

WE WANT TO BE INDEPENDENT

AND NO LONGER UNDER THE DOMINATION OF MARA, BARNARD & CO.

The Customs Officers in Kootenay District Should not be Compelled to Transport Business Through New Westminster, but Should Deal Direct With Ottawa.

The customs officers in the Kootenay Lake district had another shaking up this week, and everything is now again much the same as it was last spring. Boats can run as they please, that is, the boats of the Mara-Barnard line can run as they please; the other boats being required to observe the customs regulations. This state of things will continue just as long as the Kootenay Lake district is under that of New Westminster. If the Kootenay Lake district is so important as to require the services of a dozen clerks, preventive officers, and officers of higher degree, it certainly should not be compelled to play second fiddle to so unimportant a district as New Westminster. The government should make the Kootenay Lake district independent of any other district in the province; one whose officials would transact their business direct with the department at Ottawa. If that were done little difficulty would be had in arranging matters so as to allay the local jealousies that are continually cropping out. Nelson, because of its central location, should be made a port and Kaslo a sub-port. Preventive officers, as at present, should be stationed at the boundary line on the routes of travel. The Kootenay Lake district should embrace all the territory between the eastern boundary of the province and the western boundary of West Kootenay district. It should be in charge of an experienced official; one who has not only backbone, but the moral courage to carry out the law and the rules of the department without fear or favor; one who would make Mr. Mara and Mr. Barnard see the sense of their position, should be made a port and Kaslo a sub-port. No good reason can be advanced for having one regulation for members of parliament who happen to be running steamboats and another for steamboat owners who do not happen to be politicians. The truth is, Messrs. Mara and Barnard have "run" things in this district just a trifle too long, and the sooner they are called down the better it will be for the district. Another truth is, we do not want a wishy-washy collector from an outside district running over us. On his visit, if he ever makes it, Mr. Wallace, the controller of customs, will have an opportunity of bearing on his grievances and desires, and as he has gained high office by first gaining high office in a political-religious society, he must be possessed of over avenge ability, and, no doubt, will settle the customs muddle in a way that will be to the best interests of both the government and the people of this district.

At present George Johnstone is collector of the sub-port of Nelson; J. M. McIntosh is preventive officer at Kaslo, and J. C. Rykert is preventive officer at his stand on Kootenay river. Mr. Rykert was collector at Nelson for a week, returns to Victoria, where he was a subordinate clerk. Mr. McIntosh, who was to have taken Mr. Rykert's place, came to the conclusion he did not want to remain at a station where the cost of living would be equal to the salary, and so refused to displace Mr. Rykert. He was, therefore, sent to Kaslo.

Under this arrangement the State of Idaho is not required to come to Nelson, but can run direct from Bonner's Ferry to Kaslo and return. The Nelson run is before that is, from Bonner's Ferry to Nelson via Kaslo, returning the same way. The Spokane, although an American bottom, is allowed to do a coasting business in Canadian waters, which is contrary to law. But, then, Mr. Mara and Mr. Barnard, owners of the Spokane, have seats in parliament, a privilege not enjoyed by the owners of the State of Idaho.

Goat River District.

The news from Goat River district is not startling, but it is that satisfactory progress is being made on development work on the various claims. The Columbia Mining Company is working two of its copper claims, the Gladiator and Sea King. The shaft on the Gladiator is down twenty-five feet and the ground looks promising. The shaft will be sunk to a depth of sixty feet, when a crosscut will be run for the hanging wall, to ascertain the width of the ledge. On the Sea King, a tunnel 150 feet long will tap the ledge at a depth of 120 feet. The most noteworthy new discovery is the one made by John Wilson. It is situated south of the famous Alice and is an extension of that claim.

No Sentiment in Trade.

There are people in Canada who imagine that the people of Great Britain differ from those of other nations; they imagine that because the people of Canada are, in the main, descendants of people born in Great Britain, that the people of the latter country will allow them special trade privileges. The British farmer would suffer great loss if Canadian cattle were allowed to enter Great Britain, and in order to prevent their importation the cry was raised that Canadian cattle were diseased, and that if allowed to enter Great Britain the disease would spread to native cattle. The cry was so effective that a rigid inspection was

caused to be made of all Canadian cattle imported, and at times their importation was prohibited altogether. The following from the Winnipeg Free Press shows how the game is worked: "If Sir Charles Tupper is correctly reported, and he is of the opinion that a cheat has been put upon Canada by substituting a diseased lung for a healthy one; the fraud should be exposed if it took half a year's revenue. It would be worth a good deal to get at the bottom of a piece of rascality of that kind." Canadians, would you believe it? Our dear kinsfolk in the "old country" even descend to low down "Yankee" tricks to keep our cattle from coming in competition with theirs. The sooner Canadians come to the conclusion that the people of the "old country" are devoid of all sentiment when it comes to a question of trade, the better it will be for Canada.

THE NEW NAMES.

Southern Kootenay's Voting Power Increased by More Than Two Hundred.

The following names are posted at the government office in Nelson, as required by law, and if no objection is raised at the court of revision in August they will be placed on the voters list for the electoral district of West Kootenay:

Graham, William
Valleau, Fred W.
Tewks, Robert Alexander
Turner, John Anthony
Rolle, William Nicholas
Molloy, Robert
McLeod, Pimm Moore
Mounihan, Frederick A. K.
Buckley, Donald Wallace
Realey, Robert John
Hall, George Vireo
Lodge, Arthur E.
Applachette, Edward
Fletcher, Frank
Calks, Alfred John
Bigelow, George A.
McIntosh, Angus
Kilby, Raymond
Stenson, Robert J.
Wood, Frank A.
Sims, John C.
Port, Thomas S.
Sprague, James
Porein, William
Sheets, George
Wills, Richmond W.
Whitlock, George E.
Baxendale, Richard
Graham, William H.
Kilby, Raymond
Neelds, James
Shaw, R. J.
Lodge, Thomas Harvey
Mills, Thomas Alfred
Arthur, Edward C.
Stanley, Stanley E. H.
Graham, George A.
Whitlock, George E.
Finlay, Jonathan
Wood, Alfred W.
Reid, William
Black, David
Paisance, Harry A.
McNeil, Duncan
Gordon, Arthur
Reidley, John
Waltley, John Alexander
Gordon, C. Henderson
Wahnsley, John
Peppard, John
Hewer, James
Love, James
McDonald, Alexander
Thompson, Ernest
Tuckson, Andrew
Lusk, George O.
Mackay, William Drake
Hughes, James Franklin
Bullie, William
Jardine, Andrew
Sherwood, Leonard E.
Kilpatrick, John
Cameron, Alfred
Matheson, William
Hill, Thomas
Stone, Oliver Tinson
Bell, James E.
Dunlop, James
McPhee, John M.
Campbell, Archibald
Fry, William
Clark, James
Becker, Edward
McLeod, George
Fletcher, Josiah
Fletcher, Archie
McMillan, John
McIntosh, John G.
Whelan, Charles
Fletcher, George Thomas
Hamilton, Robert J.
McAndrews, Michael
Fletcher, George
O'Hay, Daniel
McIntosh, Hugh D.
McLeod, Hugh D.
Fawcett, Samuel
Stearns, Robert
McMillan, Daniel
McLaughlin, William Lee
Brumby, David
Nicks, George W.
Nicks, Joseph
Stratton, William B.
Hall, Alfred E.
Jedson, George H.
Godfrey, George Hamilton
Bucke, Maurice Andrews
McDonald, Alexander Hugh
McLeod, W. C.
Rushdell, George Herbert
Arthur, Matthew S.

Settlers Want a Store.

FIRE VALLEY, July 10th, 1893.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE: In looking over your paper I find that nearly everything that comes before your optics is in the shape of ore and that the corner-cracker is entirely overlooked. One necessarily being the mainstay of West Kootenay, the hayseed has to take a back seat and, therefore, ranks second in importance. We have had a number of new settlers located in the Valley this spring and they are well satisfied with their property. The season so far has been moister than usual, but the crops look well, especially the hay. The future, to be able to supply Nelson with everything required in our line. The newcomers are rustlers, clearing and house building being the order of the day. Mr. Sanderson of the steamer Marion made a good substantial job of the wharf, but could not complete it owing to funds running short. The great drawback here is the want of a store. If some of your wide-awake merchants would put in a stock of goods to be sold on commission by one of the settlers he would find it a profitable venture, produce from settlers being taken as part payment. I think it would be a safe investment. There are quite a number of prospectors in the Gold Range in this vicinity.

L. A. WEXON.

AN UNFAIR NEWSPAPER

Raises Points that it Will not Willingly Discuss.

The Bonner's Ferry Herald is seldom fair when it prints anything concerning Nelson, and never loses an opportunity to get in a foul blow. Its latest is in regard to making Nelson a sub-port. This action, it states, will cause loss and inconvenience much greater than at first appears, as nearly all the merchandise going to Kaslo, Lardo, Duncan City, New Denver, and Pilot Bay comes via Bonner's Ferry. The bulk of the merchandise sold at Kaslo is purchased in eastern Canada, and is shipped via the Canadian Pacific, a road that for some reason does not run through Bonner's Ferry. What is true of Kaslo is true of Pilot Bay and Lardo, Duncan City not being a receiver of goods as yet. New Denver gets 95 per cent of its goods via Nakusp. The Herald also speaks glibly of the outlet, and says that it is closed by ice during the winter. Will the Herald tell its readers the condition of Kootenay river from Bonner's Ferry to Kootenay lake during the time the outlet is closed by ice? The Herald is well aware that Kootenay river is closed by ice for fully four months each year, while the outlet is seldom closed more than a few weeks. It needs not be closed a day if the steamboat company would expend \$200 in properly ironing a barge with which to break ice, the ice never forming to a thickness of more than seven inches in the outlet, and that for a distance of less than fourteen miles, while it forms to a thickness of fourteen inches in Kootenay river for a distance of eighty miles. Another question might be asked the Herald. What part is the Nelson & Port Sheppard to take in the transportation of merchandise to Kaslo and other towns on Kootenay lake? Is that road being built for fun? When built—and it will be completed to Nelson by November 1st—the Bonner's Ferry route will be a thing of the past. Another question for the Herald to consider is: What proportion of the Slokan ore will go by way of Bonner's Ferry once the Nakusp & Slokan railway is completed to the head of Slokan lake? Not a pound of it. For ore will not be hauled from twenty to thirty miles by wagon or sled to Kaslo, when it can be landed at New Denver by hauling from two to twelve miles. By the first of the year New Denver will be as favorably situated, as far as transportation facilities go, as Kaslo, and its merchants will be given the same freight rates as are given the merchants of Nelson, Kaslo, or any other point in the Kootenay Lake country.

MAKE BUTTONS OF SILVER.

And Thereby Create a Demand for the White Metal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE: I do not wish to be guilty of plagiarism, but desire to enlarge upon an idea which I obtained from an eastern paper some time ago. As the question of the silver market is the preeminent one in the public mind throughout the west and northwest, my scheme to make a demand for the white metal is surely read with interest. My plan is to create a fad for the wearing of a silver button, every friend of silver, and every person whom such friend can induce to purchase one will soon be wearing them and the quantity of argenteum used in this manner would be enormous and soon cause a rise in the silver market. To illustrate: Each button would contain 48 grains of pure silver, ten buttons would weigh an ounce; say they were sold at 50 cents each, this would give an enormous profit to the manufacturer so that he could well afford to advertise the fad in all the widely read journals of the world.

Now suppose such a scheme had been well advertised before the commencement of the World's Fair, and one-half the visitors to that great exposition purchased on the grounds a silver button; where the attendance averages 100,000 or more per day and each ten persons who purchased carried away an ounce, how many tons of the metal would be disposed of while the fair lasts? Is a question easily calculated when the show is over and the returns all in, but it would be enormous. The silver souvenir spoon fad which has had its run never used one-hundredth part of the silver that this one would. Souvenir spoons are simply local affairs and have no universal sale. The silver button would be worn by every or nearly every one except C. Cleveland and the biggest gold bugs.

Suppose there are seventy-two million people in the United States and Canada, over half of this number purchase a silver button each month for a year, as the design would be changed each month, floating silver at only 72 cents per ounce, the grand total consumed in twelve months would be \$31,101,000 worth.

R. H. KEMP.

Kemp Mineral Springs, July 11th, 1893.

Working East Kootenay Mines.

Golden Era, 5th: "Work has been steadily going along on the Vermont Creek claims in East Kootenay, for some time past. Wells & Pollock are working about seven men and have already for shipment about thirty tons of good grade galena. The ore is of a better quality than that shipped last fall. The latest enterprise of this partnership is the acquisition of an aerial tramway system. They have about 100 feet of cableway, divided into the ascent and descent from the higher to lower part of the creek. The system is simple, the filled bucket, carrying about 500 pounds of ore at each trip, will haul back the empty one to be again charged."

THE PROGRESS OF DECENCY.

Wherein We are Nearer to Godliness than Our Ancestors.

The young girl of the period, whether a society belle or a dreamy student, is sometimes tempted to think this is, after all, a rather coarse and plebeian age, and that if she had been born a French marquise under Louis Quatorze, for instance, it would have better suited her. The way to undeceive her, suggests Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in a New York paper, is to let her read a little in the real history of the periods that seem so fascinating. For instance, that curious manual of good manners, "Les Loix de la Galanterie," first published in 1611, takes pains to print out that people of really refined habits will go sometimes to a bathing house in order to make the whole body clean, and will take the trouble to wash the hands every day with soap, adding the advice to wash the face also about as often. It was Marguerite de Valois, that picturesque sister (daughter of Catherine de Medici, and wife of Henry of Navarre) who is recorded as once saying to a lover, without apparently displeasing him: "See these fair hands; although I have not cleaned them for a week, I will wager that they are far whiter than yours." Throughout the whole literature of that period it is spoken of as an exceptional charm in a woman to be personally neat, and attention is often called to the fact that, before a tender meeting between two lovers, each takes a bath. The fact unquestionably is that the standard of physical neatness in the most brilliant period of French history was such that a refined woman of today could no more tolerate it than we could endure the habit, which then prevailed of taking up meat in one's fingers; or the mode of hair-dressing, which was to build up the natural hair with powder and flour into an edifice three feet high, that remained untouched for months together.

And this absence of the common decencies, physical or moral, extends through all that picturesque society of the French court, that ancient social system which Taine has tried so hard to bring back into respectability. What a vanished barbarism was all that period of Louis the Fourteenth, with its coarseness, its everlasting royal mistresses, its royal follies! There never was a more entertaining autobiography than that of Mlle. de Montpensier—called "Le Grand Mademoiselle"—the granddaughter of Henry of Navarre and the first cousin of Louis the Fourteenth. She was the "princess in dignity" at the court of this king and the richest princess in Europe, and she had many superb and heroic personal qualities; but there is something terrible yet ludicrous in the utterly tainted atmosphere in which she lived. "Backstairs," "Four Georges" is not a more interesting revelation of a society which prided itself on its loyalty, or its grandeur of style. Even in the virtue supposed to belong to aristocracies of superiority, to mere money. It was lower than the worst periods of pecuniary scandal in any modern republic. Indeed, there could be no such scandal where everything was for sale, from the virtue of a woman to the sword of a man. Always ready to make profound obeisance before a morally worthless king, these courtiers were equally ready to steal from him his mistress, if they dared, or to detect his coquetry if they had opportunity. Cardinals sold their nieces for money or power; Frenchmen fought against Frenchmen, under great names like Condé or Turenne, and always with some selfish end in view. Places at court were more thoroughly a matter of bargain and sale than in the worst period of misgovernment in any American city, and with the difference that this last never really has popular approval and is always brought to retribution in the end. Money was so openly used that cardinal Mazarin on one occasion distributed presents to the court, under the name of a lottery, to the extent of two hundred thousand dollars. High-born ladies would come to mademoiselle and ask the privilege of being her lady of honor, explaining that they could sell such a place for so much, such a title for so much, and become very rich out of the proceeds. The princess Palatine wished to marry mademoiselle's cousin, Louis the Fourteenth, through influence with cardinal Mazarin, but demanded three hundred thousand crowns for the achievement; and Mme. de Choisy, who represented the princess, said: "My husband can be your chamberlain, and how happy we shall be!" The princess will be your agent with a salary of twenty thousand crowns. She will sell all the places of your household. The king will be of age in a fortnight, and a week after you shall be married." The marriage fell through, but this was its proposed basis; nor was it anything unusual.

Mademoiselle afterward describes how M. and Mme. de Navailles were disgraced for being among the few decent people about the court. The husband had dared to remonstrate with the king about his better fitted for it than her predecessor, as well as for taking charge of the duchy. She was a person of great good sense and of excellent manners, and much superior to an employment involving the

choice of milk, of nurses, and the jargon of the nursery." Here we see transformed by money, at one stroke, the command of troops, the government of an important seaport, and the care of the royal heir. How slight, compared to this, appear the Panama scandals and the pillagings of Tweed! At the worst, these are evils growing out of the perversion of enterprises good in themselves—as the administration of a city or the construction of a great commercial thoroughfare; whereas, the old French method was the direct sale of perquisites created often for the express purpose of being sold.

ATTRACT TOURISTS.

And They Will Aid in Making Kootenay Blossom as the Rose.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE: Will you kindly allow me a small amount of space to suggest a few ideas, which in my mind, if carried out, would be of incalculable benefit to every portion of the Kootenay Lake country as well as a bonanza for transportation lines and hotel keepers. The last named, however, would not be the only beneficiaries, as every one would profit thereby.

I allude to the tourist travel which annually crosses the continent in search of pleasure, health, and profit. Why not take some sort of concerted action and endeavor to attract several thousand each season to this healthy and invigorating climate, where some of the grandest scenery in the world can be viewed without the labor of climbing high mountains to obtain a glimpse. Where the fishing is all the angler could wish for and the hunting as fine as the nimrod would desire.

No spot on earth of equal area is better endowed by nature for the entertainment of the wealthy pleasure-seeking or sight-seeing tourist. A week, a month, or a whole season could be profitably occupied by those in search of such pleasures and enjoyments among the grand and lovely lakes and mountain scenery, swarming with the myriads of majestic eternal hills, forever capped with snow, on whose sides and summits the deer, caribou, bear, and mountain goat hold undisputed sway unless disturbed by the invasion of the migratory prospector. Feathered game also exists in abundance and is easily brought to earth by the sportsman in the proper season.

I assert without fear of successful contradiction, that, notwithstanding her many material miseries, that the greatest bonanza Colorado ever had was the tourist travel which yearly crowds in there, pouring its wealth into her lap to be disseminated through the various channels of trade. Long before the Centennial State was on the line of a transcontinental railway, by judicious advertising of her curiosities, her scenery and other attractions, her cities, towns, and parks were the Mecca toward which thousands bent their steps each year. The tourist, in many instances, becomes an investor. The money he expends for transportation and living is not always the amount he leaves in country. It is nature for persons of wealth to inquire into the resources of a section which they visit, and frequently they make a purchase of a mine or something else which suits their taste.

My idea would be to let the world know of the attractions of the Kootenay Lake country. Raise a fund for advertising. Bring the matter to the attention of the board of trade. It will be an easy matter to enlist the aid of railway and steamboat companies. Issue well-written pamphlets containing illustrations from nature. Scatter them broadcast over the land, and surely the harvest from this lavish source of revenue will come.

The Great Northern railway is completed. The Nelson & Port Sheppard is a certainty. Other means of getting to and from the country exist. There is but one thing requisite to carry out this plan, and that is, to let the world know what we have here for the sight-seeer and the pleasure-seeker.

R. H. KEMP.

Seeking a Monopoly of Money.

The New Westminster Columbian is a goldbug, and thinks the present financial panic the result of the forced attempt to maintain silver at a fictitious value as currency, consequent upon over production of that metal. Will the Columbian elucidate its opinions? What is the value of silver when it is not used for money? If used for money why should it have a fictitious value, any more than gold? For centuries gold and silver have been used as money, the ratios of production of the two metals rising and falling during different periods. At one period the ratio of production was as 1 to 22, at another as 1 to 7. The world's production of silver in 1892 was less than \$410,000,000, and yet, newspapers like the Columbian will talk airily of over-production. Such talk is sheer nonsense. If silver is not money, its value is but a nominal one. If it is money, its value is not a fictitious one, but a stable one. Were it not for the organized money lenders of Europe, who are seeking a monopoly of money, as much so as is any labor organization a monopoly of labor, or any syndicate or trust a monopoly in any line of manufactured goods, silver would be today on a parity with gold as money. If gold is to be the single basis of money, it is within the power of the great financial houses of Europe to gain possession of all that is in circulation in the world; once they gain possession of it, they have the world's commercial interests at their mercy. But so long as both gold and silver are used for money, there is little danger to be feared from such combinations.

THE NAKUSP & SLOCAN RAILWAY.

ITS BUILDING INSURES CHEAP TRANSPORTATION RATES FOR ORES.

Work Commenced at Nakusp this Week, the Contractor Being Under Heavy Bonds to Have it Completed to the Head of Slocan Lake by January 1st, 1894.

The Slocan country, although possessed of the richest silver-lead mines in the world, is so situated that the cost of transporting its ores to market was excessive, and the opinion was generally expressed that the district would not be rapidly developed owing to the lack of cheap transportation. It seems, however, that it will have cheap transportation much sooner than the most sanguine expected. Work was commenced this week on the Nakusp & Slocan railway, and the contractor (D. McGillivray of Vancouver) is under heavy bonds to have the road completed and in running order to the head of Slocan lake by January 1st, 1894—less than six months.

Mr. McGillivray is now at Nakusp erecting warehouses for supplies; and it is said that two dozen men are looking the ground over with the view of taking sub-contracts. The Revelstoke branch of the Canadian Pacific is also being built, and it will be completed to the Upper Arrow lake before navigation closes on the Columbia river between Revelstoke and the lake. These two roads completed will give mine owners alternative routes over which to ship their ores; one to the Tacoma and San Francisco smelters, the other to the eastern smelter, or to England, Harrogate, the Canadian Pacific has been giving a \$17-a-ton rate on ore from Golden to Swansea, Wales. If a like low rate is given from Revelstoke, the tonnage shipped to Wales would not be inconsiderable.

On completion of the Nakusp & Slocan road to the head of Slocan lake, the mines of Slocan district will all be within thirteen miles of the boat landing at New Denver, as against thirty miles to Kaslo. The saving on the wagon or sleigh haul will be almost equal to the difference in the value of ore at its present price and the price that prevailed before the "slump" took place. The ore of Slocan district will average 150 ounces in silver to the ton. At the present price of silver (73 cents) the loss on each ton of ore, as against its former price (83 cents), is 10 cents an ounce, or \$15 a ton. The present rate for hauling ore to Kaslo is \$40 a ton. The rate this fall to New Denver will not exceed \$20. If the rate from New Denver to the smelters is the same as that now charged from Kaslo, there will be a saving of \$5 a ton in transportation charges. An item in itself.

A REQUEST THAT IS NOT UNFAIR.

Prospectors Should not be Required to Travel Long Distances to Make Records.

The following letter was received by the editor of THE TRIBUNE, and it is printed because THE TRIBUNE is in sympathy with the request therein made. There is no good reason for not appointing a commission recorder at settling camps in order to accommodate the men who are prospecting. Such appointments have been made for Goat River and Trail Creek camps, both camps being more easily accessible to regular recording offices than is the section of which the "Big Jim" is the center. A commission recorder should be appointed at that place, and the amount collected in the way of provincial revenue taxes would more than pay the cost of operating the office. These taxes will not be paid unless some such step is taken, for prospectors are not in the habit of hunting up the tax collector in order to pay their "poll" tax. Mr. Fitzsimmons should take prompt action in the matter, now that it is brought to his attention.

Big Jim, Nelson, B. C., Dec. 1st, 1892.

JOHN HODGSON, Nelson, B. C., Dear Sir: When I was in your office about three weeks ago, I told you that the prospectors in the Duncan river country had petitioned for the appointment of a commission recorder at Big Jim, and that the petition was signed by fifty men. There are fully 100 men prospecting between Bonanza creek and the headwaters of Duncan river, and of these men I know the reason why this petition has not been acted on favorably. The distance from a portion of the country in which locations have been made to the record office at Ainsworth is over 100 miles, and do you think it fair to compel these men to travel that distance to make records? If a commission office was established at Big Jim, sixty miles of that distance would be saved, and the men would not be required to expend money for traveling. Most of the men here are not overburdened with money, and it is unfair to compel them to spend what little they have in traveling long distances to make records. This request would not help boom any towns, as there are no townsites within miles of Big Jim. I hope this letter will be printed in THE TRIBUNE, so that the attention of the gold commission office of the district will be called to the matter. Yours truly, FRANK A. HEMP, free miner.

Wagon Road Completed.

Three months ago Frank Hannum of Trail started in alone and single-handed to build a wagon road from the town of Trail to the mines in Trail Creek district. He stuck to it two and a half days before any one else came to his assistance. For awhile the work was carried on by a few men, then the government stepped in and expended a little of its surplus money. Today the road is completed for a distance of seven miles, and machinery, like air compressors, steam engines, barleigh drills, etc., is being hauled over it. The last half mile was completed by the mine owners. The road is a very good one considering its cost—\$2800.

Work not Entirely Suspended.

There are fourteen men at work on the No. 1 mine at Ainsworth and three on the Highland. Work has not yet been resumed on the Shaffer company tunnel.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

THE TRIBUNE is published on Thursdays, by JAMES H. HARRISON & Co., and will be mailed to subscribers on payment of \$2.00 per annum in advance. No subscription taken for less than a year.

REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS printed at the following rates: One inch, \$20 a year; two inches, \$30 a year; three inches, \$40 a year; four inches, \$50 a year; five inches, \$60 a year; six inches and over, at the rate of \$10.00 an inch per annum.

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 20 cents a line each insertion.

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

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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

The Tribune

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1893

JUMPED AT CONCLUSIONS.

The following appears in the Vancouver News-Advertiser of the 14th instant:

"The Nelson Tribune demands that the provincial government shall not pay the somewhat considerable cost of making a Kootenay Lake and Trout Lake trail, practically for the benefit of the Duncan townsite owners. Our West Kootenay contemporary demands that the site boomers be caused to pay the whole bill, as has until lately been expected to be the case. If any other course be taken the Tribune hints that it can only be because J. M. Kellie, M. P., is interested in the section of the district in question."

The facts are: The Tribune objected to the government paying the expenses incurred in building a trail from a point on Houser lake to the mouth of Healy creek, as the work was undertaken by private parties with the view of booming the townsite of Duncan City. The Tribune stated, also, that if the government footed the bill, wrong would be done other sections of the district which did not happen to have government members interested in them. It in no way hinted that Mr. Kellie was interested in the matter; for it is well known here that that gentleman has no interests whatever in the Duncan City section of the district. Whatever Mr. Kellie's shortcomings may be, he certainly cannot be charged with using his official position to advance the speculations in which he is personally interested. The News-Advertiser jumped at conclusions, and in doing so jumped on the wrong man. Mr. Kellie is not the only member of the government party that happens to have interests in West Kootenay district.

PECULIAR efforts are made to boom townsites. Here is one of the latest: Of the samples of mineral assayed for exhibit at the World's Fair, eighteen were credited to Nakusp, the official assayer saying in his report that the "ores were certainly good and particularly clean. The silver contents averaged 85 ounces per ton, and the lead 60 per cent. There is little else to be said of the camp, as the remarks of the Sloan are adapted to it." As a matter of fact, the nearest mineral claims to Nakusp are those of Sloan district, and they are distant over thirty miles.

The late Lord Derby was not an enthusiastic royalist, while responding to the toast, "The Queen," on one occasion, the noble lord remarked that the English people were fortunate in having a respectable ruler. George the Second, he said, was a fool; George the Third, a numskull; and George the Fourth, a blackguard.

LADY HOOD suggests in the Modern Review that no one should be allowed to marry until he or she has received a license from a medical board. This has been "the doctrine of Plato and of Thomas More. A state is like a club on a large scale. But a club takes precautions to admit only eligible members. On the same principle, a state has a right to insist that the people born into it shall be sound and healthy. Consequently, the marriage of people of feeble intellect, or those suffering from any disease should be absolutely prohibited."

Proof of the Appreciation of Gold.

In this country an ounce of silver will buy as much of all commodities as ever before, for as gold goes up it drives down all commodities alike, barring accidental exceptions in an article here and there. In India and China silver has not depreciated in purchasing power in the slightest degree. In China silver is the standard of value, and in that country an ounce of silver will purchase as much of any article that is for sale, except gold, as it would twenty years ago. As for gold, it does not circulate as money in China. It is not seen in circulation in that country in any form, neither as coin nor in bars. Gold is dealt in China simply as a commodity, but its value is affected by the exchange markets of the world. Now, what do we see there in regard to the stability of the central sum of the golding financial system? It is there seen that gold has steadily appreciated since 1873, until it is now worth nearly 50 per cent more than it was when silver was outlawed. All this time an ounce of silver has remained the same

in purchasing power as regards all the commodities on sale in China, except gold. This very plainly shows that while gold has appreciated 50 per cent through the manipulation of the bondholders and Shylocks, silver has remained stable, for had it really gone down the prices of all commodities would have risen. And what is true in China is true here, for the Chinese merchants are very quick to see all points in any way connected with money, and we may be sure that they are not paying any too much for gold, even at the present tremendously high rates—if the London and New York conspirators succeed in working their thieving game on the producers of the country, henceforward as in the past.

An Eloquent Tramp.

A well-known New York judge is telling a story of a tramp he met a few evenings ago. The tramp, who was one of the "better days and happy home" genus, stopped the judge and begged for some money to buy food with in the following terms: "You will, sir, I hope, in your kindness, excuse a stranger for accosting you on a public thoroughfare, but stern and unavoidable necessity compels even a gentleman to forget himself. I am in want and must make my destination known in order to receive help. I am no tramp, sir, and my humiliating statement is no set speech—I am hungry, sir—Here the tramp's voice failed him.

"Too bad, too bad," murmured the judge, fingering a twenty-five cent piece in his vest pocket. "Yes, sir," continued the tramp, "I have worked hard all winter, but have had no work in two months."

"Ah," said the judge, still fingering the quarter in his vest pocket, "what did you work at all winter?" "Working in crystal, sir," replied the tramp.

"A jeweler, eh?"

"No, sir, ben cuttin' ice on de river," said the tramp, relapsing into his ordinary manner, now that his well-merited "front" had been spoken. The judge dropped the quarter from his fingers and gave him half a dollar.

Of Interest to Whisky Drinkers.

As great quantities of Scotch whisky is used "medicinally" in British Columbia, the following from an English paper may be of interest to those who put faith in its curative powers: "There would not be half so much mischief arising from the drinking of whisky, the chief 'refresher' in Scotland, where beer is not, as in England, became popular, if the whisky sold were pure. This fact has been brought before the Fife-shire county council, which has agreed to obtain analyses of spirituous liquors sold in the villages and towns throughout the county. One reason for this is that a man has suddenly become unconscious after drinking a small quantity of whisky, and that a publican had declared 'he could make the best throat-grinding mixture that was to be got in the county of Fife.' Everything, of course, in these sham days of competition is advertised, but nothing to a more dangerous extent than whisky. With municipal public-houses there would be no adulteration of the liquor; but under our present system, despite the vigilance of the authorities, the most vile stuff—really poison—is frequently sold for whisky, which makes our mad drunks. It is time the matter was taken up."

Democratic Poetry.

A gentleman free-born: I never wore The rags of any great man's looks, nor fed Upon their after-meats: I never crouched Caut the cold air of an office promised (After long attendance) and then missed, I read no difference between this huge, This monstrous big word 'lord' and gentleman. More than the tide sounds: for ought I learn, The latter is as noble as the first—I am sure more ancient. JOHN FORD.

"O cursed power of gold, For which an hour's sleep And honest joy no more! For they we often find The great in legends combined To trick and rob the poor." HENRY FIELDING.

What do great ladies do at Court, I pray? Enjoy the pleasure of the world, and kiss The amorous lord, and change Court breath: sing: loe! Heals of all heaven; tell wondrous dreams; Rehearse their sprightly lies and boasts which Hath most idolaters: accuse all faces That trust to the slowness of Nature: Talk witty blasphemy: Discourse their gaudy wardrobe; plot new pride: Jest upon others' fashions; and at last, Of their own feathers, and a thousand more Delights, which private ladies never think of, JAMES SHIRLEY'S "THE TRAITOR."

Had a Spell on Him.

Old mine engineers sometimes stand at their post ten years and never make a mistake. Then a bell rings and they start their engine and see the cage come up and watch it while it goes up into the shafts although they know that any one on that cage in such a crisis is almost certain to be killed. An observation of the mind seems to possess them for the moment. It seems that admiral Tryon had just such a spell on him when he ordered the manoeuvres of the ships off Tripoli. It seems that he had come off from sick leave that morning; that he gave this order and repeated it, and when the calamity came refused all assistance and went down with the ship. It was one of those orders that every man who understood it on either ship knew was a mistake, but British discipline would permit no question. Those men died very splendidly on the "Victoria," but the mighty regret is, they should have died.

Dishwashing a Pleasant Task.

Dishwashing is a very prosaic and every day duty. One would naturally suppose that every woman and girl who have it to do would hanker for it, for gold, it does not circulate as money in China. It is not seen in circulation in that country in any form, neither as coin nor in bars. Gold is dealt in China simply as a commodity, but its value is affected by the exchange markets of the world. Now, what do we see there in regard to the stability of the central sum of the golding financial system? It is there seen that gold has steadily appreciated since 1873, until it is now worth nearly 50 per cent more than it was when silver was outlawed. All this time an ounce of silver has remained the same

they have become cold, and that it is a bad practice for the dishwasher to dry her hands on the dish towel on removing them from the dishwasher. Yet these simple and very reasonable rules are constantly violated. A little forethought will materially lessen the disagreeable work of dishwashing—that bugbear of housework. Piling the dishes systematically on removing them from the table is necessary; putting the pots and pans to soak as soon as the contents are removed will render them as easy to wash as a vegetable dish; cleaners in granite ware, however, advise housekeepers not to pour cold water in a hot saucepan, it will cause it to become cracked; having plenty of dish towels, plenty of hot water, a little borax to add to the water and a serviceable dish-cloth (not rag), and one of those inexpensive but convenient little dish mops, if you can obtain one, a person is well equipped, and will find that even dishwashing may be made a pleasant task, for more easily performed by a not very strong woman, than many other necessary household duties.

THE

Kelly Sectional Boiler.

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

SIMPLE
CHEAP
DURABLE

HEAVIEST
SECTION
170
POUNDS.

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

Specialty constructed for packing over mountain trails.

Thoroughly Tested Before Leaving Shop.

For prices, etc., apply to.

Edward Watts,

Kaslo, B. C.,

or The Kootenay & Columbia P. & M. Co.,
Bell telephone Building, Ottawa, Ontario.

W. A. JOWETT

(Notary Public)

MINING AND
REAL
ESTATE
BROKER,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT

Representing
The Confederation Life Association,
The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company,
The Provident Fund Accident Company;
Also,
The Sandy Croft Foundry Company, near Chester, Eng-
land, 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
JAMES & RICHARDS, Vancouver, B. C.

J. R. MARKS & CO.

Real Estate and
Mining Brokers.

AGENTS FOR
TOWN OF SEATON.

Office in BANK BUILDING, KASLO.

Kootenay Lake Sawmill.

KASLO, July 1st, 1893.
The subscriber will sell his stock of lumber at present
in the Nelson Yard to cash customers at the following
rates, viz:
Rough, per thousand feet, \$10.
Ship-lap, per thousand feet, \$18.
Six-inch matched, per thousand feet, \$20.
Laths, per thousand, \$5.
Shingles, per thousand, \$3.
Sash, doors, and moldings at New Westminster prices.

G. O. BUCHANAN.

NELSON
LOTS

CHOICE BUILDING and RESIDENCE PROPERTY

REBATE ALLOWED FOR GOOD BUILDINGS.

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

LOOK OUT FOR DAWSON

THE CENTRE OF THE LARDEAU COUNTRY.

SILVER MAY
GO DOWN
BUT
LEAD
WILL GO UP

NEW DENVER

is in the center of a district, the mines
of which produce ores that not only
run high in SILVER, but carry, on an
average, over 50 per cent lead. The
lead alone will return a profit to the
mine owner, and once the mines are
worked, NEW DENVER is sure to have
a population of several thousand. Now
is a good time to purchase property.

JOHN HOUSTON & CO.

General Agents, Nelson and New Denver.

FREDERICTON

The great silver-copper mines on TOAD MOUNTAIN are to be worked, and as FREDERICTON townsite adjoins the DANDY MINE, and is but 350 feet distant from the SILVER KING, it must be the location of the supply point for these mines. It is also midway between Nelson and the PLACER AND GOLD QUARTZ MINES on Hall Creek. A limited number of lots in this townsite are now on the market, at prices ranging from \$100 to \$200 a lot. Terms: One-third cash, balance in three and six months. Apply to any real estate agent in Nelson, or to

A. H. KELLY, General Agent,

Grandview Hotel, Fredericton, B. C.

LUMBER!

Double Dressed,
Single Dressed,

Shiplap, Rustie, Ceiling,

Flooring, Laths, Shingles,
ALL DIMENSIONS OF ROUGH.

Having bought the stock of the Davies-Sayward Saw-
mill Company I am prepared to furnish builders
with lumber of the above lines.

Special Rates to Building Contractors.

GEORGE H. KEEFER,
Corner Lake and Ward streets, Nelson.

Miss BELL

(Late from Victoria, B. C.)

FRONT STREET, KASLO.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS

THE LATEST STYLES IN

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S MILLINERY

ALL ORDERS BY POST PROMPTLY FILLED.

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 Carleton and
Kootenay streets.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that thirty days after date I in-
tend to apply to the chief commissary of lands and
works for a special license to cut timber on the following
described land in West Kootenay district. Commencing
at an initial post planted on the eastern shore of Sloan
lake at a point about two miles from the head of the
lake, thence running south 100 chains along the shore
of the lake; thence 60 chains east; thence 100 chains
north; thence 60 chains, more or less, to initial post.
Containing 1000 acres more or less.

ALEXANDER McKAY,
New Denver, June 23rd, 1893.

JOE PARKIN

NELSON, B. C.

Plasterer, Bricklayer and Stone-Mason.

Contracts taken for work at all points in West Kootenay

On the

LANGTON W. TODD

ARCHITECT

AND GENERAL DRAUGHTSMAN.

Comfort and artistic effect guaranteed.
Builders' quantities made out.
Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Front Street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

Indispensable to Prospectors!

Messrs Kirk & Ritchie, Dominion and Provincial land
surveyors of Nelson, have published in pocket form an
abstract of mineral claims recorded in the Sloan mining
district.

Many claims were taken up last year by parties unable
to make the improvements required by law. These will
expire one year after date of record. Doubtless many of
these claims will be found to be very valuable, and there
will be a rush to secure them when they lapse.

This timely publication gives the date of record, name
of locator and description of each claim. It will be in-
dispensable to prospectors and those interested in pro-
specting parties.

The cost of getting the above information respecting
any claim from the Sloan recorder's would be greater
than the price of this book.

To mining brokers and all interested in transfers of
mining properties it has come to be known to be appre-
ciated. The price has been lowered to \$2, to enable it to be
within the reach of all.

Apply to Messrs. Kirk & Ritchie, Nelson, or Messrs.
Richardson & Benley, Kaslo.

June 21st, 1893. W. C. McKINNON, Secretary,
Silverson, B. C.

Slocan Trading & Navigation Company, Ltd.

The company's At passenger and freight steamer
W. HUNTER

G. L. ESTABROOK, Master
LEAVES NEW DENVER daily for Silverson (Four
Mile City) end of Sloan lake, returning to New
Denver by 6 P. M.
FOR RATES apply on board.

June 21st, 1893. W. C. McKINNON, Secretary,
Silverson, B. C.

TO THE EAST and WEST and SOUTH

Boat connections are made at
Bonner's Ferry with trains

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
For Spokane, Paget Sound, St. Paul, Chicago and
points in Canada and the Eastern States.
For further information apply to the officers of the
boats on the Bonner's Ferry, run by J. A. McNab, agent,
Great Northern Railway, Bonner's Ferry, Idaho; H. H.
St. John, general agent, Spokane, Wash.; H. A. Johnson,
division passenger and freight agent, Seattle, Wash.; H.
C. McKenney, general agent, 1 Palmer House block, To-
ronto, Ont.; or F. L. Whitney, general passenger and
ticket agent, St. Paul, Minn.

LOST.
A small book of land notes for parcels. Finder will
please have same at present house and be suitably re-
warded.
A. TREHILLAS.

H. GIEGERICH

GENERAL MERCHANT.

AGENT FOR
GIANT POWDER.

**Ainsworth,
Kaslo.**

BANK OF MONTREAL

Capital, all paid up, \$12,000,000
Reserve, 6,000,000

Sir DONALD A. SMITH, President
Hon. GEO. A. DUMMOND, Vice-President
K. 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' CREDIT.
Available in any part of the world.
DRAFTS ISSUED; COLLECTIONS MADE; ETC.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.
RATE OF INTEREST (at present) 3 1/2 Per Cent.

TAKING THE ODDS.

We had just mounted our horses after a bite of breakfast when the Indians appeared on a ridge one and a half miles away. They had picked up our trail at daylight and followed it at full gallop. We were on the broad plains, with the nearest post ninety miles away.

"How many, Texans?" asked the lieutenant of the scout.

"A million nebbies, but 200 for sure!" was the growling reply.

Every man shaded his eyes with his hand from the morning sun and took a long look. Two hundred warriors to fifteen troopers is big odds, but there was no excitement—no confusion. The foremost Indians were within a mile of us and their yells plainly reached our ears when the officer uttered his command, and we moved off at a steady gallop. We could not expect to run away from them, for the warriors' pony never tires. We could not even hope to hold our own, for we had traveled thirty miles under cover of darkness. The lieutenant and the scout, riding side by side at the head of the little column, are looking for a place to make a stand. Capture means more than death. It means hours or days of the most fiendish torture a merciless savage can invent and inflict, but not a trooper glances over his shoulder, not a horse is hurried beyond the pace. Every man rides to save his horse. Every rider seems the ground in front of him. The ears of every animal are laid flat to his head, and but for the hand on the bridle each would bolt away at the top of his speed and exhaust himself at the end of a mile.

We ascend and descend well after swell, reminding one of furrows turned by some monster plow. The Indians gain a little. We know it from the note of triumph in their yells. The scout looks back, and I watch his face to read the situation. A smile flits over it. That means that our chances are still good. He casts a rapid glance over the party, and his face expresses anxiety. The labored breathing of some of the horses tells him that the pace cannot last much longer.

Al! There is the spot! As we rise a swell we see ahead of us a conical hill, higher than anything else within a mile of it. That's the place for a stand. The pace is increased a bit and we thunder down the incline, across the bit of valley and spur, the blowing horses up the hillside. It is a last effort. Four or five of them lurch and stagger as their riders dismount, and not one of them could go another mile. The top of the hill is a plateau about thirty feet across. No water, no grass.

"Down with the horses!" is the order from the lieutenant, and we lead and push them into a circle, and fifteen revolvers pop, pop, pop! Gallant old troop horses, every one of them, but they must be sacrificed. The dead horses make our breast-work. Above us the summer sky, below us hundreds of savages, shouting in glee that we have been driven to bay.

"Unpack the spare ammunition and then take distance around the circle! Every bullet has got to find an Indian. Hold your revolvers for close work."

We have worked rapidly, and the warriors are not up in time to make a rush. They part to the east of us and encircle the hill. That is always the first move and we had expected it. We are no worse off, however. No help can be looked for from the distant post, and it matters not what tactics they adopt. The Indians take a breathing spell of half an hour and then make ready for a charge. The base of the hill covers about two acres of ground. Warriors on foot step forth and form a circle numbering 355. The lieutenant counts them and gives us the number. The odds are nine to one, but the scout calmly lights his pipe and remarks:

"Boys, you've got a pie in it! They won't

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1882.)

Capital (paid up) £200,000 \$2,920,000
(With power to increase)
Reserve Fund - £250,000 \$1,255,333

NELSON BRANCH,
Cor. Baker and Stanley Sts.

Branches: CANADA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, and Kamloops. UNITED STATES—San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle.

HEAD OFFICE: 40 Lombard Street, LONDON, Eng.

Agents and Correspondents

CANADA—Merchants' Bank of Canada and branches; Canadian Bank of Commerce and branches; Imperial Bank of Canada and branches; Montreal Bank and branches; Bank of Nova Scotia and branches.

UNITED STATES—Agents: Canadian Bank of Commerce, New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago; Traders' National Bank, Spokane.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received from \$1 and upwards and interest allowed (present rate) at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.

Nelson, July 17th, 1893. GRANGE V. HOIT, Agent.

make a decent month for you to chew on."

The officer and the scout have Winchester and we have the seven-shot Spencers. Every man works himself down where he can secure protection and a deadly aim, and of a sudden, with yells such as devil's utter, the circle dashes for the crest. No orders are given—none needed. No man fired over five shots. When the smoke lifted, only dead Indians were to be seen. We rose up and cheered, and our cheers were answered by howls and lamentations.

"Told you so!" growled the scout.

"Their over thirty varmints who won't hanker after any more scalps right away. The next thing will be a rush by all hands. We've got 'em mad, and when an injun's mad he ain't got no sense."

We were as ready as we could be when the entire band made a grand rush. The din was terrific, but every gun had a dead rest, and every trooper was sure of his first man. The impetus of the rush carried some of the warriors up to the breast-work, but only to die there. We rose up to cheer, but never a man opened his lips. The number of dead had doubled, and wounded men were limping and crawling in every direction.

"Waugh! You've broken their hearts," exclaimed the scout as he dropped a wounded warrior with an offhand shot. "They'll even leave their dead behind in their hurry to get away."

And so they did. Defeat brought panic, and every warrior who could ride galloped away to the east and out of sight. The scout went down among the wounded—went down alone. The Comanches had murdered his father and mother in years ago. We heard them shout defiance at him, followed by the reports of his revolver. By and by all of us climbed over the dead horses to inspect the battle-field. Eighty-four dead warriors—no wounded. When the panic-stricken survivors reach their village they will be asked:

"Where is Red Eagle—Little Horse—Rainy Day? Where are our husbands and sons and brothers?"

And Gray Feather will answer for all:

"The buzzard and wolf are feasting on them at the foot of a hill miles away. We followed the trail of a small band of white men. They made a camp on a hill. We fought them, but instead of a few there were a thousand. Let us find the white man and ask for peace. The Comanche is no longer a warrior, but a dog soldier."

—An Extremely Unhealthy Pursuit.

There seems to be quite a craze amongst vendors of patent medicines and things of all sorts for giving the names of clergymen as references. Most advertisements of this character contain the names and addresses of persons altogether out of proportion to their number in the community. Either this is a lucrative occupation for the parsons, or the teaching of the Gospel is an extremely unhealthy pursuit. It is not a bad idea, when you think of it, for forwarding the parson's income. The indelicacy of clean-living men, however, advertising that they have recovered from all sorts of noxious diseases by the aid of So-and-so's remedies, even at such per testimonial, must strike everyone. Surely these men of God can cover their sores as with a mantle, as it were. There are plenty of places where a preacher's testimony will do more good than in a patent medicine advertisement.

—An Unlovely Women.

The empress of Austria apparently is a very unlovely figure, if the picture drawn of her by one of the ladies of her court in a June magazine be at all accurate. This sovereign smokes about sixty Turkish cigarettes a day, and in the evening several terribly strong cigars. Her chief occupation is riding, in which she almost exceeds the ladies of the circus. She takes no interest in any of the women of the court unless they are good riders. Black coffee and raw steak are favorite foods of the royal amazon. Her husband, the emperor, is very fond of women, but the empress is reported to be as cold as an icicle, although apparently this does not prevent young officers from declaring their passion for her.

"OUR ENEMIES ARE THE SAME."

Russia's Friendship for the United States not a Disinterested One.

Wonder has often been expressed why it was that Russia was so friendly to the United States during the civil war from 1861 to 1865. The reason is now given that the enemies of the countries are the same, that is, Great Britain. George Keenan, who has traveled much in Russia gives his views of the question in a recent number of The Century. He says:

It was simply a movement on the great chess-board of diplomacy to threaten the adverse queen. Great Britain seemed likely to acquire, by means of armed intervention, an amount of power and influence in the New World which the Russian government regarded as excessive and dangerous. If, by sending aid to New York, Russia could prevent this intervention and acquisition of power on the part of Great Britain, and at the same time, gain the friendship and gratitude of the people of the North, who were likely to win in the struggle, she would score two points against her traditional enemy, Prince Gortchakoff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, virtually admitted this in an interview which he had with Bayard Taylor, diplomatic representative of the United States at St. Petersburg, in 1892. "What Russia fears," he said, "is the ultimate exhaustion of the two sections of the Union, which will leave them helpless to resist the encroachments of hostile powers. The political equilibrium which she sees in the maintenance of the Union in its original strength would be destroyed."

It appears from this statement that Russia's action was controlled, not primarily by friendship for the people or the government of the United States, but rather by considerations of enlightened self-interest. She desired, for reasons of her own, to maintain the existing "political equilibrium," and to prevent Great Britain from acquiring such a preponderance of power as would render her a more dangerous enemy than ever. That Great Britain was the power against which this move was made, and that the government of the United States was well aware of the fact, appears clearly from the nature of the service that our secretary of state proposed to render Russia in return for her aid and support. This service was the sending of a special mission to the court of Persia with a view to furthering the aggressive plans of Russia in Central Asia. "It was conceived," Bayard Taylor says, "that this friendship between the United States and Russia could be sealed more completely if the United States were to enter into diplomatic relations with Persia; since it was clear to statesmen that the movements of Russia, in the future, would be on that frontier; and any moral support which the United States, as an English-speaking people, might thus grant to Russia, would be of peculiar value."

The significant reference to the "peculiar value," which the moral support of an "English-speaking people" would have for Russia, when she could begin her "movements" along the Persian frontier, shows clearly that it was against Great Britain that such movements were to be directed. The government of the United States virtually said to the government of Russia, "You supported us against Great Britain at a critical moment in our history, and now we will support you against Great Britain when you begin your march toward India—our enemies are the same."

From this brief recapitulation of the facts of the case it will be seen, I think, that the attitude taken by Russia toward the United States in 1892 was dictated by self-interest rather than by friendship. But even if it were not so, even if Alexander II. and the group of men who constituted the government of Russia at that time were actuated by the most generous and disinterested motives, the debt of gratitude which we should owe to them would not be payable to Alexander III. and the group of men who constitute the Russian government of today. The rulers of Russia thirty years ago were comparatively liberal and enlightened men, and they were engaged, at that very time, in a work of regeneration and reform which promised to bring happiness and prosperity to their people. The rulers of Russia today are oppressors, religious bigots and reactionaries whose chief aim seems to be the complete destruction of all the liberal institutions that their predecessors founded. We might properly have felt sympathy with the reforming Russian government of 1892; but with the reactionary government of today, which gags the provincial assemblies, limits the right of trial by jury, persecutes the Jews and the Stimulists, flogs the people by thousands for non-payment of taxes, and maintains itself by the rigorous enforcement of martial law, we can have nothing in common. If there is to be any "disinterested alliance" between the United States and Russia, it should be based upon some nobler feeling than hostility to Great Britain. If there is to be any "bridge of sentiment" between the republic of the west and the empire of the north, it should stretch not from the state department to the throne of the czar, but from the hearts of the American people to the hearts of the men and women beyond the Vistula who share our love of freedom,

but are unable to attain it, and who look to us for sympathy while they wait for the dawn of a brighter day. Russia will not always be a despotism. Sooner or later the authority of the autocrat will give way to the authority of the people; and when that time comes I hope we may be able to say to the free citizens of a free Russia that if, in their time of need, we did not give our moral support to them, we at least withheld it from their oppressors. As for me, my sympathies are with the Russia of the people, not the Russia of the czar; with the Russia of the provincial assemblies, not the Russia of the secret police; with the Russia of the future, not the Russia of the past.

An English Opinion of a Scotch Church.

The Presbyterian ministers of the hiring established church in Scotland, like their brethren in the past, are masters of the very strongest language. The plain man of the world would say their wild talk is thoroughly un-Christian. Nothing excites these mercenary dabblers in Jewish theology so much as the proposal that the persons who believe in them should support them. It betrays an entire want of confidence in their own faith that they should look to the state for a charity subsidy, instead of depending upon self-denying and enthusiastic Christian congregations. One of these clerical commercial travelers describes the withdrawal of the state subsidy to religion as the "assassin's stealthy hand." Another hurls about epithets of robbery and falsehood. If we venture to say that the ministers of the hiring church are receivers of stolen goods in white chokers, they would be very indignant; but, really, they are nothing else. Scotland is taxed for their support against the will of the majority; therefore the taxation is a species of robbery, and the proceeds of this robbery the Scotch state Presbyterian ministers beg. No more humiliating or disgraceful position can be conceived in connection with persons who pretend that they are followers of the social democratic working man who worked and taught in Old Judea.

A Pretty Good Law.

In Illinois there is an old law on the statute-books to the effect that in criminal cases the jury is to "judge of the law as well as the facts." Though not often quoted, once in a while a lawyer with a desperate case makes use of it. In one case the judge instructed the jury that it was to judge of the law as well as the facts, but added that it was not to judge of the law unless it was fully satisfied that it knew more law than the judge. An outrageous verdict was brought in, contrary to all instructions of the court, who felt called upon to rebuke the jury. At last one old farmer arose. "Judge," said he, "weren't we to judge the law as well as the facts?" "Certainly," was the response; "but I told you not to judge the law unless you were clearly satisfied that you knew the law better than I did."

"Well, judge," answered the farmer, as he shifted his squid, "we considered that point."

The VICTORIA is pleasantly situated on Victoria street, and is one of the best Hotels in the Kootenay Lake Country.

MILLS & REVSBECH, Proprietors.

THE GRAND HOTEL

HANSEN & BLOOMBERG

Proprietors.

THE CLOSEST HOTEL TO THE BAR CARRIES THE

In Nelson to the Steamboat Landing, Best Brands of Liquors and Cigars.

Valley House.

Lardo District.

JUNCTION LARDO AND NOW OPEN AND READY FOR BUSINESS.

Best of Accommodations.

A. C. PEARSON, Prop.

THE GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL

CORNER OF SIXTH AVENUE AND MAIN STREETS, LARDO, B. C.

Best of Accommodations.

RATES: \$1.50 TO \$2 PER DAY.

FINE BRANDS OF DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

ALLEN & GARVEY, Proprietors

Watson Hotel

WATSON, B. C.

THE TOWN OF WATSON, situated as it is, between Bear and Fish lakes, on the Kootenay-Shawn wagon road, 20 miles from Kaslo and 10 from New Denver, is the most central point in the Kootenay district.

THE WATSON HOTEL is one of the best kept houses in the entire Shewan country. The dining room and kitchen are in charge of female help of experience. The bar is stocked with the best brands of liquors and cigars.

BREMNER & WATSON, PROPRIETORS.

Three Forks Hotel

E. C. CARPENTER, Manager.

ALL THE PRINCIPAL MINES in Shewan district can be reached in from two to seven miles from this hotel, which is located at Three Forks on Carpenter creek.

THE DINING ROOM is under the immediate supervision of Mr. C. Brown, formerly of the Windsor Hotel, Butte, Montana, and the Rogers Hotel, Missoula, Montana, who will see to it that the cuisine of the Three Forks is not excelled by that of any hotel in West Kootenay.

SPECIAL RATES will be made for weekly boarders. Private rooms for transient guests.

THE PALACE HOTEL

CORNER FRONT AND FOURTH STREETS, KASLO, B. C.

A. & J. Fletcher, Props.

ACCOMMODATIONS FIRST-CLASS.

Stage leaves Grand Central for Watson, Bear Lake City, Three Forks, New Denver and all points in the Kootenay-Shawn district.

THE PALACE HOTEL

CORNER FRONT AND FOURTH STREETS, KASLO, B. C.

MAHONEY & LUNDBURG PROPRIETORS.

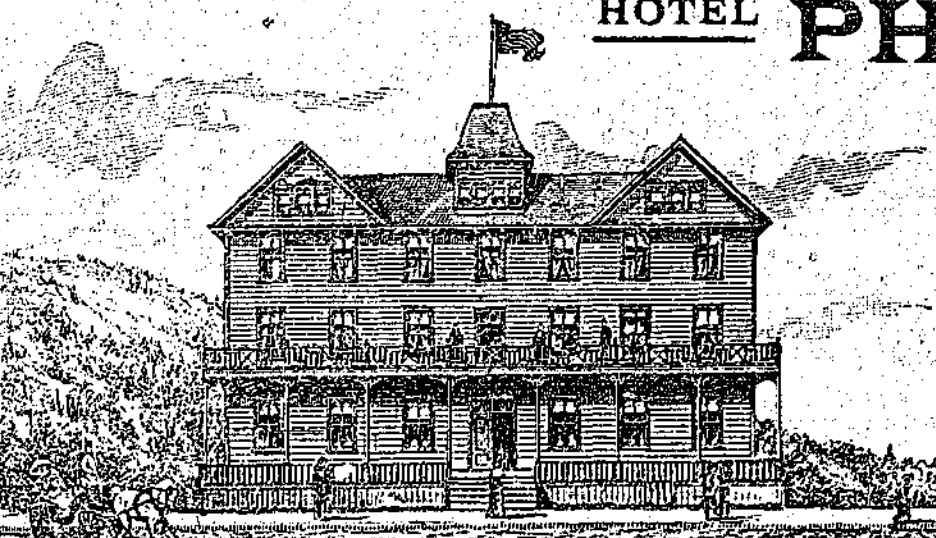
The Bolander House

CORNER ELDORADO AND SHAWN AVENUES, OPPOSITE RECORD OFFICE, NEW DENVER.

Restaurant in Building on the Corner.

Bedrooms newly furnished. A share of the public patronage solicited.

J. C. BOLANDER, Proprietor.



HOTEL PHAIR

Nelson, B. C.

Billiard and Pool Room.
Hot and Cold Water.
Electric Bells.
Baths.
Flush Closets.

E. E. Phair, Proprietor.

POODLE-DOG RESTAURANT.

Next Door to the Madden Hotel, NELSON, B. C.

Mrs. W. C. Phillips, PROPRIETRESS.

PRIVATE BOXES FOR LADIES.

The only Restaurant in Nelson that keeps open DAY and NIGHT.

SILVER KING HOTEL

John Johnson, Proprietor

Extensive Improvements Now Completed.

All Rooms Refitted and Refurnished

Hotel Victoria

NELSON

The VICTORIA is pleasantly situated on Victoria street, and is one of the best Hotels in the Kootenay Lake Country.

MILLS & REVSBECH, Proprietors.

THE MADDEN HOUSE

At Corner Baker and Ward Streets, NELSON, B. C.

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 GRAND HOTEL

HANSEN & BLOOMBERG Proprietors.

THE CLOSEST HOTEL TO THE BAR CARRIES THE Best Brands of Liquors and Cigars.

Valley House.

Lardo District.

JUNCTION LARDO AND NOW OPEN AND READY FOR BUSINESS.

Best of Accommodations.

A. C. PEARSON, Prop.

THE GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL

CORNER OF SIXTH AVENUE AND MAIN STREETS, LARDO, B. C.

Best of Accommodations.

RATES: \$1.50 TO \$2 PER DAY.

FINE BRANDS OF DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

ALLEN & GARVEY, Proprietors

Watson Hotel

WATSON, B. C.

THE TOWN OF WATSON, situated as it is, between Bear and Fish lakes, on the Kootenay-Shawn wagon road, 20 miles from Kaslo and 10 from New Denver, is the most central point in the Kootenay district.

THE WATSON HOTEL is one of the best kept houses in the entire Shewan country. The dining room and kitchen are in charge of female help of experience. The bar is stocked with the best brands of liquors and cigars.

BREMNER & WATSON, PROPRIETORS.

Three Forks Hotel

E. C. CARPENTER, Manager.

ALL THE PRINCIPAL MINES in Shewan district can be reached in from two to seven miles from this hotel, which is located at Three Forks on Carpenter creek.

THE DINING ROOM is under the immediate supervision of Mr. C. Brown, formerly of the Windsor Hotel, Butte, Montana, and the Rogers Hotel, Missoula, Montana, who will see to it that the cuisine of the Three Forks is not excelled by that of any hotel in West Kootenay.

SPECIAL RATES will be made for weekly boarders. Private rooms for transient guests.

THE PALACE HOTEL

CORNER FRONT AND FOURTH STREETS, KASLO, B. C.

A. & J. Fletcher, Props.

ACCOMMODATIONS FIRST-CLASS.

Stage leaves Grand Central for Watson, Bear Lake City, Three Forks, New Denver and all points in the Kootenay-Shawn district.

THE PALACE HOTEL

CORNER FRONT AND FOURTH STREETS, KASLO, B. C.

A. & J. Fletcher, Props.

ACCOMMODATIONS FIRST-CLASS.

Stage leaves Grand Central for Watson, Bear Lake City, Three Forks, New Denver and all points in the Kootenay-Shawn district.

MAHONEY & LUNDBURG

PROPRIETORS.

The Bolander House

CORNER ELDORADO AND SHAWN AVENUES, OPPOSITE RECORD OFFICE, NEW DENVER.

Restaurant in Building on the Corner.

Bedrooms newly furnished. A share of the public patronage solicited.

J. C. BOLANDER, Proprietor.

THE PALACE HOTEL

CORNER FRONT AND FOURTH STREETS, KASLO, B. C.

A. & J. Fletcher, Props.

ACCOMMODATIONS FIRST-CLASS.

Stage leaves Grand Central for Watson, Bear Lake City, Three Forks, New Denver and all points in the Kootenay-Shawn district.

THE PALACE HOTEL

CORNER FRONT AND FOURTH STREETS, KASLO, B. C.

A. & J. Fletcher, Props.

ACCOMMODATIONS FIRST-CLASS.

Stage leaves Grand Central for Watson, Bear Lake City, Three Forks, New Denver and all points in the Kootenay-Shawn district.

MAHONEY & LUNDBURG

PROPRIETORS.

The Bolander House

CORNER ELDORADO AND SHAWN AVENUES, OPPOSITE RECORD OFFICE, NEW DENVER.

Restaurant in Building on the Corner.

Bedrooms newly furnished. A share of the public patronage solicited.

J. C. BOLANDER, Proprietor.

THE PALACE HOTEL

CORNER FRONT AND FOURTH STREETS, KASLO, B. C.

A. & J. Fletcher, Props.

ACCOMMODATIONS FIRST-CLASS.

Stage leaves Grand Central for Watson, Bear Lake City, Three Forks, New Denver and all points in the Kootenay-Shawn district.

THE PALACE HOTEL

CORNER FRONT AND FOURTH STREETS, KASLO, B. C.

A. & J. Fletcher, Props.

ACCOMMODATIONS FIRST-CLASS.

Stage leaves Grand Central for Watson, Bear Lake City, Three Forks, New Denver and all points in the Kootenay-Shawn district.

MAHONEY & LUNDBURG

PROPRIETORS.

The Bolander House

CORNER ELDORADO AND SHAWN AVENUES, OPPOSITE RECORD OFFICE, NEW DENVER.

Restaurant in Building on the Corner.

Bedrooms newly furnished. A share of the public patronage solicited.

J. C. BOLANDER, Proprietor.

THE PALACE HOTEL

CORNER FRONT AND FOURTH STREETS, KASLO, B. C.

A. & J. Fletcher, Props.

ACCOMMODATIONS FIRST-CLASS.

Stage leaves Grand Central for Watson, Bear Lake City, Three Forks, New Denver and all points in the Kootenay-Shawn district.

THE PALACE HOTEL

CORNER FRONT AND FOURTH STREETS, KASLO, B. C.

A. & J. Fletcher, Props.

ACCOMMODATIONS FIRST-CLASS.

Stage leaves Grand Central for Watson, Bear Lake City, Three Forks, New Denver and all points in the Kootenay-Shawn district.

MAHONEY & LUNDBURG

PROPRIETORS.

THIS WEEK'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

J. F. Hume and William Hunter, Nelson—Notice.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

"Bill" Hunter and Bruce Craddock are off on a prospecting trip to the mountains east of the Arrow lakes. They are willing to take up any proposition, from a gold mine to a new road.

The Trinity is in receipt of a letter from the Valley, in which charges are made that the money appropriated for building a wagon road in that valley is being wasted by an incompetent foreman. As the letter is not signed by the writer, the Trinity cannot print it.

Spokane Review, 19th: "The steel to be used in the construction of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railroad is arriving at Spokane and is promptly forwarded to the front over the Spokane & Northern."

There is nothing new to report regarding the Silver King sale more than that Winslow Hall and John Mcintosh were expected to arrive at Colville next week from the "old country."

Frank Hanna, one of the pioneers of Nelson, but now of Trail Creek, was in Nelson this week after an absence of over two years. The town is just a little larger than when he left, "freedom" was the only house on the west side of Ward creek, and when his cow kept the few people living on the west side of the creek awake at night in her rambles after late home fires and old boots.

A session of the county court commenced today at Nelson, Judge Sparks of Vernon presiding.

Born, at Nelson, on the afternoon of the 2nd instant, to the wife of Ed Traves, a son. Ed is the proprietor of a hotel.

A school-house will be erected at Trail by private parties. Already two 7-month terms have been held, the teacher being paid by subscription.

The new court-house at Nelson is to be wired for electricity and it will also have electric bells in the different offices.

W. R. Will of New Denver was in Nelson this week, and reports everything moving along slowly at his town.

The race on Saturday between "Wilson & Perkins" and "Jim Beatty" and "J. Simpson" will attract quite a crowd to Nelson, the steamboats giving special rates from all lake points.

General Scott passed through Nelson on Wednesday on the trail from New Denver to Duluth, Minnesota, where he goes on business connected with the Duluth syndicate that is operating in the Kootenay country.

On Wednesday a gang of fourteen men commenced work at Kaslo on the Canadian Pacific telegraph line from Nelson to Revelstoke. The gang will have the line through to New Denver in fifteen days.

The "tote" road along the route of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway is completed over into the valley of Salmon river, and will be through to a connection with the one from the Nelson and within two weeks.

The warm weather of the past few days has caused the river to rise within a foot of high-water mark of this year.

MET AND ELECTED OFFICERS.

A Regular Quarterly Meeting of the South Kootenay Board of Trade.

As required by the act governing boards of trade in the Dominion, the South Kootenay Board of Trade met in Nelson on Tuesday, in regular quarterly meeting, to elect officers and transact other business.

The following members were present: Messrs. Lemon, Bigelow, Applewhite, Holt, Wilson, Renwick, Houston, P. B. C. Turner, J. A. Turner, Gilker, Hume, Hunt, Madden, and Squires. R. E. Lemon was elected president; J. A. Turner, vice-president; G. A. Bigelow, secretary-treasurer; and Messrs. Holt, Houston, Robson, Wilson, Hume, Gilker, Applewhite, Marsden, Squire, Teetzel, Bogle, and Watson, members of the council and of the arbitration board. Messrs. Applewhite and Houston were elected auditors. New members elected—W. A. Jowett of Nelson and James R. Robertson of Victoria. The treasurer reported the receipts from all sources as \$680, and the disbursements \$541.05, as follows:

John Elliot, legal services.....	\$ 50 00
McDonald & Bigelow, rent.....	30 00
James McDonald & Co., furniture.....	17 00
James Delaney, carpet.....	101 50
Hunt & Dover, safe.....	100 00
Moving safe.....	4 00
Gilker & Wells, blank books.....	4 00
John Houston & Co., printing.....	13 00
George A. Bigelow, secretary.....	20 00
Turner Bros., office supplies.....	11 00
George A. Bigelow & Co., loans.....	25 10

The following bills were read and ordered paid: T. A. Mills, sign painting, \$12; Turner Bros., letter press, \$12; George A. Bigelow & Co., sundries \$12.25.

Several questions were considered and action taken thereon. Among others, the council was instructed to take such steps as would aid in the building of the trunk road from Kaslo to New Denver; as would secure needed improvements to the government wharf at Nelson; as would secure the creation of an independent customs district on Kootenay lake; as would prevent government funds from being used to pay private debts.

Have Confidence in Slokan Mines.

Reports come from Spokane that J. L. Montgomery of New York has purchased W. H. Taylor's interest in the Bluebird and an undivided one-half interest in the Washington, for a cash consideration aggregating over \$100,000. Both mines are in Slokan district. Another reported sale was of a mine near New Denver for \$50,000 cash. That the two first sales have taken place is without doubt. All this goes to show that mining men who have money have confidence in Slokan mines.

Trail Creek District.

Drifts are being run from both the 100 and the 200 levels in the Le Roi mine, the work making good progress, the men working 8-hour shifts. The machinery for the War Eagle, that is, two Burleigh drills, a steam engine, and an air compressor, is now at the mine. It is stated that a diamond drill will also be brought in, so as to more rapidly prospect Trail Creek mines.

Development Work in Lardo District.

Henry Cody and a party of nine miners left Ainsworth this week to do development work on the Haskins group of mines on Healey creek, in the Lardo country. The report was that the work was to be done in the interest of a Mr. Walton.

Gone on a Prospecting Trip.

Today a party of ten men, under the direction of William Chambers, set out from Pilot Bay on a prospecting trip over in the St. Mary's River country. They took Indians along to do their packing.

An Absolutely Safe Suggestion.

The Lethbridge News, in an article on the Banking Act of Canada, says: "Good as our Banking Act now is, we think that there is still room for improvement, and it

is to be hoped that when the present charter of the Canadian banks expire, as they will do in 1901, that some further provisions for their security will be insisted upon by parliament. The Lethbridge paper meant by the above that, under the act, bill holders were amply secured, but depositors had no security, whatever. The act should be that a shareholder's responsibility ended only when every liability against his bank was satisfied, such as is the law in Scotland. No bank should be allowed to issue bills. All bills should be issued by the Dominion, and handed over to banks at the ratio of dollar for dollar of the bank's paid up capital, the paid up capital to be gold and silver coin or bullion on a parity ratio of 15 1/2 of silver to 1 of gold. An act framed on these lines would insure almost absolute safety to the depositor, secure absolute safety to the bill holder, create a circulation always equal to the necessities of trade, and do away with a monopoly in the banking business.

HAVE THE TRUE RING.

Even if They are the Utterances of a Some Times Frothy American Paper.

Bonner's Ferry Herald, 15th: "Through the gyrations of official life in the Dominion a Mr. McIntosh was sent from Ottawa to relieve J. C. Rykert, customs preventive officer for the British government at the boundary line, it being the intention of the higher officials to transfer Mr. Rykert to some other port. Mr. Rykert has been the faithful representative of his government for upwards of twelve years. He has made himself one of the most beautiful homes that can be found in this part of the country. He has during this time made acquaintances and formed associations that should be as lasting as life itself. Nor has Mr. Rykert been alone in this. His most estimable and pleasing wife has shared in the hardships of frontier life, and through her labor and taste largely does their home present its attractive appearance. Mr. and Mrs. Rykert have merited vastly more than they have received at the hands of their government. When Mr. McIntosh saw the situation, like a true gentleman, he said that he came from Ottawa to force no one from his home, and that if his government could do nothing better for him than to compel another to leave his home that he might have a public office, he would return to Ottawa and content himself with serving himself and not the people. "This has the true ring of honor in it."

THE TOWNSITE OF SILVERTON.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned owners in fee simple of the lands and tenements known as Silver-ton Townsite: that an agreement to sell said lands was made by the undersigned to Walter D. Middough and Peter W. Scott, which agreement can be found on file at the land registry office at Victoria, B. C., or in the office of J. Fred Hume & Co., Nelson, B. C. The terms and conditions of the said agreement have not been fully carried out on the part of the said Walter D. Middough and Peter W. Scott, and until said agreement is fully carried out the undersigned will not convey any right to any part of the property known as Silver-ton Townsite. That all deferred payments on lots already under agreement for sale shall be made to the undersigned or their authorized agent; that any person wishing to purchase lots in Silver-ton can do so from the undersigned or their authorized agent. We hereby nominate and appoint John Houston & Co. of Nelson, B. C., our only agent. Dated at Nelson, B. C., July 19th, 1893.

FRED HUME, WILLIAM HUNTER.

SILVERTON

John Elliot, legal services.....\$ 50 00
McDonald & Bigelow, rent.....30 00
James McDonald & Co., furniture.....17 00
James Delaney, carpet.....101 50
Hunt & Dover, safe.....100 00
Moving safe.....4 00
Gilker & Wells, blank books.....4 00
John Houston & Co., printing.....13 00
George A. Bigelow, secretary.....20 00
Turner Bros., office supplies.....11 00
George A. Bigelow & Co., loans.....25 10

The following bills were read and ordered paid: T. A. Mills, sign painting, \$12; Turner Bros., letter press, \$12; George A. Bigelow & Co., sundries \$12.25.

Several questions were considered and action taken thereon. Among others, the council was instructed to take such steps as would aid in the building of the trunk road from Kaslo to New Denver; as would secure needed improvements to the government wharf at Nelson; as would secure the creation of an independent customs district on Kootenay lake; as would prevent government funds from being used to pay private debts.

Have Confidence in Slokan Mines.

Reports come from Spokane that J. L. Montgomery of New York has purchased W. H. Taylor's interest in the Bluebird and an undivided one-half interest in the Washington, for a cash consideration aggregating over \$100,000. Both mines are in Slokan district. Another reported sale was of a mine near New Denver for \$50,000 cash. That the two first sales have taken place is without doubt. All this goes to show that mining men who have money have confidence in Slokan mines.

Trail Creek District.

Drifts are being run from both the 100 and the 200 levels in the Le Roi mine, the work making good progress, the men working 8-hour shifts. The machinery for the War Eagle, that is, two Burleigh drills, a steam engine, and an air compressor, is now at the mine. It is stated that a diamond drill will also be brought in, so as to more rapidly prospect Trail Creek mines.

Development Work in Lardo District.

Henry Cody and a party of nine miners left Ainsworth this week to do development work on the Haskins group of mines on Healey creek, in the Lardo country. The report was that the work was to be done in the interest of a Mr. Walton.

Gone on a Prospecting Trip.

Today a party of ten men, under the direction of William Chambers, set out from Pilot Bay on a prospecting trip over in the St. Mary's River country. They took Indians along to do their packing.

An Absolutely Safe Suggestion.

The Lethbridge News, in an article on the Banking Act of Canada, says: "Good as our Banking Act now is, we think that there is still room for improvement, and it

SILVERTON

and shows that they have office seekers across the line who do not allow the desire for office to become so all controlling that they forget that they are men and owe some slight allegiance to their fellow-creatures. We trust Mr. McIntosh will receive an appointment to a position vastly superior to the one he refused to accept at the sacrifice of another's home and happiness.

Band Concert.

On Saturday evening of this week the Nelson brass band, under the directorship of Charles Scaplan, will give its first open air concert. The following is the program: March—Italiane. By Mr. Chambers. Overture—Mid and, with baritone solo. By Mr. Schultz. Andante and Waltz—Elysian. By Mr. Schultz. March—Geece. By Mr. Chambers. Corner Polka. By Mr. Scaplan. Andante and Waltz—Tandresse. By Mr. Walters. Auld Land Syne.

Will Build a Fire Hall.

A meeting of the Deluge Hook & Ladder Company was held on Tuesday afternoon, at which the president of the company was instructed to take steps to incorporate the company, in order that title could be obtained to the lots set apart by the late John Robson for the uses of the fire department of Nelson. The president was also instructed to erect a fire hall on the lots in question at a cost not to exceed \$400. Tenders will be called for the work.

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.

A large and complete stock of

WALL PAPER
NELSON SHOE STORE

Our second consignment has arrived, and it contains men's and boys' shoes, the celebrated 77 brand for men's medium wear, a fine men's G. C. Russia tan pointed toe. Two lines of youth's balmoral, good looking and good wearers. A beautiful line of blouses, grain school boys. Men's checked canvas for the dusty season. Our porpoise, rifle, silk, and flat hats, blacking kits, cork and leather insoles are also here. More to follow.

GRAHAM & TAYLOR.

Baker street, at east end of bridge, Nelson.

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.

FURNITURE AND PIANOS
AND UNDERTAKING.

JAS. McDONALD & CO.

JOSEPHINE STREET, NELSON. AVENUE A, NEAR THIRD ST., KASLO.

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

TAILORING.

I would respectfully invite gentlemen to an early inspection of my selections in Woollens, Suits and Trousers. My prices will be found moderate; I make it a point to keep them as low as is consistent with good material. Good workmanship and the care and attention requisite to get up satisfactory garments.

JAMES PRICE,
Merchant Tailor,
NEXT TO POSTOFFICE, NELSON, B. C.

SPRING and SUMMER
SUITINGS.

F. J. SQUIRE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

has received his stock of Spring and Summer Suitings, and is prepared to turn out suits as well made and stylish as any Merchant Tailor in Canada.

Baker street (just west of the bridge), Nelson.

NOTICE TO OUR CUSTOMERS!

From and after this date, no goods, whether Groceries, Crockeryware, Glassware, Clothing, Dry Goods, or Liquors and Cigars at wholesale, will leave our store or warehouse except on a CASH BASIS. Our prices are adjusted to this rule.

Nelson, July 1st, 1893. G. A. BIGELOW & CO.

J. FRED. HUME & CO.

General Merchants.

Our stock is now complete in every department and our prices lower than ever. On and after the first of July our terms will be

STRICTLY CASH.

Stationery and Office Supplies

Everything in the Musical Line. Daily and Weekly Papers and Magazines. Small Assortment of Toys Going at 20 per cent Discount, to Prepare for New Stock.

Turner Brothers, No. 2 Houston block, Nelson

GREEN BROS.

FRONT STREET, KASLO.

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

MINING COMPANIES, MINERS, AND PROSPECTORS FURNISHED WITH SUPPLIES.

FRANK HEAP

General Merchant,

PROSPECTORS' SUPPLIES. BIG JAM, DUNCAN RIVER.

NOT DEPENDENT ON SILVER!

A Town that is Backed by Gold Mines!

LOTS IN TRAIL CREEK

are now in the market. The townsite is so situated that it is the only supply point for all the mines in Trail Creek District, the mines of which will produce GOLD, not SILVER. For prices and terms apply to JOHN HOUSTON & CO., Nelson.

BOURNE BROS.

NEW DENVER

REVELSTOKE AND NAKUSP

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Miners' Supplies and General Merchandise

TRAIL MERCANTILE CO.

TRAIL, B. C.—The gateway for Trail Creek's rich Gold Mines and the chosen site for the Pyritic Smelter. We are bringing in goods from Canada and the United States, having the best transportation facilities of any town in West Kootenay District, we cannot be undersold. Miners' Supplies and General Merchandise by the pound or ton.

ALEX LYNCH,
JAS. M. STEWART.

Prospectors' Outfits a Specialty.

Gilker & Wells, Clothiers, Nelson,

POST OFFICE STORE.

RING BOOTS. FISHERMEN'S BOOTS. Canadian K Boots KANGAROO SHOES. FINE TANNED SHOES.

Quilts, Blankets, and Iron-Clad Clothing; also a Fine Line of Pipes.

All kinds of Blank Books and Office Stationery and Supplies.