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

The Tribune

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

FIRST YEAR.—NO. 19 NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1893. PRICE TEN CENTS.

THE EVIDENCE AND THE REPORT

IN THE McGILLIVRAY-FARWELL CONTEST FOR THE NEW DENVER TOWNSITE.

The Evidence Goes to Show That Farwell Has Some Sort of a "Pull" in the Land Office, and the Report Favors McGillivray—The Government Wants to Give Farwell the Land, but Does not Know How to do it Legally.

The McGillivray-Farwell contest for the New Denver townsite has made plain one thing, that is, that A. S. Farwell is accorded privileges by the officials of the land office that are not accorded other applicants for land. Is it not just a trifle strange that Mr. Farwell and his silent partners should be allowed to purchase land without even making a survey of it? Yet, that was what Mr. Farwell proposed doing in the New Denver case, and his purposes were evidently sanctioned by the surveyor-general. Is it not about time that Mr. Farwell and his gang were given to understand that the land office was not run in their especial interest?

The first report of the special committee appointed to inquire into the matter was ruled out of order by speaker Higgins, and a second report, accompanied by additional evidence was laid before the assembly on the 21st instant. The second report, like the first, is a unanimous one and favors McGillivray. It says: "From the evidence obtained we are of the opinion that Angus McGillivray has more nearly complied with the law than Mes rs. Farwell and Fletcher."

M'GILLIVRAY'S SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

Farwell admits his staking was done by agents, which fact is contrary to the Act. He produces no evidence to prove that the land was staked even by agents, simply states that he understood it was staked, or that his men told him that they had staked it.

He also admits his stake notice and Gazette notice are not the same. The committee find his stake notice is as follows:

"October 21st, 1891.—Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, claim 320 acres of land, commencing at this post; extending 40 chains west; thence 80 chains north; thence 40 chains east; thence 80 chains south to initial post; containing 320 acres of land, more or less.
(signed) "J. FLETCHER.
"A. S. FARWELL."

Now as this land is situated on the east bank of Slocan lake, and the lake shore is true north and south, and his initial post was planted within a few feet of the shore, the 40 chains west from initial post would take him immediately into the lake, so you will see by this notice water was staked off instead of land.

We will now take Mr. Farwell's Gazette notice. You will find he asks for 40 chains following the lake shore west; thence 80 chains following the lake shore north. You will remember as I stated a moment ago the lake shore runs directly north. Now how would it be possible to run both west and north and follow the shore when the shore line is north?

It is plainly to be seen that when Mr. Farwell's men returned to Ainsworth after staking this land, that he found a mistake had been made by the men in calling for land west from initial post, when it should have been east from initial post. So to try and overcome the difficulty he sent a different notice to the Gazette than the one that had been put upon the stake, but the change, if anything, made it worse than before.

Now as regards the surveying. As you know, it is necessary by law to have your land surveyed, and the Act on this point is plain and distinct, but Mr. Farwell did not think it worth his while to survey his application, giving as an excuse for his not doing so the fact that the government had already surveyed a block a mile square at this point, a totally different piece of land altogether, in fact by no stretch of the imagination could his application be made to fit the government survey. The fact is he seems to have forgotten that his men staked lake or lake shore, or both, in place of land. In fact it would be an impossibility for Mr. Farwell or any other surveyor to survey his application, and he no doubt was fully aware of that fact, or the chances are he would have complied with the Act, so his excuse in that respect should not have any consideration.

Mr. Farwell stated in his evidence that there was no record in the land office of McGillivray's application, but in saying that he gives distinct proof that such record must exist, for he says the chief commissioner of lands and works told him last July—long before the reserve was lifted—that McGillivray's application apparently covered the same ground as his, and asked him to look the matter up. If there was no record of McGillivray's claim, how did the chief commissioner know anything about it; but should no record of McGillivray's claim exist it should in no wise effect the case, as the reserve was put on the land by the government for the express purpose of stopping the record of these applications, or preventing them filing their claims.

Mr. Farwell also stated in his evidence that he did not know this land had been previously staked by McGillivray, but in the face of this statement he says Sandon and White on their return told him that McGillivray was on the ground the same day they staked it, putting up a fresh notice. Well, if he was putting up a fresh notice, it stands to reason that he must have put up one previously.

I have shown a few instances in which Farwell has not complied with the Act. The fact is, in no instance has he complied or attempted to comply with the law, excepting that he has paid into the lands office $288.00. Why they accepted his and refused mine I do not attempt to guess.

Now, as regards my claim, it is shown that a slight mistake was made in the first notice, calling for too many chains but the right number of acres; but you will also find that when I discovered my mistake, I immediately returned upon the land and rectified it, and in every instance have I fully, and up to the strict letter of the law, complied with every part of the Act. ANGUS MCGILLIVARY.

FARWELL'S SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

VICTORIA, February 20th, 1893.

J. M. KELLIE, Esq., M. P. P., Chairman Committee on Slocan Land Claims—Sir: I beg to submit the following remarks, re Mr. Angus McGillivary's alleged claim to a certain tract of land at the mouth of Carpenter creek, on Slocan lake, West Kootenay district.

According to Mr. McGillivary's evidence he appears to have placed a stake and notice, dated October 9th, 1891, on the said land on the 9th of October, 1891.

On the 22nd or 23rd of October, 1891, he placed a new and different notice, dated the 17th October, 1891, on the same stake. He posted a copy of the said last-mentioned notice on the record office at Ainsworth, and published it in the Miner and Government Gazette newspapers. He took no other steps to purchase the said land until he saw a notice dated the 7th September, 1892, in the Vancouver World, lifting a reserve placed on 640 acres of land at the mouth of Carpenter creek on the 17th March, 1892. He then employed Mr. Perry to make a survey of the land covered by his notice of the 17th October, 1891. He also tendered an application, with a deposit of 10 per cent at the government office, Nelson, which was refused.

(1.) I respectfully submit that the staking and notice on the 9th October, 1891, was dropped by Mr. McGillivary.

(2.) That his second notice was bad, inasmuch as it was antedated five or six days; and section 29 of the "Land Act," as amended in 1891, required the staking should be performed on the same date as that appearing on the notice. In fact, Mr. McGillivary commenced de novo on the 22nd or 23rd of October, 1891, with an old stake and a notice dated the 17th October, 1891.

(3). The act of posting a copy of the notice, dated October 17th, 1891, on the record office at Ainsworth was useless, as said section 29 required it to be posted at the government office of the district, which was then, and is now, at Nelson.

(4). Said section 29 requires that the applicant shall "deposit ten per cent of the purchase money, together with his application to purchase within ninety days from the date of the publication of his notice in the British Columbia Gazette."

This act Mr. McGillivary failed to perform for the reason, he says, of the land having been reserved.

(5). Mr. McGillivary's position in this respect, is, I submit, untenable.

The reserve of the 31st December, 1891, and which continued in force until the 17th March, 1892, only covered and did reserve the crown lands of the province.

Section 2 of the said act interprets the meaning of "crown lands" as follows: "Crown lands shall mean all lands of this province held by the crown without incumbrance.'

Preemption claims and applications to purchase are incumbrances on crown lands; they are separate modes of acquiring land, with the difference that an application to purchase may be refused by the chief commissioner of lands and works under sub-section 3 of section 29 of the "Land Act." The chief commissioner has ruled in similar cases that the applicant not having made his application and paid his deposit within the said ninety days his application could not be entertained.

(6). With regard to Mr. Perry's survey of the land claimed by Mr. McGillivary, I submit Mr. Perry exceeded his duty as a provincial land surveyor, inasmuch as he had previously surveyed the whole section reserved at the mouth of Carpenter creek for the chief commissioner of lands and works, and furthermore had subdivided a portion of the said section into lots and blocks as a townsite for the provincial government. Under clause 29 of the said act surveys of applications to purchase unsurveyed land are provided to be made by provincial land surveyors, approved of and acting under the instructions of the chief commissioner of lands and works or surveyor general, and Mr. Perry was not so instructed.

(7). The Gazette notice of the 7th of September, 1892, lifting the reserve of the 17th of March, 1892, at the mouth of Carpenter creek, states as follows:

* * * "Any persons who have taken the necessary legal steps to acquire by purchase any portion of such land so released from reserve will be permitted to complete their purchase, upon complying with the further requirements of the 'Land Act.'" * * *

(8). I respectfully submit, Mr. McGillivary has failed to comply with the "Land Act" in every particular. I have, etc.,
A. S. FARWELL.

Still Serviceable.

W. H. Smith of New Denver arrived in Nelson on Tuesday by the Ainsworth. He came over the Kaslo road on Monday and reports it yet in fair condition. A number of men are kept at work on it shoveling snow. This is the road the government should at once put men on, as it is the only one over which supplies can be hauled to many of the mines in which work is being done.

GETTING A FOOTHOLD.

An English Company Preparing to Expend Large Sums in Legitimate Mining.

It may not generally be known the amount of work being done and the extent of work proposed for the coming season by the London Mercantile Association, Limited, of London, England. The syndicate is represented by Jowett & Chadbourn, who act as their agents in British Columbia. They are now registered as a foreign company and will do business in their own name. Thus far all property acquired by them has been purchased or bonded in the name of their agents.

The first acquisition was the Franklin & McGovern mining properties, situate in the Slocan district, consisting of the Great Western and other claims. Work has been pushed with great vigor on this property, principally the Great Western, since August last. A tunnel has been run on the vein about 300 feet, and together with a short upper tunnel and crosscuts make nearly 400 feet of underground work. They have exposed a strong vein of high-grade galena ore, varying from eight to eighteen inches in width. The ore has been left in place as far as possible by extending the level on the side of the ore. The vein lies between plumbaginous slate for a foot wall and a porphyry dyke as the hanging wall. Assays of the ore range from 100 to 300 ounces silver. A boarding house and other necessary buildings were erected last fall, and a force of six men have been pushing work all winter. Work was shut down on March 1st, but it is expected to recommence again about May 1st, when the snow will have disappeared and there will be less danger from snowslides.

They have purchased and bonded several properties adjoining the Great Western, such as the Stormount, Sadie, and Northern Belle, upon which work will commence in the spring.

Their second purchase was the Read & Robertson property in Four Mile camp, five claims in all, and later the Grouse, Packer, and Jenny Lind, adjoining claims, were acquired. No work has been done on these properties, but it is the intention of the company to work a large force of men on them as soon as the weather will permit.

The surface showing on the Read & Robertson is second to none in the Slocan district. A strong vein of high-grade galena ore crops out boldly for over 1000 feet. A general assay from samples taken along the croppings the entire distance gave 142 ounces silver. The property lies on the ridge between Carpenter and Four Mile creeks, extending toward Four Mile, and will probably be worked from that side. Mr. Chadbourn has just purchased two more claims further down and adjoining, and has made locations of bottom ground reaching down to and across Four Mile, and they have now seventeen claims in this group.

Mr. Jowett lately consummated a deal at Vancouver whereby he acquires the Haskins group of mines in the Lardo district for the same company, and is now in England to arrange for the development of this property on a large scale. The property consists of ten or more claims, and is considered the largest and richest discovery yet made in that district.

Messrs. Jowett & Chadbourn have already expended over $25,000 for their company in development work and first payments, which is but the commencement of their operations which must in order to carry out their already planned work absorb a large amount of capital.

NEW DENVER NOTES.

March 23rd.—The report that the townsite question has at last been settled was received with considerable satisfaction, and has given a natural impetus to all interested in this town to get out and rustle. The prices asked for lots is as high as ever, and for every lot offered there a half a dozen or more anxious buyers ready to give from $300 to $700 per lot.

Hill Bros.' sawmill will be running tomorrow.

Robert Sutherland is putting up a frame building for A. Read on lot 10, block 5.

R. Black will run a door and window sash factory here.

At Wharton's sawmill, "Bob" McTaggart has orders to fill all the time, and often the mill can be heard running late at night.

A shooting competition was held here last Saturday, the prizes being offered by Bourne Bros. T. Harvey, G. H. Rashdall, and H. Wallace were the winners.

Jim Bowes and J. Tolmie are hard at work building an hotel at Four Mile City.

A. D. Coplin was in town last week. He reports that a few days soft weather will finish the Kaslo wagon road. The trail up the Slocan river is in good condition, while the traveling over from Nakusp to the head of the lake is first class.

Richard Shea came down from Three Forks today. He reports that a number of old-timers will be back in New Denver in a few days. Jack Clunnen, better known as "Tough Nut Jack" came in by way of the Slocan trail today. W. Middough and W. Field were in town for a few days. The former, I hear, has made some new purchases in the hills.

Knocked Out.

The sleigh road between Bonner's Ferry and the lower end of Kootenay lake is a thing of the past, and Bill Chambers's Last Chance hotel will long be remembered as the only hotel in northern Idaho at which people get the worth of their money. Boats will be running on the river by April 10th.

UNNECESSARILY EXCITED.

The Bonner's Ferry Route Will not be Discriminated Against.

The people of Bonner's Ferry fear that the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company will discriminate against that town and the route down Kootenay river and work for the Columbia river and Nelson route. They need not be alarmed. The steamboat company does not build boats to let them lie idle. Even if all the traffic, freight as well as passenger, was diverted by way of the Nelson route, the steamers now on the lake, namely the Nelson, Ainsworth, and Kaslo, could handle it. If so, what use could be made of the Spokane, Idaho, and the new boat building at Bonner's Ferry? While THE TRIBUNE is not the organ of the steamboat company, it can state that the service by the Bonner's Ferry route will be up to the requirements of the traffic as soon as the ice is out of the river, which will be in about two weeks. The following is from the Bonner's Ferry Herald of the 25th instant:

"The Commercial Club had a very interesting meeting last Wednesday night and transacted some very important business. Among other things it arranged to take steps to counteract the effect of the work of captain Troup and others who seek to divert travel from its natural channel by sending passengers around by way of the Columbia river to Kaslo. It was learned from gentlemen just from Spokane that agents, presumably working in the interests of the Spokane & Northern railway and the C. & K. S. N. Co., were circulating reports that the Kootenay route would not be open for a month, and that when it was only one steamer per week would run, so that it was represented that this route was wholly unreliable. A committee, consisting of R. W. Hunter, J. C. Callahan and S. D. Tayler, was appointed to raise funds to secure the insertion of an advertisement in one of the Spokane papers to keep the public posted as to the advantages and conditions of the Bonner's Ferry-Kootenay river route."

SHORT ITEMS FROM NAKUSP.

March 17th.—During the winter a number of dances were given, all of which were attended by the elite. When there were not ladies enough to make up a set, the prettiest and most winsome of the boys would be used to fill up with.

Nakusp is the most charitable town in West Kootenay, and the following instances are cited to prove it: A prospector who wintered here has only purchased 1 can condensed cream, 1 pound of tea, 1 pound of coffee, 20 pounds of beans, 40 pounds of potatoes, 12 pounds of bacon, and 6 candles. Another—a fair resident—has taken care of and fed two pups for a whole month without making any charge whatever.

Nakusp may not be much of a place, but it is the only "wholesale" center for such towns as New Denver and Four Mile City, the hotelkeepers of the former place purchasing most of their wet goods here.

Mann Brothers' teams have been kept busy hauling ore, machinery, and merchandise over the sleigh road to the head of Slocan lake, and Hugh Mann says he will haul all freight until May 1st from Nakusp to New Denver for two cents a pound.

Jack Walsh is making preparations to resume his forwarding business as soon as the boats begin running. He is enlarging his stables and warehouses. Both hotels are also undergoing repairs, so as to be ready for the spring rush this way.

The building recently occupied by Grant Thorburn is now occupied by Mr. McDougal. He has not yet determined whether he will reopen it as a hotel or turn it into a real estate office.

Prices of provisions and clothing have advanced and money is very scarce, although not much of the latter is required.

Mileage and Salaries.

The following sums were paid our senators, members, and judges, for the year ending June 30th, 1892. It will be seen that it cost Frank Barnard, the member from Cariboo but who lives at Victoria, just one dollar more to travel from Victoria to Ottawa than it did senator T. R. McInnes to travel between the same places. Both gentlemen, no doubt, travelled "dead head," but they drew the mileage all the same:

	Salary	Milage
Senator T. R. McInnes, Victoria	$1,090 00	$ 571 60
Senator W. J. McDonald, Victoria	1,090 00	571 60
Senator James Reid, Quesnelle (absent 4 days)	968 00	560 00
Member F. S. Barnard, Victoria (absent 13 days)	818 00	572 00
Member G. E. Corbould, New Westminster (absent 2 days)	981 00	555 40
Member T. Earle, Victoria (absent 2 days)	981 00	572 00
Member D. W. Gordon, Nanaimo	1,000 00	563 40
Member J. A. Mara, Kamloops	1,000 00	567 60
Member E. G. Prior, Victoria (absent 21 days)	808 00	572 00
Total	$8,592 00	$5,015 00

	Traveling Expenses	Salaries
Sir M. B. Begbie	$ 87 75	$ 5,820 00
H. P. P. Crease	738 25	4,850 00
J. F. McCreight	310 92	4,000 00
G. A. Walkem	1,885 55	4,000 00
W. T. Drake	896 10	4,000 00
E. Harrison	61 50	
W. N. Bole	962 00	2,100 00
W. W. Spink	1,513 25	2,100 00
C. C. Cornwall	1,311 50	2,100 00
Total	$7,756 82	$32,270 00

After Our Ores.

Charles G. Griffith, a representative of the company operating smelters at Great Falls and East Helena, Montana, arrived in Nelson on Friday. He has made several trips to this district as a sight-seer, but he is now here on business. Heretofore the smelters which he represents drew their supply of lead ores from the Cœur d'Alenes principally, but that supply is now being greatly reduced owing to the shutting down of several of the largest of the producing mines. The ores of the Slocan will be purchased from this time on, as they are the best ores obtainable for fluxing, owing to the high percentage of lead carried, one ton being equal to a ton and a half of concentrates from the Cœur d'Alene mines. As an instance: Superintendent Fisher of the Freddie Lee recently took a careful sample of a 50-ton shipment. The sample gave a return of 127 ounces silver and 79 per cent lead. No other country produces so uniformly high-grade ore. The smelter at Great Falls and the one at Helena have four stacks each, and a daily capacity of about 250 tons. The same company has a 1-stack smelter and a refinery at Chicago.

OPENED AT LAST.

Crosscut Saws and Muscle Intelligently Directed Did It.

On Sunday, January 29th, the steamer Nelson ran through skim ice in the outlet, and it took her just fifty-six days to make the next through trip. On Sunday last she steamed proudly up to the government wharf, followed at a safe distance by the Kaslo and the Ainsworth. She would never have got here, however, had not the business men of Kaslo and Nelson hired men to cut the ice and help her handle an ice-breaker in the shape of a barge. The outlet should not have remained closed twenty-four hours, is the general opinion of those who witnessed the latter-day efforts made by the steamboats to get through it. Next winter it will be kept open, as an order has already been placed for a $35,000 steel steamer for the local trade. It will be owned by Kaslo and Nelson men who have faith in their respective towns.

Until the ice is out of the Kootenay river, the Nelson will be run between Kaslo and Nelson, leaving Nelson at 9 a. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and at 7 p.m. on Saturdays, and Kaslo at 8 a.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays. The Ainsworth will also be run between Kaslo and Nelson, leaving the former place on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and the latter place on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. She will also be run to Lardo at regular intervals.

On the Columbia river, the Lytton is making three round trips a week with some difficulty, owing to the low stage of water. On her trip on Tuesday she had a line out five times and then landed her passengers at the foot of Tincup rapids, some two miles below the mouth of Kootenay river. She has not yet commenced carrying freight, but brings between fifty and sixty passengers on each trip.

The old reliable Columbia & Kootenay railway is always on time, and its one first-class coach is crowded three times a week by men that expect to get rich in the "gold fields on the Duncan."

MINING NEWS CONCENTRATES.

A fine piece of ore was brought down to Kaslo last week from the Big Bertha, which assayed 2600 ounces silver to the ton. The report from the claim was so flattering that E. E. Coy and Henry Smith, the owners, started up to inspect their holdings. The tunnel has been advanced 50 feet along the ledge during the past month.

Ernest Harrup and Lee W. Parkinson have commenced the summer's operations on the Lincoln claim on Spring creek, about one mile from the wagon road, Kaslo slope. The ledge is from three to four feet wide and carries from 12 to 18 inches of pay ore, a number of assays showing from 63 to 79 ounces silver, and from 65 to 75 per cent lead per ton. Quite a quantity of this ore is on the dump and the vein has been stripped for a distance of 400 feet, showing a pay streak all the way.

James Brady, superintendent of the Thunder Hill mine, in East Kootenay, writes that the mine is looking splendid and that the concentrator will be in full swing shortly. The unusual severity of the winter has impeded progress.

The Golden Era of the 18th instant says that between fifteen and twenty men are employed on the North Star, a mine on St. Mary's river, twenty-two miles west of Fort Steele. The main shaft is down forty-five feet, and when down 100 feet a crosscut will be run to the ledge. The snow road is finished, so that supplies can now be readily hauled to the mine.

Albert Barrett is at Nelson purchasing mining supplies. He and his partners are working on a claim on the east side of Kootenay lake, near the mouth of Lafrance creek. The claim has a ledge seven feet wide, the ore being free milling gold.

Before locating ground on which assessments have been done, amateur prospectors should see that the ground is open for relocation. The name of being a "jumper" is not an enviable one to bear.

L. R. Lindsay of Spokane is at Nelson on his way up to the Kaslo-Slocan district to do assessment work on several claims in which he is interested. He reports less snow up here than down around Spokane.

A. W. Holley, secretary of the company opening up placer ground near the mouth of the Pond d'Oreille river, is in Nelson. He says his company put forty men at work on Monday, and that with ordinary good luck sluicing will begin in June. Some 3½ miles of the flume and ditch are yet to be built

It is currently reported that A. Carney and John Lane have joined forces and will start up in the butcher business at Nelson and Kaslo. A good team.

DISPUTES THE TRIBUNE'S VIEWS

AS TO HOW TOAD MOUNTAIN GOT ITS UNPOETIC BUT DISTINCTIVE NAME.

Randall H. Kemp Contends That the Name was Given the Mountain by a Party of Explorers or by the Original Locators of the Silver King Mine—His Contentions, However, Will not Hold Water.

KASLO, March 27th, 1893.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE: Your explanation of the causes which led to the naming of the immense mountain which is the home of the justly celebrated Silver King and other great mines is of peculiar interest to me, inasmuch as I have made considerable inquiry as to why such an uncommon name as "Toad" was bestowed on a mountain that has become as famous as the one in question. Nearly four years ago, when first in Nelson, it was explained to me that professor Dawson, or some one else, while exploring this country that they ascended to a high elevation near the mouth of the outlet, and back of where Nelson now stands the group of mountains resembled in shape a number of toads and on the map or chart they marked the legend "Toad Mountains." However, in my opinion, I believe the following explanations, which I obtained afterward from one of the Silver King owners, is the correct one. The croppings of the Silver King were found in the fall of 1886. Some of the ore was taken to Colville, where, during the winter, tests made proved the same to be valuable. The summer of 1887, when the Hall party started to return to the scene of the find to make their locations, it was their intention to follow the same route of the year before, that is, up the Pend d'Oreille and Little Salmon and climb up the south slope of the mountain. Finding they were followed, they turned back, proceeded to Spokane, thence to Bonner's Ferry and down the river and lake in row boats, landing at the present site of Nelson. The ascent of the mountain was then made from the north side. While toiling up the steep slopes they encountered hundreds of small toads, and from that fact they designated the mountain by that name. When the party reached a point on the creek just below where the Dandy mine is located, they became thoroughly exhausted and had to camp for quite a while to recover their strength, hence the creek took the name it bears today, "Giveout creek." I am satisfied that this latter theory is correct, and accounts for how a mountain and stream in your rich district received their names.

R. H. KEMP.

[A colored man named Smith, who has lived in Nelson for the last four years, says he was with two survey parties that passed through this section in early days, and that while camped at the mouth of Pend d'Orielle river, twenty years ago, an old prospector brought in specimens of ore, which he claimed he found on a mountain up in this neighborhood; but that he never heard the words "Toad mountain" used either at that time or at any time afterwards when with the Dewdney survey party that built a trail to connect Kootenay lake with the Upper Kootenay country.—EDITOR TRIBUNE.]

Development Work Advancing.

George W. Hughes, the freighter, was in Nelson on Saturday. Asked as to the ore shipments from the mines in Slocan district, he said that had development work in the mines been as far advanced on January 1st as at this time, the number of tons shipped would have corresponded very nearly to the estimates made last fall: as it is, however, the total tonnage is a little short of the estimates. The Kaslo road was in better condition this month than at any time during the winter, and his teams easily, even now, bring full loads to the wharf at Kaslo. Mr. Hughes has great faith in the future of the district, and is directly interested in mines as well as freight outfits. He has a claim on Carpenter creek, the ore from which gives assay returns of 120 ounces in silver and 81 per cent lead.

Our Information Was Based on a Fact.

When THE TRIBUNE stated that the Silver King mine was sold, the statement was discredited by the knowing ones who believed they had inside information. But the knowing ones did not know that Harry Young, who bought Jake Cobaugh's interest in that great mine in 1891, had not only received his share of the purchase money, but had invested it in a business enterprise at Colville, an enterprise the carrying on of which requires large capital. Mr. Young, a staunch Democrat, has purchased and is running the Colville Republican. No sensible man will now say that the Silver King is not sold.

Legally Incorporated.

The South Kootenay Board of Trade is now a legal body, the certificate of incorporation having been received from Ottawa. As the name indicates, it covers the whole of South Kootenay. Its first secretary is George A. Bigelow, merchant, Nelson. The charter members will elect the other officers on April 15th.

Out of Supplies.

Work has been suspended on all the mines in Trail Creek district except the O.K. gold claim on Sheep creek. The reason given therefor by E. S. Topping, who came up to Nelson on Tuesday, is a lack of supplies. Work will be resumed as soon as the trails are free from snow, which will be in about a month.

DUNCAN CITY

Situated on Upper Kootenay Lake, B.C.

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

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

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

Secure Lots on the Ground Floor. Prices will be advanced in TEN DAYS. Ask your miner Friends about it.
For further Information as to prices for Lots, Terms, Etc., Apply to

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

ARGENTA

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

A wagon road is now being constructed to connect the townsite with navigable water on Upper Kootenay Lake at DUNCAN CITY, which will enable Prospectors bound for the GOLD FIELDS on the Upper Duncan River and its tributaries to avoid navigating the difficult and dangerous water of the Lower Duncan River besides shortening the distance from 14 to 7 miles.

Prices of Lots will be Advanced in Ten Days

Intending Purchasers, wishing io get in on the GROUND FLOOR, should apply at once for PRICES AND TERMS to

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

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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

REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS printed at the following rates: One inch, $36 a year; two inches, $60 a year; three inches $84 a year; four inches, $96 a year; five inches, $105 a year; six inches and over, at the rate of $1.50 an inch per month.

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

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

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

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

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. LABAU, M.D.—Physician and Surgeon. Rooms 3 and 4 Houston block, Nelson. Telephone 42.

RANDALL H. KEMP, M.E.—Examines and reports on mines and prospects. Twenty years' continuous experience. Independent of any mine or works. Not interested in the buying or selling of mines or prospects. Kaslo, B.C.

The Tribune

THURSDAY MORNING.....MARCH 30, 1893

THE REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

The government intends to increase the number of members in the legislative assembly and redistribute the seats. That it will be done on a fair basis is not to be expected, for no matter what man or party is in power, the retention of the man or party in power is the point that is alone considered. THE TRIBUNE has no other data than that furnished by the report of the auditor-general of Canada. In that report the cost of revising the Dominion voters' lists is given, and according to it judge Harrison was paid $66.24 for placing 736 names on the Cariboo list, which indicates that the provincial districts of Cariboo and Lillooet have 736 voters; yet they have, and will have, five members in the assembly, or one for every 147 voters. Judge Walkem was paid $439.44 for placing 5324 names on the Yale list, which goes to show that the provincial districts of Yale, East Kootenay, and West Kootenay have 5324 voters; yet they now have but 5 members in the assembly, and under the new arrangement will have but 6, or one for every 889 voters. Why should 147 voters in Cariboo and Lillooet have as much power in the assembly as 889 voters in Yale, East Kootenay, and West Kootenay? The Vancouver World can give a good answer, no doubt.

NOT REQUIRED TO REDEEM IN GOLD.

"THE TRIBUNE is away off when it "says we are by law required to redeem "our bills in gold," remarked a local bank manager one day this week. "We "are only required to redeem them in "lawful money of Canada, and lawful "money is the bills issued by the Domi-"nion, of which we have a large amount "right there in that safe, an amount suf-"ficiently large to redeem all of our bills "you can get a hold of."

We have no reason to dispute the statement made by the bank manager, for he, no doubt, knew what he was talking about; but we have since wondered why the necessity of this roundabout way of issuing money. If the banks must redeem their paper money with the paper money issued by the Dominion, why would it not be as well for the Dominion paper mo ey to be put in actual circulation instead of being kept as a sort of redeemer in the vaults of chartered banks? Then, again, what does the Dominion redeem its paper money with? With the bills of the chartered banks? There does not appear to be much else in the country in the way of money.

THE Toronto Globe's commissioners who have been traversing Ontario for the last two months to ascertain the feeling of the people on trade and other questions sum up the result of their inquiries as follows: "Public opinion elicited during the in-"quiry calls for an immediate reduction "of the tariff and as wide a measure of "reciprocity with the United States as "can be obtained, as soon as possible, and "to include manufactures as well as "natural products. In some localities "there is a considerable feeling for annex-"ation, but a reasonable reduction of the "tariff and a measure of reciprocity with "the United States would dispel most of "it in a night. Imperial federation has "no foothold outside of the large towns. "Independence has a fair following, which "would be larger still were its admirers "confident as to Canada's ability to main-"tain the autonomy of the new nation-"ality."

ONE of the arguments used by the Ontario press against the tariff is that if it was removed the patent medicine manufacturers of the United States and Great Britain would spend large sums in advertising to create a market for their nostrums. If a further raise in the duty would prohibit the sale of foreign patent medicines in Canada, the raise should be made at once, even if it killed half the country papers in Canada. A newspaper that will print patent medicine advertisements has no right to live.

THE exchequer court of the Dominion has rendered a decision in the Revelstoke townsite case. A. S. Farwell is declared not entitled to the land. The Provincial government will now probably give Mr. Farwell the New Denver townsite in compensation for his loss at Revelstoke. Such things have been done in the past, some of the land so acquired not being distant more than twenty miles from Nelson. O, for a "government of the people, by the people, for the people!"

THE SHAME OF IT.

Is Just as True of Canada as of the United States.

Salt Lake Tribune: "What a shame it is that in a country upon which the world in a great part depends for food, upon which the looms of the world depend for cotton, to which from three to five hundred thousand of the world's poor come every year to make homes, the iron mines of which produce more iron annually than any country ever produced, the copper mines of which supply the world with copper, the gold and silver mines of which furnish annually $80,000,000, with 60,000,000 of people, all alert, all at work, with no army to support, with no great navy to support, with new fields awaiting hands to till them, with new mines to be opened, with new roads and cities and bridges to be built, what a shame it is that such a nation, so equipped, and so blessed, with such a mighty aggregate of wealth already gathered together, and with such immeasurable resources to draw upon, what a shame it is that there should be fears of a panic! What a double shame it is that, standing like birds of ill-omen, the great financial houses of our eastern cities croak every day to the people that we must not think of having an independent financial policy of our own, but must take our lessons from the old world and must accept such a policy as they may dictate to us. It would look to the average man as though, by the situation of our country, the intention was for our people to be an entirely independent people. That the thought was to put in our hands ample means to build up a nation, which should be the foremost of modern or ancient times, and that the concerns of petty outside states should not be our concern at all, but that our government in its sovereign capacity should decree what should be money, and having so decreed, the people should accept it and go on following those lines and work out our own salvation. Half a panic has been created by the harpies who are money changers in the eastern cities, over the fear that the treasury reserve fund would be exhausted. We are not all sure that that would not be the very best thing that could come. The bugbear of the terrible something which would succeed in case a little more gold should be shipped away, is a coyote cry. The bankers have tried to make us believe that the woods are full of perils, and could we but once know that that reserve was exhausted, we then would realize that still the country was left, the mines were left, the fields were left, the people were left, and that 990 out of every 1000 of them would have just as much gold as they have had for the last thirty years. The great question is, how can the government and the people extricate themselves from the grip of those bankers in the east, who are pursuing their vocation now precisely as the money changers in the Temple did, whose manipulations even the Savior of the world could not stand, but who, in righteous indignation, took the whip of cords and drove the whole brood of them out of the Temple. Of course it is easy to say that money rules the world and that the business men of the whole nation depend upon the great banking houses of the east for the lubricating fluid to keep cool the boxes of business. That in one sense is true, but when those men who have that power deliberately insist that half of all the legitimate money of the world shall be destroyed as money, then it is time for the people to rebel, because to business it is just exactly such a decree as though the sovereign power of the country were to decree, and had the power to enforce the decree, that from this date every man, woman and child would be compelled to live on half rations. It would make, of course, a nation of skeletons, and that is what the bankers are doing with business. They are making a nation of skeleton business houses, and the sooner their reign shall be broken the better. The thing necessary to break that reign is to awake the manhood of the people and to cause them to make their demands through the ballot box, for that kind of a demand no power on earth can resist.

Jno. L. Retallack

(NOTARY PUBLIC.)

Stone Block, KASLO.

MINES AND REAL ESTATE

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

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

W. A. JOWETT

(Notary Public)

MINING AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION AGENT

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

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

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

W. P. ROBINSON

(Deputy Sheriff)

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

NELSON, B. C.

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

GOLD. SILVER. LEAD.

LARDO

(The Nagle-Davies Crown Grant.)

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

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

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

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

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

THE KASLO-KOOTENAY LAND CO.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

Choice - Business - and - Residence - Property

Blocks A and B (water frontage) Now on he Market.
Anticipated Rush now on. Prices will advance 25 per cent on and after April 1st.

O. T. STONE, Townsite Agent, Front St., Kaslo, B.C.

T. J. ROADLEY. MATHEW GUTHRIE.

ROADLEY AND GUTHRIE,

REAL ESTATE AND MINES.

Commission Merchants and Insurance Agents.

Desirable Kaslo Property on Easy Terms. A Long List of Kaslo-Slocan Mining Properties for Sale. Assessment Work Done and Abstracts Furnished Outside Parties. Conveyancing.

OFFICE IN THE STONE BUILDING, FRONT STREET, KASLO.

THE NAKUSP-SLOCAN TRANSPORTATION CO.

UNTIL MAY 1st | Freight for New Denver and Four Mile City Will be Hauled from Nakusp for 2 Cents a Pound. A Special Rate made from New Denver and Four Mile City to Any Mine in Slocan District. | UNTIL MAY 1st

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
Hugh Mann, Nakusp, or L N. Armit, New Denver.

FRED. J. SQUIRE,

Merchant Tailor : BAKER STREET. NELSON.

HAS ON DISPLAY A FULL RANGE OF
Plain and Fancy Worsted Suitings, Scotch and Irish Tweeds and Serges.
FALL AND WINTER GOODS NOW ON HAND.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

W. J. WILSON. W. PERDUE.
Wilson & Perdue.
MEAT MARKETS
— AT —
Nelson and Kaslo.

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

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

JOHN M. KEEFER. JAMES W. SEALE.
KEEFER & SEALE
TEAMSTERS.

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

J. & J. TAYLOR,

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

FURNITURE AND PIANOS

JAS. McDONALD & CO.

JOSEPHINE STREET, NELSON, - - -

Carry full lines of all kinds of Furniture for residences, hotels, and offices. Mattresses made to order, and at prices lower than eastern and coast manufacturers.

THEY ARE ALSO AGENTS FOR
Evans Pianos and Doherty Organs

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders for close-chopping and clearing the following streets in Four Mile City will be received by the undersigned up to noon on April 2nd, 1893:

Boundary street from Leadville street north to Ninth street;
Hume street from end to end;
Hunter street from end to end.

Address tenders to William Hunter, New Denver, or J. Fred Hume, Nelson.

Dated, March 15th, 1893. J. FRED HUME. WILLIAM HUNTER.

NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that I, Julia A. Wright, free miner, certificate No. 41,891, being the lawful owner of the Mile Point mineral claim, situate about three-fourths of a mile south of the town of Ainsworth, in West Kootenay district, intend at the end of 60 days to apply to the gold commissioner of the district for a certificate of improvements on said mineral claim, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the same. Any adverse claims must be filed at the office of the mining recorder within 60 days of this date.

JULIA A. WRIGHT, certificate No. 41891.
Ainsworth, January 26th, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Anderson, as agent for The Pacific Bullion Mining Company, has filed the necessary papers and made application for crown grants in favor of the mineral claims known as the Spokane and Trinket, situate in the Hot Springs camp, Ainsworth mining division of West Kootenay district. Adverse claimants, if any, will forward their objections within 60 days from date of publication of this notice.

N. FITZSTUBBS, gold commissioner.
Nelson, B. C., February 14th, 1893.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to apply to the stipendiary magistrate of West Kootenay district for a license to sell liquor at his hotel at Kaslo.

H. E. MOREBECK.
Dated, Kaslo, March 18th, 1893.

The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to apply to the stipendiary magistrate of West Kootenay district for a license to sell liquor in their hotel at Four Mile City.

JAMES BOWES.
Dated, March 2nd, 1893. JOSEPH TOLMIE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to apply to the stipendiary magistrate of West Kootenay district for a license to sell liquor at his hotel at Kaslo.

AXEL JOHNSON.
Dated, Nelson, March 8th, 1893.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to apply to the stipendiary magistrate of West Kootenay district for a license to sell liquor at his hotel at McGuigan lake, Slocan mining division.

JOHN J. HENNESSEY.
Dated, March 2nd, 1893.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to apply to the stipendiary magistrate of West Kootenay district for a license to sell liquor at his hotel at Lardo, at the head of Kootenay lake.

THOMAS SHEARER.
Dated, March 2nd, 1893.

H. GIEGERICH

GENERAL MERCHANT.

AGENT FOR . . GIANT POWDER.

Ainsworth, Kaslo.

BANK OF MONTREAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

A BREEZY YARN

Told by One of San Francisco's Luckiest Millionaires.

"Lucky" Baldwin is the Tom Ochiltree of San Francisco. He has all the breezy grandiloquence of the great Texan romancer and more than the Ochiltreean sweep of imagination. But he is far more than an Ochiltree. He is, in his line, an uncommonly good business man; he is owner of a fine ranch near Los Angeles, of the Baldwin hotel in San Francisco, and some of the fastest horses on the Pacific slope.

He is full of reminiscences.

At first one would say that no man could have had so many adventures, but it must be remembered that "Lucky" was a man—or nearly so—in Wisconsin when gold was discovered in California; that he crossed the plains in the good old way in 1852, when Indians and buffaloes were plenty and the Mormons in Utah none too friendly, when the trains were liable to miss the water, and things in general were in a very unsettled state. And it was in that year that he had the adventure which he often tells of, and in these words:

"In those days," says Mr. Baldwin, "the country swarmed with buffaloes, and on Laramie plains we had a great hunt. I singled out a fat calf, shot it down, and without thinking leaped from my horse to cut its throat. Suddenly the horde of buffaloes were moving down on me. Death stared me in the face. In an instant their hot breath was in my face. A gigantic bull was almost on me. I watched his every movement, and a thought dawned on me. Just as he reached me with his big horns down and his eyes glaring I slipped aside, buried my hands in his shaggy mane and leaped upon his back.

"The buffaloes ran as only such animals can run. Before me were thousands upon thousands. To my right and left were myriads, and in my rear was a following flood of them farther than the eye could reach.

"How I escaped their horns, even after I got on the bull's back, and through the mad ride I do not know. They cracked and rattled all around me. Their snorting and roaring sounded, with the clash of their sharp horns, like the war of the battlefield.

"My hat came off, and I lost it, for I had enough to do to hold on to my strange steed, who was all the time going in the mad phalanx like a house afire. I must have ridden in this way at least five miles. My companions were all long since obscured from view. What my thoughts were no one could imagine I kept figuring how I could get off and out of the midst of the great band.

"Finally we came to a little creek, which the buffaloes had to ford. By this time my buffalo had begun to get tired carrying me, and he got pretty well to the rear. Just as he got to the edge of the creek I got behind and slipped off, and he plunged in and went on.

"My hat I never got. It took a good deal of searching to secure my horse, and as long as I was in the train. I never heard the last of my buffalo ride. Some of them made some pictures and caricatured me riding on the shaggy beast, and they had a lot of fun out of it for a long time.

"The ride, strange and dangerous as it was, didn't hurt me any. At that time I was but 23 years old, and I was exceedingly strong and supple and could do most anything.

"Now, I suppose there will be some people who won't believe this story—say it's too big to be true—but John McHenry, my watchman here, will tell you and everybody that it is. He was in the train at the time. That's where I first met him. I'm a poor hand to remember names, but I do not doubt there are yet many others scattered up and down the Pacific coast who were in the train at the time and will testify to the truth of my singular experience."

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

Capital (paid up) £600,000 . $2,920,000
(With power to increase.)
Reserve Fund - £260,000 . $1,265,333

NELSON BRANCH,
Cor. Baker and Stanley Sts.

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

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Lombard street, LONDON, Eng.

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

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

A GREAT RUSSIAN RAILWAY

That is Believed Will Open up a Country Rich in Minerals.

Not many people realize that while the old world is jogging on in its old way the Russians are steadily pushing a railway from St. Petersburg to the Pacific. That it is to be almost twice as long as the road from San Francisco to New York. That already the Russian papers are advocating the building of steamships to be put on the line between Vladivostok via Japan to San Francisco, and that all this is intended to be finished within five years, and that when finished it will open all eastern Siberia to American enterprise, if the Americans please to embrace the opportunity. The belief is that Siberia is about the richest mineral country in all this round world. It shows what a nation Russia is slowly becoming, how awful will soon be its power, how commanding its place in the old world, for in point of fact it possesses under its flag one-fifth of the solid land of this earth. With the completion of that road, commerce will have to take a new direction, trade will find many a new rendezvous. It will be to the eastern continent what the building of our first railroad to the Pacific was to this continent. It will the more distinctly make apparent the fact, that after all there are but two real nations in the world, one the free republic on our side, the other the absolute despotism of the white czar on the other side of the sea. The range of the world from the beginning has been to go west. The Chaldeans and later the Saracens pushed their way out to the Hellespont. While Rome in fighting the surrounding powers obtained strong footholds in the east, still her favorite field for conquest was west and north. There has been a steady pushing back against the wilderness of the west the civilization of North America until it has reached the sea, and we sometimes think with the completion of the Siberian road the exodus will continue. It is not much to go to Alaska now, and Alaska is about as far west from San Francisco on our western coast as New York is east. Reaching Alaska and bending a little to the south and east, it will not be much to reach this eastern terminus of the road, and it may be a redemption for the lands of Asia, which once supported a great civilization, but from which everything like civilization, except its vices, long since departed. It may be that the redemption of that country is also to come from the west. Our people do not half realize the place they occupy in the world, or the work that is before them for the future, but it looks to us as though one hundred years hence our country will be about what Great Britain was two hundred years ago, the anchor of civilization in the world, the place of order and progress, when half the rest of the world will seem to be going back to barbarism. When the Dominion shall fall into line and become part of our republic, when the railroad across the Russian empire shall be completed, then the interest which centers now in the navigation of the Atlantic will be diverted and the commerce of the Pacific take on new proportions, and the vision of what will be, ought alone to be sufficient to cause every man in authority in the United States to determine that, not to accept Hawaii on the present offer, would not only be poor statesmanship, but it would carry on its face a strong evidence of imbecility.

To Gauge a River's Breadth.

Anybody can measure, approximately, the breadth of a river without a surveyor's compass or any mechanical means whatever. The man who desires to make the experiment should place himself at the edge of the stream, then stand perfectly still, face the opposite bank and lower the brim of his hat until it just cuts the opposite bank. Then let him put both hands under his chin, to steady his head, and turn slowly round until the hat brim cuts some point on the level ground behind him. Mark the spot where the hat brim cuts the ground, then pace off the distance and it will be found about the breadth of the river.

THE CHAMPION STEPMOTHER.

A Life Work of Marrying Widowers and Rearing their Children.

By her sixth marriage the widow Gaddes, of Norwich, Pennsylvania, as she has been known for five years past, became the stepmother of forty-seven children, the step-grandmother of fifty-two, the step-great-grandmother of eleven, and the step-great-great-grandmother of four.

The widow Gaddes was born Barnes. Her first husband was George Walker, a widower with five children, all of whom she continued to care for after her husband died, and she in time became the wife of George Ottender, who was also a widower. He had six children, to whom she became a second mother. When she became the widow Ottender, which she did in less than a year, the five Walker children and the six young Ottenders continued living with her in peace and harmony, which was not disturbed when the widow Ottender became the wife of Charles Gregg and a mother to his nine motherless children.

A good many of the children of these different families had grown to be men and women by this time, and, when four years after she became the wife of Charles Gregg she became his widow, several of them had married and started families of their own—some of the Walkers marrying Ottenders and some of the Greggs marrying both Walkers and Ottenders—so that when the widow Gregg became Mrs. Jehiel Fitch her husband's seven children found only one of the Walker offspring, three Ottenders and five Greggs claiming a share of the attention of their new mother.

In course of time the Fitch contingent of stepchildren was reduced by marriage until there were only three of them left as a charge in the family, and by these marriages the number of unclaimed Greggs was reduced to two, the Ottenders to one, and the Walker stock was entirely wiped out. Thus were Mrs. Jehiel Fitch's family cares made so light that she felt unbearably lonesome when she at last became the widow Fitch—so lonesome, indeed, that in less than a year she ceased being the widow Fitch and became Mrs. Solomon Gaddes and the willing stepmother of Solomon Gaddes's seven children. The oldest of these was fifteen, the youngest two, and as Mrs. Gaddes was now fifty and her latest husband ten years her junior she had virtually started in to raise another entire family. This became a literal fact, for in less than a year she was the widow Gaddes, with the whole seven of the new stepchildren, the oldest not old enough to support herself, on her hands.

She kept them together, but two of them having married and gone away recently—nearly six years having passed since there became a widow Gaddes—and the last one of the Greggs, the Ottenders, and Fitches having also set up homes of their own, the widow Gaddes felt so lonesome again that she took it as a providential intervention when John C. Callan asked her to take charge of him and become stepmother to his thirteen children, although she regretted that only three of these were to come under her maternal protection, and each one was older than herself.

Her new husband is twenty-five years her senior. Although he brings her no young children, as all of her other husbands did, she consoles herself with the reflection that he has thirty grandchildren, many of them small, eleven great-grandchildren, and four great-great-grandchildren, some of whom circumstances may throw upon her personal care.

Mrs. Callan, with all her husbands, has never had a child of her own, but thirty of her stepchildren grew up under her care. Only one child died among all the five families she reared. The first time she married she lived on a farm she owned, but moved from it to her husband's. The next marriage took her from that farm to her second husband's, and so on, each marriage removing her to a new farm, the whole five of which she now owns.

A Good and Feasible Scheme.

An old bachelor handed THE TRIBUNE the following paragraph for publication, remarking as he did so that it would be a good plan to adopt to raise money with which to commence operations on the Nelson hospital: "Down in Missouri they have introduced hugging societies to swell the church treasury, and a Missouri paper gives the following scale of prices: Girls under 16, 15c for a hug of two minutes or a short squeeze; from 16 to 20, 50c; from 20 to 25, 75c; school marms, 40c; another man's wife, $1; widows, according to looks, from 10c to $3; old maids, 3c, or two for a nickel, and not any limit to time. Preachers not charged, but are not allowed to participate until everyone else is done, and even then they are not permitted to squeeze anybody but old maids and school marms."

Our Sentiments.

The crusade against Sunday newspapers is of a piece with the shallow hypocrisies which disgrace the religious movement of today. One Joseph Cook calling himself "reverend," though why he is more reverend than anyone else it is impossible to say—advises the boycotting of Sunday newspapers. The real Sunday newspapers are those composed and machined on Sunday and published on Monday. Does this fellow Cook read any Monday newspapers? Does he read Saturday newspapers, published on the "Sabbath" of the Ten Commandments? Cook, and men like him, are really annoyed because sensible people prefer to read newspapers rather than to listen to the dreary or turgid commonplaces which, in their vocabulary, are miscalled "religion." Dullness, egotism, and hypocrisy have every chance of wordly success now-a-days, provided they cloak their ugly existence with the mantle of "religion."

WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

Notice to Taxpayers.

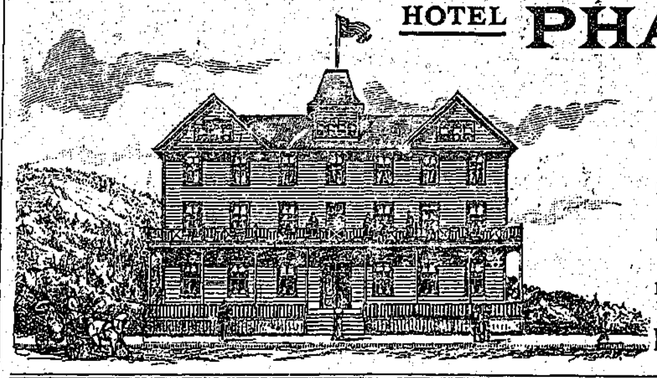
Notice is hereby given that assessed and provincial revenue taxes for the year 1893 are now due and payable at my office at the following rates:

If paid on or before June 30th, 1893.—Provincial revenue, $3 per capita; one-half of one per cent on real property; two per cent on wild land; one-third of one per cent on income.

If paid after June 30th, 1893.—Two-thirds of one per cent on real property; two and one-half per cent on wild land; one-half of one per cent on personal property; three-fourths of one per cent on income.

T. R. GIFFIN,
Assessor and collector southern division of West Kootenay district.

Nelson, February 13th, 1893.



HOTEL PHAIR
Nelson, B. C.
Billiard and Pool Room.
Hot and Cold Water.
Electric Bells.
Baths.
Flush Closets.
E. E. Phair, Proprietor.

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

POODLE :-: DOG Restaürant,
Next Door to the Madden Hotel,
NELSON, B. C.
MRS. W. C. PHILLIPS, Proprietress.
The only restaurant in Nelson that keeps open
DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE BOXES FOR LADIES.

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

CŒUR D'ALENE HOTEL
Front Street, KASLO, B. C.
JOHN F. WARD, Manager.
The Very Best of Everything.

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

K K
"The Finest in the World."
Bottled at its fons from Natural Springs, near KASLO, B. C.
(OUR TWO BRANDS)
KOOTENAY LITHIA WATER AND KEMP'S THERAPEUTIC MINERAL WATER
Contents: Soda, Carb. Magnesia, Carb. Calcium, Chloride, Phosphate, Ferrous Carb. Iron, Lithia, Sodium with CARBONIC ACID GAS.
For the Table, Bar and General Use. The Trade Supplied.
The Kemp Mineral Water Company, Ltd.
ROADLEY & GUTHRIE, General Agents, KASLO, B. C., CANADA
RANDALL H. KEMP, Manager.
K K

ARTHUR C. DICK. HARRY H. WARD
DICK & WARD
REAL ESTATE - AND - MINING BROKERS
SLOCAN CITY
TO THE FRONT!
LOTS RAISED FROM $50 and $75 to $100 and $125.
TERMS: One-third cash, one-third in 3 months, balance in 6 months.
Invest now before they take another jump. Bound to be the terminus of the Slocan Lake branch of the Columbia and Kootenay Railway, over which the rich ores of the Slocan mining camps must be marketed.
Temporary Office, VICTORIA HOTEL. DICK & WARD, Agents, Nelson.

SILVER KING HOTEL
JOHN JOHNSON, Prop.
Extensive Improvements : : : : Now Completed.
ALL ROOMS REFITTED and Refurnished.
—Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars in the Market—
AT THE BAR.
Special Attention to Miners.
Rooms First-Class. Rates Moderate.

KOOTENAY : HOTEL
Vernon Street, Near Josephine.
OPPOSITE CITY WHARF.
NELSON, B. C.
AXEL JOHNSON, Proprietor.
The Hotel Overlooks :: The Kootenay :: ::
Its guests thus obtaining splendid Views of both mountain and river.
The Rooms ARE COMFORTABLE IN SIZE. The Table IS THE BEST IN THE MOUNTAINS.
Special Attention to Miners.
THE BAR IS FIRST-CLASS.

MADDEN -:- HOUSE
Corner Baker and Ward Streets,
NELSON, B. C.
THOMAS MADDEN, Prop.
The Madden is Centrally Located,
With a frontage towards Kootenay river, and is newly furnished throughout.
THE TABLE
Is supplied with everything in the market, the kitchen being under the immediate supervision of a caterer of large experience.
The Bar is Stocked :: With the Best Brands ::
OF BEER, ALE, WINE, WHISKY AND CIGARS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL
Cor. West Vernon and Stanley Streets,
NELSON, B. C.
First-Class in Everything.
The International has a comfortably furnished parlor for ladies, and the rooms are large and furnished newly throughout.
THE TABLE IS NOT SURPASSED
BY ANY HOTEL IN THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY.
A SHARE OF TRANSIENT TRADE SOLICITED.
The Sample Room is Stocked with Choice Liquors and Cigars.
Jas. Dawson & B. Craddock, Proprietors.
TELEPHONE 13.

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

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

LIQUORS and CIGARS AT WHOLESALE.

GEO. A. BIGELOW & CO.

DEALERS IN

General -:- Merchandise

16 EAST BAKER STREET, NELSON.

GROCERIES A SPECIALTY.

THIS WEEK'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lee & Ward, Kaslo—Real estate, mine brokerage, and conveyancing.

Charles Kent, Slocan district—Application for liquor license.

George A. Bigelow, secretary, Nelson—Board of Trade notice.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

W. H. Redmond, representing Ames, Holden & Co., Canada's greatest boot and shoe manufacturers, is in Nelson in the interest of his firm. He reports business at Victoria and throughout the province not as good as it might be, and according to his statements Nelson's merchants were not the only ones that were, during the winter, called into bank manager's offices and interviewed.

The New Brunswick contingent in Nelson is almost as large and influential as the colony from England. It had an addition this week by the arrival of L. R. Harrison, a lawyer from St. John.

Captain George Hayward is now navigating the steamer Nelson, and to see him on Nelson's thronged streets brings us back to the days when the little steamer Galena was the only one that came and went from the old log float that cost so much time and money to keep in repair. Somehow, in them days, the newspapers and the steamboatmen were on much better terms than in these days of palatial steamboats and high-salaried general officers.

Thomas Kemp, a pioneer of all the great mining camps of the far west for many years, could not withstand the Slocan excitement, so leaving his family on his fine farm near Osborn, in the Cœur d'Alene country, he has come to Kaslo and is engaged in sizing up the situation and meeting many old-time acquaintances.

Kaslo is the first town in the Kootenay Lake country to have within its borders any females from the Orient. Two Japanese "girls" arrived on Tuesday of last week, and, it is said, intend to become permanent residents of that wicked city.

The plant for "The Claim," the new paper at Kaslo, is now at Bonner's Ferry, and will be shipped to its destination on the first boat. This new candidate for public favor will be a 6-column 8-page patent inside sheet. R. T. Lowery, the business manager, is now taking orders for advertising. Who the editor will be is not yet announced. The paper will be issued very soon after the plant arrives.

A Kaslo hotelkeeper feared that some one was stealing his wood during the still hours of the night, therefore he bored holes in a few sticks and filled them with giant powder. Happening by mistake to put one of the sticks in his own stove it exploded with terrific force. A piece weighing seventeen pounds struck a real estate man on the cheek, glanced, went through the side of the building, and buried itself two feet in the ground. The r. e. m. was not hurt.

A genuine real estate craze took possession of Kaslo about ten days a, o, and held unabated sway up until last accounts. The 100-odd realty agents were kept on the hop, skip, and jump pursuing the would-be purchaser and using every endeavor to control the nimble dollar.

Golden Era, 18th: "Durick & Warren have dissolved partnership. James C. Durick retires from commercial life and contemplates starting a ranch. Charles Warren will carry on business in his own name."

Mrs. Robert Jackson is still in Spokane and in poor health. Meanwhile the energetic "Bob" keeps pounding away at the fast-becoming noted Northern Belle mine on Jackson creek, Slocan district, which is sure to bring this nervy and deserving couple a life competency and comfortable fortune.

"Jap" King, who has done more hard rustling in the Slocan district than anybody and has spent two winters there, came down to Kaslo on Sunday's stage for a little rest and recreation. "Jap" says he reads THE TRIBUNE more studiously than he does his bible, and though isolated through the winter at the Idaho mine, he has kept posted on current events.

George N. Taylor, an architect, has opened an office in Nelson, on Josephine street. He comes from Whatcom, and is said to be both experienced and capable.

Rev. D. M. Martin of Kaslo, who recently visited Nelson, states that he never sojourned in a place for a few days where he received more kind and hospitable treatment than that at the hands of Nelson people. He is now a more enthusiastic admirer of the city on the outlet and its inhabitants than ever before.

Press Woodruff is back again in Kaslo visiting his "brother Bill." He says "Bill" is stuffing mattresses with baled hay and palming them off on the public as excelsior, also that "brother Bill" had to shave off his whiskers to finish a job when the supply of hay ran short.

The Great Northern hotel at Lardo, owned by Fletcher & Taylor, is about completed, and will be ready for guests on or about the 5th of April. The building is 24×60, three stories high. It is probable that Mr. Taylor will be the landlord at the start.

Bonner's Ferry Herald, 25th: "The case of E. S. Williams against the steamer Nelson for breaking a log boom has been compromised. The Nelson pays Mr. Williams $250 damages for the loss of logs."

The Bonner's Ferry Herald of the 25th instant says Sam Smith, the stage man, is again around on two feet. He had been using crutches since the time he was thrown against a tree when driving a stage from the Ferry to the steamboat landing on Kootenay lake.

On Sunday, general Sam Green and his Kaslo brigade, armed with crosscut saws, forced the outlet, and laid siege to and captured Nelson. On Monday they looted the warehouses and returned to the mountain fastnesses of the Kaslo-Slocan district laden with thirty tons of wet goods, principally Hudson Bay rum and Gooderham & Worts "3-year-old."

John F. Ward and Charlie Lundberg, two old-time residents of Nelson, dropped down on Sunday from Kaslo, where they are now minting money. Neither expressed surprise at the wonderful progress made in Nelson during the winter.

Arrivals: Charlie Brown, from the Halfway house on Slocan river; Mike Malloy, from putting in a winter at Spokane; N. Fitzstubbs, from that sanitarium for invalids, Victoria; F. F. Macnaughten, from the outside; J. F. Wardner, from home; Harry Howson, from the hotel Spokane; Press Woodruff, from selling a book to a damphool publisher in Chicago; W. D. Middough, from Minneapolis via Slocan district; Jack Robertson, from the Young Dominion mine; J. E. Boss, from Spokane; J. F. Ritchie, from surveying coal lands and mineral claims in the Kettle river country; and 120 other prominent men from the Lord only knows where.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

A meeting of the charter members of the South Kootenay Board of Trade for the election of officers will be held in the club rooms in Houston block, Nelson, at 2 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, April 15th, 1893.

GEORGE A. BIGELOW, secretary.

Nelson, B. C., March 28th, 1893.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to apply to the stipendiary magistrate of West Kootenay district for a license to sell liquor at his hotel at the forks of Carpenter and Cody creeks, in the Slocan mining division of said district. CHARLES KENT.

Dated, March 24th, 1893.

COUNTY COURT.

A sitting of the county court of Kootenay district will be holden at Nelson on the 16th day of May, 1893.

T. H. GIFFIN, Registrar of the County Court.

Nelson, B.C., March 21st, 1893.

TURNER BROS.
MUSIC AND STATIONERY
THE LATEST MUSIC.
GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS, TOYS, ETC., ETC.
BELL PIANOS AND ORGANS, SINGER SEWING MACHINES.
Tuning and repairing a specialty.
No. 2, Houston Block, Baker Street, NELSON.

Mesdames DRYDEN & SCHROEDER
FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKERS
KASLO.

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

LOTS IN Four Mile City
WILL BE SOLD AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES AND TERMS:
Insides $75 Corners $100
HALF CASH, BALANCE IN FOUR AND EIGHT MONTHS.
FOUR MILE CITY townsite has a mining district immediately tributary to it, one with as good showings for mines as any other in West Kootenay. A number of those who have purchased lots will erect buildings as soon as lumber can be procured from Hill Bros.' sawmill.
JOHN HOUSTON & CO.,
Agents, Nelson, B. C.

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.
CHEMISTS AND : DRUGGISTS
A large and complete stock of the leading lines of
Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumes, Soaps, Brushes, And Toilet Articles of Every Description.
Cor. Baker and Josephine Streets, Nelson, B. C.
Central Office of the Kootenay Lake Telephone.

G. W. RICHARDSON, Nelson. R. J. BEALEY, Kaslo.
RICHARDSON & BEALEY
REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL -:- AGENTS
$10,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

Slocan Trading & Navigation Company, Ltd.

The company's A1 passenger and freight steamer
W. HUNTER
G. L. ESTABROOK.....Master

CHARLES BLANCHARD
NELSON, B. C.
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
PAPER HANGER AND DECORATOR.
All work artistically executed on the shortest notice.

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

J. FRED. HUME & CO.
MERCHANTS.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Stoves, and Tinware.
Plumbing and Tin-Roofing a Specialty. Stocks full and complete in every Department, and the Public will find it to their advantage to inspect Goods and compare Prices.
John A. Turner, Manager. East Vernon Street, Nelson.

The Galena Trading Company,
PILOT BAY, B. C.
General . Merchandise . and . Miners' . Supplies
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GREEN BROS.
FRONT STREET, KASLO.
Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Iron and Steel.
MINING COMPANIES, MINERS, AND PROSPECTORS FURNISHED WITH SUPPLIES.

THE BYERS HARDWARE CO.
WHOLESALE. | KASLO, B. C. | RETAIL.
WILL OPEN ON OR ABOUT APRIL 1st
WITH A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Builders' and Miners' Supplies.
READ THIS AD. ONE MONTH LATER.

GET HUNT &

DOVER'S PRICES ON Pianos and Sewing Machines
We also carry a large stock of
DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY,
WATCHES,
CLOCKS, Etc., Etc.,
And we sell at Eastern Prices.
WE BUY them direct from the factory and pay cash.
WE SELL them on easy terms.
WE Guarantee all our goods to be as represented.
Watch Repairing a Specialty
Come and See Us.

B. H. LEE, Notary Public. HARRY H. WARD.
B. H. LEE & CO.
Real Estate and Mining Brokers.
The Largest Choice of Good Business Locations in Kaslo.
Several Promising Claims for Sale on Reasonable Terms.
Local Agents for Slocan City and Four Mile City.
Conveyancing.
OFFICE: FRONT STREET, KASLO, B. C.
ADJOINING GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

BOURNE BROS.
NEW DENVER
REVELSTOKE - - - AND NAKUSP
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Miners' . Supplies . and . General . Merchandise

INSIDE LOTS IN FOUR MILE CITY ADVANCED FROM $70 TO 75. SECURE ONE!