. Few people in Eastern Canada know that British Columbia is even on the map, let alone having an idea as to the name and location of any of its counties or districts.

A COURT AND CUSTOMS-HOUSE is to be built at Lethbridge, Alberta, by the Dominion government, at a cost of $20,000. If the Dominion government can afford to spend that amont of money in erecting a public building at an unimportant prairie town, it surely should expend a like sum in erecting a public building at Nelson, in a mountain district whose people pay dollars into the Dominion treasury where the people of that prairie district pay dimes. Mr. Mara, have you less political influence and pull at Ottawa than Mr. Davis, Alberta's M. P.; or is it all because Mr. Davis is one of the "boys" and you are a Christian gentleman?

NOT LIKELY TO BE ABROGATED.

The pressure brought to bear on president Harrison by the transcontinental railways to abrogate the bonding privileges now enjoyed by the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways is not likely to result in anything more than newspaper talk. The Dominion government announces that the discriminating tolls now collected from American vessels passing through Canadian canals will be abolished, which will allow the canals to be used as freely by American as by Canadian vessels. In return for this, little more will be heard about abolishing the railway bonding arrangements. The Canadian Pacific, by a recent report, shows to what extent it has competed with the United States railways in the transportation of merchandise going from and to points in the United States from and to China and Japan; also the quantity of merchandise carried from one United States point through Canada to another United States point. The total quantity of freight thus carried by the Canadian Pacific during the year ended June 30th, 1892, was 37,254 tons, of which 11,614 was merchandise imported to the United States from China and Japan through British Columbia to points in the United States, 12,034 tons representing the quantity of goods exported from the United States through British Columbia to China and Japan, 6946 tons, representing the quantity of merchandise carried from eastern points in the United States to United States points on the Pacific coast, and 6646 tons representing the volume of goods transported to eastern points in the United States from points on the Pacific coast. Of the total quantity thus imported from China 43 per cent represents tea brought into the United States by this route, while of the United States exports going through this channel to China and Japan 74 per cent of the quantity carried represents flour shipments from the Pacific coast sent through British Columbia to China and Japan via the Canadian Pacific steamship route.

THE MINING DISTRICTS in South Kootenay cover too large an area to draw their supplies from any one town, and there must of necessity be towns, large or small, in each district. The sooner the people who have their interests centered at Nelson acknowledge this fact the better it will be for both themselves and the town. Instead of decrying this or that town, or making factions opposition to the efforts of the people of other towns to advance their material interests, the people of Nelson should back up the people of the other towns in all their efforts to make progress. By doing this they will gain the good-will of the smaller and younger towns; and good-will is a factor in upbuilding towns as well as in building up business enterprises.

Recent Bonds in Slocan District.

The Elkhorn and Boomerang have been bonded by Messrs. Shaw and Weiks for $2500; the Prescott, by A. J. Whelan to W. Alperson for $12,000, cash payment $1500; a two-thirds interest in the Prescott bond has been assigned by W. Alperson to E. S. M. Hale for $2000 cash; a two-third interest in the Silver Bell and Hustler bonded for $18,000, cash payment $8333; a three-fourths interest in the Wild Goose bonded to E. W. Nettleton, P. H. Hughes, and H. E. Graves for $5,250; a half interest in the Herbert and Charlotte bonded by G. O. Buchanan to F. M. Chadbourn for $750; the Grouse, by N. S. Tucker to F. M. Chadbourn, for $1000, $150 cash balance in twelve months; the Packer by William Hibbets to F. M. Chadbourne for $1000, $150 cash balance in ten months; Jenny Lind, by Charles Anderson to F. M. Chadbourn, for $2000, $300 cash balance in eight months.

W. A. JOWETT

(Notary Public)

MINING AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION AGENT

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

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

LOTS FOR SALE IN
ADDITION "A"
Adjoining the government townsite of Nelson,
AT $125 and UPWARDS,
with a rebate for buildings erected. The best residential property in Nelson. Value sure to increase.
Apply to
-:- W. A. JOWETT, -:-
Mining and Real Estate Broker, Auctioneer and Commission Agent,
Agent for Nelson and West Kootenay District, or to INNES & RICHARDS, Vancouver, B. C.

Jno. L. Retallack

(NOTARY PUBLIC.)

Stone Block, KASLO.

MINES AND REAL ESTATE

SOLE AGENT FOR THE
Town of Watson
The business centre for the Kaslo-Slocan mines

MANAGING AGENT FOR - -
LARDO,
The key to the great Lardo and Duncan River Camps.

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

RICHARDSON & BEALEY

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL -:- AGENTS

$10,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

J. & J. TAYLOR,

"TORONTO SAFE WORKS,"
: Toronto, Ontario,
MANUFACTURERS OF - - - - -
FIRE-PROOF BURGLAR-PROOF Safes
—AND—
VAULT DOORS.

JOHN M. KEEFER. JAMES W. SEALE.
KEEFER & SEALE
TEAMSTERS.
Job teaming done. Have several hundred cords of good wood, which will be sold at reasonable prices.
LEAVE ORDERS AT
J. F. Hume & Co.'s, Vernon Street, Nelson.

GOLD. SILVER. LEAD.

LARDO

(The Nagle-Davies Crown Grant.)

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

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

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

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

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

THE KASLO-KOOTENAY LAND CO.
LIMITED LIABILITY.
Choice - Business - and - Residence - Property
Blocks A and B (water frontage) Now on he Market.
Call before the SPRING RUSH, as prices must go up. Correspondence Solicited.
O. T. STONE, Townsite Agent, Front St., Kaslo, B.C.

T. J. ROADLEY. MATHEW GUTHRIE.
ROADLEY AND GUTHRIE,
REAL ESTATE AND MINES.
Commission Merchants and Insurance Agents.
Desirable Kaslo Property on Easy Terms. A Long List of Kaslo-Slocan Mining Properties for Sale.
Assessment Work Done and Abstracts Furnished Outside Parties. Conveyancing.
OFFICE IN THE STONE BUILDING, FRONT STREET, KASLO.

THE
KASLO :- TRANSPORTATION -: CO.
WILL RUN DAILY STAGES
TO TERMINUS OF KASLO WAGON ROAD, RETURNING SAME DAY.

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

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

McDonald's Addition to Kaslo City

Lots can now be secured in this most desirable portion of the city. Lots 50 by 125 feet for sale. Corners $75; inside $50. Terms, One-Third down, One-Third 6 months, One-Third 9 months.

Families wishing to build residences can obtain larger lots if desired. A fine stream of water on the land, available for household purposes. For further particulars apply to

H. ANDERSON,
Stone's Building, KASLO CITY. General Agent.

FURNITURE AND PIANOS

JAS. McDONALD & CO.
JOSEPHINE STREET, NELSON, - - -
Carry full lines of all kinds of Furniture for residences, hotels, and offices. Mattresses made to order, and at prices lower than eastern and coast manufacturers.
THEY ARE ALSO AGENTS FOR
Evans Pianos and Doherty Organs

FRED. J. SQUIRE,
Merchant : Tailor :
BAKER STREET, NELSON,
HAS ON DISPLAY A FULL RANGE OF
Plain and Fancy Worsted Suitings, Scotch and Irish Tweeds and Serges.
FALL AND WINTER GOODS NOW ON HAND.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly for the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, operating, and maintaining a tramway line and street railway from some point in or near to the town of Kaslo or some other point on or near Kootenay lake up the valley of Kaslo creek to a point at or near Bear lake, with power to extend said line or construct and maintain branch lines to Carpenter creek, and to or in the vicinity of any mines adjacent to said line and throughout the streets of Kaslo aforesaid, or any additions thereto, and with power to make any one or more of such extensions or branch lines, using as a motive power for such tramway and street railway and its branches electricity, steam or any other motive power; also, power to construct, operate, and maintain a system of electric lighting in and about any towns or villages in the vicinity of said line or the said branches thereof and for that purpose to take so much of the waters of any river or stream in the vicinity of the said lines or their branches as may be necessary for generating electricity for the supply of the said system; also, with power to construct, operate, and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with and along such tramway lines and branches to connect such telegraph or telephone lines with any mines or towns in what is commonly known as the Kaslo-Slocan country, and to connect said telegraph or telephone lines with the town of Ainsworth or any intermediate point. With all the usual powers for acquiring lands for terminal purposes and all other usual and necessary powers, rights, and privileges. C. DUBOIS MASON,
Solicitor for applicants.
Dated this 26th day of November, 1892.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and equipping a railway from some point on the Columbia river, at or near the southern boundary of the Province of British Columbia, to Kootenay lake, at or near the town of Nelson, via Salmon river and Cottonwood-Smith creek, with power to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway.
CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, the third day of January, 1893.

TAKE NOTICE

That I, the undersigned, have received from Charles Stewart the sum of $25.00, being one-half of the purchase price of a one-quarter (¼) interest in the mineral claim Daisy. J. C. YUILL.
Nelson, January 13th, 1893.

H. GIEGERICH

GENERAL MERCHANT.

AGENT FOR . . GIANT POWDER.

Ainsworth, Kaslo.

BANK OF MONTREAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

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

NELSON BRANCH,
Cor. Baker and Stanley Sts.

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

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

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

A FREETHINKER AMONG US.

Tells What He Saw and Heard in the Mining Districts on the Coast.

THE TRIBUNE has, from time to time, given its religious subscribers intellectual pabulum. This week it gives the following bracer for the disciples of free thought. The writer, captain Adams, is a Montreal capitalist who has made investments in mining claims in Slocan and Ainsworth districts:

During a recent trip to British Columbia and Washington I kept on the alert for signs of progress in liberal thought. At Winnipeg on a Sunday I found that God reigned supreme and the usual orthodox stagnation prevailed. No cars ran in the streets, and although I hired a hack, as it was engaged by the hour the driver; conscience would not allow the horses to break the Sabbath on a trot. My next stopping-place was Revelstoke, the irreligion of which may be guessed from a reference to it that I saw in the journal of a rival boom-town. A man in Revelstoke died. He was a tough character and found himself speedily consigned to hades. He had no hopes of a happy hereafter, and when he looked about the place he exclaimed, with surprise, "Why, this is heaven!" "No," he was told, "this is hell." "Well," he replied, "I came from Revelstoke, and this place is so much better I thought it must be heaven."

All through the mining regions there was no church and no Sabbath. Work went on every day alike; the prospectors explored, the miners dug and blasted, and the stamp-mills rattled. I came one day to a town of five hundred people, and seeing one fine large building towering above all the rest, I thought at first, with my Quebec impressions uppermost, "There is the priest's house and the convent." I asked, "What building is that?" "The school-house," was the reply. "Where is the church?" "We have none." "Oh," I exclaimed, "what a delightful place, where the best house is for the children and there is none whatever for God!" I traveled several hundred miles and never saw or heard of church or parson, until one day I saw a large log house abandoned when about half built. "What is that?" I asked of the driver. "Oh!" said he, "a minister came along one day and coaxed some of us into building a church for him. We started it, but we got discontented about it and left off. I worked two days on the damned thing!" The tone in which this was uttered expressed, more fully than a written volume could have done, the indifference and contempt that is generally felt toward religion by the workingmen of the west.

When I came to the large towns where the comforts of life were more abundant, there I found the parson rearing his church by the help of the ladies in concerts, and begging of the large-hearted and unreligious men who believed that the "gospel sharp" was entitled to a living and were willing to chip in something for his support, though saying "We don't want none of your damned religion."

In the large cities I enquired for secular societies or avowed freethinkers, but never could hear of them. At Salt Lake City, however, the clerk of the hotel responded to the question by saying, "While no one makes himself prominent in declaring his opinions, it is a fact that outside of the Mormons nearly all the men are freethinkers. In the whole circle of my acquaintance I don't know of more than one or two men who are religious." With the exception of a few keen real estate dealers, who were Methodists on Sunday, I met with no sign of religious thought among all the men that I conversed with during a tour of nearly three months. Religion is dropping away from the practical men so insensibly that its disappearance excites no thought, and they are too indifferent to care to tear away its tottering rags.

The only truly religious people that I met were the Mormons. I could discover no particular difference between them and eastern Christians except that they were more thrifty and built better cities. After the law forbade polygamy and a few men were imprisoned, their God graceciously gave a revelation forbidding polygamy, and now the chief difference is that they accept one more revelation than do the Christians. But it does not appear any more rational to despise one who believes in he revelation of St. John the Divine. The story is as credible that the angel Maroni showed the golden plates to Joseph as that another angel gave a little book to John to eat, which made his belly bitter; and yet the bitter belly believers persecute the golden plate saints. The appearance of the young people of the place speaks well for the system of plural marriage, which was based, professedly at least, not upon lust but upon respect for maternity and consideration for the mother. A young man, six feet in height, in whose presence some one said, "Mormonism debases the race," replied, "I am the smallest of twenty-six brothers." After seeing the works of these Mormons, I exclaimed to the caretaker of the Tabernacle, "A people who can build a city like this deserve to have their opinions respected."

One day while traveling on a mountain trail I overtook a train of pack-horses. The driver, mounted upon the hind horse, urged him along with leather thongs hanging from a broad strip of leather. When he dismounted he placed this strip over the horse's eyes as a blind to prevent his straying. What an emblem of religion is this blind, I thought. The priest uses it to scourge his victim as long as he can force him to do his will and when he has no use for him he uses it as a blind to prevent the dupe from making any researches on his own account. But the western man, in the wild regions that are too uncomfortable for the men of God, too sparsely settled for the minions of the law, and too unceremonious for social leaders—free from the tyranny of the three big G's—God, Government, and Grundy—is brought by nearness to nature into harmony with the three great L's—Liberty, Learning, and Love, the all-sufficient saviours. The spirit of the age, the spread of knowledge, the absorbing practicability of new pursuits, are all foes of superstition, and although hierarchies appear to gain material power individuals are outgrowing their sway and erelong will dethrone them.

ROBERT C. ADAMS.
Montreal, December 18th.

The First Complete Bible.

The first complete Bible printed in England was issued in 1835 without any publisher's name. It was the work of the celebrated Miles Coverdale, who incorporated with revisions, Tyndale's books of the New Testament, as well as his Pentateuch and Book of Jonah. It was thus only partially original as far as Coverdale was concerned, the remaining portion being a translation of a translation. No perfect copy of this edition is known to be in existence. A copy sold a few years ago in London for a sum equal to $600 had the title, nineteen leaves, and the map missing. The Coverdale Bible is the one mentioned in these notes heretofore as the "Bug Bible" and the "Treacle Bible," on account of two curious passages found therein. The passage in Jeremiah which we now read as "Is there no balm in Gilead?" is made by Coverdale to read "Is there no more treacle at Gahahad?" The psalm which says "Thou shalt not be afraid of the terror by night" reads, "Thou shalt not nede to bee afrayed for any bugs by night." The ninth psalm, in that portion which should say "Put them in fear, O Lord," Coverdale makes to say "Set a schoolmaster over them."

A Righteous Decision.

According to a recent decision of an English court a man has a good case at law against a clergyman who persuades his (the man's) wife to go to church instead of staying at home and cooking the dinner.

CREDULOUS MEN.

Stories That Go to Prove That the Fools are not all Dead.

A New York broker and a lawyer were discussing one subject after another in a listless way over their coffee and cigars, as men often do when they have enjoyed a good dinner, until the broker got on his favorite hobby—the average man's credulity. His companion disagreed with him, and that at once started them on a lively argument. After a few minutes of general discussion the broker said:

"Well, I'll give you an instance. It is a pretty good story, anyhow, and perfectly true almost incredible as it seems. In the town where I was born there lives an old river captain named Stewart, who is a great practical joker. The proprietor of one of the two hotels in the place is a rather pompous and conceited old man. Stewart walked into the office of the hotel one day, a few years ago, and drawing out a one-dollar bank note asked the proprietor if he could change an $11 bill. The old fellow said 'yes' and took the bill, which, sure enough, had the number eleven in the corners, and just glancing at it handed the amount in change to Stewart. The joker had added another figure in ink to the numbers on the bill, and as the proprietor did not like to acknowledge that he had never seen an $11 bill before, he only glanced at it usually before putting it into the drawer. Stewart walked out of the hotel and told all the men he met about the joke.

"About fifteen minutes after Stewart went away, a man walked in and said to the proprietor:

"'Mr. Kennedy, I understand that you have an $11 bill here; may I look at it? I never saw one.'

"Kennedy produced it, and the man marveled over it for several minutes. Before he got through examining it another man walked in and asked to see the bill, and then another and another. Finally Kennedy's curiosity became excited, and he thought he would see what the bill really looked like. He saw at once how it had been 'fixed,' and his face was a study. The boys shouted with laughter, and the old fellow had to acknowledge that the drinks were on him, and he set them up like a man."

"Hum, that was funny," commented the lawyer.

"Well, here's another instance," said the broker; "Stewart went to a picnic one day with some men, and one of them had on a brand new hat he had just bought in the city. It was an almost white derby, and it at once attracted Stewart's attention.

"'Well,' he said, going up to the young man, 'you've got one of those new hats, have you? Let's look at it.'

"The fellow took it off with some show of pride and handed it over for inspection.

"'I saw one of them hats the other day in the city,' said Stewart to the little group of men who had gathered around him, 'and I had half a mind to get it, but as I was in a hurry, I didn't stop. They are something entirely new. They don't burn, you know. I'd like to have that hat; what'll you take for it?'

"'I don't want to sell it,' answered the owner, grinning with pleasure at being the object or so much attention. 'I didn't know it was fire-proof, though. Are you sure about it?'

"'Oh, yes,' replied Stewart confidently. 'Sell it to me and I'll show you.'

"'No, if you're sure, I'll try it myself,' and the young countryman walked over to a wood fire, followed by the crowd of men who had been gaping with wonder at the reported qualities of the new hat.

"'How will I put it in?' he asked Stewart, who stood near by with a look of intense interest on his face.

"'Oh, chuck it right in; it can't hurt it,' replied the joker.

"So the innocent victim threw his hat into the fire, which, of course, made short work of it. The man's face was convulsed with rage and astonishment, and his temper was not improved when the crowd of men burst into a roar. He looked around for Stewart, but that gentleman had discreetly disappeared."

"'Oh, come off! Go and tell that to the marines as your 'experience.' You can't make me believe such fairy stories,' said the lawyer.

"Those stories are perfectly straight; I knew the men myself."

"You did, hey? Well, they're pretty good stories, anyway. Hang the discussion; let's have something to drink."

An Output of Over Thirty Millions.

The output of the mines of Colorado last year is placed at $32,342,571, bullion value. This includes 26,542,135 ounces of silver, a gain of more than 3,000,000 over the production of 1891, and 228,234 ounces of gold. The large increase in the output of silver bullion was mostly due to the phenomenal discoveries in such mines as the Amethyst at Creede and the Mollie Gibson at Aspen, and in part to the large reserves of ore in the hands of smelters a year ago. Three of the best mines in the State are at Creede, a place so little known at the close of 1891 that only one of the dailies in Denver knew of its existence even by name. Since then its mines have turned out 5,000,000 ounces. The mines of Colorado turned out nearly $5,000,000 worth of lead and $609,000 worth of copper in 1892. Also metallic zinc is now produced. The Denver Republican says "the loss incident to the low price of silver" has acted as a spur to the development of gold properties. Scores of gold mines are being opened up in the Cripple Creek region, at the foot of Pike's Peak, and the place is now confidently spoken of as "the greatest gold camp on the face of the earth." It is not only the mineral wonder of the age, but probably is destined to exert an important influence on the world's stock of gold. This development will be cold comfort to the many who sought that region just a third of a century ago in search of the gold, then said to be abundant there, and sought it in vain.

Navigation on the Yukon.

The great Yukon river of Alaska is soon to be made a highway of commerce by the establishment on it of a regular service of sidewheel steamers. The first boat of the proposed line, now building, will run from St. Michael's Island, fifty-five miles from the mouth of the Yukon—at which point it will connect with Norton Sound steamers—over 2200 miles up the river. The fact that Alaska has the third, possibly the second, largest river in North America is not often remembered. The new steamer Weare will establish trading posts along the river, will trade in all kinds of merchandise, and the returns will be in gold dust and furs. It will carry a complete assaying outfit and everything that a miner requires in taking out and testing valuable mineral. It will also take along a sawmill to cut timber for trading stations. The frame for the Weare was laid and fitted at Seattle, and she will be put together at St. Michael's Island. She will be 175 feet long, 38 feet beam and 4 feet deep. The Yukon is only navigable during July, August, and September, and it is thought that for the present probably but three or four trips a year may be made.

The Giant of all Timepieces.

The greatest horological wonder in the world today is the gigantic clock in the tower of the immense Public Building at Philadelphia. When everything is in running order this marvel of the clockmaker's art will be stationed a distance of 351 feet from the pavement. Its bell weighs between 20,000 and 25,000 pounds and is the second largest bell of any kind in America, the great bell at Montreal being the largest, weighing 28,000 pounds. The dial of this Philadelphia titan is twenty-five feet in diameter, and the striking hammer is as large as a pile driver weight. The minute hand is twelve and the hour hand nine feet in length. The machinery is arranged so that the clock will strike every fifteen minutes, the quarter, half, three-quarters, and hours. The Roman numerals on the face are each two feet eight inches in length, the dark part of the figures being three and a quarter inches in width. As it is entirely out of the question to talk of winding such a monster by hand, a three-horse power engine has been placed at the square of the tower for that especial purpose.

Does Not Like Prison Fare.

It will be remembered that Charlie Mitchell, the English pugilist, was sent to prison for brutally beating an old man. Mr. Mitchell is not satisfied with the prison fare and yearns for tender beefsteakes and other luxuries. The warder of Pentonville has dismissed a prison cleaner to punish him for having smuggled food to Mitchell, who has been placed on bread and water diet. The warder saw the cleaner hurry away from Mitchell, and was convinced that the latter had received something from him. After a struggle the warder ripped open Mitchell's jacket, and found under it a beefsteak.

Nelson Livery Stable

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

THE TRIBUNE: ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

POODLE :-: DOG Restaurant,

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

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

Leland Hotel

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

CŒUR -:- d'ALENE HOTEL

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

Grand - Central HOTEL

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

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

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

SILVER KING HOTEL

JOHN JOHNSON, Prop.

Extensive Improvements : : : : Now Completed.

ALL ROOMS REFITTED and Refurnished.

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

Special Attention to Miners.

Rooms First-Class. Rates Moderate.

KOOTENAY : HOTEL

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

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

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

Special Attention to Miners.

THE BAR IS FIRST-CLASS.

MADDEN -:- HOUSE

Corner Baker and Ward Streets,
NELSON, B. C.
THOMAS MADDEN, Prop.

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

Cor. West Vernon and Stanley Streets,
NELSON, B.C.
First-Class in Everything.

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

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

A SHARE OF TRANSIENT TRADE SOLICITED.

The Sample Room is Stocked with Choice Liquors and Cigars.

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

THE GRAND HOTEL
NELSON, B.C.
Hansen & Blomberg, Proprietors.
Closest Hotel to Steamboat Landing.
THE BAR CARRIES CHOICE BRANDS IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

THE TREMONT

EAST BAKER ST., NELSON.
Is one of the best hotels in Toad Mountain district, and is the headquarters for prospectors and working miners.
MALONE & TREGILLUS, Props.

LIQUORS and CIGARS AT WHOLESALE.

GEO. A. BIGELOW & CO.

DEALERS IN

General -:- Merchandise

16 EAST BAKER STREET, NELSON.

GROCERIES A SPECIALTY.

THIS WEEK'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Corbould, McColl, Wilson & Campbell, Nelson—Notice of assignment of Carney & Barrett.
W. P. Robinson, Nelson—Sheriff's sale.
C. & K. S. N. Co., Nelson—Change in time card.
Mesdames Dryden & Schroeder, Kaslo—Dressmaking.
R. H. Kemp, Kaslo—Board of Trade meeting.
John Houston & Co., Nelson—Townsite for sale.
Bodwell & Irving, Victoria—Application notice.
John Houston, Nelson—Money wanted.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

George Hughes, the freighter, will be landing thirty tons of ore a day at Kaslo this day week. The bulk of the ore will come from the Freddy Lee and Washington mines in Slocan district.

There are twenty-three men now operating in the Kaslo-Slocan camps whose names are familiar in American mining circles, and who have, at times, been phenomenally successful in their mining ventures. These gentlemen show their faith in the country by never letting an opportunity slip to acquire any good prospect offered. Several of them made money in the low-grade camps in Idaho, and believe our high-grade ores will yet make West Kootenay the greatest mining country in America. They all predict a great rush this way in the spring, and some of them are taking a speculative interest in Kaslo real estate.

The committees appointed at the public meeting held on the 14th instant will report at a public meeting to be held at the Hotel Phair on Saturday night next. Every man that attended the first meeting should be in attendence, if for no other reason than to see whether or not the committees did what they were ordered to do.

The people on Kootenay lake have more regular means of communication now than ever before. Steamers leave and arrive at Nelson, Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth, and Kaslo every day except Sunday. Nothing like competition.

A. A. Abbey, who spent last summer in the vicinity of Kaslo, made a return flying visit last week and left again for a brief trip to Spokane. Mr. Abbey states that on the 21st day of November he registered at the Grand hotel in San Francisco as from Kaslo, B. C. Within two hours after his autograph was affixed twenty-three letters had been deposited in the letter box for him and 100 persons were in the lobby seeking information regarding the Kootenay country.

T. J. Roadley of Kaslo was in Nelson on Tuesday. Last week he made the round trip to Bonner's Ferry. He reports considerable freight coming over that route and the road in need of more snow and cold weather.

Tom Richardson, Swan Anderson, "Sandy" McRae, and W. Scott, all of Ilecilicwaet, by subscribing for THE TRIBUNE, show that they have faith in the country.

A very pleasant entertainment was given by the Miner's Club at Kaslo on Monday evening. The attendance was quite large and a number were turned away for want of room. Those who attended speak in high terms of the performance. The talent was selected from Nelson and Kaslo.

George W. Hughes, the freighter, has more money invested in stock and supplies to keep them moving on the thirty-one miles of sleigh road between Kaslo and the mouth of Cody creek than the Columbia & Kootenay Railway Company has in rolling stock and supplies on its twenty-eight miles of road between Nelson and Robson. His monthly pay-roll exceeds that of the railway company in the ratio of 5 to 1. Still the people of Kaslo are clamoring for a railway. Some people do not know when they are well off.

The legislative assembly met in regular session today at Victoria in the assembly chambers on the east side of James bay. Several of the members will hold regular sessions from and after tonight at the chambers back of Jimmy Boyd's saloon on Yates street.

George Bigelow has quit merchandising and accepted the position of head nurse at the temporary hospital. George had better be nursing infants of his own than overgrown adults of unknown parentage.

The Nelson will run on an excursion trip to Lardo from Kaslo on Saturday. Round trip fare from Nelson $4.

The thermometer registered 10 degrees above zero at noon t day. There is not more than six inches of snow at Nelson and no ice in the outlet.

A prediction: Kaslo will be connected by telephone with Nelson on or before this day next week, providing always that chief electrician Jack McGinty does not get his fingers froze while tying wire.

The Kaslo committee appointed by the citizens to confer with E. H. Fletcher, postoffice inspector, regarding the establishing of a mail service via Bonner's Ferry, has received every encouragement that the request will be granted. Cheney & Smith of the stage line have offered to carry the mails for a reasonable sum, and Mr. Christie of the steamboat line has wired the inspector that the Nelson will transport the mail for any figure the government may set. It is anticipated the service will be established in a few days, to continue until navigation opens on the Columbia, if not indefinitely.

Married, at the Hotel Phair, Nelson, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, by Rev. Thomas H. Rogers, Mr. John W. Dow to Miss Sarah Ellen Goodwin, both of Kaslo.

The regular dance of the Nelson Social Club will take place Friday night at the club rooms in the Houston block.

Consumers of water should not leave their taps wide open to prevent the water freezing in the pipes, but just wide enough to allow the water to trickle. The supply in the reservoir will not permit of the waste.

O. T. Stone, townsite agent at Kaslo, has received instructions from the Kaslo-Slocan railway company to proceed to get out a large quantity of ties for the line. Dan McMillan, local manager, has also been ordered to begin at once the clearing of a large area of acreage blocks, which the townsite company propose placing on the market at an early day. This looks like business.

T. E. Jefferson and Ralph L. Clarke of the Washington, W. H. Taylor and John M. Burke of the Blue Bird, and Dave P. Kane, one of the original townsite owners, were among the important arrivals at Kaslo on Sunday via Bonner's Ferry route.

The Slocan excitement heads most of the boys to Kaslo; but when they want to borrow money, or to get married, or to get medical treatment when sick, or kindly care when broke they invariably head for Nelson. The people of Nelson are as hospitable and generous as they are well fixed with unsalable town lots.

Jim Wardner is nothing if not a plunger. He plunged in and bought the Freddy Lee when it showed little more than the stakes on the surface; but the venture proved successful. The other day he plunged in and bought nearly 100 acres of town lots in Kaslo; and now his friends say he is going to build a street railway from the wharf at the foot of Third street, up that street to his newly acquired possessions, thence out to Kemp's mineral springs, a distance of four miles or more.

A St. Mary's River Mine.

Joe Bourgeois, the locator of the mine referred to in the following from the Golden Era of the 14th, was in Nelson last week, but did not feel disposed to give any information regarding the property other than that it was bonded. The mine is near St. Mary's river and about twenty-five miles from Fort Steele. The vein is large and the ore of good-grade galena: "The machinery for the North Star mine is now on the way from Golden to Fort Steele. W. C. Slade of the firm of Slade & Wallinger left on Thursday with a train of several sleigh-loads of this valuable merchandise. We hear that the engineer, Leslie C. Hill, has been instructed to go on with the development as rapidly as possible. It is the desire of the future owners to produce as much ore as they can during the winter. Considering the extent of the discovery, a few hundred tons will be easily placed on the dump ready for shipment."

Wanted to Borrow $500

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

Mesdames DRYDEN & SCHROEDER

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKERS KASLO.

NOTICE.

All charter members of the Kaslo Board of Trade are requested to meet at the Grand Central Hotel, Kaslo, on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 8 p.m., sharp, to consider important business. R. H. KEMP, Secretary.

NOTICE.

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

Dated the 20th of January, 1893.
BODWELL & IRVING,
Solicitors for applicants.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Richard Shea, plaintiff.
E. H. Hughes, David Porter, and S. W. Hughes, defendants.

By virtue of a warrant of execution issued out of the county court of Kootenay, at Nelson, on the 24th day of October, 1892, against the goods and chattels of Richard Shea, for the sum of $515, and to me directed, I have seized all the right, title, and interest of the said Richard Shea in a certain mineral claim known as the "Dunderbird," situate on Carpenter creek in Slocan mining division of West Kootenay district, and being an extension of the "Idaho" mineral claim, which is an extension of the "Blue Bird" mine, which interest I will sell to recover said amount with costs, less the sum of $200 paid on account by said Richard Shea to the defendants' solicitors. Sale will be held at the court house in Nelson, in the said district of West Kootenay, on Tuesday, the 31st day of January, 1893, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

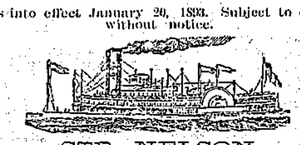
Terms of sale, cash.

Dated the 21st day of January, A. D., 1893.
W. P. ROBINSON, Deputy Sheriff.

COLUMBIA & KOOTENAY S. N. Co. Ltd.

TIME CARD

Goes into effect January 20, 1893. Subject to change without notice.



STR. NELSON

LEAVES NELSON for Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth, Kaslo, and Head of Lake at 9 A.M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, connecting at Head of Lake with stages to and from Bonner's Ferry.

LEAVES HEAD OF LAKE for Pilot Bay, Ainsworth, Kaslo, Balfour, and Nelson on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 A.M.

J. W. TROUP,
Manager.

Nelson, B.C., January 20th, 1893.

Slocan Trading & Navigation Company, Ltd.

The company's A1 passenger and freight steamer

W. HUNTER

J. A. ESTABROOK.....Master

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

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

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

A large and complete stock of the leading lines of

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

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

Central Office of the Kootenay Lake Telephone.

W. J. WILSON. W. PERDUE.

Wilson & Perdue.

MEAT MARKETS

AT

Nelson and Kaslo.

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

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

W. P. ROBINSON

(Deputy Sheriff)

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

NELSON, B. C.

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

TURNER BROS.

MUSIC AND STATIONERY

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

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

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. FRED. HUME & CO.

MERCHANTS.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Stoves, and Tinware.

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

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

The Galena Trading Company,

PILOT BAY, B. C.

General . Merchandise . and . Miners' . Supplies

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GREEN BROS.

FRONT STREET, KASLO.

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

MINING COMPANIES, MINERS, AND PROSPECTORS FURNISHED WITH SUPPLIES.

Watches Watches Watches
Jewelry Jewelry Jewelry

HUNT & DOVER

Houston Block, Baker Street, Nelson.

Speculators Attention!

ONE OF THE BEST TOWNSITES ON SLOCAN LAKE FOR SALE

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

For Further Particulars Apply to

JOHN HOUSTON & CO.

Agents for the Owners, NELSON, B.C.

NOTICE.

All parties having accounts against the Kemp Mineral Water Company, Limited, of Kaslo, are requested to hand them in to the Kaslo office the first of the month. Our pay day will be the 10th instant.

R. H. KEMP, Manager.

Kaslo, January 15th, 1893.

THOMAS MARTENDALE WARD—Inventor. Ideas worked out and researches made on patentable inventions. Laboratory at Gluepot, Vernon street, Nelson.

APPLICATION FOR CROWN GRANT.

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

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

[L.S.] E. DEWDNEY,
CANADA,
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Etc., Etc., Etc.

To Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia at Our City of Victoria—GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

THEODORE DAVIE, Attorney-General. } WHEREAS We are desirous and 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 divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease 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, to hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the Twenty-sixth day of the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, you meet us in our said Legislature of 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 Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of our said Province, may, by the favor of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our letters to be made patent and the great seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness, the Honorable Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province of British Columbia, in our City of Victoria, in our said Province, this Nineteenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and in the fifty-sixth year of our reign.

By Command,
JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

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

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

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

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

Victoria, B.C., January 14th, 1892.