KOOTENAY

Has Mines that are Paying Dividends and Hundreds of Properties that can be Made Dividend Paying Mines.

The Tribune

KOOTENAY

Has Three Smelters in Successful Operation, and Enough Ore in Sight to Run Several More.

FIFTH YEAR.—NO. 16. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1897. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

CLOSE UPON TWO MILLIONS.

Next Week Kootenay's Ore Exports Will Pass the $2,000,000 Mark For 1897.

During the past week the ore and matte entered at the port of Nelson from the mines and smelters of southern Kootenay was valued at $185,000. The ore was drawn about equally from the Slocan and Trail Creek districts. This week's shipments bring the total shipments from the district for the present year up to $1,801,289 exclusive of the Slocan shipments exported over the Nakusp & Slocan railway during the present month, which were entered at the outport of Revelstoke. The shipments for the week were:

BULLION AND MATTE.

	Pounds.
Trail smelter	241,830
Hall Mines smelter, Nelson, matte	82,350

ORE.	Tons.	Approximate Value.
Le Roi mine, Rossland	589	
O K mine, Rossland, concentrates	1	
Slocan Star, Sandon	30	
Noble Five mines, Slocan	99	
Antoine mine, Slocan	17	
Rambler mine Slocan	61	
Payne mine, Slocan	250	
Whitewater mine, Slocan	17	
Reco mine, Slocan	51	
Surprise mine, Slocan	17	
Kootenay Ore Company, Kaslo	252	
Black Diamond mine, Ainsworth	20	
Total for week	1,596	$185,620
Total so far, for March	2,975	$390,376
Total for February	5,201	$562,853
Total for January	4,513	$675,506
Total via Revelstoke	1,807	$172,551
Total so far for 1897	11,526	$1,801,289

Satisfactory Milling Test on Le Roi Ore.

The result of the milling test upon the low grade ore of the Le Roi, while not so fanciful as indicated in the Spokane Review, is more than gratifying to the management of the mine. Ten and one-half tons of the ore were selected from the dump of the Le Roi for the test, the average value of which was $16 a ton. The ore was concentrated 6 to 1. There was saved on the plates a gold and silver value of $67.85, and the gross value of the concentrates was $13.82, so that 65 per cent of the values were saved. The concentrates averaged 1.08 ounces gold, 2.92 ounces silver, and 2½ per cent in copper. The tailings assayed $5 in all values. The management estimates that the dump from which the ore was taken will average $10 per ton. If further tests demonstrate the practicability of this mode of treatment, it will mean a great deal to the Le Roi as well as the other properties in the district, as it solves the problem of treatment for the low-grade siliceous-pyritic ores.

What the Promoter's Profit Is.

Tom Clandge has recorded a somewhat unique agreement in the office of the mining recorder at Kaslo. He undertakes to organize a company to take over the mineral claims St. Charles and Almeda, situated near the head of Jackson basin. There are to be issued 1,000,000 shares of the par value of $1 each. Two hundred thousand of these are to constitute the treasury stock, and the remainder is to be divided between Clandge and the present owners, he to take 401,000, and they 399,000 shares. He undertakes to provide an expert to make an examination of the property, and to advance a small sum towards opening the trail so they can be reached.

Montezuma to Build a Concentrator.

The owners of the Montezuma mine on the south fork of Kaslo creek have decided to build a concentrator near the mine. The work will probably be entrusted to Thomas S. Mitchell, who constructed the concentrators now in operation at various points in the Slocan. It is intended to begin operations as soon as the necessary material can be hauled to the mine. For this purpose a wagon road will be constructed. The Montezuma is now to be classed with the shipping properties of the district, as the first carload was delivered at the Kaslo City sampling works of the Kootenay Ore Company early in the present week.

Kaslo Men Organize a Company.

Robert F. Green, Lachlan McLean, and Timothy E. Cronin have prepared articles of incorporation for a company to take over and develop the mineral claims B. M. A., Humming Bird, and Anoka, situated on the south fork of Kaslo creek, and in close proximity to the Swede's claims. These properties are said to be very promising. The capital stock of the new company will be $1,000,000 divided into as many shares of the par value of $1 each. No further arrangements have been made for the issue of treasury stock, nor the rate at which it will be placed.

First Shipment of C. P. M. & M. Company.

On Wednesday last the Canadian Pacific Mining Company operating on Woodberry creek sent a carload of concentrates to the sampling works at Kaslo. This is the first shipment from the properties of this company made in this way, and much interest is felt in the result. The ore came up in charge of Mr. Drummond, who put in the machinery for the compressor in operation at the mine.

To Work a Slocan Property.

A company composed of Victoria and Nanaimo business men has purchased the Argo and Belt claims at Sandon, and will incorporate with a capital of $100,000, under the name of the Argo Mines of Sandon, limited liability. The property is situated at Sandon, the workings being within 400 feet of the Kaslo & Slocan railway station, and consisting of the Argo fraction and the full sized claim Belt. The property has a shaft down 31 feet, with a level of 17 feet, and a tunnel 250 long, at a depth of 10 feet, showing up a vein 6 feet wide of galena, averaging from assays $90. The property was bought from Wm. Sudrow, J. A. Whittier and Alex McDonald and the company intend to proceed with work on the mines at once. The provisional directors are A. R. Johnston, Nanaimo; W. K. Leighton, Nanaimo; Wm. Christie, Victoria; and A. D. Williams, Sandon.

SHORT BITS OF NEWS FROM KASLO.

There was a report on the streets the other day that the well known claims Black Fox and Daisy, bonded to Porter Brothers, the railway contractors, by Robert W. Yuill and others, had been sold to Henry Croft, and would be taken over by a company organized for the purpose.

C. H. Green of East Saginaw, Michigan, is visiting the Antoine and other Slocan properties in which he is interested in company with his local manager, J. C. Ryan.

A. L. McClaine, secretary and treasurer of the Rambler and Cariboo Consolidated Mining Company, has gone out to Spokane where he will pay the dividend recently declared by the directors. The checks will be forwarded on the 15th instant. The dividend was $20,000.

J. B. McArthur, the Rossland mining operator paid Kaslo a brief visit on Wednesday last, remaining only one night. He will soon launch another mining company, which will be organized to develop an Ainsworth property in which he is interested with D. F. Stroebeck.

A circular has been received in the city, which would seem to indicate that an effort is to be made to organize the provincial opposition. It is suggested that a convention be called to meet at New Westminster or some other convenient point to formulate a platform upon which the opponents of the present government should go to the country at the next general provincial election. It is also asked that any suggestion tending towards the same result may be made if the convention be deemed inadvisable.

An unusual number of broke, or poverty stricken men seems to have suddenly arrived in the city, and the singular experience is being daily heard of men asking a meal or means to purchase one on the streets or in offices and stores. Until two or three months ago in was a rare thing to be accosted on the street by any one in want of food. Now it is almost a daily occurrence, and the citizens are beginning to ask one another where the unfortunates came from.

One of the visible results of the completion of the new water system is the new Pelton water wheel which is driving the presses of the Kootenaian. On Wednesday evening one side of the paper was printed on the new cylinder press driven by power furnished from the city's water.

There is a likelihood of some complaint arising over the rates which have been established by the council for the use of water. It is undoubtedly very difficult to prepare a system which would bear with perfect equality on all classes. Some will always seize an opportunity for kicking. The council has spent a great deal of time and thought in preparing a series of rules and charges, and will doubtless amend as experience may suggest.

W. D. Scott, president of the Spokane & Kaslo Mining company, and also connected with the Elden Mining company in an official capacity, has been spending several days in the Slocan this week making an examination of the properties in which he is interested. Both these properties are said to be valuable.

Many old friends were pleased to welcome a former popular resident of the city in the person of John C. Davenport, who came in from Spokane on Tuesday evening. He went into the Slocan to visit some mining properties.

The ladies of Kaslo are not apparently very much interested in the countess of Aberdeen's scheme for the establishment of the Victorian order of home helpers, if one may judge by the attendance at the meeting on Monday evening for promoting the project. There were scarcely a dozen ladies present, and about an equal number of men. Mayor Green occupied the chair and briefly stated the purpose of the meeting. Ex-mayor John Keen went more fully into the subject, and read the circular sent out by her excellency. But there was no enthusiasm apparent. Finally a committee of six ladies was appointed to canvass in the interests of the proposal, and it is said that their efforts have been quite successful.

A group of mineral claims located on Crawford creek, about four miles from its mouth, consisting of the Winnie McCrea, Darling, Lilly May, Iron Queen, Sunrise, and Van Ness has been purchased by W. W. Sherrod, and a company will be organized to develop them. Articles of incorporation have not yet been published.

Silver Bear Purchased by a Rossland Man.

F. J. Walker of Rossland has purchased the Silver Bear mineral claim, situated on the south fork of Kaslo creek, immediately south of the much discussed Swede's claims. He pays a fair sum for the property and agrees faithfully to observe and carry out the conditions of an agreement made between the vendors and the Reddin-Jackson company of Rossland.

NOT TOO LATE TO VETO.

The Federal Government Asked to Kill the B. C. S. Railway Bill Passed Last Session.

The Crow's Nest land grab is exciting a great deal of attention on the part of the eastern press, and the latest proposition is that the federal government shall veto the British Columbia Southern Railway Act passed during the last session of the legislature. The Toronto World takes a text from The Globe and comes out plainly in favor of the federal veto:

"We agree with The World, and will go as far as The World in any action that can prevent monopoly in the coal land of British Columbia by any corporation or set of private individuals."—Yesterday's Globe.

"There is no doubt some method that can be suggested whereby the federal government can regain for the people the coal lands which have been monopolized by the British Columbia Southern railway and private individuals. For instance, it is possible for the government to disallow the British Columbia Act, passed April 17th, 1896, in virtue of which the time for completing the various sections of the British Columbia Southern railway was extended as follows: The eastern section till December 31st, 1898, the central section till December 31st, 1899, and the western section till December 31st, 1900. A year has not yet elapsed since that act was passed, so that it is still open for the government to disallow it. If that act is vetoed, then the British Columbia Southern Railway company will be limited to whatever rights were granted it under the Act of 1894. If the company were limited to its rights under that act it would not be in a position to proceed with the eastern section, as the time for completing that lapsed on December 31st, last. It would, however, have the remainder of this year for completing the central section, and till December 31st, 1898, to complete the western section. As defined in the Act of 1894, the eastern section consists of 'that portion of the said railway commencing at the junction of Summit creek with Michael creek, thence by way of Michael creek to Elk river and the Upper Kootenay river.'

"The central section consists of that portion of the said railway, commencing at a point on Elk river, near the junction of the Elk river with the Kootenay river; thence in a northerly direction to a point at or near Cranbrook; thence by the Moyee pass to the lower Kootenay river, or by the alternative route from Cranbrook by way of St. Mary's river on Pilot Bay and Kootenay lake, or to the Lardo river.

"The western section consists of that portion of the railway, commencing from the western terminus of the central section to the coast, by the most convenient route, to a favorable place for crossing the Fraser river to the city of New Westminster."

"The eastern section is the part of the line that runs through the Crow's Nest Pass and taps the much-talked-of coal fields. If the Act of 1896 were disallowed, the British Columbia Southern would be out of court, as far as that part of the road at least is concerned. We notice the Globe of yesterday has a dispatch from Vancouver, in which it is stated the period for vetoing the Act of 1894 by the federal government has expired. But the period for vetoing the Act of 1896 has not yet expired, and will not expire for six or seven weeks. Will the Globe recommend the government to disallow that Act, and thereby break up the monopoly that controls the valuable coal fields of British Columbia? This is one method by which the corrupt politicians and placemen of British Columbia could be despoiled of the valuable franchises they acquired from a corrupt legislature. This is one method by which the assignees of these men, to-wit, Messrs. Jaffray and Cox and the Canadian Pacific could be made to give up the 260,000 acres of coal fields that rightly belong to the people, but which are now controlled by a monopoly. Will the Globe urge the government to disallow the Act of 1896, or take such other steps as will put the people in possession of the lands that have been virtually stolen from them?"

IT WAS NOT EXPENSIVE.

The Charges in the Matter of Incorporation Less than $500

The disbursements of the incorporation committee up to date amount to $418.57, and there yet remains one of the delegates to be settled with. There was subscribed the sum of $542.50, of which $59.50 yet remains unpaid, and the treasurer of the committee has on hand $64.43. As the municipality of Nelson has power to pay such charges as it desires in connection with the incorporation of the city, these subscribers may expect to get their money back when the first council gets down to business. The following is a statement of the committees receipts and disbursements:

CREDIT.

Amount subscribed	$542.50

DEBIT.

John Houston	$300.00
John Elliot	70.00
C. P. R. for telegrams from Nelson	29.57
Typewriting	12.00
Miner Printing & Publishing Company	7.00
Subscriptions unpaid	59.50
Cash on hand	64.43
Total	$542.50

President McKinley's Inaugural Address.

In his inaugural address, major William McKinley, jr., simply marshalled a long and dreary procession of platitudes into the dim realm of a great nation's forgetfullness.

COTTON'S ABLE SPEECH

In Reviewing the Rights of the People of Nelson and the Water Company.

The full report of the debate in the legislature, upon the motion to adopt the incorporation bill on report, is rather interesting reading. It gives the people an idea of the value which the Consumers' Water Works company attaches to the present system of water works, and the names of the three members who sought to force the city of Nelson into purchasing the system. These members were captain John Irving of Victoria, and Messrs. Rogers and Adams of Cariboo. They have earned distinction for themselves in that they were the only members of the legislature who had the temerity to speak in favor of an amendment, the object of which was to force the people of Nelson to pay $13,500 for the plant of the Consumers' Water Works company.

Of all the speeches made upon the resolution, there were none that approached that of F. C. Cotton, of Vancouver. In recording his opposition to the amendment, he said that he had hoped to hear some explanation of it. Although brought in as one amendment, it really consisted of two; one relating to the water works, and the other a sweeping obligation which might be applied to the cities of Nelson, Rossland and Grand Forks. In regard to the latter part of the proposed amendment, he certainly thought that the house should take some decided stand as to the course to be pursued in regard to the passing of legislation to be binding upon the people of a corporation which has not yet come into existence. This was not the first time that that policy had been discussed on the floor of the house, and he did not think any member could be found who would take it upon himself to defend the proposition that the house should impose a burden upon a corporation it is creating before that corporation is in a position to express its own opinion on the matter. If these people are fit to be incorporated, and the house believes in the principle of local self-government, why impose upon them such a condition as this amendment seeks to impose. As for the matter of the Nelson water works, that stood upon another basis altogether, and he was quite sure that gentlemen on both sides of the house would agree that they had no right to do any more, or any less, in regard to that matter than was laid down in the charter given to the Nelson water works company in 1892; that was their bond, and the house had no right, as far as the company was concerned, to take anything from it; and, on the other hand, as regards the city of Nelson, the house had no right to add anything to it, when there was such an emphatic protest as had been made against the proposition aimed at in the proposed amendment. He did not think that the Nelson water works company could fairly ask the house to give them any more than they were satisfied to receive when they got their charter in the session of 1892. If honorable members would turn to that charter, they would find this clause:

"In the event of any incorporation "within the meaning of the municipal "acts for the time being in force in this "province, of the town of Nelson, the "said corporation so created shall, at any "time they may think fit, have the right "of purchase, and the company shall be "compelled to sell the works and property "of the said company to the said corporation, paying to the company a sum "sufficient to make up the interest on the "capital invested in the cost of construction and maintenance to the amount of "15 per cent per annum to the date of "purchase, after taking into account any "profit that may have been made up to "that time, and a further sum equal to a "bonus of 50 per cent on the capital "actually invested."

Those were the terms on which it had been decided that the city should have the right of buying out the company; the other sub-sections merely related to the manner in which the transaction was to be carried out. What he wanted particularly to call the attention of the house to was that the company were compelled by their charter to sell out at any time that the city, after incorporation, called upon them to do so. What did that show? That the company, when they accepted that charter, which did not compel the city to buy them out, but did compel the company to sell if the city called upon them to do so, inserted this clause to protect themselves. That was an explanation of the very liberal terms offered in that clause to the company, and he did not think that any sensible business man would deny that the company, when they got that charter with those conditions, thought that they were getting something which would pay them; there was an option on the one side that the city might buy, while on the other hand there was no option to compel them to do so. Following that up, one would naturally infer that the promoters of the company expected that by the growth of the town of Nelson the company would create such a property there that the city would much prefer to buy them out rather than create works of their own, in opposition to the company's works already established. That must have been in the minds of the promoters in approving that clause: at all events, if it was not in the minds of the company, there could be little doubt but that it was in the minds of the representatives of the town of Nelson. Now there has come the position indicated as being possible by this clause—the town of Nelson is about to be incorporated, and the question has arisen as to whether they they will want the water works. All that the house has to do is to look at the clause inserted in the charter of 1892, and which the company accepted, and which was based on good sound business reasoning. So far there has been no cause shown why the house should import anything into that agreement entered into between these people and this corporation to which the house is now giving birth. Before anyone attempted to import anything into it, he should carefully weigh the matter and see what he proposed to do. Because the parties to one side of this contract were desirous to change the terms of the charter, should the house presume to impose on the people of the town of Nelson terms and conditions different from those it had thought proper in 1892, and which the company assented to. He based his consideration of matter entirely on the charter of 1892, accepted by the company, which granted them liberal terms, and which the company were quite willing to accept.

The only question remaining in doubt is the position of the water works company. Does that company now occupy the position which it proposed it should occupy at the time of the incorporation of the city of Nelson? That is, has the company in the interval between 1892 and the present time, taken advantage of this opportunity and given the people of Nelson a good water system; has it furnished them with good water in sufficient quantity so that the people of Nelson will say: "We will buy the water works sooner than go into opposition to them. They are suitable to our city, and we shall get good value for our money." If this state of things exists, the people of Nelson, as men of common sense, will buy out the water works instead of starting others in opposition. On the other hand, if they do not do that, we may safely infer that the water works have not answered their purpose; that the owners have not established a good water system. Now, when the company find the population increasing and the city growing in size, they have come to the house and prevailed upon the member for Cariboo to introduce this clause, entirely foreign to the purposes of the original charter which the house granted no less than five years ago. The house has no right to impose any such condition, contrary to their wishes, on the people of Nelson, and he hoped that the members would reject the proposed amendment by a large majority.

SLOCAN MINING NEWS.

Suit has been instituted in the supreme court by Wm. E. Boi, Harry Boi and John Radcliffe against Joseph Saulter and Duncan Graham, to decide the title to the Standard mineral claim.

Wm. L. Smith and Michael McAndrews have filed suit in the supreme court against John W. Switzer, et al, to determine the right of possession to the land covered by the Virden mineral claim near Cody.

Mine owners are asking the government to put up $3,000 to assist in building a wagon road from the foot of Slocan lake to the Arlington basin.

One night last week a cave-in occurred in No. 3 tunnel of the Slocan Star. Five sets of timbers were broken down, but no one was injured.

The attempt to empty the shaft of the Arlington by hand pumping has been abandoned and machinery will be placed in position for that purpose immediately.

The Morning Star, on Springer creek, is improving. The tunnel is in 50 feet, and has 8 inches of quartz in the face. The ledge is over two feet wide.

The Rambler and Cariboo Gold and Silver Mining company will pay a dividend to the amount of $20,000 on Monday next.

W. A. Campbell, of Rossland, bought the Lusana and Morning Star No. 7 claims on Lemon creek, four miles from Slocan river. Mr. Campbell says he will stock the properties. Chicago men will become interested in them. The ledge is 20 feet wide, of which there are four feet of galena ore. The lead carries gold, also.

J. K. Clark, a mining expert from Montana, recently purchased for a Chicago syndicate the Juggler mining properties. They are located about two miles from Cody, on the north slope of Carpenter mountain.

She Went Back on the Deal.

In Mexborough, Yorkshire, John Tart, a miner, went to a tavern with his wife and offered her for sale for a quart of beer. Her lodger, Enoch Childs, gave him half a gallon of beer for her, and signed an agreement to make her his wife: Tart and his wife also signed the document. Childs and the woman then took Mr. Tart for a lodger, but after five days he went away and she sued for desertion, denying that she signed the agreement.

To Produce More Mining Experts.

W. C. Macdonald, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer of Montreal, who had already given $1,500,000 to McGill, has added $175,000 for the erection of a building for chemistry, mining and metallurgy and the endowment of chairs in these subjects: also $150,000 for the maintenance of the engineering and physics building, and $125 for the purchase of apparatus for the engineering department.

To Resume Work Shortly.

Messrs. Macpherson and Snowden, who last fall bonded the Big Five on the Lardeau river, for $100,000, will begin work in a few weeks. The lead is a contact of slate and lime. The ledge is from 12 to 20 feet wide. Assays have gone from 80 ounces to 8000 ounces in silver, besides considerable gold, copper and lead.

THE OUTLOOK NOT GOOD.

Two Western Australian Prospectors Talk of the Country's Possibilities.

J. H. and R. R. Tighe arrived in Victoria from Australia on the Miowera this week. They have been for the past three years in Western Australia around the mining camps of Coolgardie and Kilgourlie, and now, when these camps are declining, have come to try their luck in the mining centres of British Columbia. The district, they say, has had a boom for the last two years, and although a good deal of gold is still being taken out, the boom is a thing of the past. Fever, dysentery, scarcity of water and cost of transport have all tended towards its breaking up. There is no water fit for human use except that produced by the condenser, which is retailed at eight cents a gallon. The climate in summer, is tropical in the extreme, the thermometer going up to 117° in the shade, and near the diggings, natural shade is unknown. Camels are almost entirely used for transport, and the rate is something like $200 per thousand pounds. English capital to the amount of £60,000,000 is invested in the mining districts of Western Australia, a great part of which is yielding no interest, owing to the fact that wild-cating has been going on to a great extent, and to the petering out of good prospects.

The mining laws there are very stringent, almost entirely preventing prospectors from doing much good. If a man locates a claim, say of 24 acres, he must at once put four men to work, one man to every six acres, at from $20 to $25 a week and water, and when pay dirt is struck, must put on a man to every three acres. Lumber is worth about $142 per thousand feet at the diggings. Kilgourlie is the richest camp of the Coolgardie district, containing many mines paying from five to ten ounces to the ton. Many rich locations are made, but the finders are almost afraid to put their picks into the ground for fear the reef will pan out. The Londonderry, which yielded $75,000 on location, after being floated for $3,750,000 by an English syndicate, "petered out" and would not pay interest upon the tithe of that sum. The lack of water is the chief drawback, as the following statement will show: "Colors can be found anywhere," says Mr. Tighe, "and after one of the few rainstorms round Kilgourlie, you can pick up gold off the surface of the ground. Many people are leaving Western Australia for New Guinea, where there is every appearance of good times. Chinese labor is there excluded, but fever and ague are very prevalent."

Corbin May be Checked by Kellie.

According to the dispatches, J. M. Kellie, the member for the north riding of West Kootenay, has intimated that he will introduce a bill into the legislature cancelling the land grant of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway company. It is not likely that Kellie will do any such thing, and if he did, the legislature would not pass any such measure. It would be more fruitful if J. M. Kellie would move for a committee to enquire into the manner in which the lands and works department has carried out the provisions of the land grant act as passed by the house. It is common report that the provisions laid down by the legislature have been altogether disregarded by the lands and works department, and that D. C. Corbin has been permitted to construe the act as best suited his convenience. If Kellie would move for a committee of enquiry upon this matter, he would, no doubt, accomplish something, and would do the mine-owners within the railway grant a service they would not soon forget.

Wells Gets a Half Interest.

Judgment has been given by the supreme court of British Columbia in the case of Wells against Petty in favor of the plaintiff. In this case Wells claimed a half interest in the well-known and Monitor mineral claim near Three Forks, upon the strength of a prospecting agreement between him and Petty. The case was tried before judge Walkem at Nelson, who decided that the plaintiff had clearly shown that he was to be "in on it" if anything was found, but he left it to be decided on appeal how much was meant by the expression. The court has now decided that the verbal agreement was binding, and that Wells is entitled to a half interest in the Monitor, although not actually present when the location was made.

Want a Road to Three Forks.

At a meeting of the citizens of New Denver, held on Tuesday evening, it was resolved that the construction of a wagon road from Three Forks to New Denver is indispensable to the development of the Slocan district, and that it is the most important public work in the district which can be undertaken at the present time, and the meeting earnestly requests the legislature to pass a special appropriation for the construction of a wagon road between the points mentioned.

The Appeal Dismissed.

The appeal to the full court on Thursday by the plaintiffs in Kilbourne vs. McGuigan in the American Boy mine adverse claim, was dismised and justice Drake's judgment sustained. The plaintiffs wanted to have the time for commencing action extended, but the lower court held that as the adverse claim had not been filed in the mining recorder's office as required by law, he had no power to extend the law.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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J. F. RITCHIE, Provincial Land Surveyor. Office in Ritchie building, Rossland, B. C.

W. J. H. HOLMES, C.E.—Provincial Land Surveyor. P. O. box 32, Kaslo, B. C.

J. C. GWILLIM, B.A.Sc. & W. S. JOHNSON, B.A.Sc. —Mining Engineers and Analytical Chemists, Slocan City, B. C.

LODGE MEETINGS.

NELSON LODGE, NO. 23, A. F. & A. M. Meets second Wednesday in each month. Sojourning brethren invited.

Ask Your Shoe Dealer for the Famous

GRANBY RUBBER GOODS

The Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING.....MARCH 13, 1897

ASSURANCES come from Victoria that the government during the present session will pass legislation with a view to straightening out the tangle in which surface rights have become involved throughout the mining districts by the reservation of the surface of mineral claims by the government. It is quite likely that the government will make an amendment to the Mineral Act by which the owners of all claims may acquire the surface rights to their claims upon the payment of $5 per acre. The government by this means will receive the price of first-class land for the area covered by the claims. It will not work any hardships upon mine-owners, since if a mining claim has any value, $250 per claim for surface rights would not cut much of a figure. Such legislation would also tend to clear up many disputes as to title throughout Kootenay. It does not follow that the government would compel mine owners to purchase more of the surface than they required, but even from the sale of such surface areas as are or are likely to come into dispute the government by this means would receive a substantial revenue, and titles would be cleared to valuable townsite lands.

THE appeal of the Paris Belle Mining company against the judgment of chief justice Davie in the case of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway Company vs. the Paris Belle company, is now being argued before the full court of British Columbia. Chief justice Davie having been the trial judge, does not sit in the full court. From a free miner's point of view, the judgment of chief justice Davie in this case was the most unsatisfactory ever experienced. At one stroke, almost every mining location in Kootenay, for which a crown grant had not been secured, was invalidated. It is a foregone conclusion in Kootenay that the full court will reverse the judgment of chief justice Davie on every essential point. It was a caricature of a judgment, which could breed nothing but trouble and litigation to the mine-owners.

THE agitation in favor of the construction of the Crow's Nest road, coupled with the close examination which it has prompted into the provisions of the British Columbia Southern railway charter, has done more to discredit the government of this province than has anything that has happened during the past ten years. This will result in good, as it will make it more difficult for the men who have mismanaged provincial affairs to retain their hold on the machinery of government. In the independent criticism of the press of eastern Canada, the people of British Columbia will see that the men who constitute their government are incompetent, if not worse, and they will be more inclined to think that there is more than partisanship in the fight which the independent press of the province is waging against the family compact. They will eventually be brought to realize that the men who constitute the government are neither representative of nor enjoy the confidence of the people. They will then understand the last gerrymander which the government forced upon the people as a redistribution bill, and why the government persists in refusing to give the province a fair redistribution measure this session. They will understand why it is necessary for the city of Victoria to have practically seven members in the legislature, while the whole district of West Kootenay has but two. It will not be necessary for the people of British Columbia to select very brainy men in order to get a better job-lot of lawmakers than the present set. Men of ordinary ability, who are passably honest and sincere, will be immeasurably the superiors of the present cabinet ministers. The people of British Columbia can think fast enough to keep pace with the progress of the province. All that is necessary in the members of the cabinet is sufficient honesty of purpose to frame laws in accordance with the public will, and sincerity enough to give them effect when they are so framed.

THE chief commissioner of lands and works last week brought down a return to the legislature showing the dues collected on cordwood in the several districts of the province. In Cassiar the revenue from this source was $654.25; in Westminster, $423.75; and in West Kootenay, $6,573.80. This tax calls for the payment of 25 cents per cord, so that during the period covered by the return the government collected the revenue upon 26,292 cords of wood in West Kootenay.

THE funeral of Hon. A. N. Richards in Victoria on Monday was one of the largest ever witnessed in the capitol. The deceased was a member of the old executive council of Canada, and at one time was solicitor-general for Upper Canada. Later he filled the position of lieutenant-governor of British Columbia. He lived to a ripe old age and was respected by everyone who knew him.

JOHN HOUSTON, the Nelson incorporation delegate, and F. S. Barnard, of the Consumers' Water Works company, had a controversy in The Colonist last week respecting the amount of money which the corporation of Nelson would be required to pay for the water company's plant in the event of the adoption of the amendment offered by Rogers of Cariboo. There is a difference of $24,750 between the amounts arrived at by the two parties to the discussion, but this sum no doubt represents the difference between the full amount which the company could claim and the amount which the company itself considers would be a reasonable charge for the system. Houston in his letter, says concerning the cost of the system: "Its original cost was less than $3500. "Since it became the property of the Con- "sumer's Water Works company, about "$1500 more have been spent on it. Its dis- "tributing mains are 2-inch gas pipe, and "its reservoir, with a capacity of 20,000 "gallons, is so situate that one-half of the "residences in the town are on higher "ground than its site. This plant was ac- "quired by the company's president at less "than first cost. He turned it over to the "Consumers' Water Works company for "$17,000, and that is its cost as appears by "the books of the company. The town, "under the Rogers' amendment, will be "compelled to pay the Consumers' Water "Works company in order to acquire it:

First cost to the company	$17,000
Fifty per cent bonus	8,500
Interest for five years at 15 per cent.	12,750
Total	$38,250

F. S. Barnard in his letter says: "Mr. "Houston knows that at the time he sold "out I paid at the rate of $3200 for the "works, which had been built under his "supervision and direction entirely, that "I assumed the then liabilities amounting "to about $2000 (besides disbursing some "$2000 for extensions), and that in addi- "tion to these sums, he is now sueing the "company for some $400. * * * That "the city would have to pay the sum "mentioned by Mr. Houston is false. All "that the company could be entitled to "would be the actual cash cost of the "plant, plus the bonus and interest agreed "upon and authorized by the legislature. "As president of the company, I have no "hesitation in saying that no larger sum "would be asked than the cash cost of "the plant (about $7000) plus the interest "and the bonus; in all, an amount under "$13,500 and not $38,000, as represented "by Mr. Houston." The chief point of interest to the people of Nelson is that F. S. Barnard, president of the water company, does not deny that the water system, according to the books of the company, represents a cost of $17,000. It therefore follows that had Rogers' amendment became law, the company could have insisted upon the payment of $38,250 as stated by Houston. It provided that in arriving at the amount to be paid, the arbitrators should in no wise take into consideration the value of the rights, powers or privileges of the company. There was nothing to compel the company to sell the system upon a valuation. If its books showed that it cost $17,000, it could have insisted upon a sale at that figure, plus the 50 per cent bonus and five years interest at 15 per cent. It is not at all likely that the company would have insisted upon this amount, but it could have done so.

"SHIPMENTS of a considerable quantity "of lead have recently been made from "the Colorado smelters to Europe by way "of Galveston, Texas, going to that port "by rail from Pueblo. At present prices "of the metal abroad, there is probably "more profit in shipping lead in this way "than in marketing it in the east, where "demand is at present light and sales are "made below the European quotations. "It is a question, however, how far this "trade can be carried on without causing "lower prices on the other side. A good "deal of Mexican lead, refined in bond, "has also been going abroad, and there "is a limit to the demand there. The "Spanish mines were very active last "year, under the stimulus of higher "prices, and supplies have been increased "until there is some risk that they may "exceed the demand; although business "is very active all over Europe." The above statement is made by the Engineering & Mining Journal of New York, one of the most reliable publications in the United States, and it treats of a condition in American mining which Canadian statesmen should grasp at once. If American smelters find it profitable to export lead, there is no reason why Canadian smelters should not treat British Columbia ores and export the product to Europe. The Dominion government should not allow the present condition to remain by which the government of the United States collects an import duty from British Columbia ores, and secures the additional advantage of having the ores treated in American smelters. If Hewitt Bostock is alive to the interests of Kootenay, he will urge upon the federal government the necessity for securing some other market than the United States for the mineral product of British Columbia. There is no necessity for the smelters of the United States acting the part of middle-men in the marketing of the ores of British Columbia. There is a chance in this matter for Hewitt Bostock to show the stuff he is made of.

THOSE who think that the members of the Turner government are statesmen, should try and reconcile the following observations of the Toronto Globe respecting the Crow's Nest job: "The Globe is not a "supporter of the British Columbia gov- "ernment, and neither The Globe nor the "Liberal party is responsible for the deal- "ings of that government or the provin- "cial legislature with the provincial re- "sources. A Liberal government was not "in power either in British Columbia or "at Ottawa when the alienation of coal "lands took place. Whatever the Lib- "erals can do to repair the mischief ought "to be done."

THE CROW'S NEST ROAD.

Some Clean Cut Sentences Concerning Its Construction by an Independent Paper.

The Toronto Telegram, in assailing the position taken by the Toronto Globe—after its remarkable flop—that the Crow's Nest road should be built by the Canadian Pacific railway company, says: The Canadian Pacific might abandon its chartered protection against government interference and still protect itself by appealing to the justice of any commission which could be appointed. The Globe appears willing to surrender the Crow's Nest Pass and the country's money and the country's land and the country's credit to the Canadian Pacific if the Canadian Pacific will only surrender that clause as an excuse for the Globe's betrayal of the whole western country's future into its hands. Supposing that the Canadian Pacific does surrender that clause, and a commission is appointed, and that the country appeals to the commission to order a reduction in freight rates of the Canadian Pacific? What then? The Canadian Pacific will simply compare its earnings with its bonded indebtedness. Since the bonded indebtedness practically represents three dollars for every dollar that was put into the road, it is unlikely that the road's earnings will be yielding any heavy interest on its bonded debt. Imagine how the Canadian Pacific would shriek if the government tried to reduce freight rates of a road that was not earning 3 per cent upon alleged cost. Yet 3 per cent upon the bonds of the Canadian Pacific would be nearly 10 per cent upon the cost of the Canadian Pacific, and so long as the Canadian Pacific is protected against governmental reduction of freight rates by an excess of its indebtedness over its cost it matters nothing to the Canadian Pacific whether the original provisions of its charter remain in force or not. When the Canadian Pacific was allowed to bond its road for two or three times the cost of that road, it rendered the protection of its charter unnecessary, and when it surrenders that clause of its charter it gives up nothing.

Admit that the estimate of $8,000,000 is less than the probable cost of the road. Put the cost of the road at $12,000,000. At the trifle over 3 per cent interest which the country would have to pay, $12,000,000 would represent $400,000 per annum. If the Canadian Pacific builds the road it will actually cost $8,000,000 and when the profits of the construction companies inside the Canadian Pacific circle are added, the apparent cost will be $15,000,000. The Crow's Nest Pass railway would then be bonded for its full cost, and it is a cardinal article in the faith of railway financiers to issue a dollar in stock for every dollar bonded against the road. Perhaps the Canadian Pacific, in deference to public opinion, will cut $5,000,000 off its stock issue, and mark it only $10,000,000 stock in addition to the bonds, making a total of $25,000,000 bonded against the Crow's Nest Pass railway. At 4 per cent for a railway cannot borrow money as cheaply as the country 25,000,000 would represent an interest account of $1,000,000 annually.

This, then, is the position: If the country builds the road, the people who use the road will only have to pay annually freight rates sufficient to meet the interest on the cost of the road, which will be $400,000 annually. If the Canadian Pacific builds the road the people who use the road will have to pay freight and passenger rates sufficient to meet the interest charges on the amount bonded on the Crow's Nest Pass railway, which will be $1,000,000 annually.

The Toronto Globe's Conditions.

The Toronto Globe announces that it will not favor the granting of aid to the Canadian Pacific Railway for the construction of the Crow's Nest Railway except upon the following conditions:

(a) The surrender of the provision in the Canadian Pacific charter which prevents regulation of its rates on the western section. (b) Control of the coal lands if built under the charter of the British Columbia Southern. (c) Maximum fixed rates for carriage of wheat, stock, coal, and other staples of British Columbia, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories. (d) Approval by the governor-general in council of the construction contracts. (e) Absolute reservation of control through the pass and running powers for other railways. (f) Regulation of local and through charges throughout Canada by a national railway commission.

A Novel Scheme.

A young cattleman of Wyoming has hit upon a remarkable scheme for exterminating wolves and coyotes. His secret is contained in a small vial of yellowish-brown liquid. His mode of extermination is to trap a wolf or coyote alive and inject three drops of the poisonous fluid beneath the skin. This operation he repeats three times in twelve hours and then releases the animal, green-eyed, with dilated pupils, frothing at the mouth, and raving mad. It lives from thirty to forty hours after being liberated, but, like a dog with hydrophobia, it bites everything it meets, and every other wolf bitten becomes inoculated, and in this way the poison spreads and death follows at a rapid rate. The Big Horn Basin papers have published reports brought in from the range of the death rate among the coyotes being enormous from a new disease never before heard of, and the inventor claims it is his "mad death" wiping out the tribe.

Bargains in Brushes...

For the next two weeks a cut will be made in the prices of Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Hat Brushes, Nail Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Sponges, and Combs. These goods do not comprise the odds and ends of an old stock. It is a new assortment marked down to clear and examination is invited at

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Guaranteed 7 per cent better than any other make of heater. The Webster System of Heating with Exhaust Steam relieves back pressure on engine. The Morse Valve Rescater will reseat any style of valve without removing valve.

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Street Hydrants, Gate Valves, Pipe, Crescent Drill Steel, Wire Rope Freight and Passenger Elevators

Office, Hodgins building, next Phair Hotel, Nelson Write FRANK DARLING, Sole Agent for British Columbia

The Crow's Nest Pass Railway and The Slocan River Railway

are to be built during the year 1897. Construction work has already commenced on the last named. These two roads with the two already having terminals at Nelson will make Nelson the railway center of Southern British Columbia. Real estate in railway centers rapidly increases in value—often more rapidly than stocks in undeveloped mines—and Nelson will be no exception. The following described property is choice and the prices such as to insure purchasers against making a losing:

NELSON PROPERTY

	Price
33x120 feet on Baker street, with 2-story office building. Terms	$5,250
50x120 feet on Vernon street, with 2-story business block. Terms	5,000
25x120 feet on Vernon street (a corner) with improvements. Terms	4,000
100x120 feet on Vernon street (a corner) with improvements. Terms	5,000
50x120 feet at corner of Ward and Hoover streets, with 10-room dwelling house. All modern conveniences. Terms	3,500
25x120 feet on Victoria street, with 2-story dwelling. Terms	2,000
62½x120 feet on Victoria street, with cottage. Terms	2,500
25x120 feet corner Victoria and Hendryx streets. Terms	850

OUTSIDE PROPERTY

	Price
An undivided one-third interest in the townsite of Silverton, on Slocan lake. Terms	$1,000
An undivided one-fourth interest in Trout Lake City townsite, in Lardeau district. Terms	2,000

JOHN HOUSTON

Office: Corner Vernon and Ward streets, Nelson, B. C.

The Rose and the Thistle.

You may search the long day, from earliest morn,
But you'll ne'er find a rose but what has its thorn.
And when you are plucking the blossoms so fair,
Ten chances to one, that your fingers you'll tear.

But now to your notice a thistle I'll bring,
That ne'er has been known to scratch, bite, or sting.
With bouquet conceded by critics with noses,
To outrival by far the nectar of roses.

The Thistle referred to, is made from pure malt,
Distilled long ago, but its age is no fault.
You just draw the cork, frae out o the bottle,
And "tak a wee drapie" tae moisten your throttle.

To drink of all liquors, you'll admit is quite risky.
So the safe thing to do, is to stick to Scotch whisky;
When to drink of good, Scotch, your wishes do tend,
Remember, and call for "The Old Thistle Blend."

THISTLE WHISKY IS THE BEST. TRY IT. ASK FOR THISTLE AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT! REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

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Slocan City....

The business centre for the rich mines on Springer Creek and Slocan Lake. This is one of the richest districts in British Columbia.

Lots $100 to $500 each

FRANK FLETCHER, Trustee.

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Kiln-dried and other Lumber can now be obtained at the yard; also Sashes, Doors, Veranda and Newel Posts, Base and Corner Blocks, Brackets, Balusters, Mouldings, Etc., Etc., at lowest prices.

Better Than Ever

Are the meals and lunches served at the Vienna Bakery and Restaurant. Chicken, Baked Ham, Boston Baked Beans, Cakes, Pies, Rolls, and all Kinds of Soft Drinks constantly on hand. Picnic Lunches put up to order. A variety of Cigars and Candies always on hand.

John Humer, Prop.

THE TREMONT NELSON

MALONE & TREGILLUS, Proprietors.

Is one of the best hotels in Toad Mountain district, and is the headquarters for prospectors and miners.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL FREDERICTON TOAD MOUNTAIN

D. T. MORICE, Proprietor.

Excellent accommodation furnished the traveling public. Prospector's and miner's supplies kept on hand.

Star Bakery.

The undersigned beg to announce that they have opened a bakery at the corner of Josephine and Latimer streets, and will be pleased to secure a portion of the patronage of the people of Nelson. SUTTER & JOY.

SITUATION WANTED

By an experienced housekeeper. Good manager and willing worker. Hotel preferred. Address, MRS. MYRIE HILL, Nelson, B. C.

The Kootenay Lake Sawmill Kaslo, B. C.

Will start about March 15th with about double its former capacity in all departments. 7,000,000 feet of logs under contract for early delivery.

The Planing Mill and Factory

Is now running full time under the management of C. E. Doty, a competent draughtsman and mechanic who will furnish special drawings free of charge.

New Designs

In house interiors, office and store fixtures, dado work, mantles, brackets, mouldings, book cases, furniture, turnings, carving, grill work, and band sawing. Orders for all such work executed in an artistic manner.

One Car Glass

Direct from Belgium expected this month. Rough and dressed lumber, laths, etc., always in stock.

Two Cars Sash and Doors

Yard and branch office foot of Hendryx Street Nelson.

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Rest, - - - - 6,000,000

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EDWARD BLAKE AND CECIL RHODES.

The Canadian Scores a Success in the Enquiry Into the Jamieson Raid.

Harold Frederick, the London correspondent of the New York Times, does not like Canadians. For this reason, when he is forced to say a good word concerning them, it may be taken that the Canadian whom he speaks well of is really deserving of his praise. In his letter on the South African enquiry, he speaks thus of Edward Blake, the former leader of the Liberal party in Canada:

Cecil Rhodes has shown to much better advantage during this week of the enquiry into the Transvaal matter than last, not so much in the way of improving his dubious case as by revealing that he is not such a dummy as the earlier sessions indicated. He has even gone so far as to make jokes, and some of his replies were almost brilliant. A good deal of the credit of this is due to Edward Blake, for it was only when he began the cross-examining that Rhodes brightened up. There is some undefined human quality in Irish lawyers which gives them a great advantage over their English colleagues in cases of this kind. Blake, as a member of parliament, has been a ridiculous failure, and his contributions to the party management have formed one long, sad series of blunders, and worse than blunders. If he had not the good fortune to get a place on this enquiry he might have died leaving unsolved in European minds the mystery of his earlier success in Canadian public life. Blake had not been examining Rhodes half an hour on Tuesday before I heard it reported, a mile from the committee room, that Blake was distinguishing himself. Later everybody was talking about it as the best performance of its kind since Russell's great feat in the Parnell commission trial.

"It is beginning to be taken for granted here that before the commission reaches even its interim report on the responsibility for Jamieson's raid, which report is to be made before the second and more novel part of the enquiry—as to the formation, influence, powers and finances of the Chartered Company—is taken up, the long threatened revival of trouble with the Transvaal will be in full blast. I spoke last week of the marked exultation with which Mr. Chamberlain seemed to greet the fact that president Kruger had been caught tripping in his bill for damages. It is not to be denied that the week's events at Pretoria have vastly increased the number of Englishmen who will be prepared to support Mr. Chamberlain in taking a high hand with the Boers. This legislative jockeying of the Transvaal High Court out of its immemorial prerogatives is not so well understood here as it will be in America, where the judiciary has a similar power to throw out unconstitutional laws. Here judges have no such right, and hence Englishmen hardly grasp the force of the protest made by the Transvaal judges, but they comprehend well enough that the attack upon the court is really aimed at British interests on the Rand, and the spirit of resentment is consequently spreading as fast as Rhodes himself could desire.

In parliamentary circles for the last day or two interest in the Transvaal question has rivaled that in the Levantine embroglio, and nobody will be surprised next week to hear that reinforcements are being sent to the cape. The ministerialists are already declaring that England would be justified in making some sacrifices of its traditions to preserve European peace, for the reason that it is as likely as not to have a big South African war on its hands before spring ends. That a war with the Transvaal would be a big affair no one can doubt. Lord Wolseley is quoted as saying that 60,000 men will be needed for a successful campaign against the Boers, but it is hoped that this is an exaggeration. No matter, however, what the risks and costs may be, England feels itself drifting into a position where it will have to face them all, even if a rupture with Germany is involved into the bargain.

Enabled to Borrow Without Interest.

A novel charitable organization exists among the Jews of Chicago. Its purpose is the lending of money without interest to less fortunate members of the race. The society was organized in October, 1895, in the heart of the Jewish section. The Jews of this section are very thrifty, and a loan of ten dollars is all that would be necessary to start one of them in business. There are three hundred contributors to the loan fund, who pledge themselves to pay five or ten cents a week each for the support of the organization. The loans made are for small amounts. The capital of the association is only fourteen hundred dollars, and with this four hundred loans have been made, the money having been used over and over again. No loan is made for a greater sum than twenty dollars, and the usual amount is ten dollars. The business is closely safeguarded, and the loans are always repaid at the rate of a dollar a week. Each loan is secured by a seventy-day note guaranteed by a responsible person.

EXTRAORDINARY FAMILIES.

A London correspondent writes: Apropos of the queen's charities, her majesty has just directed that three guineas shall be sent to Mrs. Bodely, the wife of a laborer living in Hampshire, who has just presented her husband with triplets for the third time in six years. The couple have only been married seven years and now have nine children, and all, including the last triumvirate, in excellent health. The wages of the father are just under $5 a week, and he is probably indebted to his wife for many of the comforts, which a local paper states, are enjoyed by his family. The gentry of the country have rather taken the triplicate family under their special patronage. Still, Mrs. Bodely has a rival in Vienna, if there is any truth in a dispatch which is published this morning from the Kaiserstadt.

A woman named Schlummerhavel, wife of a needy linen weaver, is the mother of no less than thirty-two children, all of whom are alive, and all of whom she has nursed herself, and she is only in her fortieth year. She has twenty-six boys and six girls. The children literally arrive in batches. First there were four, then two, then came three, and then again twins, then three and then again three and then two. Then at the tenth birth there were three, and at the eleventh birth, again triplets. Strange to say, this remarkable capacity for supplying the emperor Joseph with subjects is hereditary. Mrs. Schlummerhavel was one of four herself, and her maternal parent in her time succeeded in presenting her husband with no less than thirty-eight children. There are still, of course, possibilities remaining for Mrs. Schlummerhavel. But how about that man and father?

The Great Prize Fight.

Being an advance account of the opening round of the contest at Carson City, Nevada:

After one or two feints Jim put his right in lanky Bob's belt.

"Foul," yelled Fitzsimmons.

"You're a liar," said Corbett.

"You don't know the rules."

"Screw your nut. I can punch your head off."

"Your arm ain't strong enough. You never did any training but wave your own hat."

"And you've got all the wind that was in the punching bag."

"Gentlemen! gentlemen!" expostulated the umpire. "This is not a talking match. Your agents have done all that for you. This is Marquis of Queensberry."

"I," said pompadour Jim, "am the greatest fighter in the world. I can lick 'em all. I can also act better than any man on the stage today. I have a play that's a winner, and when I quit prize-fighting, I'm going to make my fortune as an actor. There's that kinetoscope game, to. There's money in that. Oh, you bet, I'm the whole tip."

"Well," said Lanky Bob, "you couldn't lick a postage stamp. I can't act, and I ain't interested in no kinetoscope, but I can fight. I'm the greatest fighter in the world, and the world ain't big enough to hold you and me. I'm going to put you to sleep in the seventh round."

"Are you aware," asked the umpire, "that I called time a minute ago, and that you've used up your breathing spell?"

"All right," said Corbett, "put a muzzle on Yarrum and a ball and chain on each of his feet, and we'll begin again."

At this juncture Lem Fletcher shouted—"I'll put all me dough on Corbett. He can talk the other man blind."

The Khan on Laurier's Railway Policy.

Do you know where Salt Crick is?
I will tell you, that's my biz:
It's where our country's milch cow goes
To grass.
Up that crick our ship is sailing,
While her crew is busy bailing,
As she staggers on stern foremost thro'
The Crow's Nest Pass.

She has busted up her compass:
On the rock she's bound to bump us,
For she's trusting to a fog-Horne
That is blowing off its gas,
Me fears are quite well founded,
'Deed the crew will all be drownded
In the bitter Salt Crick waters of the
Crow's Nest Pass.

They went aboard at Tarshish,
Where the country round is marshish,
An' they had the shakin' ager when
They left the land. Alas!
Me advice did not avail;
'Deed I fear they've met a whale,
For they've disappeared entirely
From the Crow's Nest Pass.

Our ship she was the strongest,
The deepest, widest, longest,
That ever started proudly o'er
A sea as smooth as glass.
She didn't even lurch
When she bumped agin the Church,
But a whale of Salt Crick sunk her
In the Crow's Nest Pass.

Canada's Postal Deficit.

The postoffice accounts have been investigated by a couple of auditors, Messrs. Cross and Munro of Toronto. The examination reveals facts that will startle the people of the Dominion. It has always been understood that the deficit of the department has been $600,000, but this auditing by the Toronto men show that the deficit is about $700,000 more, or a total of about $1,300,000. Thousands of dollars of accounts against the department were left unpaid by the late government, and at the time of the change in June, for some reason or other, no statement was prepared for submission to the house by the officials of the department. This, if submitted, would have shown the deficit to be in the neighborhood of a milllion and a quarter. The records show that most extravagant demands were made on the late government by postal contractors, railway lines and steamboat companies, and that in nearly all cases the demands were granted. In some cases contracts were, on expiry, renewed and the contract price not only increased but, in some instances, about doubled, and thousands were frittered away in useless expenditure. No attempt seems to have been made by the former P. M. G.'s to get value for the money expended.

Placer Gold at Salmo.

Reports from Salmo are to the effect that there is considerable excitement in that town in consequence of the finding of placer gold by some workmen engaged in excavating a cellar under a store being erected by Oliver Brothers, of Spokane, for C. W. Peterson. The chief find was made by J. H. Doudlah, who picked up a nugget worth about $10. The townsite is located upon an old creek bed of the north fork of Salmon, and as soon as the news leaked out the entire bed of the old creek was staked out as placer claims. It is said that there are upwards of 50 claims staked in the vicinity. Nothing will be done to demonstrate the worth of the ground until spring.

Mining Laws of B. C., up to date 1897 edition	$ .25
Map of Slocan, Thomlinson's	1.00
Map of Kootenay, Fletcher's	1.00
Map of Kootenay, Perry's	1.00
Map of Slocan, Keith-Reid's	1.00
Map of Wild Horse Creek	1.50

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NELSON, B. C.

MUSIC LESSONS

Mrs. Morley is prepared to receive pupils for piano, violin or organ. For terms

Apply to Thomson Stationery Co., Ltd., Nelson

No. 322.

Certificate of the Incorporation of a Foreign Company.

"COMPANIES ACT" PART IV. AND AMENDING ACTS.

"THE GRESHAM GOLD EXPLORING SYNDICATE, LTD." (FOREIGN).

Registered the 11th day of January, 1897.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I have this day registered the "Gresham Gold Exploring Syndicate, Limited," (Foreign,) under the "Companies Act Part IV. "Registration of Foreign Companies" and Amending Acts.

The head office of the said company is situate at 13 and 14, Abchurch Lane, in the City of London, England.

The objects for which the company is established are:

(a.) To acquire options for the purchase or acquisition of mines, and to sell, dispose of, or deal with such property, and for any of the above purposes, or otherwise to exercise any of the hereinafter mentioned powers and objects of the Company, which powers and objects may be exercised independently of the primary object stated in this clause:

(b.) To search for, examine, prospect and explore farms, lands, mines, minerals, ores, mining rights and claims in Western Australia and other parts of the world; to search for and obtain information as to mines, mining districts, mining and water claims, water and any other rights, claims and property; to examine, investigate, and secure the titles to farms, lands, mines, minerals, ores, and mining and other rights or claims in Western Australia, and any other part of the world; to employ and send to Western Australia, or elsewhere, and to pay the fees, costs, charges and expenses of agents, including persons and corporations, mining experts, legal counsel, and all persons useful or supposed to be useful in examining, investigating, and exploring farms, lands, mines, minerals, mining and other rights and claims in Western Australia or elsewhere, or in examining, investigating, and securing the titles to farms, lands, mines, minerals, mining or other rights and claims in Western Australia and elsewhere; to print, publish, advertise, and circulate reports, maps, plans, prospectuses, and documents of every kind whatsoever, directly or indirectly relating, or supposed to relate, to farms, lands, mines, minerals, mining or other rights, concessions and claims in Western Australia and elsewhere, or to the title thereto, or to the organization, operations, and objects of this Company or any other company:

(c.) To acquire from time to time, by purchase or otherwise, concessions, grants, freeholds, leases, rights, claims, and interests in lands or other properties of every description, whether in Western Australia or elsewhere, including mines, works, railways, tramways, lands, wharves, docks, canals, water rights and ways, pits, quarries, forests, mills, buildings, machinery, stock, plant and things, upon such terms and in such manner as may be deemed advisable:

(d.) To develop the resources of said lands by building, planting, clearing, mining, and otherwise dealing with the same:

(e.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, lease, mortgage, dispose of, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property of the Company:

(f.) To work or carry on all or any mines, works and properties from time to time in the possession of the Company, in such manner as may be determined: to erect all necessary mills, workshops, dwelling-houses, and other buildings; construct, maintain, and alter canals, railways, water-courses, telegraph wires, reservoirs, wells, aqueducts and water-works, and supply electric power and other works of every nature and description, purchase, rent, hire, or charter engines, wagons, etc.:

(g.) To enter into and carry out such contracts and arrangements as may be deemed necessary to enable the Company to carry on its business, and for the general conduct and management of its affairs, and the doing of all such other things as may be found incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the Company, whether in Western Australia, Great Britain, or elsewhere:

(h.) To deal in, purchase, make merchantable, sell, and dispose of ores, minerals, goods, and merchandise generally in Western Australia, Great Britain, or elsewhere:

(i.) To carry on the business of a mining, smelting, trading, and metallurgical Company in all its branches in Western Australia, Great Britain, or elsewhere:

(j.) To acquire by grant, purchase, or otherwise, concessions of any property or privileges from any government, British, colonial or foreign, and perform and fulfill the terms and conditions thereof, and to obtain any Act of Parliament, or law or order, of any colonial or foreign government to enable the Company to carry any of its objects into effect:

(k.) To sell, exchange, mortgage, lease, or otherwise deal in the property or undertaking of the Company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company; and to distribute any of the property of the Company among the members in specie, but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made without the sanction of the court, where necessary:

(l.) To promote, organize and register, and to aid and assist in the promotion, organization, registration, operations and objects of any company or companies, either in Great Britain, Ireland, or elsewhere, for the purpose of acquiring any of the property of this Company or any other purpose, and to incur and pay any costs and expenses which may be expedient or useful, or supposed to be expedient or useful, in and about the promotion, organization, registration, operations, and carrying into effect the objects, or supposed objects, of any company or companies, and to remunerate any person or corporation for promoting, organizing, or registering any company, or for introducing business to this Company, or for obtaining subscriptions to, or guaranteeing the subscription of, or placing or assisting in placing the shares or securities of any company promoted by this Company, or in which it is interested, or otherwise assisting or rendering services to this Company:

(m.) To borrow and raise money by the issue of debentures, debenture stock, or other obligations, or by mortgage or charge over all or any part of the property of the Company, including its capital, as may seem expedient:

(n.) To establish and maintain agencies of the Company in any colony or foreign state, and to procure the Company to be registered, or incorporated, or recognized in any colony or foreign state:

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

The capital stock of the said company is £50,000, divided into 50,000 shares, of one pound each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this 11th day of January, 1897.

S. Y. WOOTTON.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Eugene B. Frankel
GRADUATE OPTICIAN

If you have trouble with your eyes, or your glasses don't suit you perfectly, call upon him. No cases too difficult. Examination free.
Nelson office in Jacob Dover's jewelery store.
Kaslo office, Front street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
(PACIFIC DIVISION.)

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 6 o'clock p. m., on Monday the 15th instant, for the grading of the Slocan branch of the Columbia & Kootenay railway between a point on the present railway, near the bridge across the Slocan river, and Slocan City, a distance of about thirty miles. Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the chief engineer and at the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's office in Nelson. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. H. ABBOTT, General Superintendent, Vancouver, B. C.

Dated, March 2nd, 1897.

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

STAR OF THE EAST AND STAR OF THE WEST MINERAL CLAIMS, SITUATE IN THE NELSON MINING DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT, AND LOCATED ABOUT THREE MILES SOUTH OF NELSON.

Take notice that I, A. S. Farwell, agent for Thomas A. Brassey, free miner's certificate No. 80,191, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for certificates of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining crown grants of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be taken before the issuance of such certificates of improvements. A. S. FARWELL.

Dated, this 4th day of February, 1897. [Feb. 20th.]

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

Anne Mineral Claim, situate in the Illecillewaet Mining Division of West Kootenay District, and Located about three and a half miles east of Illecillewaet, and about 150 feet from the railway track north.

Take notice that I, Frank Stillman Barnard, acting on behalf of the Lillooet Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, free miner's certificate No. 89,018, issued at New Westminster on October 31st, 1896, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. F. S. BARNARD.

Dated, this 12th day of January, 1897. [Jan. 23rd]

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

Florian Fractional Mineral Claim, situate in the Illecillewaet Mining Division of West Kootenay District, and located about three and a quarter miles east of Illecillewaet Station, and immediately east of Muir's tunnel on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Take notice that I, Frank Stillman Barnard, acting on behalf of the Lillooet Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, free miner's certificate No. 89,018, issued at New Westminster on October 31st, 1896, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. F. S. BARNARD.

Dated, this 12th day of January, 1897. [Jan. 23rd]

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

THE ERIN MINERAL CLAIM, SITUATE IN THE SLOCAN MINING DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT, AND LOCATED NEAR ROBERTSON CREEK.

Take notice that we, Joseph Saulter, free miner's certificate No. 68,024, and Duncan Graham, free miner's certificate No. 61,916, intend sixty days after the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

JOSEPH SAULTER.
DUNCAN GRAHAM.

Dated, this 21th day of December, 1896. [Jan. 2nd.]

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

Lady Jane Mineral Claim, situate in the Slocan mining Division of West Kootenay District, and adjoining the town of Cody.

Take notice that I, A. S. Farwell, acting as agent for Arthur H. Buchanan, free miner's certificate No. 73,983, and James M. Dunn, free miner's certificate No. 73,953, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. A. S. FARWELL.

Dated, this 16th day of November, 1896. [Jan. 9th]

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

Ymir, Rockland, Golden Horn, Mugwump, and Robertson Fraction mineral claims, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District, and located on the northwest fork of Wild Horse creek, a tributary of Salmon River.

Take notice that I, Charles A. Stoess, of Kaslo, British Columbia, acting as agent for Joseph Pitre, free miner's certificate No. 68,296, Jerome Pitre, free miner's certificate No. 73,952, Oliver Blair, free miner's certificate No. 60,146, and Richard B. Wood, free miner's certificate No. 55,657, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for certificates of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining crown grants of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. CHARLES A. STOESS.

Dated, this 1st day of January, 1897. [Jan 9th]

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

EUREKA, CHICORA, AND HIDDEN TREASURE MINERAL CLAIMS, SITUATE IN THE NELSON MINING DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT, AND LOCATED ON HALL CREEK.

Take notice that I, Frank Fletcher, free miner's certificate No. 73,921, on behalf of myself and other owners, intend 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for certificates of improvements for the purpose of obtaining crown grants of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificates of improvements. FRANK FLETCHER.

Dated, this 26th day of February, 1897. [Mar. 6th]

Notice of Application For Crown Grant.

Take notice that C. H. Ellacott acting as agent for the Gopher Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, has filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of the mineral claim "Gopher," situated in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Adverse claimants, if any, must file their objections with me within 60 days from the date of the first publication of this notice in the British Columbia Gazette. N. FITZSTUBBS, Government Agent.

Dated, Nelson, B. C., January 4th, 1897. [Jan. 9th]

Notice of Application For Crown Grant.

Take notice that John Johnson has filed the necessary papers and made application for a crown grant in favor of the Venetia Boy Mineral claim, situated in the Nelson mining division of West Kootenay district. Adverse claimants (if any) must file their objections with me within 60 days from the date of the first appearance of this notice in the British Columbia Gazette. Dated at Nelson, B. C., December 28, 1896. [January 2nd.]

N. FITZSTUBBS, Government Agent.

Private Bill Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia at its next session for an act to amend the "Lillooet, Fraser River & Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, Act 1896," by giving power to the company to amend its articles and memorandum of association from time to time as the company may deem necessary.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Solicitor for the Applicants.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., December 29th, 1896. [Jan.9th]

Private Bill Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the province of British Columbia at its next session for an act to amend the Consumers (Nelson) Water Works Act, 1892, by increasing the borrowing powers of the Company and by amending the tariff of charges authorized by section 11 of the said act, to enable the company to charge consumers a rate proportionate to the nature of the business of the consumers and the purpose for which such water is consumed, and to enforce payment of such rates.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON, & BARNARD,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1897. [Jan 30]

Application for Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, at the expiration of thirty days, apply to the stipendiary magistrate of West Kootenay district, for a license to sell liquor by retail at the Windsor hotel, Quartz creek.

DAVID KEEFE.

Dated, Nelson, B. C., February 12th, 1897. [Feb. 13th]

No. 23.

Certificate of the Registration of a Foreign Company.

"COMPANIES ACT," PART IV., AND AMENDING ACTS.

"HALL EXPLORATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, LIMITED" (FOREIGN).

Registered the 23rd day of January, 1897.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Hall Exploration of British Columbia, Limited, (Foreign), under the "Companies Act, Part IV.," "Registration of Foreign Companies, and Amending Acts."

The Head Office of the said Company is situated in England.

The objects for which the Company is established are:

(a) To institute, enter into, carry on, assist or participate in financial, commercial, mercantile, industrial, manufacturing, mining, and other businesses, works, contracts, and undertakings; and financial operations of all kinds in British Columbia or elsewhere.

(b) To undertake and carry on any business transaction or operation commonly undertaken or carried on by financiers, promoters of companies, bankers, underwriters, concessionaires, contractors for public and other works, capitalists or merchants, and to carry on any other business which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the objects of the Company, or which may be thought calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights:

(c) To promote, acquire, construct, equip, maintain, improve, work, manage, or control, or aid in or subscribe towards the promotion, acquisition, construction, equipment, maintenance, improvement, working, management or control of works, undertakings and operations of all kinds, both public and private, and in particular roads, tramways, railways, telegraphs, telephones, cables, ships, lighters, harbors, piers, docks, quays, wharves, warehouses, bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, reservoirs, embankments, waterworks, water-courses, canals, flumes, irrigations, drainage, sawmills, crushing-mills, smelting works, iron, steel, ordnance, engineering and implement works, hydraulic works, gas and electric lighting, electrical works, power supply, quarries, collieries, coke ovens, foundries, furnaces, factories, carrying undertakings by land and water, fortifications, markets, exchanges, mints, public and private buildings, newspapers and publication establishments, breweries, wineries, distilleries, hotels, residences, stores, shops, and places of amusement, recreation or instruction, whether for the purpose of the Company, or for sale or hire to, or in return for any consideration from, any other companies or persons:

(d) To search for, prospect, examine and explore mines and ground supposed to contain minerals or precious stones, and to search for and obtain information with regard to mines, mining claims, mining districts and localities; to purchase, take on lease or concession, or otherwise acquire, for any interest therein, and to hold, sell, dispose of and deal with lands or hereditaments of any tenure, gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, iron, stone, coal, or other mines, mining, water, timber, and other rights, and generally and property supposed to contain minerals or precious stones of any kind, and undertakings connected therewith; to explore, work, exercise, develop, finance, and turn to account the same; to search for, win, quarry, assay, crush, wash, dress, reduce, amalgamate, smelt, refine, and prepare for market, metalliferous quartz and ore, and other mineral and metal substances and precious stones, and for this purpose to buy, or otherwise acquire, buildings, plant, machinery, implements, appliances, and tools; to buy, sell, manipulate, export, and deal in ores, minerals, and metals of all kinds, and precious stones; and generally to institute, enter into, carry on, assist, or participate in any mining, and metallurgical operations and undertakings connected therewith:

(e) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, exchange, turn to account, dispose of and deal in real and personal property of all kinds, and in particular lands, buildings, hereditaments, business concerns and undertakings, mortgages, charges, annuities, patents, patent rights, copyrights, licenses, securities, grants, charters, concessions, leases, contracts, options, policies, book debts and claims, and any interest in real or personal property, and any claims against such property, or against any persons or company, and to finance and carry on any business concern or undertaking so acquired:

(f) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, manipulate, exchange, turn to account, dispose of and deal in agricultural, plantation, forestal, fishing, and trading rights; and in all or any products of farms, plantations, forests, fisheries, and the earth, including animals, grain, provisions, fruits, wines, spirits, cotton, wool, silk, fibres, tobacco, coffee, tea, sugar, timber, rubber, oils, chemicals, explosives, drugs, dye-stuffs, nitrates, petroleum, bullion, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, iron, coal, stone, and merchandise and commodities of all kinds, either for immediate or future delivery, and whether in a crude state or manufactured, or partly manufactured or otherwise; and to advance money at interest upon the security of all or any such products, merchandise and commodities; and to carry on business as merchants, importers and exporters:

(g) To transact and carry on all kinds of agency and commission business, and in particular to collect moneys, royalties, revenue, interest, rents and debts; to negotiate loans; to find investments; and to issue and place shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, debenture stocks or securities:

(h) To subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, exchange, dispose of and deal in shares, stock, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or obligations of any company, whether British, colonial, or foreign, or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise:

(i) To guarantee the payment of money secured by or payable under or in respect of bonds, debentures, debenture stock, contracts, mortgages, charges, obligations and securities of any company, whether British, colonial, or foreign, or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local, or otherwise, or of any persons whomsoever, whether corporate or unincorporate:

(j) To guarantee the title to or quiet enjoyment of property either absolutely or subject to any qualifications or conditions, and to guarantee companies or persons interested or about to become interested in any property against any loss, actions, proceedings, claims, or demands in respect of any insufficiency or imperfection or deficiency of title, or in respect of any incumbrances, burdens, or outstanding rights:

(k) To furnish and provide deposits and guarantee funds required in relation to any tender or application for any contract, concession, decree, enactment, property or privilege, or in relation to the carrying out of any contract, concession, decree, or enactment:

(l) Generally to carry on and transact every kind of guarantee business, and to undertake obligations of every kind and description, and also to undertake and execute trusts of all kinds:

(m) To receive moneys, securities and valuables of all kinds on deposit, at interest or otherwise, or for safe custody, and generally to carry on the business of a Safe Deposit Company:

(n) To lend money to such parties and on such terms, with or without security, as may seem expedient, and in particular to customers of and persons having dealings with the Company; and to guarantee the performance of contracts by members of, or companies or persons having dealings with, the Company; and to draw, accept, endorse, discount, issue, buy, sell and deal in bills of exchange, promissory notes, drafts, bills of lading, cupons, warrants and other negotiable instruments, and buy, sell, and deal in bullion, specie and coin:

(o) To borrow or raise money for the purposes of the Company in such manner and upon such terms as may seem expedient and to secure the repayment thereof by redeemable or irredeemable bonds, debentures, or debenture stock, (such bonds, debentures and debenture stock being made payable to bearer or otherwise, and issuable or payable either at par or at a premium or discount), or by mortgages, scrip certificates, bills of exchange or promissory notes, or by any other instrument, or in such other manner as may be determined, and for any such purposes to charge all or any part of the the property of the Company, both present and future, including its uncalled capital; and to allot the Shares of the Company, credited as fully or partly paid up, or bonds, debentures, or debenture stock issued by the Company, as the whole or part of the purchase price for any property purchased by the Company, or for any valuable consideration.

(p) To make donations to such persons and in such cases, and either of cash or other assets, as may be thought directly or indirectly conducive to any of the Company's objects, or otherwise expedient; and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or any public, general or other object;

(q) To enter into any arrangement with any government or authorities supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, concessions, charters, and privileges which may be thought conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them;

(r) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property or goodwill and liabilities of any company, corporation, society, partnership or persons carrying on, or about to carry on, any business which this Company is authorized to carry on, or which is in any respect similar to the objects of this Company, or which is capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, or possessed of property deemed suitable for the purposes of this Company, and to enter into partnership or into any arrangement with respect to the sharing of profits, union of interests or amalgamation, reciprocal concession or co-operation, either in whole or in part, with any such company, corporation, society, partnership or persons;

(s) To dispose of by sale, lease, underlease, exchange, surrender, mortgage, or otherwise, absolutely, conditionally, or for any limited interest, all or any part of the undertaking, property, rights, or privileges of the company as a going concern, or otherwise, to any public body, company, society, or association, or to any person or persons, for such consideration as the Company may think fit; and in particular for any stock, shares, debentures, securities, or other property of any other company:

(t) To promote or form, or assist in the promotion or formation of any other company or companies, either for the purpose of acquiring, working, or otherwise dealing with all or any of the property, rights, and liabilities of this Company, or any property in which this Company is interested, or for any other purpose, with power to assist such company or companies by paying or contributing towards the preliminary expenses, or providing the whole or part of the capital thereof, or by taking or subscribing for shares, preferred, ordinary or deferred, therein, or by lending money thereto upon debentures, securities, property or otherwise; and further to pay out of the funds of the Company all expenses of and incident to the formation, registration, advertising, and establishment of this or any other company; and to the issue and subscription of the share or loan capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for, or placing or guaranteeing the placing of the shares or any debentures, debenture stock, or other securities, of this or any other company; and also all expenses attending the issue of any circular or notice, or the printing, stamping and circulating of proxies, or forms to be filled up by the members of this, or connected with this or any other company; and to undertake the management and secretarial or other work, duties, and business of any company on such terms as may be determined.

(u) To obtain, or in any way assist in obtaining, any provisional order, or act of parliament, or other necessary authority for enabling this or any other company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of this or any other company's constitution; to procure this or any other company to be legalized, registered, or incorporated, if necessary, in accordance with the laws of any country or state in which it may, or may propose to carry on operations; to open and keep a colonial or foreign register, or registers, of this or any other company in any British colony or dependency, or in any foreign country; and to allocate any number of shares in this or any other company to such register or registers.

(v) To distribute any of the property or assets of the Company among the members in specie or otherwise:

(w) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the globe, either as principals, agents, contractors, trustees, or otherwise, and either alone, or in conjunction with others, and either by or through agents, subcontractors, trustees or otherwise; with power to appoint a trustee or trustees, personal or corporate, to hold any property on behalf of the company, and to allow any property to remain outstanding in such trustee or trustees.

(x) To do all such other things as are incidental or may be thought conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them, and so that the word "Company" in this Memorandum, when applied otherwise than to this Company shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate, and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and the objects specified in each of the paragraphs of this Memorandum shall be regarded as independent objects and accordingly shall be in no wise limited or restricted (except where otherwise expressed in such paragraph) by reference to the objects indicated in any other paragraph, or the name of the Company, but may be carried out in as full and ample a manner, and construed in as wide a sense as if each of the said paragraphs defined the objects of a separate, distinct, and independent company.

The capital stock of the said Company is £150,000 divided into 150,000 shares of one pound each.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 23rd day of January, 1897.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The time of the existence of the Company is unlimited.

The registered office of the Company in British Columbia is in the town of Nelson, B. C., which town is also the principal place of business of the Company in the province.

Spokane Falls & Northern,
Nelson & Fort Sheppard,
Red Mountain Railways.

The only all rail route without change of cars between Nelson and Rossland, and Spokane and Rossland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

Leave		Arrive
7:00 a.m.	SPOKANE	7:00 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	ROSSLAND	3:25 p.m.
9:00 a.m.	NELSON	5:20 p.m.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

Columbia & Kootenay Branch
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	No. 2	No. 4
17:00	9:30 Leave	Nelson	Arrive 14:15	21:15
17:15	9:45 "	Kootenay	" 14:00	21:00
17:30	10:00 "	Forty-nine Creek	" 13:35	20:45
17:55	10:25 "	Slocan	" 13:02	20:20
18:15	11:15 Arrive	Robson	Leave 12:30	19:30

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 run Tuedays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
No. 1 connects with steamer for Trail Creek.
No. 3 connects with steamer for Arrowhead.
No. 2 awaits arrival of steamer from Arrowhead.
No. 4 awaits arrival of steamers from Trail Creek.
Close connection at Nelson with steamers to and from lake points.

J. HAMILTON, Trainmaster and Agent.

Kaslo & Slocan Railway.

DAILY SERVICE.

Leave	8:00 a. m.	Kaslo	Arrive	3:50 p. m.
"	8:36 a. m.	South Fork	"	3:15 p. m.
"	9:36 a. m.	Sproule's	"	2:15 p. m.
"	9:51 a. m.	Whitewater	"	2:00 p. m.
"	10:03 a. m.	Bear Lake	"	1:48 p. m.
"	10:18 a. m.	McGuigan	"	1:33 p. m.
"	10:30 a. m.	Bailey's	"	1:21 p. m.
"	10:39 a. m.	Junction	"	1:12 p. m.
Arrive	10:50 a. m.	Sandon	Leave	1:00 p. m.

R. W. BRYAN, Superintendent.
ROBERT IRVING, Traffic Manager.

International Navigation & Trading Co.,
LIMITED.

STEAMERS INTERNATIONAL AND ALBERTA
ON KOOTENAY LAKE AND RIVER

Time Card in effect February 1st, 1897. Daily except Sunday. Subject to change without notice.

Leave Kaslo for Nelson, Ainsworth, Pilot Bay, Balfour and way points......5:30 a.m.
Leave Nelson for Kaslo, Pilot Bay, Balfour and way points......4:10 p.m.

Close connection at Five-mile Point with all passenger trains of the N. & F. S. R. R. to and from Northport, Rossland and Spokane.

Through tickets sold at lowest rates and baggage checked to all United States points.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, General Manager.
Kaslo, January 30th, 1887. Head Office at Kaslo, B.C.

W. J. G. DICKSON

REAL ESTATE
AND COMMISSION AGENT
MINING BROKER

BEALEY BLOCK, BAKER STREET, NELSON.

FOR SALE.

Several valuable business sites on Baker St.
Business block—two stores—Baker street.
Business block—three stores all rented—on two 30-foot lots, with offices above.
Residence lots, 50 feet frontage, Vernon St.

Apply to W. J. G. DICKSON.

BUILDING LOTS.

NOTICE.

Having appointed W. J. G. Dickson local agent for Addition A to the townsite of Nelson, intending purchasers of lots, or persons wishing information, plans, or price-lists of the addition, will please apply to him.

F. C. INNES.

VICTORIA ASSAY OFFICE

28 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

Gold	$1 00	Gold and Silver	$1 50
Silver	1 00	Lead and Silver	1 50
Lead	1 00	Copper, Silver, Gold	3 00
Copper	2 00		

Other metals on application. All samples to be sent carriage paid and clearly marked, and to be advised by letter enclosing charges.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Mining recorder Tolmie has received a letter of enquiry concerning the whereabouts of a man named C. W. Lee, who is supposed to be somewhere in the mining districts of the province. When his relatives in Memphis, Tennessee, last heard from Lee, in August, he was in Alberta. If C. W. Lee has not met with some accident, he should be easily located from the following description forwarded by his mother-in-law: "He is 5 feet 9 inches in height, dark complexion, large brown eyes, black hair worn pompadour, smooth face, shows his gums above his upper teeth when he laughs, walks very fast and very quick in his movements, speaks French fluently, well educated and of a most excellent family." The recorder is further informed that he will find C. W. Lee a model young man, weighing from 140 to 150 pounds, but somewhat round shouldered.

The Hall Exploration Company of Nelson, has ten men doing development on the Skylark and Ranger claims recently secured upon a bond from W. A. Coplen. The claims are located on the divide between Dayton and Lemon creeks, and are about seven miles from Slocan City. The company is meeting with encouraging results in the development work.

Fred Irvine & Co. have received a large consignment of spring goods. The attention of the ladies of Nelson is directed to the advertisement of the firm, which appears in another column.

A. T. Garland this week opened up the first consignment of spring goods. The goods have been well chosen, and an inspection of them is invited.

The argument in the appeal of the celebrated Paris Belle case was closed at Victoria on Thursday. The court was composed of justices Walkem, Drake, McColl and McCreight.

During the past week several complaints have been made concerning the working of the so-called dry earth closets, the use of which were insisted upon by sanitary inspector Wolley. The complaint is that the closets are not regularly emptied by the scavenger appointed, and that whether regularly emptied or not, the closets are offensive.

On Monday judge Forin sentenced J. Perks to three months imprisonment for forcible entry into a house at Balfour.

A. Macdonald & Co., the wholesale grocers of Winnipeg, who have been running a branch house in Nelson for the past year, have purchased the 50-foot lot on the corner of Josephine and Vernon streets for $2600, and will erect thereon a substantial building suitable for their trade. The contract for a store basement has been let. The company will doubtless put up a brick building.

The management of the Kootenay Lake General Hospital acknowledge the receipt of 25 pillow-cases from the ladies' hospital aid, flower vases from Mrs. A. Shaw, parcel of books from Mrs. Hargreaves, sponge bath from A. H. Clements, books and periodicals from A. J. Marks, and pictures from Messrs. Holt and Langdon.

Five hundred shares of Hall mines stock were sold in Spokane on Wednesday to a London purchaser at $6.50 per share.

R. D. Herrick, formerly assistant manager of the Pilot Bay smelter, was married recently in Paris to Miss Jane Sanderson, daughter of the late Judge Sanderson, of California.

Fred. J. Squire, the tailor who does the largest business in southern Kootenay, received today a large consignment of spring suitings. The goods will be opened next week.

A company has been organized by A. D. Williams to take over and operate the properties owned by S. T. Tipping and T. Dayton Jinks on Kokanee creek. It will be known as the Kokanee Creek Mining and Milling Co. The claims embraced are the Iron Bound, Rising Star, Nova Scotia and Crandell B., all on Kokanee creek. The capitalization of the company is placed at $250,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of the par value of 25 cents each.

SHORT BITS OF NEWS FROM KASLO.

It would be interesting to know whether it was an error of intention or ignorance in the annual report of the chief commissioner of lands and works, which charged the work done on the streets of Rossland, the Trail Creek wagon road and on the trails up Sullivan and Murphy creeks to the south riding of West Kootenay. Perhaps the clerks of the department did not think it worth while to look up the geographical boundaries of the ridings. Or was it to render less glaring the disparity between the work done by the government in the two ridings.

Kaslo's newly organized band is practicing with considerable persistency. The young men seem to be enthusiastic and are making a good deal of progress in the art under competent instruction.

Among the many arrivals in the city on Wednesday evening last, were W. A. Boss and W. Clinton Miller, who are said to represent some wealthy English capitalists who have already made some important investments in the Slocan.

F. C. Wagner, ore buyer for the Globe Smelting company at Denver, Colorado, and C. D. Porter, who does similar work for the smelter at Pueblo, were in Kaslo during the week, interviewing mine managers and mining men.

The question as to the jurisdiction of judge Forin in the case of the complaint brought against city clerk Chipman by alderman Buchanan, was to have been argued before the supreme court at Victoria on Friday of this week. The points to be settled are whether an offense against a by-law of the city can be tried outside the city, and whether a stipendiary magistrate can try a case of the kind without being requested to do so by the police magistrate. Alderman Buchanan's complaint against the city solicitor for appearing on behalf of the defendant in the suit, and the solicitor's reply to the charge were read to the council on Friday of last week, and laid on the table. Whether further action will be taken in the matter remains to be seen.

C. E. DOTY,
ARCHITECT
Correspondence solicited. KASLO, B. C.

Write for Samples — Spring and Summer 1897 — New Vestings

First arrival of Spring Goods, including Dress Goods, Prints, Laces, Hoisery and Ribbons, Lace Curtains, Curtain Muslin, both Spot and Fancy. Oilcloths, both for table and floor, Carpets, and Blankets and a nice assortment of Ladies' Muslin Underwear, ready made Top Skirts, and Wrappers and Blouses.

Gloves and Ribbons — Fred Irvine & Co., Nelson — Write for Sample

Slocan City Townsite

The terminus of the Slocan River Railway, the business center for Springer and Lemon creek mines, which are already shipping ore. Lots in this the most promising and beautifully situated town in West Kootenay.

SLOCAN CITY
ROSSLAND
TORONTO
Suckling Bros.

26 Baker St. West — Telephone, 21
LAWRENCE HARDWARE CO.
JUST ARRIVED
4—CARLOADS ASSORTED HARDWARE—4
We are now prepared to fill all orders for Miners' Builders' Blacksmiths' and General Hardware. Prices quoted on application. Prompt Attention to letter orders.

Charles A. Waterman & Co.
Office: Bealey Block, Baker Street, Nelson.
AUCTIONEERS, REAL ESTATE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
Town property for sale in Slocan City, New Denver, Nelson

There's a Big Difference

Between cheap Underwear and Underwear cheap. The former is false economy—the latter true. The motto of some stores is "Not how cheap but how good." The motto of some others is "Not how good but how cheap." Our motto is "Good and cheap." Canadian made Underwear, like Canadian made Whisky, are admittedly the best in the world. We handle nothing else.

Williamson, the Clothier — Baker Street, Nelson.

Nelson Planing Mill.
FOOT OF HALL STREET, NELSON.
T. W. GRAY, Proprietor.
Doors, Sash, Band Sawing, Turned Work, and Office Fittings. Just arrived and in stock, a carload of Chance's English Rolled Glass; all sizes up to 4 by 6 feet.

TWO Cars of Bedroom Suits and Dining Room Furniture | ONE Car of Mattresses and UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE
THESE GOODS WILL BE OFFERED AT ADVANTAGEOUS PRICES FOR CASH
SPECIAL RATES TO HOTELS
LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF WALL PAPERS . . . KEPT IN STOCK AT ALL TIMES
D. McARTHUR & CO.

JUST ARRIVED
Whole Codfish Quail on Toast
Labrador Herrings Kippered Herrings
Salt Salmon Salt Mackerel Oolachans
A complete line of Staple and Fancy Groceries
We also carry a full line of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Miners' Supplies. We make a specialty of Tea and Coffee. Agents for the Giant Powder Company
John A. Turner & Co.
CORNER BAKER AND JOSEPHINE STREETS, NELSON.

Dont Neglect Your Coughs and Colds
HERE ARE A FEW OF THE MANY PREPARATIONS WE CARRY IN STOCK:
Balsam Aniseed Syrup Spruce Gum White Pine Balsam Syrup Norway Pine Syrup, Tar and Wild Cherry Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Bochee's German Syrup Pisco's Consumption Cure Syrup Linseed and Turpentine Allen's Lung Balsam Cough Drops of all kinds Wampole's and Scott's Emulsions Pure Norwegian and Lofoten Cod Liver Oils Wine of Cod Liver Oil Maltine with Cod Liver Oil
W. F. Teetzel & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Baker Street, Nelson.

New Year New Goods
Nothing succeeds like success; but success cannot be had unless the people in the town help each other. Those who were in business in Nelson in the Years 1893 and 1894 and escaped a debtors' prison, deserve success
WORSTEDS TWEEDS SERGES FLANNELS
It might be well to add that of late "drummers" for eastern clothing firms have given this section of Kootenay the go-by No better evidence could be wanting that we are giving our patrons the best of satisfaction
Fred J. Squire, Merchant Tailor

New WHITEWEAR
A fine line of Ladies' Whitewear in the latest designs just opened.
Print Wrappers and Blouses in choice patterns.
SPRING DRESS GOODS
Our new Dress Goods comprises a fine assortment of the choicest goods to be found in the eastern markets exclusive designs and only one dress length in each pattern. A full range of Brussels and Tapestry Carpets in stock.
A. T. GARLAND

D. W. KARN & CO'S PIANOS
ALL KINDS OF SEWING MACHINES
JACOB DOVER JEWELER NELSON

A BIG CUT — CALL AND SEE
Our Heavy Etoffe and Tweed PANTS Worth $3 Cut to $2
P. O. Store, J. A. Gilker's, 18 and 20 Baker Street, Nelson

P. BURNS & CO.
MEAT MERCHANTS
NELSON, B. C.
BRANCH MARKETS . . . . .
Rossland and Trail, in Trail Creek District
Three Forks and Sandon, in Slocan District
Kaslo in Ainsworth District
Prepared to supply consumers with everything in the way of fresh and cured meats.
Orders by mail carefully filled and promptly forwarded.