KOOTE[illegible]
Presents an Unequalled Field for the Developer of Mineral Claims showing Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and Zinc, as Well as for the Investor in Producing Mines.

Provincial Library

The Tribune

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY, MAY 25 1894, VICTORIA, B. C.

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

SECOND YEAR.—NO. 26. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1894. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

VIEWS OF A MINE MANAGER.

Who Believes in Developing a Property Before Shipping Ore.

NEW DENVER, May 14th.

Byron White was in New Denver last Wednesday. Vancouver, in his opinion, is going to be the great city of British Columbia. He has settled his family there. West Kootenay, he said, was a hard country to make a permanent home in at present. It is very likely, however, that he will build a cottage at New Denver and spend a few months here every summer with his wife and family. He expects to be in West Kootenay himself most of the time as soon as the railroad gets in. "I think," he remarked, "that we have seen our dullest times in West Kootenay. This camp has been opened up in the face of a panic and heavy fall in silver. It is a wonder to me that any men are working in the camp at all." What the comp will be in good times is to be inferred. New Denver, Mr. White considers, is all right. "People," he says, "will be here and do business here, and it cannot be long before we get a bank in here. Take myself for instance. Living at at Vancouver, if I want to do business with the bank I have got to go through the mountains to Kaslo and down to Nelson. An interview with the bank costs me fifty dollars at the very least."

Questioned as to some of the reports flying about regarding a shortage of ore in some of the best known mines, Mr. White said: "I dont see what else could be expected. If you dig out every pound of ore in sight you soon won't have any. Prospects have got to be developed. People have accused me of working a hardship on the country because I never shipped any ore from the Slocan Star. I believe the Star in the shape it is today is doing as much for the camp as any other property. If I had sacked ore last summer and shipped it, the chances are I would have nothing to show now but a smelter certificate and a hole in the ground. I must say I believe in development. Besides, I am a speculator. And I believe the price of ore is going to go up. Every cent that silver goes up means about $1000 to me on that lot of ore at Three Forks."

What do you figure that ore you have stored at Three Forks to be worth nett?

"Well" said Mr. White" allowing about $30 a ton for freight and treatment, the ore is worth between $60,000 and $70,000."

Back From Big Bend.

William Hennessy and M. H. Hubbard returned from a trip to the Big Bend country on Tuesday. They report it useless for prospectors to go into that section earlier than July 1st, as the snow is yet very deep in the mountains. The Consolation claim on French creek is paying well. The pay gravel is not more than 6 inches, but the bed-rock is worked to a depth of 2½ feet, it being coarse slate. The face is about 30 feet in width, and the dirt is run some 600 feet and hoisted 50 feet to the surface. It will, however, soon be hoisted through another shaft nearer the face, and a considerable saving will be made in labor. The dirt pays about $30 to the yard, and the dust is worth $18.75 an ounce in San Francisco. Several claims will be worked on McCulloch creek. Mr. Hennessy and Thomas Lidster have both become interested in claims on that creek. A party is at work on ground four miles from the mouth of Carnes creek and reported taking out good pay. The quartz ledges in the Big Bend are from 15 to 20 inches wide, and it is claimed the ore runs from $30 to $50 in gold to the ton. John Boyd has bonded a claim located about ten miles up Carnes creek, and is now cutting a trail to it. The vein is said to be 9 feet wide, and in slate, granite, and porphyry. The ore runs from $10 to $40 in gold.

Will Give the Last Chance Another Trial.

The owners of the Last Chance claim on McCulloch creek, in the Big Bend country, although they have spent $22,000 in running two tunnels that did not strike bedrock, have still faith in the ground. One tunnel is in 1000 feet and the other in 1500. The lease expires in July, but it will be renewed. The owners are Josiah Fletcher, T. J. Lendrum, G. C. Tunstall, Jr., W. M. Brown, William McKenzie, John Bell, Thomas Ardell, Alex Bilsland, and John Sanderson. The latter left Nelson this week for the claim, and he will probably have five others at work with him.

Larger Than Ever Before.

Phil Aspinwall is up from Trail Creek district. He reports that the force on the Le Roi is now larger than ever before, and that while the men are not working by the day, they are making $3.50 a day on contract work. Trail Creek is to be a $3.50 camp. "Tom" Feehan is now foreman on the Josie.

The Richest Yet Shipped.

J. G. McGuigan of the Noble Five mines, in Slocan district, returned today from Omaha, where he took 51 tons of high-grade ore. The returns received go to show that the ore was the richest yet shipped in large quantity from the Slocan country. It ran 549 ounces silver and 51 per cent lead.

Mining News from the Line.

Northport News, 17th: "The Columbia Consolidated Placer Mining Company has transferred to Parker & Leavenworth of Seattle, the agents of an eastern syndicate, its $125,000 in treasury stock, in consideration of which Parker & Leavenworth have contracted to construct an ample canal, starting at the forks of Cedar creek, three miles southeast of Waneta, and to extend far enough southwest to supply sufficient water to enable the Columbia company to thoroughly work its 800 acres of land which hug the Pend d'Orielle and Columbia rivers. It is estimated by the company's engineer that the canal, pipe, etc., will cost $35,000. . Colonel Peyton informed the Northport Lumber Company this week that he would shortly need a large bill of lumber, as he intended to erect several buildings at the Le Roi mine, in Trail Creek district. . James Hays and Anthony Nelson left on Saturday for Upper Arrow lake, to locate a tin mine which Mr. Hays discovered about two years ago. At the time he discovered it snow was falling and he was afraid he would be snowed in, and last season he had no opportunity to get there. If the ore proves to be what Mr. Hays believes, it will be the greatest discovery ever made in British Columbia."

FROM CARIBOO.

The Outlook not at all Promising for That Section of the Province.

A resident of Nelson has received the following summing up of the outlook for Cariboo. The letter is dated Barkerville, April 20th. It says: "At present the outlook is very blue. The place has grown from bad to worse ever since you left. As far as a man looking for work goes, it is almost out of the question, as no drifting claims of any account are at work now. The principal mining is hydraulic, and very little of that. There are more men here now than get employment; but rumor has it that we are to have a boom in the near future. A. D. Whittier has a lease of all the vacant ground on Williams creek, and the ground held as real estate he has bonded. He proposes to work the creek from top to bottom by a machine called a hydraulic jet. Slough creek is also held by a company of Americans. They are just about ready to try and sink their shaft. Law, late commissioner at the World's Fair, has a scheme on foot to prospect Willow river below Mosquito creek. He is going to bore with some kind of an augur, and has the old Lowhee engine on the ground. J. Allen and Frank Petries think they have found a continuation of the old Heron lead on Grouse creek. They run a tunnel below where the pay-streak was lost and sunk a blind shaft. They got six ounces out of the shaft. Quite a number of 10-mile leases have been applied for on Willow, Goat, and Smoky, as well as on the Fraser. There are no new strikes. Hobson, at the Forks of Quesnelle, is going in to hydraulic mining extensively, but he only pays about $40 a month and board. George Isaac and Arthur Johnson and another man are on Stuart's creek prospecting. Arnold Wilson is working for Flynn on Mosquito creek. John Wilson is back on Lightning creek prospecting on the bench opposite the Costello. Barkerville is almost deserted; about twenty in the town now, all told."

Keep Pegging Away on Goat River.

While little is heard of the Goat river and Duck creek camps, the boys who have interests there keep pegging away. Frank Fitch, Jack O'Neil, and John Fritch have bonded the President claim to a Minneapolis company, and Dr. Schroeder, the company's representative, after looking at the property, is well satisfied with it. In running a tunnel last winter two veins were crosscut, the ore from which runs 51 per cent copper and 15 in gold. The tunnel is in 180 feet. A tunnel is also being run on an adjoining claim called the Selkirk, which shows a 5-foot vein on the surface. The ore from the Selkirk is galena and carries about 65 ounces silver. Parties who own a claim five miles up Goat river have called for tenders for running a 75-foot tunnel. When taking in a party on Tuesday to look at some properties, Jack O'Neil lost two horses in crossing Goat river. At present, there is little difficulty in getting to either camp, as the steamer Nelson runs within a mile or two of many of the claims, both going to and coming from Bonner's Ferry.

A Backward Spring.

John McDonald, who is down from Toad mountain, says this spring is the most backward he has witnessed since going to the Silver King, six years ago. The snow is still fully eight feet in depth at the mine, and apparently is settling but little. The nights are cold, and the days are not warm enough to thaw the crust formed at night. The wagon road is bare as far up as the first turn. Snow is being shoveled off the proposed site for the plant that is now lying at the C. & K. depot. Fifty-five men are employed.

Will Make Headquarters at a Mine.

George W. Hughes will, for a time, make his headquarters at the Mountain Chief mine, which is about two miles form New Denver. When out at Spokane last week he purchased a small Pelton wheel, which will be used to force air through the workings of the mine, foul air being at times troublesome.

A Gold Mill Started Up.

The 10-stamp mill on the Poorman mine on Eagle creek, six miles southwest of Nelson, was started up on Friday, and will be run as long as the water supply lasts. Ore is being stoped from both the north and south drifts. Twelve men are employed.

VOTERS' LIST—NORTH RIDING.

Abriel Thomas, Nakusp, miner
Anderson Albert, Fire Valley, rancher
Allen, Oliver Henry, Revelstoke, brewer
Adair, Edward, Hall's Landing, farmer
Anderson, Swan, Illecillewaet, hotelkeeper
Armstrong, William David, Lardeau, clerk
Abrahamson, John, Revelstoke, hotelkeeper
Abrahamson, Charles G, Revelstoke, hotelkeeper
Abrahamson, Andrew, Revelstoke, miner
Alton, Daniel, Revelstoke, bridge foreman
Ashton, Thomas, Revelstoke, laborer
Atkinson, John, Revelstoke, tie-maker
Bourne, Frank H, Nakusp, merchant
Bickerton, Samuel, Nakusp, merchant
Brewster, Isaac Turner, Revelstoke, station agent
Beaton, Malcolm, Thomson's Landing, hotelkeeper
Bourke, John, Revelstoke, hotelkeeper
Burgeois, Azaire, Revelstoke, laborer
Aanfield, John B, Illecillewaet, miner
Bourne, Henry Josiah, Revelstoke, merchant
Boyd, Alex, Revelstoke, farmer
Brown, Hugh Archibald, Revelstoke, hotelkeeper
Boyd, John D, Revelstoke, miner
Burton, A, Trout Creek settlement, Arrow Lake, farmer
Burton, B, Trout Creek settlement, Arrow Lake, farmer
Burton, R, Trout Creek settlement, Arrow Lake, farmer
Bain, Thomas W, Illecillewaet, miner
Barber, J. Guy, Revelstoke, Watchmaker
Bennett, Thomas, Illecillewaet, miner
Borgen, Peter D, Illecillewaet, miner
Browa, William M, Revelstoke, hotelkeeper
Boyd, John, Revelstoke, miner
Bullard, Charles, Lardeau, miner
Bernbe, Joseph Emile, Glacier, station agent
Brown, Francis A. Revelstoke, miner
Burnie, James, Revelstoke, carpenter
Cunningham, Arthur, Hall's Landing, farmer
Condell, Richard, Lardeau, farmer
Caley John, Revelstoke, carpenter
Cameron, Duncan, Revelstoke, gentleman
Crawford, James, Crawford's Landing, farmer
Cadman, Thomas, Revelstoke, accountant
Cowan William, Revelstoke, hotelkeeper
Crawford, Daniel A, Revelstoke, bridgeman
Curr.e, Archibald, Revelstoke, bridgeman
Cochrane, Alexander Hugh, Nakusp, agent
Coppock, William C. Nakusp, farmer
Cameron, Rory W, Nakusp, farmer
Chisholm, P, Trout Creek settlement, Arrow Lake, farmer
Calloway, George A, Illecillewaet, watchman
Caldwell, John, Illecillewaet, miner
Corrigan, Henry, Revelstoke, bridgeman
Crowle, Samuel D, Revelstoke, farmer
Cooper Archie, Fire Valley, farmer
Cummings, John, Nakusp, clerk
Conway, Frederick James, Nakusp, salesman
Corbin, Charles M, Nakusp, lineman
Catton, F. G. Stapelton, Revelstoke, hotelkeeper
Cormack William, Revelstoke, laborer
Chisholm, Daniel, Revelstoke, laborer
Crickmay, Frederick George, Revelstoke, draughtsman
Corrigan, Michael, Revelstoke, tie-maker
Connor James, Revelstoke, laborer
Coursier, Henry Noble, Revelstoke, merchant
Craig, Andrew M. Revelstoke, clerk
Crawford, Hector, W, Revelstoke, fireman
Dure, William, Fire Nallty, farmer
Duggan, Thomas, Revelstoke, carpenter
Downs, Thomas, Revelstoke, miner
David, Morgan, Revelstoke, accountant
Donoghue, Thomas, Revelstoke, lumberman
Donnelly, Hamilton, Revelstoke, lumberman
Devine, Thomas, Revelstoke, bridgeman
Dolan, Joseph, Revelstoke, farmer
Doubt, John, Revelstoke, teamster
Dunn, Joseph M, Revelstoke, storekeeper
Dansereau, Louis, Nakusp, clerk
Daly, William, Nakusp, none
Driscoll, James, Nakusp, painter
Deschamps, Samuel, Nakusp, teamster
Doyle, William, Revelstoke, laborer
Dolvier, Telesphor, Revelstoke, tie-maker
Dupont, Edward, Revelstoke, miner
Edwards, Walter, Revelstoke, cook
Edgar, Fred, Revelstoke, barrister
Fletcher, Ernest, Revelstoke, carpenter
Ferguson, David, Revelstoke, laborer
Foley, Jeremiah, Revelstoke, section-foreman
Fowler, James W, Revelstoke, miner
Fraser, Frederick, Revelstoke, bridgeman
Flemming, William, Revelstoke, butcher
Fauquier, Frederik George, Nakusp, constable
Farrell, Henry, Nakusp, carpenter
Field, Charles Mear, Revelstoke, hotelkeeper
Forrest, Thomas, Revelstoke, R. R. fireman
Glover, John, Fire Valley, rancher
Gladwin, Gilbert, Fire Valley, rancher
Graham, Thomas James, Revelstoke, miner
Gainer, Michael, Dardeau, miner
Gray, John, Revelstoke, miner
Grieson, Allen J, Revelstoke, miner
Grey, James, Big Bend, miner
Gee, Frederick, D. Revelstoke, carpenter
Green, Robert H, Revelstoke, farmer
Green, Benjamin, Illecillewaet, miner
Guimonet, Jos, Nakusp, laborer
Grace, Edward, Revelstoke, laborer
Gillespie, Walter, Revelstoke, fireman, C. P. R.
Gillespie, Donald P, Revelstoke, miner
Goudie, Norman, Revelstoke, teamster
Glass, Richard M, Revelstoke, clerk
Haig, Thomas Livingstone, Revelstoke, mining broker
Howson, Albert, Revelstoke, contractor
Holdich Augustus Henry, Revelstoke, analytical chemist
Horne, Thomas E. Revelstoke, miner
Hume, Horace D, Revelstoke, dining-car conductor
Hume, Robert, Revelstoke, laborer
Hume, Clarence B, Revelstoke, merchant
Harwood, Herbert, Revelstoke, lumberman
Hill, Samuel, Revelstoke, miner
Hartle, William, Illecillewaet, miner
Haskins, John W. Revelstoke, miner
Hetherington, John, Revelstoke, miner
Herrick, Elliot, Richard, Big Bend, miner
Haig, Andrew, Nakusp, miner
Haig, James, Nakusp, contractor
Hector, John, Nakusp, bartender
Hartle, Charles, Nakusp, miner
Hall, David Thomas, Hall's Landing, farmer
Hart, Charles, A. Revelstoke, carpenter
Harris, Henry, Revelstoke, laborer
Haggerty, William, Revelstoke, miner
Harris, James, Revelstoke, miner
Hasiep, Josiah J, Revelstoke, tie-maker
Hickey, William, Revelstoke, miner
Hay, Henry Francis, Revelstoke, carpenter
Jones, Ambrose J, Revelstoke, miner
Johnson, Even, Thomson's Landing, farmer
Johnson, Herbert Oliver, Revelstoke, lumberman
Jordan, George William, Fire Valley, farmer
Jordan, Frank, Fire Valley, farmer
Jordan, Frederick Wm, Nakusp, merchant
Judd, George, Revelstoke, clerk
Kirby, William, Jr, Fire Valley, rancher
Kirby, William, Fire Valley, rancher
Kirkup, James, Revelstoke, laborer
Kennedy, James, Revelstoke, laborer
Kirkup, William, Revelstoke, tinsmith
Kennedy, Peter, Revelstoke, watchman
Kellie, James, M, Revelstoke, miner
Kennedy, James, P. Revelstoke, miner
Kincaid, Abraham Edmond, Thomson's Landing, rancher
Kelly, Patrick, Revelstoke, laborer
Kincaid, Robert, Revelstoke, fireman C. P. R.
Knox, John, Revelstoke, laborer
Lowe, Richard Robert, Fire Valley, rancher
Lewis, Thomas, Revelstoke, blacksmith
Lindmark, Charles Frederic, Revelstoke, teamster
Law, William J, Revelstoke, tailor
Lund, Gustav, Revelstoke, miner
Long, James Edward, Revelstoke, brewer
Langford, Isaac, Revelstoke, laborer
Laforme, George, Revelstoke, miner
Levesque, Archille, Revelstoke, miner
Lewis, Evan Oliver, Revelstoke, baker
Laing, Frederick W, Revelstoke, teacker
Langrell, Isaac H, Albert Canyon, miner
Lee, William John, Revelstoke, yardmaster
Lindquist, Alex, Revelstoke, steamboat captain
Lyonaise, Frank E, Revelstoke, telegraph operator
Little, David, Revelstoke, wiper, C P R
Lamey, Daniel A, Lardeau, merchant
Lindley, William E, Illecillewaet, sawyer
Little, William B, Revelstoke, laborer
Levesque, Louis, Robson, hotelkeeper
Lowery, Robert T, Nakusp, journalist
Lebby, Joseph, Nakusp, cook
Lawson, David, Revelstoke, laborer
Lavoie, Eugene, Revelstoke, laborer
Lamont, Louis, Revelstoke, clerk
Lovewell, Henry, Hall's Landing, farmer
Madden, Hugh, Nakusp, hotelkeeper
Madden, Robert, Nakusp, hotelkeeper
Metcalfe, Edward, Revelstoke, laborer
Menhenick, Cory, Lardeau, miner
Murray, Alfred E, Lardeau, mechanic
Mesley James, Hall's Landing, farmer
Megoff, Runnan, Revelstoke, miner
Mackie, William, Revelstoke, watchman
McGee, J D, Trout Creek settlement, Arrow Lake, farmer
Maunsell, Richard Edwyn Hare, Revelstoke, miner
Molsen, Charles, Big Bend, miner
McDonald, John H, Nakusp, blacksmith
Maroney, Andrew, Albert Canyon, section foreman
Muirhead, William Crosbie, Nakusp, clerk
Menzies, Robert, Revelstoke, R R fireman
MacPherson, John, Revelstoke, laborer
Munro, Archibald, Revelstoke, laborer
Moore, Fred N, Revelstoke, clerk
McLean, Alexander, Fire Valley, rancher
McDougall, Robert, Fire Valley, rancher
McKay, Hugh, Nakusp, hotelkeeper
McKinnon, Kenneth, Nakusp, miner
McKinnon, Dan, Nakusp, teamster
McGrath, William, Revelstoke, carpenter
McNeil, Amedie, Revelstoke, barber
McDonald, John Donald, Revelstoke, miner
McKenzie, Hugh, Revelstoke, laborer
McRae, Alex K, Revelstoke, carpenter
McLean, Ernest H S, Revelstoke, physician
McKenzie, Wm, Big Bend, miner
McPherson, Archie A, Trout Creek settlement, Arrow Lake, farmer
McConnell, James Quinton, Trout Creek settlement, Arrow Lake, farmer
McArthur, Alexander C. Illecillewaet, station agent
McDonald Hugh, Illecillewaet, boardinghouse keeper
McDonald, Lauchlin, Revelstoke, miner
McDonald, Archie, Trout Lake, miner
McKinnon, Alex F, Illecillewaet, miner
McRae, Alexander, Lardeau, miner
McMillan, John, Nakusp, miner
McRae, Murdock, Glacier, bridgeman
McKay, Angus, Revelstoke, teamster
McArthur, William A, Illecillewaet, brakeman
McLean, Alexander, Revelstoke, laborer
McLeod, William, Revelstoke, cook
McIntyre, Alexander, Revelstoke, carpenter
McCaskill, Malcolm, Revelstoke, timberman
McGill, William, Revelstoke, laborer
McKenzie, John H, Revelstoke, laborer
McLeod, Lauchlin, Revelstoke, laborer
McLean, Duncan, Revelstoke, railroader
McArthur, Arthur G, Revelstoke, cook
McArthur, James, Revelstoke, teamster
McRae, John Allen, Revelstoke, engineer's asst
McRae, William, Revelstoke, engineer's asst
McTavish, James, Revelstoke, laborer
McIntyre, William, Big Bend, miner
McCuaig, Archibald, Revelstoke, carpenter
McDonald, Angus, Revelstoke, laborer
Northey, Richard W, Revelstoke, journalist
Nicholson, Wm B, Revelstoke, engineer
Nelles, Charles N, Revelstoke, bartender
Needham, Samuel, Revelstoke, taylor
Needham, Henry, Revelstoke, carpenter
Nixon, George, Farwell, woodchopper
Nolan, James Martin, Nakusp, waiter
Nault, J Treille, Nakusp, hotelkeeper
Nault, Ludger, Nakusp, carpenter
Nault, Adolphie, Nakusp, gentleman
Noonan, James, Nakusp, miner
Old, Arthur Henry, Fire Valley, rancher
Old, John Bennett, Fire Valley, rancher
Old, George B, Fire Valley, farmer
Oliver, Thomas Alfred, Revelstoke clerk
Oatman, George T G, Revelstoke, trapper
Page, William Henry, Fire Valley, rancher
Phipps, William Scott, Revelstoke, clerk
Paul, Alexander, Revelstoke, cook
Park, Andrew, Revelstoke, miner
Pickard, Edward, Revelstoke, shoemaker
Peterson, Peter R. Revelstoke, farmer
Pollock, George, Revelstoke lumberman
Paxton, William George, Revelstoke, brewer
Piper, George Owen, Trout Lake, engineer
Proper, James, Nakusp, logger
Perks, John Vincent, Nakusp, hotelkeeper
Pringle, James F, Revelstoke, draughtsman
Peebles, James, Revelstoke, cook
Pearce, William Jolliff, Revelstoke, laborer
Robinson, Joshua, Fire Valley, rancher
Ridsdale, Arthur H, Nakusp, hotelkeeper
Reid, Thomas, Hall's Landing, carpenter
Ross, Hugh, Hall's Landing, farmer
Righton, Thomas, Revelstoke, butcher
Ramsey, Richard H, Revelstoke, farmer
Robinson, Daniel, Revelstoke, sawmill proprietor
Roach, George, Revelstoke, miner
Ross, Malcolm C, Revelstoke, carpenter
Rutherford, Robert, Nakusp, farmer
Ramsay, Richard, Revelstoke, farmer
Robinson, John R, Revelstoke, sawyer
Reid, William R, Revelstoke, engineer
Richards, Charles, Revelstoke, carpenter
Richardson, Thomas, Illecillewaet, hotelkeeper
Ritchie, George, Illecillewaet, miner
Richardson, John, Lardeau, hotelkeeper
Ross, Luis, Nakusp, laborer
Raymond, Robert L, Revelstoke, laborer
Roger, Edward, Revelstoke, laborer
Ryan, Thomas, Revelstoke, laborer
Rossiter, Charles, Revelstoke, miner
Reynolds, Thomas, Revelstoke, laborer
Scaia, Lewis, Fire Valley, rancher
Scaia, Adam, Fire Valley, rancher
Smith, John L, Revelstoke, telegraph operator
Stewart, William, Revelstoke, bridgeman
Spinks, George, Revelstoke, miner
Steed, Thomas, Revelstoke, clerk
Stewart, Hugh, Thompson's Landing, carpenter
Shaw, John, Revelstoke, laborer
Shaw, Charles Erskine, Revelstoke, trader
Stewart, John, Revelstoke, farmer
Skogstrom, John H, Albert Canyon, farmer
Snell, James, Lardeau, farmer
Smith, Albert N, Revelstoke, carpenter
Stone, John, Revelstoke, hotelkeeper
Stone, John Albert, Revelstoke, cook
Syder, Ernest F, Revelstoke, car repairer
Stewart, Wm W, Revelstoke, C P R wiper
Scott, Walter, Illecillewaet, miner
Sanderson, Robert, Revelstoke, steamboat captain
Sargent, William, Illecillewaet, section man
Scott, James H, Illecillewaet, miner
Sutherland, John P, Trout Lake, butcher
Smitheringale, Charles Edward, Nakusp, journalist
Scott, Albert, Hall's Landing, farmer
Saunders, William E, Nakusp, roadmaster
Sexton, Jerry, Nakusp, laborer
Stauber, John, Summit Lake, miner
Sampson, Wm Curtis, Nakusp, accountant
Stables, William, Glacier, gardener
Stone, William, Nakusp, laborer
Sashaw, John Henry, Nakusp, teamster
Smith, Magnus, Revelstoke, blacksmith
Shuttleworth, Rueben R, Revelstoke, miner
Sherrin, Louis, Revelstoke, miner
Sullivan, Louis, Revelstoke, miner
Sheehan, Joseph P, Revelstoke, laborer
Schooley, Edward, Revelstoke, cook
Shaw, Edward, Revelstoke, laborer
Struthers, William, Revelstoke, laborer
Shannon, John, Revelstoke, teamster
Scott, James, Revelstoke, clerk
Shamler, Fred W, Revelstoke, waiter
Topping, Eugene Sayre, Trail, hotelkeeper
Topping, Robert, Revelstoke, contractor
Terryberry, George, Revelstoke, blacksmith
Tector, John, Illecillewaet, laborer
Taylor, John, Illecillewaet, miner
Taylor, William, Revelstoke, miner
Thompson, James W, Thompson's Landing, land agent
Taylor, Charles, Illecillewaet, miner
Thomas, U Sidney, Nakusp, postmaster
Thomas, George, Robson, station agent
Townsend, Timoth, Revelstoke, brewer
Turpee, Edward, Revelstoke, laborer
Turner, Robert, Revelstoke, cook
Underhill, Samuel, Illecillewaet, miner
Vickers, William H, Hall's Landing, farmer
Veitch, Alexander, Nakusp, laborer
Wells, Francis Beddoes, Revelstoke, postmaster
Wrong, Frederick Brewster, Revelstoke, clerk
Warren, William Henry, Revelstoke, carpenter
Williamson, Robert, Trout Creek settlement, Arrow Lake farmer
Williams, Mostyn Wynn, Trout Creek settlement, Arrow Lake, farmer
Walker, Samuel, Trout Creek settlement, Arrow Lake, farmer
Walker, Peter M, Trout Lake, miner
Woolsley, David C, Illecillewaet, miner
Walsh, John E, Nakusp, livery stable
Woodrow, James Isidore, Revelstoke, butcher
Williamson, William, Glacier, watchman
Widdicombe, John, Revelstoke, clerk
Weaver, Samuel, Revelstoke, laborer
Wilson, William, Revelstoke, laborer
Williams, Robert J, Revelstoke, engineer
Wright, James, Revelstoke, railroad fireman
White, Arthur, Revelstoke, laborer
Walker, Joseph, Revelstoke, cook
Whyte, John Cormol, Green Slide, R R superintendent
Wilson, Arthur, Revelstoke, laborer
Walker, William, Revelstoke, carpenter
Wilson, John R, Revelstoke, carpenter

Names Dropped From List.

Allan, Raymond, Revelstoke, miner
Armstrong, John J, Revelstoke, mathematician
Puderson, Peter, Nakusp, laborer
Armstrong, Angus, Revelstoke, laborer
Atherton, William H, Illecillewaet, railway man
Bailing, William, Illecillewaet, miner
Barre, Octave, Revelstoke, miner
Blackhall, John, Revelstoke, miner
Buxton, Albert Edward, Revelstoke, carpenter
Barrett, John S, Summit of Selkirks, storekeeper
Bordan, Oliver, Trail, shoemaker
Bradford, Frederick Fleming, Revelstoke, timekeeper
Brennan, James, Revelstoke, bridge foreman
Bloomquest, A, Nakusp, laborer
Brecke, J F, Nakusp, clerk
Berube, F, Nakusp, teamster
Beaudin, A E, Nakusp, cook
Baylis, Charles T, Revelstoke, minister
Coggins, Thomas, Illecillewaet, teamster
Cameron, Charles, Revelstoke, taylor
Campbell, John Roy, Revelstoke, miner
Campbell, J D, Revelstoke, carpenter
Casciolo, Dorig, Nakusp, laborer
Cabana, Alfred, Trail, miner
Cranston, John, Revelstoke, miner
Cannell, Joseph, Revelstoke, miner
Cornish, W H, Illecillewaet, lumberman
Dunn, Edmund P, Lardeau, miner
Dunn, William, Revelstoke, laborer
Dunn, William John, Revelstoke, miner
Donovan, Patrick, Revelstoke, laborer
Dozois, George, Trail, blacksmith
Dundee, Charles, Trail, miner
Darraugh, D J, Nakusp, laborer
Elliott, Robert, Revelstoke, miner
Earle, John, Trail, millwright
Floden, John, Illecillewaet, laborer
Eraser, William, Illecillewaet, miner
Fetherston Spencer T, Illecillewaet, miner
Girard, Joseph, Robson, laborer
Graham, Donald, Revelstoke, miner
Green, J M, Illecillewaet, watchman
Higstrom, Thomas, Revelstoke, miner
Halkett, Duncan, Revelstoke, laborer
Hunter, George, Revelstoke, laborer
Hall, John Lewis, Hall's Landing, farmer
Jackson, John, Nakusp, laborer
Kennedy, Patrick, Trail, miner
Levasseur, George, Robson, cook
Lynch, Alexander, Trail, merchant
Lindsay, James H, Revelstoke, brakesman
Lewis, William A, Revelstoke, laborer
Locasto, Frank, Nakusp, hairdresser
Moore, Hillyard, Revelstoke, teamster
Matheson, James, Revelstoke, miner
Mills, R H, Illecillewaet, laborer
Murphy, Stephen, Revelstoke, laborer
Murphy, William, Revelstoke, laborer
Miller, William, Revelstoke, teamster
Madsen, John, Revelstoke, laborer
Matheson, Alexander, Revelstoke, miner
Murray, Patrick A, Revelstoke, miner
MacDonald, Neil, Revelstoke, laborer
Manir, John, Nakusp, laborer
Mulholland, Lewis Warner, Trail, miner
Michaud, Joseph, Trail, miner
Marsh, George Charles, Revelstoke, agent
McAllister, William, Revelstoke, laborer
McCoshan, Dan, Revelstoke, teamster
McKay, Angus, Lardeau, miner
McDonald, William, Illecillewaet, hotelkeeper
McCord, Benjamine C, Illecillewaet, miner
McCarthy, Thomas, Revelstoke, cook
McDade, William E, Illecillewaet, miner
McLean, Daniel Hugh, Revelstoke, farmer
McGruer, A D, Revelstoke, carpenter
McArthur, Duncan, Revelstoke, teamster
McDonald, Christopher, Revelstoke, laborer
McKinley, John, Trail, miner
McLeod, M D, Trail, miner
McRae, Thomas, Lardeau, miner
McCormick, Alexander, Thompson's Landing, laborer
McBride, Jerry, Robson, farm hand
McDougall, G W, Nakusp, hotelkeeper
McNaughton, E A, Nakusp, logger
McIntosh, M C, Revelstoke, carpenter
Neilson, John P, Revelstoke, packer
Norris, John, Revelstoke, laborer
Neany, Patrick, Revelstoke, laborer
Nash, Charles, Revelstoke, carpenter
Nelson, O, Nakusp, laborer
Noel, Joseph E, Trail, miner
O'Brien, Daniel, Revelstoke, taylor
Osler, Charles Hodgson, Nakusp, civil engineer
O'Brien, Barney, Trail, rancher
Palizzi, Jose, Nakusp, laborer
Patterson, Shams, Nakusp, laborer
Page, Henry, Fire Valley, rancher
Patterson, John Stuart, Revelstoke, clerk
Ploud, D, Nakusp, laborer
Russell, John, Lardeau, laborer
Ruel, Felix, Trail, miner
Remington, John, Revelstoke, laborer
Rorison, Basil D, Illecillewaet, miner
Rasicot, T S, Nakusp, foreman
Shannon, Pat, Revelstoke, laborer
Sykes, Alfred D, Fire Valley, miner
Scott, Albert, Hall's Landing, rancher
Schmehl, William, Lardeau, laborer
Stewart, Hugh H, Lardeau, carpenter
Strand, A J, Albert Canyon, hotelkeeper
Turcotte, Ernest, Revelstoke, cook
Townsend, Turner N E, Illecillewaet, miner
Thompson, Ross, Trail, miner
Tonner, John, Revelstoke, tiemaker
Vail, Oliver J, Fire Valley, rancher
Vian, Hilaire, Robson, miner
Wood, Charles, Illecillewaet, miner
Wallace, David, Revelstoke, packer
Wright, William, Revelstoke, carpenter
Wilson, John, Robson, rancher
Whitmore, James E, Robson, sailor
Worth, John, Fire Valley, rancher
Woodward, W H, Revelstoke, carpenter
Wall, William H, Revelstoke, bridgeman
Weller, William J, Revelstoke, bridgeman

Another Exaggerated Statement.

More exaggerated statements have been sent out from Kaslo than from all other towns in Kootenay combined. The newspaper correspondence from that place seldom contains facts, and is always highly colored. The following is a fair sample of the "rot" that is being sent out in regard to the contest for member of the legislative assembly. It is taken from the Vancouver World of the 7th:

"The government candidate will divide the vote in Nelson, while in Kaslo, his home, Mr. Buchanan will poll a solid one. This he will also do in Denver, Nakusp, Three Forks, Carpenter creek, and other places, in all of which exists a determination to stamp out Hustonian dictation and bossism. The oppositionists are becoming fewer every hour. They are realizing the fact that talk and denunciation of the government are cheap, but when facts are arrayed against bald, unsupported assertions, the latter count for nothing. The oppositionists, therefore, are becoming despondent and the ministerialists buoyant. The government is becoming more popular daily, and the fact that its success in the forthcoming contest is assured beyond peradventure adds to its prestige in this section of the province. Nor is the fact overlooked that the opposition, as a party, is weak in brain power and without a rudder, being, in fact, nothing more or less than an aggregation of objectionists and obstructionists. The government party in this riding have played a waiting and a winning hand. The utmost unanimity prevails in their ranks, all aspirants having withdrawn in favor of Mr. Buchanan, whose stock now can safely be placed 75 to Mr. Hume's 25. I confidently predict that G. O. Buchanan will be South Kootenay's first representative and feel sure my prophecy will be verified."

The writer of the above is even ignorant of the boundaries of the riding, for Nakusp is not in the south riding, but in the north; and if ignorant of its boundaries, is he likely to know much about the opinions of the electorate of the riding?

Getting Into Line for Hume.

Fred Hume paid Kaslo a visit this week merely to get acquainted with the boys. That he got acquainted with a majority of them is evidenced by the report of his meetings appearing in this week's Miner. Kaslo is no longer "solid" for Mr. Buchanan, for no less than eighty-five electors signed the roll of membership of a campaign club, each pledging to work and vote for Mr. Hume.

County Court.

Judge Spinks arrived on Friday and will open a session of the county court on Monday. Since the last term, 145 new cases have been entered by registrar Giffin, and 20-odd adjourned cases will come up for hearing. All cases originating at Kaslo will be heard at Nelson.

THE PROSPECTOR

Vividly Described in Enduring Prose by Randall H. Kemp.

Poets and historians have never sounded the praises of the prospector, either in lasting verse or enduring prose. Except an occasional sketch in some western local paper, this class of hardy pioneers are never given any attention by the literary geniuses of the day.

There are different kinds of prospectors. One kind hang around recording offices, keeping track of the records, waiting for an opportunity to "jump" a claim should the annual work not be performed thereon; and another kind loiter around mining camps, waiting to hear of some rich strike, when they rush to the scene and locate "extensions" or "side liners." The real, genuine prospector, however, is the one who shoulders his pack, goes forth into unexplored mountains, taking all the chances, trusting to his knowledge of formations and minerals and to fate to "strike it rich." No class of men is more deserving of credit for the settlement of the great west.

It was not the Golden Gate harbor of San Francisco, or the snow peaks of Shasta, or the possibilities of fruit culture that caused California to be a great state; the timber resources and beautiful lakes did not attract pioneers to western Nevada; the great reaches of pasture lands and the fertile valleys caused not the first rush to Montana; Idaho would not be a state in the Union today were it not for the prospector; British Columbia owes its standing almost entirely to the men who sought for mineral riches. Thus we might go on indefinitely.

It takes a man of peculiar temperment to follow this vocation. He must be physically able to endure hardships, and have the stamina to bear disappointments. He must have a vivid imagination and quick mind. The possibility of making a valuable discovery is ever uppermost in his thoughts. The extremes of fortune he is able to stand. Should the blind goddess smile on him, and his condition be changed from poverty to affluence, he has attained his ambition, and ever afterwards, as a general rule, makes an influential and useful citizen. Should fate be against him, he accepts the decree philosophically, and when no longer able to follow his chosen calling, he retires, content to take his chances again when an opportune time arrives.

Too many who have not given this class of nomandic pioneers a thought are inclined to look on them as wandering vagrants, with no other ambition than to tempt fate and trust to the vagaries of chance. Investigation, however, will prove that the grand army of prospectors is made up from every walk and avocation in life. Many of the most noted colleges could find their alumni in their ranks; all professions and trades are represented. Rough of dress and not over choice in the selection of words to express an idea is the average prospector when following his occupation. Generosity in the broadest acceptation of the term, as a rule, is one of his strongest virtues. Not only is the passing stranger welcome to the lion's share of his "grub" in camp or cabin, coarse though it may be, but the same spirit of prodigiality governs him when in town or in city. He, apparently, thinks there are no refreshments too rich for the blood of his accociates when he is in funds.

Many old-time features of the Far West are things of the past. The locomotive and the palace car have superceded the ox team and the prairie schooner. The swift-moving steamboat carries its passengers and freight on the rivers and lakes where less than a generation ago transit was by birch-bark canoe and dug-out. Wondrous change is taking place where once adventurous spirits advanced when hungry for the western horizon.

The rapid strides of an encroaching civilization, pressing on with indelible footprints over the rough pathways hewed out with his iron hand, are gradually narrowing the field of operations of the prospector, and, figuratively speaking, like Alexander the Great, he sighs for new worlds to conquor, but knows not where to go to find a virgin wilderness in which to delve and search for the metallic treasures of the earth. In a few years, a couple of decades at best, the rising generation will only know of the prospector through what he may read in story reminiscent of some old-timer, whose only thoughts were of the days of the past.

Cariboo has the Call.

Captain R. C. Adams of Montreal arrived at Nelson on Friday, in order to be present during the hearing of a mining case in which he is interested. He says that Cariboo has the call at present at Montreal, owing, in great part, to the fact that several of the leading officials of the Canadian Pacific have become interested in hydraulic propositions in that district. Captain Adams will go from Nelson to the Okanagan country, where he has mining and townsite interests.

A Concentrator for a Slocan Mine.

The parties who recently acquired the Alamo mine, in the Twin lake basin, Slocan district, evidently mean business. Three of the party returned today from the east, and they report a concentrating plant purchased and shipped.

A strong vein with several stringers of high grade ore running through it has been discovered in doing work on the Noonday No. 2. The Noonday No. 2 is located in the neighborhood of the Galena Farm near Silverton.

Another gold strike is reported on the west shore of Slocan lake.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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

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

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

LOCAL OR READING MATTER NOTICES 25 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 Houston block, Nelson. Telephone 12.

L. R. 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. Offices—Ward street, between Baker and Vernon, Nelson, B. C.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING.....MAY 19, 1894

For Member of the Legislative Assembly for the South Riding of West Kootenay District,

JOHN FREDERICK HUME.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

ADOPTED BY DELEGATES IN CONVENTION ON THE 9TH OF APRIL, 1894.

Whereas, the men that upbuilt the Dominion of Canada were not of one nativity, and if a healthy patriotic sentiment is to prevail, and only by the growth of such a sentiment can Canada take a place among English-speaking nations, the responsibilities of government must be entrusted to men of known capacity, and not to men who by accident of birth imagine themselves rulers by Divine right. Therefore, be it resolved—

First. That we hold as reprehensible the practice of appointing non-residents to official positions in interior districts, and maintain that all offices, where practicable, should be filled by residents of the district wherein the official performs duty.

Second. Special and private legislation not only consumes too great a part of the time that should be devoted to the consideration of public measures, but it leads to practices that tend to lessen confidence in the integrity of the legislative assembly, and as an insidious poison is disseminated that in time will find its way throughout the whole organism of the body politic; therefore, we favor the enactment of general laws that will reduce to a minimum special legislation and do away with private legislation altogether.

Third. The interests of the province were not safe-guarded in the agreement between the government and the Nakusp & Slocan Railway Company, and the policy of the government in pledging the credit of the province, in order that speculative companies may profit thereby, is to be condemned.

Fourth. After making provision for the payment of the running expenses of the government, expenditures should be confined solely to the building and betterment of wagon roads and other works that are for the free use and benefit of the public-at-large, leaving to private enterprise the construction and operation of railways and all other undertakings for the use of which the public are required to pay.

Fifth. The speedy adjustment of the differences between the province and the Dominion, to the end that the land within the railway belt along the Canadian Pacific railway be thrown open to settlement under the land laws of the province; the amendment of the Land Act so that it will be an equitable contract between the province and the settler, diminishing all discretionary powers of the chief commissioner of lands and works; also amending it so as to permit the outright purchase of small tracts in all unsurveyed mountainous districts.

Sixth. The timber lands of the province should be held in trust for the future needs of its people, and not handed over, under long leases, to speculative mill owners as a saleable asset.

Seventh. The development of the mining industry should not be hampered by legislation that makes the procurement of title to surface rights impossible; that levies unequal taxation on working miners; and that makes it difficult to compel delinquent co-owners to pay their share of assessment work; therefore, we favor the repeal of sections 8 and 45a of the Mineral Act, and a revision of the sections relating to mining partnerships.

Eighth. The passage of an act whereby water rights for any specific purpose may be obtained as readily as such rights are now obtained for mining purposes under the provisions of the Mineral Act.

Ninth. The establishment of a land registry for Kootenay district.

Tenth. The holding in Kootenay district of terms of the county court at short intervals; extending the power to issue capias to registrars of county courts in districts in which there are no resident judges; and the passage of an act that will allow the collection of small debts in courts composed of justices of the peace.

Eleventh. The extortions to which laborers on railway construction and other works are compelled to submit, through the issuance of time-checks, is alike discreditable to the men who profit by such practices and to the government that makes no effort to render such practices impossible. The issuance of non-negotiable time-checks should be made a punishable offence, and the issuance of negotiable time-checks should only be allowable under a law that would safeguard the rights of the party to whom they are issued.

Twelfth. Contractors and sub-contractors on railways should have a means of getting speedy redress from unjust classification and unfair measurement of work by the appointment of an official arbitrator who shall be a practical engineer.

Thirteenth. The government is to be condemned for the passage of a redistribution act that is not uniform in its provisions, and by which representation is neither based on population, voting strength, nor contributed revenue.

Resolved, that the government is to be blamed for keeping in office in West Kootenay a gold commissioner who is not competent to perform the duties of the office.

Resolved, that the attention of the government is called to the necessity of having paid constables stationed at points on the International boundary line like Rykert's and Waneta.

Resolved, that it is of the utmost importance that trails and wagon roads be built to connect all mining camps in West Kootenay with transportation routes that are open the year round.

Resolved, that the nominee of this convention be required to pledge himself to do his utmost to carry out the views expressed in the resolutions adopted by this convention, and that each delegate to this convention make every effort to secure the election of the nominee of the convention.

Resolved, that the lands embraced within railway grants should be immediately surveyed, in order that they be open to settlement.

Resolved, that the people living in the valley of Kootenay river between the lake and the International boundary line and those living in Fire Valley on the west side of Lower Arrow lake are justly entitled to mail facilities, and that we deem it a duty to urge that postoffices be established at Rykert's custom-house and at a central point in Fire Valley.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

NELSON, April 17th, 1894.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND SECRETARY OF THE SOUTH KOOTENAY CONVENTION—Gentlemen: I herewith accept the nomination for member of the legislative assembly tendered me by the delegates assembled in convention at Nelson on the 11th instant; and if elected I will use my best endeavors to carry out the principles of the platform adopted by the convention, believing them to be in the interest of all those who favor good government. Thanking you and the delegates for the honor conferred, I am respectfully yours,

J. FRED. HUME.

R. F. GREEN, Esq., chairman.
J. A. TURNER, Secretary.

AN ECONOMICAL POSTOFFICE INSPECTOR.

Postoffice inspector Fletcher has been credited with a desire to keep down the expenses of his district, so that the income would not be exceeded by the outlay. In doing so, however, his methods are peculiar. One of the most important routes in West Kootenay is the one from Kaslo to New Denver, by way of Watson and Three Forks. Tenders for a tri-weekly mail service were recently asked for. Instead of advertising for tenders in the newspapers of southern Kootenay, notices were posted in the postoffices at Nelson and Kaslo and Watson and Three Forks and New Denver. Instead of adopting a method that would have given great publicity, which could only have resulted in a greater number of tenders being put in, the opposite course was adopted. Of course, publication of the notice in The Miner or THE TRIBUNE of Nelson, or The Times of Kaslo, or The Prospector of New Denver, would have cost twenty-five dollars or so; but such publication might have saved five times that amount to the department in the amount of the tender for the service. Recently tenders were asked for by the same official for carrying the mail between the postoffice at Donald and the Canadian Pacific depot at Donald—a contract that would not be undertaken by anyone living outside of Donald; yet an advertisement calling for tenders for the service was inserted in the Golden Era. If it was deemed to be in the interest of economy to do without newspaper publicity in calling for tenders for an important route in West Kootenay, would it not have been in the interest of economy to have done without newspaper publicity in calling for tenders for an unimportant route in East Kootenay? If postoffice inspector Fletcher cannot answer the above question, perhaps his superiors at Ottawa can.

SKULLDUGGERY WAS PRACTICED.

When the provisions of the act regarding the registration of voters were first printed, THE TRIBUNE intimated that skullduggery would be attempted by the supporters of the government. The prediction was based on the fact that the government's managers in West Kootenay are men known to be very unscrupulous; men who would willingly disfranchise every man in the district who is not in favor of "standing in" with the government. The prediction has been verified. In aiding in the revision of the voters' list, the opposition were scrupulously careful that no man entitled to vote should be deprived of that right because of doubts on their part. Not so, however, with the managers of the government party who aided in the revision. Every name not known to them personally was put on the doubtful list, and the notices required under section 12 of the act were sent through the mails to upwards of three hundred names entered on the register. By the wording of these notices, the parties to whom they were sent were required to return satisfactory answers by May 1st; yet notices addressed to residents of outlying districts like Slocan were not deposited in the postoffice at Nelson until April 30th, and therefore could not be received by the parties to whom addressed until long after the day on which the answers must be filed. Many of those whose names were entered on the register have changed their residence since sending in their applications, and notices mailed them to their former places of residence will not be received. Many others are men who visit the towns at irregular intervals, and letters addressed them are often sent to the dead letter office. However, prompt steps will be taken to get the names dropped from the list restored, and the government party managers will find that every name so restored will be that of a man who will cast a ballot on election day against the party who attempts to prolong its lease of power by trickery and fraud.

A SEPARATE DISTRICT REQUIRED.

The customs collections in southern Kootenay are in the aggregate a sum that justifies the creation of a separate customs district; one independent of New Westminister; one in which the reports of the collecter would go direct to Ottawa, and not first be sent to a town on the coast. The region that should be embraced in such a district has already nearly a dozen sub-collectors and preventive officers stationed within it. The subports of Trail, Nelson, and Kaslo are all of more than average importance, and will become more important as the mining industry develops. The bulk of the imports will pass through some one point on Kootenay lake, and at that point should be located the office of the collector. An effort is being made at Ottawa to make Nakusp a sub-port and Revelstoke the port for the district. That effort is evidently being made in the interest of the few individuals who are interested as real estate speculators at Nakusp and Revelstoke, and not in the interest of either the government or the people who have dealings with the customs department. The necessities of this section should no longer be subordinated to the self-interest of any member of parliament, even though that member be our own John Andrew Mara.

SO FAR, the only candidates nominated by the government party who are straight party men are Messrs. Ritbet, Turner, Helmcken, and Brown of Victoria. All the others are "independents." Messrs. Tatlow and Anderson of Vancouver are "independents." Mr. Horne of Vancouver is out of the race, and does not count. Mr. Curtis of New Westminister is an "independent," Mr. Buchanan of the south riding of West Kootenay is an "independent," that is, if elected he will endeavor to form a party that will recognize him as leader. From present indications the government party is now in much the same condition as was the opposition in 1890. Then the opposition candidates, except those from Victoria, were all "independents." Will the coming election result in the election of a minority of "independents," as did the election of 1890? History sometimes repeats itself.

ONE of the tactical moves of the able generals that are directing Mr. Buchanan's campaign in the south riding is to invoke the aid of the church with which premier Davie affiliates. Mr. Davie is to use his influence with the bishop, and the bishop is to instruct the reverend fathers who are to be sent to the riding, and the reverend fathers are to act as election agents for Mr. Buchanan. The able generals must have a poor opinion of the intelligence of the electors who affiliate with the Catholic church, to even hint at such a move, for the members of that church in the south riding will, to a man, resent any such dictation. Any attempt to drag the church into politics in British Columbia should be frowned down by the members of both parties; and any such attempt in West Kootenay will surely react on the party or men attempting it.

ONE of G. O. Buchanan's most active supporters in Nelson says that, if elected to the provincial legislature, Mr. Buchanan will resign and run for the Dominion house. Now it is well known that the Mara interests in southern Kootenay are working to secure Mr. Buchanan's election to the provincial house, and, if one good turn deserves another, Mr. Buchanan surely, in the hereafter, cannot be a candidate against Mr. Mara. But if it is to be thus, who is to step into G. O.'s shoes in the local house? Is it to be Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, whose generalship has already worked such a wonderful result as to change Kaslo from a government camp into an opposition stronghold?

ACCORDING to the reports sent to The Vancouver World and The Victoria Colonist from Kaslo and Nelson, the government candidate in the south riding of West Kootenay will have a walk-over; all because of the able generalship of the "old hand" that is directing his campaign. The "old hand" is none other than Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, who for a time was the editor of The Miner. If he displays no better generalship in conducting an election campaign than he did in conducting a war of words in a newspaper, the government candidate in the south riding will not save his deposit.

THE managers of the government party in the south riding say they played a waiting game before nominating their candidate. Yes, each and every one of them wanted the nomination, and they hoped that by deferring the day they would get what they so longingly waited for.

UNRELIABLE REPORTS.

A Specimen one that was Sent from Nelson to the Victoria Colonist.

It is difficult to form an opinion of the relative strength of the two parties by reading the reports published in the press. The organs of the government chronicle every meeting of their party as largely attended and enthusiastic. Those that oppose the government report the government party meetings as slimly attended and lacking in spirit. THE TRIBUNE, while opposed to the return to power of the Davie government, is not an organ in any sense of the word; it is a newspaper, and as such endeavors to be fair in its reports of political meetings. In its report of the proceedings of the caucus that placed Mr. Buchanan in nomination, it gave the names of those who attended the caucus, as well as the names of the Kaslo electors who signed Mr. Buchanan's requisition. Of the thirty-eight who attended the caucus, not more than twenty-five can be classed as supporters of the government or its candidate. Judging by the way in which the proceedings were transacted, everything had been pre-arranged—even to the little speech that the candidate made on accepting the nomination. In striking contrast to the report in THE TRIBUNE is the following, which appeared in the Victoria Colonist as a "special" from Nelson:

"NELSON, May 1.—(Special)—All the indications show that the south riding of West Kootenay will elect a government member. The opposition faction, who have been hard at work for several months, have been completely outgeneraled, and, from this time on, must fight a losing battle. Their tactics of setting race against race, and town against town, and publishing libels, falsities, and misrepresentations, with coarse abuse of independent, patriotic men, have not helped them with a right-minded, intelligent electorate. The sense of the community is that the government represents a powerful, united, successful party in the province, and the opposition a leaderless, shrunken and obstructive faction. In the present circumstances of the riding, there are naturally many sharply separated groups of population, which it is difficult to get together for a common purpose. The government has not interfered, and does not propose to interfere in any way, with the free action of the electors. But its local supporters, comprising able tacticians, have played, so far, a watching and waiting game, and have at last succeeded in getting a majority in important centers to agree upon a thoroughly respectable candidate in the person of G. O. Buchanan, J. P., who is a well informed man and a good speaker. He is a sawmill owner at Kaslo. The opposition candidate is J. F. Hume, a Nelson storekeeper, personally respectable and of amiable manners, but weak, ill-informed, and unable to address the public with any effect. His support is among those who personally like him and among the factionist "kickers" who propose to make use of him in the hope of overthrowing the government. The Nelson election committee of government supporters met for the first time today, the idea being that about a dozen might be present to talk over questions of organization, and so a small room was taken for the purpose. Staunch government men to the number of seventy or eighty, however, appeared, and the meeting assumed necessarily a broader character."

FOR AMERICA'S HOMES.

An Appeal Against the Tyranny of Capitalists and Boodling Legislators.

The following is the protest which "general" Coxey of the commonweal army would have delivered from the steps of the capitol building at Washington had he not been arrested by the police:

The constitution of the United States guarantees to all citizens the right to peacefully assemble and petition for redress of grievances, and, furthermore, declares that the right of free speech shall not be abridged. We stand here today to test these guarantees of our constitution. We chose this place of assemblage because it is the property of the people, and if it be true that the right of the people to peacefully assemble upon their own premises and with their petitions has been abridged by the passage of a law in direct violation of the constitution, we are here to draw the eyes of the nation to this shameful fact. Here, rather than at any spot upon the continent, it is fitting that we should come to mourn over dead liberties and by our protest arouse the imperilled nation to such action as shall rescue the constitution and resurrect our liberties. Upon these steps where we stand has been placed a carpet for the royal feet of a foreign princess, the cost of whose lavish entertainment was taken from the public treasury without the consent or the approval of the people; up these steps the lobbyists of trusts and corporations have passed unchallenged on their way to committee rooms to which we, the representatives of the toiling wealth producers, have been denied. We stand here today in behalf of millions of toilers whose petitions have been buried in committee rooms, whose prayers have been unresponded to, and whose opportunities for honest, remunerative, productive labor have been taken from them by unjust legislation, which protects idlers, speculators, and gamblers. We come to remind congress here assembled of the declarations of a United States senator, "That for a quarter of a century the rich have been growing richer, the poor poorer, and that by the close of the present century the middle class will have disappeared as the struggle for existence becomes fierce and relentless." We stand here to remind congress of its promise of returning prosperity should the Sherman act be repealed. We stand here to declare by our march of over 500 miles through difficulties and distress, a march unstained by even the slightest act which will bring the blush of shame to any, that we are law abiding citizens, and as such our actions speak louder than words. We are here to petition for legislation which will furnish employment for every man able and willing to work; for legislation which will bring universal prosperity and emancipate our beloved country from financial bondage to the descendants of king George. We have come to the only source which is competent to aid the people in their day of dire distress. We are here to tell our representatives who hold their seats by grace of our ballots, that the struggle for existence has become too fierce and relentless. We come and throw up our defenceless hands and say "Help or we and our loved ones must perish." We are engaged in a bitter and cruel war with the enemies of all mankind. A war with hunger, wretchedness, and despair, and we ask congress to heed our petitions and issue for the nation's good a sufficient volume of the same kind of money which carried the country through one awful war and saved the life of the nation. In the name of justice, through whose impartial administration only the present civilization can be maintained and perpetuated by the powers of the constitution of the country, upon which the liberties of the people must depend, and in the name of the commonweal of Christ, whose representative we are, we enter a most solemn and earnest protest against this unnecessary and cruel act of usurpation and tyranny and this enforced subjugation of the rights and privileges of American citizenship. We have assembled here, in violation of no just laws, to enjoy the privileges of every American citizen. We are under the shadow of the capitol of this great nation and in the presence of our national legislators are refused that dearly bought privilege, and by the force of arbitrary power prevented from carrying out the desire of our hearts, which is plainly granted under the great Magna Charta of our national liberties. We have come here through toil and weary marches, through storms and tempest, over mountains and amid the trials of poverty and distress, to lay our grievances at the doors of our national legislators and ask them in the name of Him whose banners we bear, in the name of Him who pleads for the poor and the oppressed, that they should heed the voice of despair and distress that is now coming up from every section of our country; that they should consider the conditions of the starving unemployed of our land and enact such laws as will give them employment, bring happier conditions to the people and the smile of contentment to our citizens. Coming as we do, with peace and good will to men, we shall have to submit to those laws, unjust as they are, and obey this mandate of authority of might which overrides and outrages the law of right. In doing so we appeal to every peace-loving citizen, every liberty-loving man or woman, everyone in whose breast the fires of patriotism and love of country has not died out, to assist us in our efforts toward better laws and general benefits.

Why They Don't Marry.

"Thirty or forty years ago," says Grant Allen, in what he is pleased to call "A Philosophic View of the Marriage Question," "young men used to rush by blind instinct into the toils of matrimony—because they could not help themselves. Today they shillyshally, they pick and choose, they discuss, they criticise, they say foolish things about the club, and the flat, and the cost of living. But they don't marry, and it is because there are less of young men than formerly. Civilization and its works have come too quickly upon us. Railways, telegraphs, the latest edition, have played havoc at last with our nervous systems. We bolt our breakfast; we catch the train or bus by the skin of our teeth; the tape clicks perpetually in our ears the last quotation; the telephone rings us up at inconvenient moments. Something is always happening somewhere to disturb our equanimity. Life is one turmoil of excitement and bustle. Financially, 'tis a series of dissolving views: personally, 'tis a rush; socially, 'tis a mosaic of deftly fitted engagements. Drop out one piece, and you can never replace it. You are full next week from Monday to Saturday—business all day, what calls itself pleasure (save the mark!) all evening. One whirl of work from morning till night, then dress and dine. One whirl of excitement from night till morning. A nap of troubled sleep, and again da capo. Not an hour, not a minute, we can call our own. The first generation after Stephenson and the Rocket pulled through with it somehow. They inherited the sound constitutions of the men who sat on rustic seats in the gardens of the '20's. The second generation felt the strain of it more severely. New machines had come in to make life still more complicated. Telegrams, Bell and Edison, sub-marine cables, evening papers, perturbations pouring in from all sides incessantly. The suburbs growing, the hubbub increasing, metropolitan railways, trams, bicycles, innumerables, but we still endured and presented the world all the same with a third generation. That third generation—ah, me! there comes the pity of it! One fancies the impulses to marry and rear a family has wholly died out of it. It seems to have died out most in the class where the strain and stress are greatest. I don't think young men of that class today have the same feelings toward women of their sort as formerly. With certain classes and in certain places, a primitive instinct of our race has weakened. The present crisis in the marriage market is due, not to clubs or the comfort of bachelor quarters, but to the cumulative effect of nervous excitement."

WILLIAM PERDUE

MEAT Markets

— AT —

Nelson and Kaslo.

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

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

MEAT MARKETS.

WILSON & BURNS

(Successors to Burns, McInnes & Co.)

Wholesale and retail dealers in stock and dressed meats. Are prepared to furnish in any quantity beef, pork, mutton, veal, bacon, and ham, at the lowest possible prices.

Nelson, Kaslo, and Three Forks
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Hunter & McKinnon,

General Merchants,

New Denver and Silverton.

Keep on hand at both places everything required by the prospector, miner, and mine owner.

Now is the time to order your Spring Suit.

FRED J. SQUIRE

Has just received his stock of Tweed, Serge, and Worsted Suitings and Trouserings.

Prices to Suit the Times.

Don't buy inferior whisky when you can have the best at the same price. We have now in stock WALKER'S CELEBRATED BRANDS

ORDINARY
IMPERIAL
CLUB

SEE THAT YOU GET THEM. IT WILL PAY YOU IN THE END.

HUDSONS' BAY CO.,
Baker Street, Nelson.

AGENTS FOR: Jos. Schlitz, Milwaukee, U.S.A.; Fort Garry Flour Mills, Winnipeg; Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkerville.

C. & K. S. N. Co. (Ltd.)

TIME TABLE NO. 3.
In effect Tuesday, May 1, 1894.

Revelstoke Route---Steamer Columbia.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway (main line) for all points east and west.
Leaves Revelstoke on Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 a. m.
Leaves Robson on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 p. m.

Northport Route---Steamer Columbia.

Connecting at Northport for points north and south on the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway.
Leaves Robson Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 a. m.
Leaves Northport Wednesdays and Saturdays at 1 p. m.

Kaslo Route---Steamer Nelson.

Connecting with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for for Spokane and all points east and west.

Leaves NELSON—	Leaves KASLO—
Mondays at 9 a. m.	Sundays at 8 a. m.
Wednesdays at 5:10 p. m.	Tuesdays at 5 a. m.
Thursdays at 5 p. m.	Thursdays at 8 a. m.
Saturdays at 5:10 p. m.	Fridays at 3 a. m.

Bonner's Ferry Route---Steamer Spokane.

Connecting with Great Northern railway for all eastern points, Spokane and the Coast.
Leaves Kaslo at 3 a. m. and Nelson at 7:15 a. m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.
Leaves Bonner's Ferry at 2 a. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice.
For full information, as to tickets, rates, etc., apply at the company's office, Nelson, B. C.
T. ALLAN, Secretary. J. W. TROUP, Manager.

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

All Rail to Spokane, Washington.

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

Commencing January 8th, 1894, on Tuesdays and Fridays trains will run through to Spokane, arriving there at 5:30 P. M. same day. Returning will leave Spokane at 7 A. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 P. M., making close connections with steamer Nelson for all Kootenay lake points.

Hotel for Sale.

(The estate of McEachren & Co. in liquidation.)

THE HOTEL SLOCAN,

THE PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN THE CITY OF KASLO.

This house occupies two lots on the corner of 4th street and A avenue and is 50 by 100 feet in size. It has three floors and about 70 bed-rooms, nearly all of which are furnished.

Arrangements have been made by which the lots can be sold with the house. The house has been running eight months and has done a paying business, and which by good management could be greatly improved. For terms and particulars apply to

G. O. BUCHANAN, Assignee.

Kaslo, B. C., December 18th, 1893.

Kootenay Lake Sawmill

LUMBER YARD,

Foot of Hendryx Street, Nelson.

A full stock of lumber rough and dressed. Shingles, laths, sash, doors, mouldings, etc. Three carloads dry, clear fir flooring and ceiling for sale at lowest rates.

G. O. BUCHANAN, Proprietor.
HENRY DAWES, Agent.

NELSON STEAM

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY

SASH, DOORS, AND WINDOW FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates Given on Building Supplies.

TURNING, SURFACING, AND MATCHING.

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

RICHARD STUCKEY, Proprietor.

JOHN M. KEEFER. JAMES W. SEALE.

KEEFER & SEALE

TEAMSTERS.

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

Nelson Livery Stable

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

WILLIAM WILSON.....PROPRIETOR

PLEASURE GROUNDS.

The undersigned will have his grounds at Five Mile Point ready for picnics, pleasure parties, and excursions by May 1st. Special rates will be made with steamboats and railways.
R. F. PERRY.
Five Mile Point, March 30th, 1894.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890."

Notice is hereby given that James McDonald and James Smart, trading under the firm name of James McDonald & Company, of the town of Nelson, province of British Columbia, furniture dealers, have by deed bearing date the 9th day of April, 1894, assigned all their real and personal property liable to execution unto William A. Jowett, of the said town of Nelson, agent, in trust for the benefit of all their creditors. The said deed of assignment was executed by the said assignors and trustee on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1894. All persons having any claim against the said firm of James McDonald & Company are hereby required to forward particulars of the same, duly verified, to the said trustee, William A. Jowett, on or before the 1st day of June, A. D. 1894, and all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to pay the amount of such indebtedness to the said trustee forthwith. After the said 1st day of June, 1894, the trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice.

JOHN ELLIOT, Baker street, Nelson,
Solicitor for the Trustee.

Dated, this 17th day of April, 1894.

NOTICE.

The sitting of the county court of Kootenay, to be holden at Nelson, has been postponed until Monday, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1894.

T. H. GIFFIN, Registrar.
Nelson, B. C., December 14th, 1893.

The Metropolis of Slocan District

New Denver, situated as it is at the mouth of Carpenter Creek, on the east side of Slocan Lake, is within easy reach of every mine in the great Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District, and, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, is the only town so situated. It is one of the few townsites in West Kootenay whose owners can give absolute title to lots. Business men, mining men, miners, and prospectors, desiring either sites for stores, offices, or residences, will be liberally dealt with. Prices range from $25 for residence lots to $500 for business lots. Apply to

David B. Bogle, General Agent, . . . Sixth Street, New Denver

BANK OF MONTREAL

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

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

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

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

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers.

GRANT COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS, available in any part of the world.

DRAFTS ISSUED; COLLECTIONS MADE; ETC.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.
RATE OF INTEREST (at present) 3½ Per Cent.

THE SUICIDE.

The coroner's jury passed into the dimly lighted, sepulchral room where the remains of the suicide lay upon a marble slab. Some of them shrank back involuntarily at the entrance; others gave evidence of having nerved themselves to look upon the grewsome sight; one or two showed curiosity. They came in noiselessly, with uncovered heads, and spoke to each other in low tones, as if fearing to disturb the silence which death enthroned imperiously demands. For, indeed, the object before them was ghastly. No kind hands had closed the lids over the protruding eye-balls, nor bound up the hanging jaw, which gave to the gaping mouth the appearance of having, for its last office, uttered some terrible cry. From each of the corners of the mouth and down the chin slowly oozed a few remaining drops of blood. The hair at the back of the head was matted and damp with the crimson fluid. In life the suicide had been a man, young and handsome. Beyond the fact that he was dead, nothing was known of him—the witnesses could tell no more. So the charitable placard, "Unidentified," was still allowed to hang above him.

When the jury entered the room, one of them—a prosperous-looking, elderly man—quickly advanced to the side of the corpse. He bent his head down to the face of the dead, and kept it there. The action startled those in the room until it was seen that he was critically examining the self-inflicted wound. He peered into the blood-stained mouth and closely scrutinized the back of the head. As he straightened up again, there was an indefinable expression of grim satisfaction upon his countenance which mildly shocked more than one of his fellow-jurymen.

After the jury had retired and were waiting in their room for the coroner to receive their verdict, one of them ventured an interrogative remark to him:

You seem to take an unusual interest in our unfortunate subject?"

"Yes—surgically."

"Then you are a surgeon?"

"It was my profession once; but, unfortunately, it has been a long time since I practiced it. The dead man in there did well."

"Did you say well?" interrupted an ancient-looking juryman with great severity.

"I did," replied the surgeon; "he did his work well. By placing the muzzle of his pistol against the roof of his mouth and shooting upward, there was no possible escape from instant death, and that is what he sought."

"An ill-done deed well done," was the epigrammatic comment of another.

"I think it was well done in every aspect of the case," continued the surgeon; "he had cause—he must have had cause—to justify his action."

This rather sensational assertion attracted general attention, and the ascetic-looking juryman observed, with even increased severity:

"I take it you are not a religious man?"

"Probably not, in your acceptation of the term," was the answer. "I subscribe to none of the popular dogmatic creeds, yet I believe in conscience, morality, and an intelligent creator. We are given no volition as to whether or not we shall be born; but this is, in a great measure, compensated by the fact that, if we find life a burden, we have in our own hands the power to end it. If our death works no injury to the living, it is none other but our own affair. Only a coward would desert those dependent upon him."

"That line of sophistry has been refuted a thousand times," cried his questioner with some excitement.

"Possibly; but those are my views, nevertheless."

As he said this, he took from his pocket a small memoranda-book, tore from it a leaf upon which he wrote something in pencil, and then replaced the book.

The juryman who first induced the surgeon to make his strange declaration, had evidently been entertained by it, and sought again to draw him out.

"No one was ever yet sane, in my opinion, at the moment of taking his own life," he averred.

"I do not agree with you," said the surgeon, placidly; "to me the persistent clinging to a miserable life when death is far preferable, is rather the evidence of insanity. Many instances can be imagined where death is a boon; a deadly and incurable disease; cruel suffering in all its forms, with no prospect of surcease; life imprisonment; senility; insanity; deep humiliation and permanent disgrace. The last are as strong as any to tempt one to self-destruction. I know of such a case. A father had an only son—the apple of his eye. The two constituted the family. All that money could do was done for the son. Attaining man's estate, he was given an important and responsible position in a large financial institution in which the father was interested. All went well, and to them both life was well worth the living. But one day something terrible happened; the son was a defaulter—the father, disgraced and financially involved.

"The son fled, and for a long time indignation alone burned in the breast of the father. Gradually the old, all-absorbing affection for his son came back to him, and he set out to find him. After many disappointments, his search was at last rewarded. He had but a few years at best to live himself. He did not want them after he had found his son. He wanted relief—death."

And then this man, who had discoursed with such unimpassioned fluency, deliberately took from his pocket a revolver, placed it in his mouth, fired, and fell over dead.

From his outstretched hand a crumpled piece of paper fell. Upon it was written: "Bury us together. He was my son."

GLADSTONE AS A FINANCIER.

Always Governed by a Scrupulous, Old-Fashioned Sense of Honor.

London Investors' Review: "A stately figure has left the political arena since the last number of this Review appeared, and already while yet he lives, his apotheosis has begun. The men who but the other day reviled him now say 'he is a great man;' even the Times itself, the most spiteful and rancorous political sheet in the three kingdoms, except perhaps its imitator, the Scotsman, now mourns only over his latter career. In a few years or months, it and its kind will be quoting his utterances as words of golden wisdom compared with those of their new political bugbears. Degrading, sordid, unclean to the spectacle—viewed close—of political strife always, and we want none of it in these pages. To us, all too frequently, politicians of all hues seem mostly on the side of the devil in human affairs. They as a rule say, not what is true in itself, but what they think their polling-booth supporters will esteem truth. Such has become the law of "popular" government—a savage war of self-interest for the most part, whose ultimate result no man can forecast.

It is not as a politician, then, that we note the departure of Mr. Gladstone from the office of prime minister and from public life—not as a politician, but as a political and social economist. The present generation has forgotten most of this life's work, knows naught of what it owes to his labors, and we can but briefly recall the past here. In doing so one general observation may be permitted. Throughout his life Mr. Gladstone has been eminently clean-handed. Not only has he never taken a pension for himself from the public purse, but he has never, when not in office, eked out his income by means unworthy a gentleman and a man of true honesty. He preferred to write magazine articles and books about Homer. Consequently his name is never found among those who 'punt' on the Stock Exchange; no limited liability company ever got him to be a director, nor could a single financier ever conjure with his prestige because of any selfish interest he might have in view. Mr. Gladstone's very purity of mind and conduct in this and other respects was doubtless a source of weakness to him in practical affairs, and for one thing marks him throughout his career a big judge of men. Charlatans could always impose upon him for a time if they were plausible, because the simplicity and uprightness of his own mind and life unfitted him for comprehending baser-minded individuals. To no small extent his virtues were the cause of the intense hatred with which so many regarded him, and in this respect his successor is much more favorably placed for the enjoyment of a long and prosperous political career. Lord Rosebery knows all about the turf and the stock exchange, those 'dear old English vices." About Mr. Gladstone there has always been something of the ecclesiastic in the best sense, and a good deal of the dialectician and theological casuist. But to us, above all other characteristics of a great personality, stands out dominantly this attribute of cleanness. It is visible not only in his own life, but in the way he has abstained from quartering his family upon the nation. We remember once hearing about a relative of his who declared with strong language that, had he been a complete stranger to the prime minister, he would have long since had promotion in the fighting service of which he was a humble subaltern. The complaint was beyond doubt justified by the facts, for a scrupulous and noble sense of honor—old-fashioned and rare always—governed the late prime-minister's conduct in this respect also, as all who care to look at the actual positions of his children can see for themselves. Differ from him politically as men may, and as on some things thoughtful men must, it is impossible, looking at the facts, for anyone not to admit that in losing Mr. Gladstone's services the nation parts with one of the purest, and, in all that relates to himself and his family, most unselfish man who ever helped to guide its affairs."

A Breach-of-Promise Case.

Mr. Sergeant Wilkins once defended a breach-of-promise case for a singularly ugly little man, which he told the defendant, after reading his brief, must be "bounced" through. And the sergeant did bounce it through in a truly remarkable manner. "Gentlemen of the jury," he said, at the close of a most eloquent speech," you have heard the evidence for the plaintiff; and, gentlemen of the jury, you have seen and have admired that most bewitching plaintiff herself. Gentlemen, do you believe that this enchanting, this fascinating, this captivating, this accomplished lady would for one moment favor the advances or listen with anything save scorn and indignation to the amorous protestations of the wretched and repulsive homunculus, the deformed and degraded defendant?" His client looked up from the well of the court and piteously murmured: "Mr. Sergeant Wilkins! Oh, Mr. Sergeant Wilkins!" "Silence, sir!" replied the sergeant, in a wrathful undertone. "Gentlemen," he continued, bringing his fist down heavily on the desk before him, "do you think that this lovely lady, this fair and smiling creature, would ever have permitted an offer of marriage to be made to her by this miserable atom of humanity, this stunted creature, who would have to stand on a sheet of note paper to look over twopence?" The jury at once gave a verdict for the defendant.

Ingenious Meanness.

A good story comes from an Ontario village, and a report of the ingenuity of man's acquisitiveness may be a pointer for some of those not averse to turning an honest penny—their way. It is reported that a certain brother in the fold, who takes an active part in church work, and in whom implicit confidence has been placed by his associates, has been detected with a piece of sticky fly paper in his hat when he went to take up the collection at the church. All the coins that dropped upon the fly paper staid there, and it was amazing how the big pieces crowded the little ones off. When the audience had been solicited, this smooth individual would advance and turn his hat upside down over that of another who had been soliciting the audience on the other side of the house. All the coin that dropped belonged to the church, and all that remained in the hat was to remunerate him for the work he had done, so to speak. There is said to be blood on the face of the moon, and the good brother, who is a P. P. A. and has political aspirations, and the ones who caught him in the act are having a time. The sequel is yet to be written, but when daffodils begin to show their heads through the sun-kissed soil and buds herald the leafy days of springtime, a convocation of wise men and elders of the church are expected to set on the matter, and—meanwhile druggists who want to sell sticky fly paper should advertise its newly discovered uses.

Must Stay at Home.

At the recent spring assizes held in Barrie, Ontario, the grand jury's presentment included a remonstrance against the Barnardo system of importing the youthful scum of the great English cities and distributing it throughout the Dominion. Canada appears to be awakening to the pernicious influences of these slum-bred immigrants upon the community.

NOT APPRECIATED.

Canada's National Game the Greatest Played by Civilized Man.

In Harper's Weekly of April 14th, Caspar W. Whitney, under the heading, "An Unappreciated Game," has an excellent article giving a history of the popular Canadian game of lacrosse and bemoaning the lack of interest in and appreciation of the game in the United States. Mr. Whitney says that the game has even more charms than football or baseball, and declares it to be the greatest game played by civilized man.

Lacrosse is an Indian game and like the people from which we derive it, its origin fades into obscurity and it is impossible to learn anything of its early history. Even the Indian traditions of lacrosse are very scarce, and they know only that the game came down to them from father to son as have been their customs. When first played by the Indians the goal was a single pole or a tree or a rock, and the length of a field anywhere from 500 yards to half a mile. There was no limit to the number of participants, sometimes 600, 800, and even a 1000 players engaging in it. A notable feature of the Indian game was the absolute sinking of all individual play into general team play, even in teams consisting of hundreds of players. The game as played by the Indians was not so scientific as that of today, but was rather one which tested the speed and wind and was a good training school for the warrior.

It is hard to say when the game was first played by Canadians, but it must have been early in the present century. In 1850 the Montreal club was organized and played matches with the Indians, but only succeeded in winning one game in the season. In 1860 a match was played at Montreal for the pleasure of the prince of Wales, and in that year William Beers published a pamphlet in which he attempted to reduce the game to a set of rules. Lacross began to crystallize as we have it today in 1870, when the old bagged cross was discarded, the size of the field was reduced to 125 yards, and the number of players was restricted. Since then the game has spread over Canada and is played everywhere. It is played by the youngsters as soon as they are strong enough to wield the stick and every country town and village has its senior and junior lacrosse clubs. What lacrosse is accomplishing for our boys and young men is apparent to every visitor, and nowhere in the world can finer specimens of boyhood and young manhood in their rugged health and strength be seen. As played now lacrosse requires the greatest combination of mental and physical activity that men can sustain in recreation. Head, speed, and endurance are required, and each player has an opportunity to exercise these qualities. To the spectator the game may at times appear to be a little rough, but it is not nearly so much so as football, and there is certainly no game in the world so attractive to the onlooker. It differs from football in being absolutely intelligible to the most uninformed layman and from baseball in giving more opportunity for play to more men on the same side simultaneously. It abounds in open and beautiful plays, and the onlookers see the pretty stops of goal keepers, the long throws of the defense, the fast running and dodging of the centers and the clever stickwork of the attacks. We hope that the Nelson club which has been recently organized will during the coming season sustain the town's reputation for manly sports. Other clubs throughout the province are already at work and are sustaining the national game of Canada. Great care should be exercised to prevent, as far as possible, the introduction of professionalism, as just so soon as professional lacrosse players secure control of the game it will commence to deteriorate.

Not Wanted in Canada.

There are signs, says the Toronto Globe, that we are drifting far toward the ostentation of royalty at Ottawa. It is a far step from Dublin castle to democratic Canada. Many fashions and displays that would, perhaps, seem imposing in the old land, amid aristocratic surroundings and sanctioned by ancient customs, verge upon the grotesque here. What this country wants is plain business methods, and plain, business administration. We may go out on the street corners to look at the four-horse team, and hear the band, and see the soldiers go by, but we regard the parade very much as we do the circus procession with the prancing steeds and the gilded cages and the steam piano. The glittering Windsor uniforms and the richly upholstered pages at the state levee must always seems an unreal part of life in this community, and must always be out of harmony with every true Canadian "function." So the regulations for admission to the presence of viceroyalty which set apart a senator's entrance, an entrance reserved for members, their wives and daughters, and a third reserved for "ladies and gentlemen other than those mentioned" are absurd, offensive and wholly out of touch with the best Canadian ideals. Lord and lady Aberdeen have won a close place in the esteem of the mass of the Canadian people. It will be a pity if they encourage the imported ostentation, class distinctions and general social tom-foolery which seem to be on the increase at the capital. We have the circus and amateur theatricals at the regular rates of admission. Why should we endow either as a national institution?

THE MOUNTAIN SUCCESS.

He Who Reached Its Summit Left Happiness Behind.

In the valley of Life there is a mountain, steep and rugged, named Success. There is no path leading up his precipitous side, and he who would ascend must prepare his own way before him, hewing down trees, pressing aside brambles, and rolling huge boulders out of his road, or crushing them into the earth and treading upon them with triumphant, but bleeding feet. One came to the foot of this mountain one fair summer day, and looked upward to its dome towering into the skies, and he said: "Tomorrow will I climb it"—and he fell to chasing golden butterflies through the scented air. And the morrow came, but he only looked upward and said again: "Next week will I climb it"—for who could work when the primroses were yellow on the river's bank? And when a week had passed, he looked upward, and said once more: Next year will I climb it"—for, hear! how glad the wild birds were in the meadows; surely this was no time for work. And when a year had passed, lo! he looked upward, shaking his head. "I am so happy here, "he said, "with only the birds and the flowers and the beautiful dreams that steal out of star-light and abide with me. I shall never climb; for he who climbs must leave love behind." But he waved a God speed to the ones who had set out in youth's morning and were climbing away, wearily, in the heat and thirst of the noon.

Another came, with flashing eyes, and set out boldly for the mountain top; he climbed swiftly and vigorously, and always when he had forced a boulder out of his own way, he rolled it into the path of a brother struggling below, and said, between closed teeth: "Let them work as I have," and went on his way. But, as his hand was against every man, and in his heart were only hate and envy, it came to pass that he lost all interest in the valley of Life and in the mountain of Success; and he lay down weak and bitter-hearted in the shadow of the rock named Scorn—for he had not strength and hope to roll it out of his path; and he hated the people who patiently climbed past him, and flung thorns and stones in their way, that their poor feet must bleed, for being too bitter and too narrow-minded to climb higher, he would have kept all others bound down to his level. And lo! who came, with upturned eyes, to the mountain, and set out in the early morning for the summit. He climbed slowly, patiently, faithfully; he put aside the thorns with torn fingers, and pressed bleeding feet where the rocks had lain; his eyes were turned ever upward, and he looked neither to the right nor to the left. Pleasure beckoned to him from glades of flowers and music, reaching out soft, bare arms to tempt him, and haunting him with her beautiful eyes; Rest begged him to stop his feet in a dark bower where cool breezes fanned, and lay his tired, burning head upon her bosom, and let her tender fingers press pain from his heating temples; Love, star-eyed and pure-breasted, stood in his path and gave him one look that set his veins to swelling with passionate delight. But he pressed his lips firmly together, and shook his head and passed on—but one sob burst from him, although he would not look back lest his courage falter. And at sunset, weary, hungry, thirsty, he reached the summit and stood upright in the clear air of Success; his figure towered against the sky; and his name fell, echoing down to the listening valley below; then his dulled, sun-worn eyes turned backward, and he saw, with a cry of anguish, lives that he had blackened in passage, and bleeding hearts that he had trampled one heart he saw which, he knew now, had loved him truly; and he would have given the whole mountain of Success could he have gone back to it. Sad of soul, he looked to see what lay before him on the other side—and, behold! it was only the lone, pale valley men name Death.

Not Suitable for Both.

The unsuitability of the present regulation dress of the British army for fighting and campaign purposes is held by major-general sir William Butler to be demonstrated by the fact that whenever a little war is announced, the officer who has been selected for service instantly discards all idea of proceeding to the scene of strife in the habiliments he has heretofore been won't to wear. Going straight to his tailor, he orders a fighting kit more or less in accordance, so far as clothing is concerned, with what he has worn at polo, deer-stalking, or salmon-fishing. Canadian homespun, Bedford cord, Indian kaki, French merino, moleskin, are severally or collectively called into use. Indian putties, pith, leather, or cork helmets, puggarees of various colors, strange sword-belts, boots of buff, gauntlets, revolver-cases, and broad-swords appear as if by magic; and the man who, during his period of tuition at Aldershot or the Curragh, has been rigidly restrained to the eighth of an inch in width of trouser-stripe and the exact measure of cuff and collar, becomes all at once the most variously dressed and accoutered military unit that any army has ever seen.

KOOTENAY HOTEL

Situate on Vernon Street, Near Josephine. The Hotel Overlooks The Kootenay.

Its Guests can Obtain Splendid Views of Both the Mountains and River.

Axel Johnson, Proprietor

THE ROOMS ARE CONVENIENT AND COMFORTABLE. | THE TABLE IS THE BEST IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Special Attention to Miners.

THE BAR IS FIRST-CLASS.

THE MADDEN HOUSE

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

THOMAS MADDEN, Prop.

THE MADDEN is Centrally Located, With a Frontage Towards Kootenay River and is Newly Furnished Throughout.

THE TABLE is Supplied with Everything in the Market, the Kitchen Being Under the Immediate Supervision of a Caterer of Large Experience.

THE BAR

IS SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST BRANDS OF ALL KINDS OF WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

Special Attention to Miners.

SILVER KING HOTEL

Extensive improvements now completed makes the above hotel one of the best in the city both for transient guests and day boarders.

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS IN THE MARKET SOLD AT THE BAR.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Hotel Slocan KASLO.

The dining-room of this, the only first-class hotel in Kaslo, is now under the management of the undersigned, who will endeavor to make it the best of any in Kootenay. The hotel is the headquarters of mining men.

Kaslo, March 5th, 1894. JOHN F. GILL.

The Tremont.

East Baker St., Nelson.

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

MALONE & TREGILLUS, Props.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Silver, 61¾ cents an ounce; lead, $3.20 a hundred pounds.

There being no other nominations on Wednesday, H. G. Neelands, J. H. Matheson, and John Houston were declared fire wardens for the ensuing year by government agent Goepel.

G. C. Tunstall, Jr., paid $20 for a bear skin one day this week. George must be contemplating matrimony to be indulging in such extravagance.

W. H. Brandon, "Jack" Delaney, and Charles Aylwin, all of New Denver, arrived at Nelson on Friday. They report the Kaslo road fairly good from Bell's down to Kaslo. From Bell's to Three Forks it is slushy. From Three Forks to New Denver the old trail has to be used.

John Ayton Gibson and Jacob Dover claim they will have the finest flower garden in Nelson. What John Ayton does not know about flowers Jacob will teach him.

A match game of base ball is to be played on the athletic association ground tomorrow. One nine will be made of the players expected to take part in the game at Kaslo on the queen's birthday; the other will be made of players who have not time to play ball except on special occasions. Betting on the result is even.

George Arthur Bigelow rowed a boat, a dog, and a pot of flowers from Seven-mile point to Nelson on Tuesday in 53 minutes. Pretty good time for an amateur.

An empty flat-car made quick time from the summit to Five-mile point on Tuesday. The grade is about 2 per cent, and the car made the ten miles at the rate of seventy miles an hour. It stopped with its eight wheels in the air.

The Miner states that G. O. Buchanan has the sympathy of the non-voters at Ainsworth. He will have their condolences after election.

R. B. Kerr, the New Denver barrister, beats all comers from Nelson at chess, and plays blindfolded at that.

James Dawson and Bruce Craddock have leased the bar at the Stanley house, and are already doing a fair business. Mr. Craddock is up at Sanderson's hot springs, with a view of leasing the hotel at that health resort.

Winslow Hall, one of the shareholders in The Hall Mines, Limited, came up from his ranch in Colville valley today. As an indication of how profitable the ranching business is, he quotes the following prices of ranch products: Potatoes, half a cent a pound; oats, 50 cents a hundred; butter, 20 cents a pound; and eggs, 10 cents a dozen.

Thomas Martindale Ward is building a stone retaining wall on the Josephine street side of his property at the corner of that street and Victoria street. When that and other contemplated improvements are made, Mr. Ward will have one of the most sightly residence properties in Nelson.

The Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company has strung a wire from its depot to the central office of the telephone company. It is just possible that there will yet be a telegraph office at a central point in the town. If the express companies would do likewise, that is, establish offices within easy reach of the people with whom they do business, fewer "kicks" would be registered against them.

"Sam" McGee, who was foreman at the Dardanelles mine, died at Bear Lake on Wednesday morning.

John F. Ward returned to Nelson today from a trip through the mining camps in northern Idaho. He reports the Coeur d'Alenes fairly prosperous, but pronounces the "excitements" at all old placer camps like Pierce City as fakes.

J. E. Boss was in from Spokane on Wednesday.

Minor Notes From New Denver.

R. Kirkwood and Hugh Mann are applying for a certificate of improvements to the Western claim. The Western forms an extension to the townsite of Three Forks.

Clive Phillipps-Wolley paid New Denver a flying visit last week. He was too excited by reports of bear being around to do much electioneering.

Mike Grady's cariboo has become quite tame. Mike took it up to the mine the other day. Occasionally it gets playful and then the boys go down like ninepins. It is very fond of bread and will eat it from the hand.

The wagon road and tramway at Silverton are progressing rapidly. Silverton is looking for a boom this spring.

Edward Applewhaite of Nelson visited New Denver last week.

N. Palorcia, late of Donald, bootmaker, has come to settle at New Denver and go into business here.

A strong vein has been discovered in doing assessment work on the Dixie, one of the many extensions to the Mountain Chief. The Dixie was located by Harry Walters two years ago.

Preparations are being made to celebrate the queen's birthday at New Denver.

J. J. Moynahan, J. A. Finch's representative, is back in New Denver for the season. He spent the winter in Spokane, and says we in the Slocan don't know what hard times are.

W. Springer is back from Trail Creek. Things are quiet there he says. It is too close to the line and a number of dead broke men have come in there looking for work.

S. M. Wharton is back among us once more. He has left the route from Spokane to New Denver plastered all over with advertisements of the town.

The government has sent in A. Cameron to report on the condition of the wagon road. After his report goes to Nelson and Victoria, we may hope to have something done.

Canadian Chartered Banks.

One of the "blue books" issued by the Dominion government gives a list of the shareholders in the chartered banks of the Dominion. Of these banks, only three do business in this province, namely, the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of British Columbia, and the Bank of British North America. The shares of the two latter are held almost entirely in the old country, while those of the first-named are nearly all held in Canada. The Bank of Montreal's 60,000 shares are distributed among over 2100 shareholders, the largest holders being the Montreal City & District Savings Bank, with 3352 shares; W. C. McDonald, Montreal, 2065 shares; sir Donald A. Smith, Montreal, 1009 shares, and Robert Hamilton, Quebec, 760 shares. A majority of the shares is in the hands of holders who hold less than 50 shares each. The par value of the shares is $200. The largest individual shareholder in the Bank of British Columbia is the estate of E. R. Karslake, Lincoln's Inn, W. C., London, England, 855 shares, on which £17,080 have been paid. The largest holder in the Bank of British North America is George E. Tuckett of Hamilton, Ontario, who has 201 shares, on which he has paid £14,550. Nearly all the holdings in this bank are small, few being above 20 shares. The Bank of Montreal and the Bank of British Columbia have branches at Nelson.

Invitation Extended.

The following communication explains itself:

GEORGE ARTHUR BIGELOW, Esq., President of Nelson Base Ball Club—Sir: The Kaslo Base Ball Club cordially invites all members of the Nelson Base Ball Club, and more particularly nine of their finest, to participate in a friendly game of base ball, on the athletic grounds in the city of Kaslo, on the 24th of May. Eighteen to entur, nine to start. Yours most respectfully,

FRANK HUGHES,
Kaslo, May 18th. Manager Kaslo Base Ball Club.

Fish Killed by Tumbling Upward.

The fish that live at enormous depths are, in consequence of the tremendous pressure, liable to a curious form of accident—that of tumbling upward. If, in chasing their prey or for any other reason, they rise to a considerable distance above the floor of the ocean, the gases of their swimming bladder become considerably expanded and their specific gravity greatly reduced; up to a certain limit the muscles of their bodies can counteract the tendency to float upward, and enable the fish to regain its proper sphere of life at the bottom; but beyond that limit the muscles are not strong enough to drive the body downward, and the fish, becoming more and more distended as it goes, is gradually killed on its long and involuntary journey to the surface of the sea. That such accidents do occur is evidenced by the fact that some fish, which are known to be true deep-sea forms, were discovered dead and floating on the surface of the ocean long before our modern investigations were commenced.

OBSERVE THE REGULATIONS.

The Marine Act Repeatedly Violated on Kootenay Lake.

It will be remembered that the merchants on Kootenay lake were mulcted in various sums for a violation of the customs regulations; a violation, as they claimed, through ignorance of the law. The owners of steamboats on Kootenay lake may also be ignorant of the regulations which govern the running of steam vessels, and if they would not be treated as were the merchants, they had better read the following, which is compiled by a man well versed on the Marine Act:

The expression "freight boat" means steamboats carrying freight only. The expression "passenger" means any person carried on a steamboat other than the master and crew, and the owner, his family and servants connected with his household. The expression "passenger steamboat" means any steamboat except yachts used exclusively for pleasure without hire of any kind—carrying any person other than the master and crew, the owner, his family and the servants connected with his household. It will be observed that the word is owner in the singular, not owners. The expression "owner" includes the lessee or charterer of any such vessel. It is not owners or charterers, only either in the singular. This is done on purpose because "owners or charterers" would open a very wide door. This ought to make the matter clear, both to steamboat men and the chief officer of customs. The master, owner, or person in charge for the time being of any steamboat on which a greater number of passengers than that allowed by her certificate are at any time carried, or in respect of which no certificate authorizing the carrying of passengers has been granted and in which passengers are carried, is guilty of an offence against this act, and shall for each such offence incur a penalty not exceeding $500 and not less than $100 and costs; and such steamboat shall be liable for the same and chargeable therewith, and if such penalty is not paid forthwith the steamboat shall be seized and sold by any chief officer of customs thereto directed by the minister."

Stanley House
BAR.

Corner Stanley and Silica streets, Nelson. We are now running the Stanley house bar, and will be glad to have our friends and acquaintances give us a call.

DAWSON & CRADDOCK.

TO THE

Electors of the South Riding
OF WEST KOOTENAY.

GENTLEMEN: Having been requested at a large and influential meeting of the electors of Nelson, and also by a requisition signed by a large number of the citizens of Kaslo, to stand as a candidate in the Government interest at the forthcoming Provincial Election, I desire to signify my acceptance of the nomination and to thank those who have proffered me the honor. To them and to the electors generally I wish to say that, if elected, I will give careful attention to all matters coming within the sphere of legislation and to the best of my ability protect and promote the interests of the district and the province. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,

G. O. BUCHANAN.

HOLIDAY
EXCURSION
24th of May.

The I.O.O.F. Society have chartered the Str. Nelson for an excursion to Kaslo on the above date. Round trip tickets $1.50 good for the return next day. Meals on boat 50 cents.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between W. H. Graham and J. A. Taylor, doing business under the firm name of Graham & Taylor, is from and after this date dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. Graham assumes all liabilities, and is alone authorized to collect accounts due the late firm. W. H. GRAHAM.

Witness: W. H. REDMOND. J. A. TAYLOR.
Dated at Nelson, British Columbia, May 7th, 1894.

SOUTH RIDING VOTERS' LIST.

Sixty-Eight Names Added to the Register During Last Week.

The following names have been entered in the voters' register for the south riding of West Kootenay electoral district since the official publication of the list. It will be seen that several are names that were published as being dropped from the list. Any person whose name was dropped from the list, if entitled to registration, can have his name restored to the list by making application in person, or by agent or friend, to the distributing collector within four weeks after the first publication of the list:

Aitchison, David, Kaslo, bookkeeper
Angrignon, N, New Denver, miner
Burns, Michel, Nelson, miner
Brown, Thomas, Nelson, miner
Bowen, Colin, Three Forks, hotelkeeper
Burden, Oscar, Pilot Bay, carpenter
Boyd, James, Nelson, miner
Bradley, John Charles, Nelson, miner
Clark, James, New Denver, miner
Couch, William, Kootenay river, rancher
Condon, Martin E, Kaslo, cook
Cameron, Dougald E, Kaslo, moulder
Campbell, John J, New Denver, engineer
Campbell, Angus, Nelson, steamboatman
Campbell, John, Nelson, steamboatman
Cottingham, Thomas E, Kaslo, teamster
Cregan, Claude A, Ainsworth, miner
Collins, John, Nelson, farmer
Chase, Ludlow Robinson, Kaslo, miner
Deuchane, William, Kaslo, miner
Driscoll, T J, Fort Sheppard, contractor
Dery, John, Kaslo, teamster
Derrah, Marshall, Kaslo, miner
Foran, Robert, Kaslo, carpenter
Flahiff, Edward, Nelson, miner
Grant, James, Ainsworth, miner
Green, Benjamin, Ainsworth, gentleman
Hugonin, Charles, Nelson, miner
Hayward, Charles Jr, Nelson, clerk
Harvey, J T W, Kaslo, surveyor's assistant
Howard, Harry, Fort Sheppard, miner
Huscroft, James, Kootenay river, rancher
Kirlin, Aubert G, Sandon creek, miner
Kent, Thomas, Nelson, steamboatman
Latham, James P, Three Forks, teamster
Levasseur, George, Nelson, cook
Loudin, Clifford P, Nelson, porter
Murray, W, Three Forks, bridge carpenter
Moore, David Walter, Kaslo, bookkeeper
Madden, Thomas, Nelson, hotelkeeper
Martin, Donald McL, Kaslo, clergyman
Malone, John J, Nelson, hotelkeeper
Murphy, Michael, Kaslo, miner
McHale, John, Three Forks, miner
McDonald, Dan, Ainsworth, laborer
McDougald, Hugh, Ainsworth, miner
McFarland, Duncan H, Nelson, customs
McPhee, Allen, New Denver, blacksmith
McDonald, James, Nelson, merchant
McLeod, John Norman, Kaslo, miner
McDonald, Philip, Kaslo, miner
McKenzie, Alexander, Kaslo, teamster
McKenzie, Robert M, Pilot Bay, carpenter
McLean, Samuel, Nelson, cook
Neely, Robert, Nelson, miner
Reister, Sebastian J, Kaslo, gentleman
Revsbeck, Andrew H, Nelson, hotelkeeper
Sloan, William P, Kootenay river, rancher
St. Barbe, Charles, Nelson, journalist
Sicotte, Noel, Nelson, farmer
Sanson, Charles B, Nelson, clerk
Strothers, John, Kaslo, laborer
Targett, Arthur Henry, Kaslo, clerk
Thompson, A H, Fort Sheppard, farmer
Toye, Sidney Howard, Nelson, miner
Wilson, George E, Three Forks, laborer
Wilson, Arthur M, Kaslo, miner
Whitely, Arthur M, Kaslo, gentleman

John Bull's Prejudices.

The Canadian Gazette, which is published in London, England, says: "John Bull has the reputation of being a mass of prejudices. By nature he hates everything that comes from abroad, even though that 'abroad' may be Canada, Australia, or some other part of his own empire; and he habitually pays 50 per cent more for some home made goods, when a better imported article can be had at one-third less price. And that is not all. The evidence given before the recent house of lords' committee proved that John Bull cheerfully allows himself to be deluded into paying highest prices for American and Australian meat imported at a fractional cost and palmed off upon him as 'best Aberdeen,' 'choicest Welch,' and the like. The report of the committee abounds in most suggestive illustrations. In a large West-end establishment professing to sell nothing but English and Scottish meat, only six sides of Scottish were said to have been sold during a whole year, the rest being American." And The Gazette might have added, that John Bull brings his prejudices with him when he comes to Canada.

W. A. JOWETT
(Notary Public)
Victoria Street, Nelson, B. C.

Mining and Real Estate Broker
Commission and Insurance Agent

REPRESENTING:
The Confederation Life Association. The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company. The Dominion Building & Loan Association of Toronto, Etc.

MINES INSPECTED AND REPORTED UPON.

Several good lots in government townsites of New Denver and Nelson to be sold cheap.
Stores and offices to rent at Nelson.
Tenant wanted for ranch on Columbia river near Robson, or will sell. Good opportunity.

LOTS IN ADDITION "A"
to sell on easy terms.
Apply at once to
W. A. JOWETT, Victoria St., Nelson, B.C.

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

A large and complete stock of the leading lines of

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

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

Central Office of the Kootenay Lake Telephone.

A large and complete stock of
WALL PAPER

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Good hotel, in one of the best parts of Nelson. Size, 37 by 70 feet; two stories; 21 bed-rooms. Furnished throughout. Ready for immediate occupation. A first-class chance for the right person. Apply to Duncan McDonald, Kaslo, B. C.; or to C. Hamber, West Baker street, Nelson, B. C.

NELSON FANCY STORE.

All kinds of Fancy Goods, Notions, Ladies' Underclothing, Children's Clothing, etc.

Baker St., next door Nelson Shoe Store.

Clearance Sale . . . .

We are making ready for a dissolution of partnership, in the early spring, and from today (Thursday, December 21st) will offer our entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery, and Glassware at cost.

G. A. Bigelow & Co.

J. FRED HUME & CO.
GENERAL MERCHANTS

Groceries Hardware Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Stoves and Tinware, Paints and Oils, Sash and Doors and a Complete Line of Builders' Material and Miners' Supplies.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL GOODS

Sewing Machines, Newspapers, Books, Stationery
Legal Forms, Office Sundries, Toys, Fancy Goods.

School Supplies a Specialty.

TURNER BROTHERS.

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

oots and Shoes Just Arrived!

Snag-proof Gum Boots; Lumbermen's Rubbers and Overshoes; Hand-made Calfskin Boots; Grain and Kip Bluchers; Canvas and Tan Ox-goods; Congress Imitation Lace and Lace Boots in Kangaroo and Cordovan. A long line in the latest styles.

Gilker & Wells, Postoffice Store.

NELSON LOTS

The RAILWAY CENTRE and SEAT OF GOVERNMENT of West Kootenay.

A SECOND RAILWAY IN OPERATION.

CHOICE BUILDING and RESIDENCE PROPERTY
REBATE ALLOWED FOR GOOD BUILDINGS.

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

APPLY FOR PRICES, MAPS, ETC., TO
FRANK FLETCHER, Land Commissioner C. and K. R. and N. Co., Nelson, B. C.

TABLE WARE!

Hotelkeepers and housekeepers needing anything in the line of tableware should call on or send to JACOB DOVER, JEWELER, Nelson, for prices. He sells Rogers Brothers' knives, forks, and spoons at $8 per dozen; castors, $4.50 each; butter dishes, from $1.50 to $3.50; pickle dishes, from $2 to $5. Full lines of above-mentioned goods always kept in stock.

Houston Block, Corner of Baker and Josephine Streets.