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KOOTENAY

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.

The Tribune

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. 50. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1894. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE MINES AND THEIR OUTPUT.

TWENTY DOLLARS A DAY TO THE MAN ON FORTY-NINE CREEK.

Slocan Star Ore Beginning to Move Out and Concentrating Machinery Beginning to Move in—Hoisting Works for a Gold Mine—Ore Shipments for the Week—Etc., Etc.

The shipments given below are from the manifests on file in the office of the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company at Nelson, and are therefore accurate.

	Tons.
TRAIL CREEK DISTRICT.	
October 26.—Le Roi mine, to Everett, Washington	30
Josie mine, to Tacoma, Washington	14
Gold Hill mine, to Tacoma, Washington	5½
SLOCAN DISTRICT.	
October 26th.—Mountain Chief mine, to Omaha, Nebraska	61
Total	110½

APPROXIMATE VALUE.	
Trail Creek district ore (gold)	$ 2,475
Slocan district ore (silver and lead)	6,100
Total	$ 8,575
Total for month of October	$47,375

Twenty a Day to the Man.

It has been claimed all along that there was enough gold in the gravel on Forty-nine creek to pay handsome returns on any capital that might be expended in putting in plants that would work the ground to advantage. Last winter the Nelson Hydraulic Company was organized, and of its shares enough were sold to raise the money that it was estimated a plant would cost. The plant was put in, but the flume was not large enough to carry the water needed to work the ground, and the sluice boxes were too small to carry all the water that comes down the creek in the early spring. The result was the big freshet last spring took out the sluice boxes, and they had to be replaced. When they were replaced it was found the flume did not carry half the water in the creek, and it was all needed to move the boulders with a stream from the monitor. By the time this defect could be remedied, the season would be over, so the management decided to sluice enough ground to thoroughly test it, and then make preparations to put in new and larger sluice boxes and a new flume. The work of blasting a foundation for a portion of the sluice-box line is now going on. Lumber for the boxes and flume has been ordered, and it will begin to arrive next week. The sluice boxes will be 4 feet wide and 5 feet high, and the flume 4 feet wide by 2 feet high. On Monday last J. F. Ritchie and R. B. Duggan put in four 12-foot boxes, a foot wide, and did a little old-fashioned placer mining. The result of their day's shoveling was a cleanup of $12 in as nice gold as was ever washed from gravel, the largest piece being worth $2.70. The gold is flat and smooth, an indication that it has traveled some distance. The boys are somewhat jubilant, and stock of the Nelson Hydraulic Company now acts much the same as did the stock of the Horsefly and Cariboo companies when the result of their cleanups was made known in Vancouver—it begins to have an upward tendency and holds its head real high.

Has Now Got Full Control.

On December 6th, 1890, Charles Hussey, who owned a five-eighths interest in the Poorman mine and mill, six miles west of Nelson, mortgaged his interest to the Spokane National Bank for $14,000. The bank shortly afterwards suspended and was placed in charge of a receiver. The mortgage was one of the assets the receiver hoped to realize enough on to enable him to pay off the bank's indebtedness in full. Last month A. L. Davenport, who owned the other three-eighths of the mine and mill, bought the mortgage, and the transfer is now on record in the record office at Nelson. By this deal Mr. Davenport secures title to the Poorman mine and mill, and he is now in a position to work the property to the best advantage. At present the mill is running day and night, the water supply being ample. The ore worked is so soft that from twenty to twenty-four tons are crushed daily. About 1000 tons have been run through this year, the returns being satisfactory. The stoping ground, however, is pretty well worked out, for if the drifts were continued much farther they would both come out on the surface, owing to the incline from which the drifts run starting in a ridge or hogback. It is more than likely that a hoist, to be run by a Pelton wheel, will be put on the mine in the spring. If this is done, the mill will be run continuously, as it is the intention to sink on the ore body.

Took a Look at a Gravel Claim.

George J. Atkins and G. E. Milligan, who are operating in the Slocan country, were in Nelson this week on their return from the Big Bend country, where they went to take a look at Sol Holden's hydraulic claim on the Columbia river, a few miles above the mouth of Smith creek. They did not say whether they made a deal, but it is current at Revelstoke that the property will change hands.

Another Payment Made.

Alexander McKenzie of Bismarck, Dakota, who at one time had the distinction of being the boss of the Republican party in his state and who held several offices of trust in the county of which Bismarck is the county seat, was in the Slocan country last week helping some of the boys out in his usual off-hand, liberal way. The boys he helped out were Michael Grady, Charles Laatz, and James Briggs, who were handed over several thousand dollars on the Alpha mine sale, and who are to be handed over several thousand more next month. Mr. McKenzie has, so far, paid the boys $53,500, and still owes them $15,500; but he stands to win a million, for the Alpha is likely to be one of the big mines in the Slocan country. Mining in British Columbia is a far more profitable business than running a political machine in North Dakota.

Surprise Basin Likely to Ship 500 Tons.

Slocan Times, 27th: "S. T. Walker is down from Surprise basin, where he is interested along with J. J. Jennings in the La Paloma and Saturn claims. On the La Paloma a tunnel has been run some fifty feet, and a splendid showing of ore disclosed. He expects to be able to ship ore this winter. He reports that the Surprise and the Antoine are both looking well. On the Surprise a very fine chute of ore has been run into. Both mines have shipped a carload of ore this fall by way of Kaslo, but will not ship any more until rawhiding begins. Their owners think that they can ship to greater profit by way of Three Forks than by way of Kaslo, provided the Nakusp route is kept open. Mr. Walker thinks the output of the basin this winter will be at least 500 tons, which is far above the estimate of two months ago."

At Three Forks at Last.

Captain Troup, manager of the C. & K. S. N. Co., was at Three Forks on Sunday last when the rails on the Nakusp & Slocan railway reached that place. There was no great demonstration over the event, in fact, no more than there is when the Kaslo stage arrives. It was expected that Slocan Star ore would begin moving on Thursday and that the machinery of the Alamo concentrator would be at Nakusp yesterday. Captain Troup also took a trip up the Idaho trail to the Alamo and Idaho mines. He reports the trail steep, but the view a grand one once the highest peak is reached. The C. & K. company's boats Lytton and Kootenay will easily handle all ore that reaches the Nakusp end of the railway.

Cross-Sectioning for a Tramway Line.

An engineer party in charge of M. S. Davys and John Hirsch are at work cross-sectioning the northerly slope of Toad mountain in order to determine the best route for a tramway from the Silver King mine to navigable water at Nelson. The cross-sectioning lines are 250 feet apart and vary in length, some being almost a half mile long. The party is now down three-quarters of a mile from the Silver King. The ground is rough and there is about fifteen inches of snow in places. It is thought a route can be found that will not exceed five miles in length.

Again in Full Swing.

Revelstoke Mail, 27th: "The repair work on the Consolation mine on French creek, in the Big Bend, has been finished at last and this reliable property is once more in full swing taking out pay. Eight men will be employed through the coming winter and the work will be prosecuted vigorously under foreman John Sweeney, who is also one of the owners. Should they meet with no accident we may rely upon seeing a big showing in the spring as the product of the winter's work."

Operating at Boundary Creek.

J. E. Boss, who has operated in Nelson and Slocan districts for three years past, is now operating over in the Boundary creek country, in Yale district. He has a bond on the Mabel group of claims and is on the ground making preparations to begin development work. Jack Robertson is with him as foreman.

Number of Men Employed.

In Trail Creek district, 45 men are at work on the Le Roi mine, 14 on the War Eagle, 4 on the Cliff, 6 on the I X L, 4 on the Gold Hill, 8 on the O K, and 2 on the Monte Cristo. In all, about 100 men are working for wages in the camp.

Build up Home Industries.

Several carloads of ore are at Kaslo awaiting shipment. Not a ton of it should go past the Pilot Bay smelter.

Not British, but German.

Simply because the present royal family of Great Britain had, centuries ago, ancestors that were British makes them British, according to The Miner. Four years ago The Miner was a pretty good newspaper; but what is it now? So with the present royal family. Their ancestors, the Stuarts, were British; but 200 years continuance residence in Germany and intermarrying with Germans has made the direct descendants of the Stuarts Germans, not only in blood, but in temperament.

A Gifted Politician Dead.

Honore Mercier, the gifted politician, died at Montreal on the 30th ultimo, aged 51 years. He was premier of the province of Quebec from 1887 to 1891, and was succeeded by C. B. de Boucherville, not by sir John Thompson, as the gifted editor of The Miner has it. The gifted editor of The Miner is better posted as to royal successions in Morocco than to political successions in Canada.

EXTRAORDINARY USURY.

The Trouble Into Which People Get by Borrowing Money.

A case in the Montreal courts recently showed that Pierre Chaput, a coal weigher who borrowed $50 two years ago, had up to Friday paid therefor or had been condemned to pay or was legally liable to pay a total of close on $500.

Being out of work, he went in 1892 to one L. N. Demers, a lawyer, to borrow money. He gave a note for $50, agreeing to pay 8 per cent per month, and got $45 in cash, being charged $5 discount to start with. At the end of two years the note was unpaid, and the compound interest also unpaid amounted to $200. Demers took action to recover the loan and interest and gained his case with costs, which amounted to an additional $75. Then he took a libel suit against Chaput because the latter's lawyer in his defence called Demers "a professional usurer." Demers gained his suit too, getting $25 and costs against Chaput. The costs amounted to $51. And now the brilliant bird of a Demers is prosecuting Chaput for perjury for swearing that he was actually a professional usurer.

Besides all the above figures, Chaput has his own lawyer to pay, and is obliged to go to the expense of defending himself in the criminal courts. So the total bill the man has to pay for the loan of $50 two years ago sums up thus:

Note	$ 50
Discount on receipt	5
Interest	200
Costs in suit on note	75
Libel judgment	25
Costs in libel suit	51
Lawyers, etc., say	50
Total	$456

The way the thing came out last week was that the Banque Nationale, having a bill against Demers, served a superior court order on Chaput to pay to them any moneys he owed to Demers. Previously Demers had got a circuit court order for the imprisonment of Chaput unless the latter paid Demers the judgment he owed him. Now if Chaput doesn't pay Demers the circuit court says he must go to jail. If he does pay Demers the superior court will probably send him to jail for disregarding its order not to pay.

It would probably be difficult to find a record of anybody who ever got into a worse box in a quicker time than Pierre Chaput. Even if he dodges both the circuit court and the superior court, it seems quite likely from the rest of his history that the court of queen's bench will convict him of the alleged perjury, and so jail him in any event. Evidently with Chaput it never rains that a Niagara does not upset over him. As to Demers, he may not go to jail, but there is no a doubt but that he will get to Hades.

One moral of the story is not to borrow money; another is not to borrow money at 8 per cent a month; a third is to pay what you borrow without having to be sued for it. All three are very good morals whose wisdom we are very ready to impress upon each other periodically, and to personally disregard imprudently whenever it suits us.

ANOTHER CASE.

The promoters of the Nelson Electric Light Company had occasion to borrow money to keep that enterprise on its feet. For part of the money borrowed 2 per cent a month was paid. The party from whom the 2-per-cent-a-month-money was borrowed called for payment of the loan, and as it was not forthcoming as quickly as his agent thought it should come, the assistance of a lawyer was called to hasten the collection. The money was paid, and the lawyer has sent in the following as his bill:

Sep. 1	—Instructions to sue	$ 3.00
" "	—Two letters to each defendant before action	2.00
" "	—Writ and copy	2.00
" "	—Ins. for special endorsement	1.00
" "	—Col., fee settling same	$ 5.00
" "	—Letter to agent to issue	.50 .06
" 6	—Agt. attg receipt of same	.50
" "	—Attg to issue and paid	.50
" "	—Letter returning	.50 .06
" 17	—Letter to agent for writ as same had not arrived	.50 .63
" 20	—Attg receipt of same issued	.50
" 21	—Agt. attg receipt of letter of 17th	.50
" "	—Letter in reply	.50 .03
" 26	—Two copies writ for service	2.00
" "	—Attg serving both defendants	1.00
" "	—Affidavit of service	1.00
" "	—Attg swearing	.50
" "	—Letter to Victoria	.50 .06
Oct. 1	—Atg. attg recpt of writ and affidavit	.50
" "	—Letter acknowledging same	.50 .03
" 3	—Attg to file affidavit of service and paid	.50 .10
" "	—Prac., attg seing for app and paid on	.70 .20
" "	—Bill of costs and copy and paid on taxation	1.00 .50
" "	—Attg on taxation of same	1.00
" "	—Judgment and copy	1.00
" "	—Attg signing and paid	.50 1.00
" "	—Attg for certificate of judgment and paid on	.50 1.00
" "	—Drawing application to register same	1.00
" "	—Attg L. R. office with and paid fees	.50 2.86
" "	—Letter to Nelson thereon	.50 .03
" "	—Attg receipt of same	.50
" 20	—Attg receipt of letter from Mr. Newton received from Mr. Houston to draw assignment of mortgage to Mr. Turner	.50
" "	—Drawing same	2.50
" "	—Attg attesting execution	1.00
" "	—Attg before notary acknowledging	.50
" "	—Attg Mr. Turner with	.50
" "	—Letter to agent to cancel registration of judgment	.50 .03
" "	—Agt. attg receipt of same	.50
" "	—Drawing satisfaction of judgment	.50
" "	—Attg for signature and seal of registrar and paid	.50 1.00
" "	—Application to L. R. O	1.00
" "	—Attg with and paid on cancellation	.50 1.00
		$31.20 $15.49
Total		17.69

To the above should be added another item, namely,

Oct. 8, 1891—For striking a lawyer's clerk $22.60

Moral: Do not borrow money at usurous rates of interest, and do not go near a lawyer unless you have to—that is, near a lawyer that charges you with the postage on the letters he writes you.

BADLY DEMORALIZED.

The Other Members of the Government at Sea as to What Premier Davie Intends Doing.

The British Pacific scheme returned Theodore Davie to power in this province, and its promoters will not allow promises made to remain unfulfilled. One of the promoters of that scheme is R. P. Rithet, a man who is as arrogant as Theodore Davie is bull-headed; a man who is at the head of one of the largest commercial houses on the Pacific coast, which is a pretty sure indication that he has brains. The British Pacific is in the main a Vancouver Island scheme, which if carried out as planned will give stability to property values in Victoria and put money in the pockets of the men who build it. If Theodore Davie promised to aid the scheme with a provincial guarantee of interest on the bonds of the company, in order to secure his return at the last election, R. P. Rithet and the members of the assembly from Vancouver Island will see that he either carries out his promises to the letter or that he retires from office. It is said that Theodore sees the handwriting on the wall, and that his sudden trip to Ottawa is to secure his own appointment to the vacant chief justiceship. At least, that is the way men on the inside at Victoria have it sized up, as the following letter to The Province shows:

A Cabinet Crisis.

To the Editor: It is questionable whether at any time those administering the affairs of this province have found themselves in such a peculiar and desperate situation as is the case at present.

To one not fully conversant with all particulars, those in power may seem to be firmly established and able to maintain their positions; but the more observant will see this solidity is only surface deep; for, with lack of executive ability in the chiefs of the different departments, and jealousies and dissentions in the rank and file of their supporters, the very foundation of the party is menaced by the threatened abandonment by the premier of all his cherished principles and schemes.

If the handwriting on the wall is legible, the government leader has turned tail and bolted. It will be no surprise to many if Mr. Davie returns from Ottawa with the chief justiceship in his pocket.

It would seem the premier never fully realized the desperate chances he was running in endeavoring to force upon the people a policy of reckless guarantee, and gifts of public lands, and other unpopular legislation, until the circumstances attending Mr. Martin's elevation to the cabinet as chief commissioner of lands and works brought him up with a sharp jerk. It is safe to say that when Mr. Davie went to Kamloops recently he expected no opposition to his private policy. Mr. Martin had for a number of years been a most docile, not to say, subservient supporter—and the supposition was only natural that he would continue as such. Therefore, when Mr. Davie appeared upon the scene and informed Mr. Martin that he (Mr. Martin) was slated in the government organs for the chief commissionership, it was only to administer a little taffy to the good people of the Kamloops electoral district, pat the obedient Martin on the back, satisfy his political aspirations by making him sheriff of Yale county, and incidentally steer Forbes G. Vernon upon the unsuspecting voters, to the end that everything might be as it was before. The fact that Mr. Pemberton, the present sheriff of Yale county, is capable and efficient would in no way have saved that gentleman's official head.

That Mr. Martin should rise on his hind legs and vigorously protest was unexpected and most annoying. But, in spite of the fact that there is considerable Mr. Martin does not known, he proved conclusively to all concerned that he, at least, knew a soft snap (such as this was) when he saw it. So he kicked like a mule at Mr. Davie's solicitous consideration for his political welfare; and like lots of other people who achieve success more by luck than brains—by that same token succeeded eventually in getting the coveted position.

The circumstances attendant upon this wonderful piece of diplomatic intrigue are most extraordinary. We have the interesting spectacle of Mr. Martin going back on the British Pacific scheme, and his master humbly standing by and calling it a "humbug" and "bugaboo." Last election the new commissioner succeeded in balancing himself on the fence, so far as this issue is concerned, with considerable dexterity, inasmuch as he avoided making himself more ridiculous, if possible, than his general conduct permits, by side-tracking it on all occasions; but he could never have expected an uncontested return unless he pledged himself against any more reckless expenditure in that connection.

It will hardly be disputed that when Mr. Davie started for Kamloops he had no intention of making so sudden a trip to Ottawa. But with the realization of the local political condition full upon him and the knowledge of sir John Thompson's intended departure for England the last of the month, he doubtless decided upon a final step, which, although ignominious and cowardly, was the only course open to him if he wished to save his political bacon.

If there are any who suppose, because the government has a good sized working majority in the legislature it is secure in office, they are liable to change their opinions in the next six months. It is an established fact that a majority of the mainland districts are bitterly opposed to the Davie policy. Until the British Pacific bait was held out to the voters of Victoria and Nanaimo they too were opposition. Mr. Davie must realize, unless his perception is woefully limited, that the failure of this scheme means the loss of the island support to his party and his consequent political ruin. The people of Victoria have no admiration for Mr. Davie's abilities and have no use for him except to further their own ends in this especial connection.

To offset the declaration that Mr. Davie seeks the chief justiceship it may be said he has declared his intention of refusing it to the benefit of a certain legal luminary on the mainland to whom he has pledged his support. But if we take for a criterion the case of poor Mr. Sutton, who essayed to be the premier's running mate in the last election, but who was ruthlessly thrown overboard in order that the election might be uncontested, we see that Mr. Davie is not over-scrupulous when his own interests are at stake.

Under the calm exterior which the leading supporters of the government present seethes a tumultuous sea of uncertainty and consternation. To those who know him well the premier is not recognized as simple and confidential; and, while he may have shown his political brethren the workings of his mind on matters distinctly general, to secure votes for his party, there is not a member of his cabinet who can honestly say the leader of the government has ever folded him to his bosom. They have accepted his leadership because their abilities did not permit any other alternative. They have never fully trusted him, because his nature does not invite such reliance. Not one of his chief confreres will deny experiencing a feeling of great uneasiness concerning Mr. Davie's hurried trip east. For they know fully as well as the observant outsider that, in spite of the assurances of the Kamloops government organ, a conference with sir John Thompson is quite unnecessary to cause the improvement of the Columbia river at Revelstoke, or to stamp out tuberculosis in this province.

It is quite natural the Canadian Pacific should view the proposed building of the British Pacific railway with alarm, and exert every available power to defeat its completion. Its influence is sufficiently great to very seriously handicap the enterprise, even if no other detriment existed.

In the contemplation of the premier's characteristics one can hardly measure his disinterested patriotism as one would measure the character of Pitt, or Burke, or Louis Kossuth; on the contrary, the famous aphorism of sir Robert Walpole, "Every man has his price," is more liable to come to mind.

All things considered, for his particular benefit Mr. Davie will be wise in his generation if he deserts the sinking ship and fixes himself comfortably for life.

No Cause for Criticism or Alarm.

The Miner of last week made much ado because the southern mail on Friday missed connection at the Nelson & Fort Sheppard depot, owing to the train pulling out two minutes before the arrival of the mail. It is also fearful that the mail sacks that arrive late of a night on the Columbia & Kootenay railway will get lost before they reach the postoffice, because the postoffice is not kept open all night. Mishaps sometimes occur in the best regulated institutions, the Nelson postoffice not excepted. But it must be said that the postoffice at Nelson is as free from mishaps as any postoffice in Canada; and, in addition, it can be said truthfully that no other office in Canada is kept open more hours every day in the year and is run by more obliging men than Mr. Gilker and Mr. Rudd. As for the danger of losing the mail sacks that arrive late of a night, there is nothing for people to become uneasy over. The contractor, Mr. Wilson, is responsible; if he were not he would not have been given the contract by the postoffice department. There would be less danger of missing connections at the Nelson & Fort Sheppard depot were the road to the depot in better shape. Suppose The Miner touches up the official who is responsible for keeping it in repair. Were The Tribune to do so, it would surely be sued for libel, and we can't stand more than one libel suit at a time.

Monthly Mail to Big Bend.

Revelstoke Mail, 27th: "A monthly mail will be carried between Revelstoke and Big Bend during the winter, commencing about the first of December. John P. Neilson will use dogs for this purpose, and will visit all the mining camps on Carnes, Smith, French, and McCulloch creeks. Only letters and newspapers will be carried, as the total weight will have to be less than 100 pounds. Mr. Neilson is anxious to interview postoffice-inspector Fletcher to see if there is any chance of getting a small subsidy from the postoffice authorities. As the trip will be a long one between 70 and 80 miles each way over the lonely mountains, where probably eight or ten miles a day will be about the limit, according to the condition of the snow, Mr. Fletcher ought certainly encourage the hardy young man who will brave the hardships and perils of journeying to the Big Bend throughout the winter so that the 55 or 60 men working there shall not go without their mail till next summer. The whole of these men are willing to contribute a monthly sum for the privilege, and certainly the postoffice authorities should not be behind-hand in encouraging such an enterprise."

REACHING OUT FOR TRAIL CREEK.

THE CANADIAN PACIFC OUTGENERALED BY THE SPOKANE & NORTHERN.

All the Ore From One of Kootenay's Greatest Camps Will be Treated on American Soil Simply Because the Greatest Railway in Canada Hasn't Got the Energy or Foresight to Go and Take It.

People are beginning to wonder why the Columbia & Kootenay railway was ever built, seeing that the traffic it might handle is being handled by another road. The Columbia & Kootenay would handle the bulk of the ores produced by the mines in Trail Creek district were its managers as energetic and wide awake as are the managers of the Spokane & Northern. The managers of that road are farseeing, and they are planning to capture the traffic of a district that will, in the near future, be the greatest ore producer in British Columbia. Today its mines could ship a tonnage equal to the total hauled over the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific; a tonnage that if directed over the Columbia & Kootenay would pay yearly half the original cost of the road. All that is required to capture this traffic is the expenditure of a few thousand dollars in the erection of reduction works at Nelson, or the making of a rate that will enable the ore to be treated at the Pilot Bay smelter. The Pilot Bay smelter should get the benefit of the lowest possible rates, for its success means much for a section of country that the Canadian Pacific hopes to get a large volume of business from.

The Spokane & Northern is managed by a man who knows the country tributary to it. He knows that if the ore from Trail Creek district is smelted at a point on his road, that he will have the haul on the matte. He also knows that if the Trail Creek ore is smelted at some point on his road, the ore from Toad mountain is more than likely to go to the same point for treatment, the two ores mixing well for profitable smelting. The ores from Toad mountain will then go over the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, a railway operated in connection with the Spokane & Northern. As a means to this end he has built a first-class wagon road from the mines in Trail Creek district to Northport, a distance of less than fifteen miles,—and there will be rails laid on it within a year, as it is practically a railway roadbed the greater part of the way. At Northport a smelter is to be built, the reason given for building it at that point is that the duty on machinery prohibits its being built in Canada.

The Canadian Pacific is apparently managed by men, at the Pacific coast end, that think more about working off lots in worthless townsites than about getting traffic for their branch roads. The mines in Trail Creek district are not to exceed seven miles from Trail on the Columbia river; that river is navigable the year round between Trail and the mouth of the Kootenay river; a spur a mile in length would connect the steamboat landing with the Columbia & Kootenay railway, and a 25-mile haul would land the ore where it could either be smelted or be cheaply transported to the smelter at Pilot Bay.

The Columbia & Kootenay railway cost in the neighborhood of $600,000, and we venture to say that its cost will never be repaid unless an effort is made to direct traffic over it instead of away from it. The Canadian Pacific management in South Kootenay is being as badly outgeneraled as the Chinese are in their war with Japan.

Why Don't They?

A correspondent of The Tribune writes from Kaslo as follows: "Why do not the people of this, one of the greatest mining sections on earth, take more interest in mineral cabinets? What is a more handsome ornament to an office, hotel lobby, or even in the parlor of a private residence, than a mineral cabinet made of native woods and filled with specimens of ores from home mines? Just think of the varieties so easily secured here: gold, silver, copper, lead, nickel, zinc, iron, and possibly others, in many forms and different chemical combinations. What an attraction it is to a tourist or capitalist to see on every side specimens properly labeled and tastily displayed on velvet-lined shelves in a cabinet. It impresses on their minds the vastness and variety of our mineral wealth as well as satisfies a desire to see the curious things from nature's storehouses. The collection of a cabinet of specimens is an easy matter if one takes an interest and applies themselves for but a short time. Any claim owner will willingly donate one or more specimens, they need not be larger than a hen's egg, their composition and value of contents per ton can be easily ascertained, and when a fine cabinet of minerals is once secured, it is a thing of beauty and a joy forever, beside shaving quite an intrinsic value."

Will Try and Find a Gold Mine.

Jack Maginty, one of the best all-round mechanics in Kootenay, is stuck on Hall creek, and intends to put in the winter there in an attempt to make a mine out of a prospect that he is interested in. If he can't make a mine out of the prospect, he will prospect for gold in a bench above the canyon on that creek. He says he will have a mine before spring.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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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.

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The Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING.....NOVEMBER 3, 1894

INTEREST.

The people of Kootenay like those of the province, and like those of the whole of Canada, are being slowly but surely impoverished by interest. The people of Kootenay are in debt, and for every dollar of their indebtedness they are paying interest, varying in rate from 10 per cent to 24 per cent per annum. The people of the province are in debt, and the amount they pay in interest on borrowed money is more than the profits realized from the farming, fishing, lumbering, and mining industries. So with the people of the Dominion. There is more money sent out of Canada every year as interest on borrowed money than is produced in the country after paying for the cost of the material produced. What is the remedy? Keep on borrowing and paying more interest, or stop borrowing and go into liquidation? This province, with less than 150,000 people, is in debt already to the tune of $3,000,000, or $20 per head. The interest on this debt is over $100,000 a year. The interest on municipal, corporate, and private debts is in the aggregate $2,000,000 a year. What have the wealth producers of British Columbia to show for their year's work after this interest money is paid? The finance minister of the Davie government will probably tell us in his forthcoming budget speech. In the meantime, the men of Kootenay who are paying interest had better begin getting their houses in shipshape, for although money is reported plentiful in the banks, it can only be got by paying interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum—and that means ultimate failure for every man that is compelled to pay it for any length of time.

INVESTIGATE FOR YOURSELF.

Postoffice-inspector Fletcher is now in Kootenay. It is to be hoped that while he is here he will investigate the New Denver postoffice. Not that the conduct of the office needs investigation, for the office is well conducted. What Mr. Fletcher should investigate is the destination of the matter mailed at that office, and from whence matter comes that is distributed at that office. If the matter mailed at that office is one part destined for points reached by the Canadian Pacific railway and three parts destined for points on Kootenay lake and in the United States, why, in common sense, should the three parts be forwarded by way of Nakusp, where it is held for several days awaiting transportation to Nelson, the distributing office? If the matter received at that office is one part from the Canadian Pacific and three parts from points on Kootenay lake and points in the United States, why should the three parts be forwarded round by the Nakusp route, on which delays of over a week occur, rather than by way of Kaslo, where the delays would at no time be more than two days? Kaslo, like Nelson, has direct pouch service with Spokane, and all United States mail for the Slocan country should be pouched to or from Kaslo, and not to or from Nelson, as at present. There is a reliable and adequate service between Nelson and Kaslo, taking in all points on Kootenay lake, and the distance from Kaslo to New Denver is but thirty miles. On twenty-five miles of the distance—from Kaslo to Three Forks—there is and has been for two years a stage service that is reliable. That service can and will be extended from Three Forks to New Denver, even if the railway does run every day in the year between these two points. Then, if these are facts, why should not the mails from New Denver for points on Kootenay lake and in the United States be sent to Kaslo, whence they will be forwarded three times a week to all points on Kootenay lake and twice a week to all points in the United States? There may be a few men in New Denver who would have that town shut off entirely from the country to the south, and more particularly from Kaslo, but the business interests of the Slocan country and of South Kootenay are of much more importance than the petty ambitions of a few men.

AN EFFORT is being made to promote trade relations between Canada and Australia, and one of the results is that Australian butter is selling in Vancouver at the same price as Manitoba creamery, 25 cents a pound. Australia buys in Canada only what she does not produce herself, that is, lumber, a product that she cannot buy to better advantage anywhere else. In return, she expects Canadians to buy her butter, a product that Canadians themselves produce in great quantity and infinite variety of quality. Such is one of the results of free trade.

IN THE late campaign the opposition in South Kootenay declared themselves as opposed to the province lending its credit to railway promoters in general,—not simply to the promoters of a single scheme like the British Pacific,—and that is where they differ from the opposition in Vancouver and in New Westminster and in Yale. The opposition in those districts are not opposed to the principle, only to the application. If the railway is to bring grists to their mills, they will not object to the province endorsing the notes of the promoters who build it. If the railway is to bring grists to the mills on Vancouver Island, then they will object. If the northern portion of the province is to be developed, the development must not be by a railway that has its terminus at Victoria, but by one that has its terminus at some point on the Canadian Pacific. When the people of South Kootenay were fighting for a railway that gives them an all-the-year-round route to the outside,—a railway that did not cost the province a cent,—they had as opponents the people of Vancouver, and of New Westminster, and of Yale, who objected to even a charter being granted for any railway in Kootenay unless it had its terminus at some point on the Canadian Pacific. South Kootenay in that fight was aided by Victoria, and if the province is to be bankrupted through endorsing the bonds of railway companies, the people of South Kootenay favor treating all companies alike. Victoria is as fairly entitled to a share of the loot as Vancouver, and Kaslo as Kamloops.

MEMBER-ELECT KELLIE of the north riding of West Kootenay is a boomer from Boomerville. He told the Vancouver World the other day that the Columbia river is navigable clear from the big bend in the state of Washington to the big bend in this province, or that it could be made navigable that distance; that Revelstoke is the most important shipping station between Winnipeg and Vancouver; that the population of the district is increasing fast; but what is wanted is cheaper supplies and provisions and transportation rates. Member-elect Kellie was at one time a very truthful man—but that was before he got real well acquainted with Theodore Davie.

ON TUESDAY the people of the United States will elect a congress to serve them for two years from the 4th of next March. In the east the fight is between the two old parties (the Republican and the Democratic), the Populists not being in it. In the west the fight is a triangular one, the Populists having a fighting chance in states like Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Montana, and Idaho. The one question in the east is the tariff, silver not being an issue. In the west silver is the main issue. The Republicans, as a party, are opposed to silver, and even in states, like Washington, whose very existence depends on the mining industry, the party is on record as opposed to the free coinage of silver. The grand old party seems to be firmly in the clutches of the money lenders of Europe. The Democratic party professes to be in favor of the free coinage of silver; but its professions are one thing and its actions are another. It has full control of the government now. But while the senate would pass a free coinage act, the house would not; and if the house would join with the senate, the president would be sure to veto their action. The only hope for silver is through education, for the Populists are not likely to be stronger in the next congress than in the present one. If the people can be made so poor that they will in sheer desperation elect a congress that will carry out their wishes, then silver will be rehabilitated, but not before. The people must be educated, and Poverty is a great schoolmaster.

THE people of the United States are required to pay $200,000,000 in gold annually to the people of Great Britain as interest on borrowed money. The total output of the gold mines in the United States is less than $40,000,000 a year. Then where does the other $160,000,000 come from? The people of Canada pay $16,000,000 in gold annually in interest to the people of the mother country, and the total output of our gold mines is less than $1,000,000 annually. Where does the other $15,000,000 come from? The people of both the United States and Canada imagine they raise the deficit by selling to the people of Great Britain more than they buy from the people of Great Britain; in other words, that the balance of trade is in their favor to the amounts of $160,000,000 and $15,000,000 respectively. Possibly, they reason correctly. But there is just a possibility that the gold is got in the same way that the United States got $50,000,000 last winter, that is, by borrowing it from the same people that they pay the interest to.

WHAT Canada needs is a mint of her own, at which gold and silver will be coined free into money at a fixed ratio of 16 to 1. Canada now has "money," but it is paper money, issued by banks, and to get it the user of money must pay from 7 to 12 per cent per annum for it. Surely the men who produce the two metals that have been used for money for ages should have an equal privilege with the men who own the banks. The one has the privilege of issuing promises to pay money and the other is denied the privilege of issuing the money itself.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

I have discussed in the columns of your paper during the past few weeks various phases of the propaganda for the free coinage of silver, or for international bimetalism, and will in this paper come to some important facts bearing on the relation of the Orient to this subject, to show that the relatively lessening use of silver in India as compared with its commerce is due to increased facilities of communication. But first, another word anent the neo-bimetalists.

I find myself at variance with the views of the new school of bimetalists of this country, one of whom, for example, in the Congress of Economics and Politics held in San Francisco last spring, indulged in extravagant assertions regarding what he deemed the world-wide calamitous results of excluding silver from unlimited free coinage. In short, I do not believe that the discontinuing the free and unlimited coinage of silver had or is having a dominating effect either in reducing the prices of commodities throughout the world, nor that it was the primary cause of the crisis of last year, and of continuing the stagnation of the present. Moreover, within fifty years wages in the United States have doubled on a gold basis. The coinage of silver and the use of silver coins within the period treated of, 1867 to 1893, has been far greater than for a like number of years previous to 1867. And if the crisis of 1891 and 1892 in Argentina and Australia, and the resultant consequences in Great Britain, and the crisis of 1893 in the United States, were due to a lack of currency circulation, why does not the redundancy of money today, which is an admitted condition in all the great financial centers of the world, relieve the stagnation?

As pertinent to this I submit the following table, from compilations on the subject by Charles P. Jackson of Boston. In the government banks of England, France, and Germany were:

	Gold held distinct.	Silver held distinct.	Gold and Silver held together.
January, 1852.....	$ 101,000,000	$ 93,000,000	$ 15,030,000
January, 1862	122,000,000	18,000,000	63,000,000
January, 1872.....	228,000,000	16,000,000	137,000,000
January, 1880.....	277,000,000	236,000,000	128,000,000
January, 1887.....	333,000,000	223,000,000	165,050,000
January, 1891.....	452,000,000	215,000,000	191,000,000

The per capita of circulation in the United States of America has risen from $13.85 in 1860 to $24.85 in 1894, the highest ever attained. In fact, the per capita of money the world over is greater today than it ever has been, but the money standard is not. The primary cause either of the crisis or of the subsequent stagnation, except in so far as security holders sold or may sell, or investors may hesitate for fear of possible ultimate payment in silver. The causes have been extravagance, wastefulness, artificial stimulation of business, reckless speculation, and the inexcusable expansion of credits in all sorts of unjustifiable schemes of inflation or ill-judged business ventures, conceived in the hope of making something out of nothing, or very near nothing. These are, in general, the primary reasons of the panics and subsequent stagnations, and not necessarily the kind of money nor the amount in circulation: and the public ought to reckon with its own folly and cupidity, and the hidden and abhorrent forces in protective politics, in considering the subject. In the long run the decline of prices of commodities has been and will be essentially beneficial to the people at large, because, as already stated wages have in the aggregate largely increased—doubled since 1840.

Now as to the relation of the Orient to silver: There is a very general misapprehension as to the former exceptional demands for silver; that is to say, the phenomenal demand for it by India during the sixties.

The particular reason which rendered the amount of India's demand extraordinary—to-wit, a total, between 1853 and 1866 inclusive, of about $1,000,000,000—is not, I assume, generally understood in the United States. There were four great causes for exceptional requirements at that time—the previous building of canals and railways, the Sepoy rebellion, about 1857, and subsequent famines. The maturity of obligations for the building of canals, railways, and other internal improvements, required about $850,000,000 of silver; famines and rebellions, $150,000,000. The exact amount required because of the Sepoy mutiny I do not remember, but it was also large. Now to the satisfaction of the extraordinary demands were added other causes, more recent, for the decline of demands, viz: In 1866 the cables were successfully laid across the Atlantic ocean; in 1869 the Suez canal was completed, and subsequently cables laid along the Mediterranean, Red sea, and Indian ocean; in 1869 the first transcontinental railway across America was completed, and regular steamship service established between San Francisco, Japan, China, and India; since then various transcontinental lines and the Canadian Pacific steamship line from British Columbia to Japan and China.

Ocean navigation has been almost revolutionized in this period by the use of iron, the propeller, triple-expansion engines, etc. The result, commercially, of all these great changes has been, of course, simply marvelous. For example, the commerce of India with the chief commercial nations of the world, which had previously been hampered with a delay of months required for sailing vessels to round the Cape of Good Hope, with advices by letter and drafts, which had often to be accompanied by shipments of silver, was from this time on susceptible of instant advisement by cable or by steamship mail, which latter even reduced the time of transit by more than four-fifths, and in consequence a system of cross exchange grew up and promptly adjusted itself in the commerce of the world. As illustrative of this fact, I will mention that in a given period, 1860 to 1864 inclusive, the commercial business of India, Great Britain, France, and the United States amounted to $18,900,000,000, and it required the movement of a certain volume of specie, say $3,100,000,000, or 17 per cent of the merchandise moved, to adjust the same. In a like period of years, say from 1886 to 1890 inclusive, the commerce of the same countries was $36,000,000,000, or more than double that of the preceding period; yet the amount of specie actually required to adjust balances was less than $2,000,000,000, or 7 per cent of the merchandise moved, being 10 per cent less specie required than during the previous given period on a total of business but one-half the latter amount. Mulhall shows that in 1890 only 5 per cent of specie or bullion was required in handling all ocean commerce as compared with 9 per cent used in the decade ending 1870. The money used in the entire financial transactions of Great Britain is only 3 per cent of the volume of business transacted. In the midst of these two periods of business mentioned in connection with Indian commerce including the intervening years, comprising a total of 27 years, the actual annual product of silver of the world almost quadrupled—it increased from about $55,000,000 in 1867 to $207,000,000,000 in 1893.

And here I will mention what appears to have been the great battering-ram that natural causes propelled against silver. From 1856 to 1866 (10 years) the world's product of silver was, say, $420,000,000. The Orient took $640,000,000, thus drawing $220,000,000 from the world's old stock. From 1866 to 1875 the world's product was, say, $688,000,000, of which the Orient took only $233,000,000, leaving $455,000,000 of the new stock to be absorbed by western nations. From 1876 to 1885 the world's product of silver was $1,063,600,000; the Orient took $433,000,000, leaving a fresh surplus of $630,000,000 to be absorbed by western nations. (During the same period Germany also sold $150,000,000 of old stock.) From 1886 to 1893, 8 years, the world's product was $1,310,000,000. The Orient took approximately $340,000,000, leaving $970,000,000 more to be absorbed by western nations, or a total aggregate of $1,085,000,000 of new silver to be utilized by the western nations. Such an influx of the metal inevitably impaired its utility, and therefore its exchangeable value.

The average of the world's product of silver for 1892 and 1893 was more than six times as great as the yearly average from 1831 to 1850. While India's commerce has doubled since 1870, the average yearly demand for silver in the Orient for the last twenty years has been less than $50,000,000 per year, while the world's product of silver has risen from $50,000,000 thirty years ago to $207,000,000 in 1893. The result of this enormous increase is, as already stated, that in thirty years there has been added to the silver stock of Western nations approximately $2,000,000,000. And it is this tremendous fact and further probabilities in the same direction that cloud with doubt the ability even of an international agreement as to unity of ratio to rehabilitate silver under unrestricted free coinage at the present ratio. The utter and inexcusable folly of any one government with a gold standard currency attempting it is too palpable to require further argument.

Now, in view of the fact that during this same period there have been six international monetary congresses—Paris in 1867, 1878, 1881, and 1889; Brussels in 1892; and Berlin in 1894—and that all these congresses decided against international bimetalism, or failed to assent to it, and the large majority of the states comprising them had also decided against state or national bimetalism, we naturally infer that the general exclusion of silver from unlimited free coinage had some effect on its value as compared with gold, to say nothing of increased production; but with this exclusion, the relative decline in the demands of India, and the enormously increased product, the decline in value of silver was so inevitable that nothing whatever that the United States government could possibly do would have prevented or appreciably lessened that decline, and the foreign governments acted prudently, in their own interests, in restricting or discontinuing coinage, as the United States government has recently done.

GOLD AND SILVER EXTRACTION.

The Cassel Gold Extracting Co., Ltd., of Glasgow.
(The MacArthur-Forrest Cyanide Process.)

Is prepared to negotiate with mine owners and others for the extraction of the above metals from the most refractory ores, and to treat and report on samples up to one ton in weight sent to its experimental works, Vancouver. All communications to be addressed to W. PELLEW-HARVEY, F.C.S., Assay and Mining Offices, Vancouver, B. C. All kinds of assay mining and analytical work undertaken

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

"NUMBER ONE" MINERAL CLAIM.

Take notice that I, as agent for William Moore, free miner's certificate No. 49582, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the gold commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the mining recorder, and action commenced before the issuance of said certificate of improvements. CHARLES WESTLY BUSK.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1894.

Application for Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given that I intend within thirty days to apply to the stipendiary magistrate of West Kootenay district at Nelson for a license to sell liquor at retail at my hotel at Fredericton in said district.

DAVID T. MORICE.

Dated October 23rd, 1894.

Application for Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, intend to apply to the board of license commissioners of the corporation of the City of Kaslo at their next meeting, for a transfer of our liquor license from lots 25 and 26, block 8, to enable us to continue our business in our new building on lots 23 and 24, block 8, at the southeast corner of Fourth and Front streets, in the City of Kaslo, the premises for which the original license was granted previous to the fire on February 25th, 1894.

A. & J. FLETCHER.

Dated at Kaslo, B. C., October 22nd, 1894.

W. F. Teetzel and Co.

Chemists and Druggists

A large and complete stock of the leading lines of

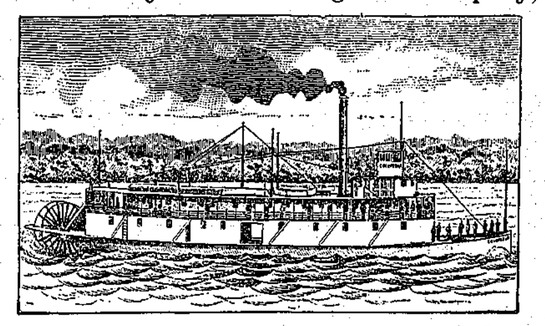
Drugs,
Chemicals,
Patent Medicines,
Perfumes,
Soaps,
Brushes,
And
Toilet Articles of
Every Description.

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

Central Office of the Kootenay Lake Telephone.

Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

TIME TABLE NO. 5. In effect Wednesday, August 29, 1894.



TIME TABLE NO. 5. In effect Wednesday, August 29, 1894.

Kaslo Route---Steamer Nelson.

Connecting on Saturdays and Wednesdays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for Kaslo and lake points.

Leaves Nelson—
Mondays at 4 p. m.
Wednesdays at 5:40 p. m.
Thursdays at 4 p. m
Saturdays at 5:40 p. m.

Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—
Sundays at 8 a. m.
Tuesdays at 3 a. m.
Thursdays at 8 a. m.
Fridays at 3 a. m.

Connecting on Tuesdays and Fridays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway for Spokane.

Bonner's Ferry Route---Steamer Nelson.

Connecting with Great Northern railway for all points east and west.

Leaves Kaslo Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 a. m.
Leaves Nelson Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.
Leaves Bonner's Ferry for Nelson and Kaslo at 2 a. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Revelstoke Route---Steamer Lytton.

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 Sundays at 6 p. m.

Northport Route---Steamer Lytton.

Connecting at Northport for points north and south on the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway.

Leaves Robson Saturdays at 4 a. m.
Leaves Northport Saturdays at 1:30 p. m.

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.

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.

Slocan Hotel

KASLO, B. C.

The Slocan is the only first-class hotel in Kaslo, and its managers have an eye singly to the comfort of its guests.

P. A. McPhee & Co.
MANAGERS.

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.

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.

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.

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

All Rail to Spokane, Washington.

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

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.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

To Hunting, Survey and Prospecting Parties, and Others.

The new fast Steam Launch

"FLIRT"

Can be chartered by the day or week on reasonable terms.

Orders sent through the pursers of the steamboats Nelson and Ainsworth, with whom all arrangements can be made, will receive prompt attention. Arrangements can also be made through John Houston & Co., The Tribune office, Nelson. Address, by mail or telegraph.

August 28th, 1894. C. W. BUSK, Balfour, B. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the county court of Kootenay, holden at the last crossing of the Columbia river, in the matter of John Buchanan, deceased, and in the matter of the Official Administrator's Act, dated the Thirteenth day of August, A. D., 1894.

Upon reading the affidavits of Edward C. Arthur and Maggie Connor it is ordered that Arthur Patrick Cummins, official administrator for the county court district of Kootenay, shall be administrator of all and singular the goods, chattles, and credits of John Buchanan, deceased, and that this order be published in the Nelson Tribune newspaper for the period of sixty days.

(Signed) WILLIAM WARD SPINKS.

The creditors of John Buchanan, late of Nelson, in the district of Kootenay, miner, are requested within sixty (60) days of this date to send to me by registered letter addressed to me at Donald, in the district of Kootenay, full and verified particulars of their claims with dates and items. Upon the expiration of the said period of sixty days I shall proceed with the distribution of the said estate, having regard only as to such claims as I shall receive notice of as aforesaid.

Dated at Donald, in the district of Kootenay, this 29th day of August, 1894.

A. P. CUMMINS, Official Administrator.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT.

"BLACK BEAR" MINERAL CLAIM, SITUATED WEST OF AND ADJOINING THE "LE ROI" MINERAL CLAIM, IN THE TRAIL CREEK MINING CAMP, WEST KOOTENAY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Take notice that we, the Le Roi Mining & Smelting Company (free miners' certificate number 50469), intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the gold commissioner for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim, and, further, take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the mining recorder and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

THE LE ROI MINING & SMELTING COMPANY,
GEORGE M. FOSTER, President.

Dated the 25th day of June, 1894

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

"GOLDEN DRIP" MINERAL CLAIM, TRAIL CREEK MINING DIVISION.

Take notice that we, Thekla M. Dormitzer, free miner's certificate No. 50656, and Joseph Dormitzer, free miner's certificate No. 50657, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the gold commissioner for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice, that adverse claims must be sent to the mining recorder and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1894.

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

O. K. MINERAL CLAIM, TRAIL CREEK MINING DIVISION.

Take notice that we, John Y. Cole, free miner's certificate No. 50669, D. J. Hughes, free miner's certificate No. 50623, and Maurice Oudin, free miner's certificate No. 51156, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the gold commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the mining recorder and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1894.

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.

TWO STRINGS.

At home in the park in England it was white waistcoat weather, when women appear in sweet cotton frocks, when the social air buzzes with cricket and yachting talk, and men begin to feel their gout and to say they must go to Homburg. Up in the Himalayas, at a hill station, the monsoon was at its height. Drip, drip, drip—hammer, hammer, hammer—for sometimes a day or a night at a stretch, down upon the corrugated iron roofs of the bungalows, came the rain. The frogs and the leeches, the fungi and the ferns, grew and multiplied, but it was enough to damp the cheeriest, giddiest nature that ever reveled in the ceaseless round of frivolty and fooling that goes on at Murree.

Ten o'clock at night. A wood fire made of damp logs that declined to burn brightly. The wind howling among the deodars, the rain pelting, the shivering servants rolled up in rugs asleep in their own log huts—not a soul stirring in the draughty little bungalow but herself. It was most depressing; the kind of evening when every worry, every error, everything you would rather not have said, assumes magnified proportions and haunts you.

So it was with Queenie Vayle, though a more unlikely looking subject for the horrors of remorse and depression did not exist. Such golden hair—the true dark gold color, such appealing brown eyes, and a nose just the least bit turned-up to give piquancy to the face, and only one and twenty.

They had considered themselves engaged ever since Queenie was in short frocks with a pigtail of gold-brown hair; and the hideous uniform of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, did its best, though unsuccessfully, to take off from Reggy Vayle's good looks and well set up, manly figure. Then, in order to prevent the possibility of their ever changing their minds or coming across anyone they liked better than themselves, they were married at the end of Queenie's first season, and prepared to make the acquaintance of the world together. It was tempting the gods, and the usual result followed.

Two years later Vayle's regiment was ordered to India. Queenie's baby died—the young mother and ayah together muddled it to death; she got fever, and the doctor packed her off to the hills. Reggy could not leave.

To the Mayo hotel at Simree that season sent up to recover himself in the cool from a polo accident, lame and interesting, came Cis Lorrimer, the ugliest fellow in the Crimson Cuirassiers, and the most popular and the most fascinating. He found himself sitting at the table d'hote next Mrs. Vayle, and he forthwith took her under his charge. She was so new to India, to life in general, and such a refreshing change from most of Cis's female friends. Queenie's silly little head was soon perfectly turned by the attentions of a hero such as she had never met before; a man who, when his foot was upon his native Piccadilly, was one of a set royalty affected, and whose every nod and word was accepted with effusion by the elite of Simree society. In India, where the table of precedence is ruled by the number of rupees drawn, a little flavor of real aristocracy goes a long way.

Under the influence of Lorrimer, Queenie Vayle developed wonderfully. She had come to Simree a simple child; before many weeks were out she was a woman—and a woman devoured with the great passion of her life. The glamour of Lorrimer was over her; Reggy became more and more common place and uninteresting, because so familiar; her letters to him fewer and fewer.

At last, however, he got one, the penning of which was, of all the foolish things Queenie had done in her silly little life, the most foolish. She wrote and told him that she found she no longer loved him as real love goes; but, having met the one man in the world for her, she was off on a trip into Cashmere with him. She was very sorry, but she couldn't help it, and hoped he would forgive her; or words to that effect.

Reggy Vayle—an honest, straightforward, and very young Englishman, grilling away at Punkahpore—did not prove of the ordinary type of patient, acquiescent Anglo-Indian husband, who calls his wife's "bow-wow" by his Christian name and takes care to give a few days' notice before he runs up to the hill-station on leave.

There was a fearful scandal. Society in India winks at a good deal, but the law makes up for it by severity. The Cashmere trip had to be cut short; the case came on in the high court; and Cis Lorrimer had to sacrifice everything and make a bolt of it somewhere—Japan or Australia. The court gave him two years and mulcted him handsomely. He was absent without leave, and, after the usual interval, the Gazette recorded that her majesty had no further need of his services.

* * * * *

And now another monsoon had come around again, and Queenie Vayle sat solitary, listening to the rain, utterly alone in the world. Lorrimer made no sign, and her family at home had cast her off as completely as her husband. She felt so utterly wretched that she would have given anything for a kind word from anyone. But women looked askance at her, for in India great importance is attached to the new commandment—thou shalt not be found out; and as to kind words from men, well, it hadn't quite come to that yet, though it might soon, Queenie felt. For life was intolerable.

It was well-nigh intolerable to someone else, too—a man who had arrived that day from the plains, and was going on tomorrow into Cashmere after big game. Reggy Vayle felt in the thoroughly British mood for killing something. He could not kill Lorrimer, for he did not know where he was to be found. So he was going to kill ibex.

It was by mere chance that in the hotel reading-room he saw Queenie's name in the visitor's list. He had no idea she was up at Murree, and the shock of the surprise gave him the oddest impulse. The memory of Queenie rose up before him as had been a year before—pure, lovely, his own; and a great hunger came over the man just to see her once more, not to speak to her, not even to let her know he saw her—only to see her for the last time.

In the dark veranda of Queenie's little bungalow stood a tall figure, the rain running off his mackintosh in streams, on to the flooring. There was a chink between the curtains, and, by pressing his face against the pane he could see her distinctly. The gleam of the lamp caught her golden head, as she sat, with hands clasped on her knee, gazing into the fire, looking utterly dejected, a lonely little figure. A great feeling of pity and remorse stole over Reggy. She looked so young; he had sworn to love and to cherish her. Instinctively he stretched out his arms toward her, when——

A sepulchral cough sounded from the corner of the veranda. It was the watchman, the chokedar, who is supposed to guard each bungalow at night, rousing in his slumber and announcing his alertness. Reggy had no choice but to fly precipitately.

Indian postal officials are crassness itself. Vayle's had been to inquire for his master's letters as soon as the latter had arrived at Murree, and they were lying on the table in his room when he returned from his Enoch Arden visit. He opened them mechanically. One began "My own darling Queenie," and was signed "Yours, as ever, Cecil Lorrimer." The address on the envelope was Mrs. Vayle, but neither the postoffice people nor Vayle himself had noticed it. A check for a large sum fell from its folds.

It was a good letter, and showed the writer in a better light than he had appeared in before. All being lost for both of them—for Queenie, home and fame; for him, his position in the world, in the dear old corps—Lorrimer, who had been getting his affairs straight, wrote to ask her to come out at once to Tassmania to marry him and start life afresh. It was a straightforward kind of letter, and it was more. It was a love-letter. Queenie had not been to him merely a toy, to be played with and thrown aside.

Vayle sat with the letter in his hand going through a great fight with himself. He had imagined that Queenie was utterly dead to him; that he had cast her off forever. But now, with this other man's offer lying before him, a queer feeling of jealousy came over him. He saw her again as he had just seen her—lonely, sad, desolate. He remembered her in the old years; his little wife, she had called herself, ever since she was in her teens. All her treachery was forgotten; he felt he could not let her go.

Lorrimer's letter fluttered into the fire and curled to ashes among the logs.

Ten minutes later Queenie starts at the sound of an opening door. All the windows are doors in India, and none are ever locked. She turns and shrieks, for a man stands in the veranda with a passionate look on his face. He is kneeling before her; his hands clutch hers convulsively. For she looks to him just the same as she did that Christmas when she blushed and told him she was getting too big to be kissed under the mistletoe—just the same as she did in her bridal veil in the village church at home.

"Darling!" he pleades hoarsely, "darling! will you forgive me? Will you come back to me?"

Far away in Tasmania the other one, waiting and longing, is not in it. It seems so natural to rest her head on Reggy's shoulder, and there lay down the weary load of care and desolation which oppressed her, and shut out forever the hideous nightmare of the last few months; and they are remarried within a few days.

* * * * *

The scene changes to the park and white waistcoat weather. Cis Lorrimer, landed at Charing Cross that morning, stands in a quiet corner under the trees, with his hat tilted over his eyes, and sees ghosts. Ghosts of the men and women he has known in town before the Crimsons sailed for India, five years ago. Men grown stout, women gone off; men grown bald, women with unmistakably increased hair. Frocks new and wonderful; a new curve in a hat brim. Familiar forms; strange faces. But there, flitting down, chatting gayly to nice-looking women, a well-remembered face with golden hair, but looking happier, more peaceful, than when he saw it last.

He watches her across the row and put into a hansom at the corner by her friends. Then he jumps into another and follows it to Gargantuan Mansions.

That evening, when the sunlight, darkened by the awning over the balcony, casts deep shadows in the little drawing room of the flat, Queenie Vayle sits alone, toying with her tea.

There is an electric ring, a footstep in the tiny passage, and a voice—well remembered—speaking, makes Queenie start to her feet.

The maid, without a word, is showing someone into the dim room. Hands are held out toward her.

"Queenie! Queenie! at last I have found you!"

She gives a low cry of pain and half turns away.

"Won't you speak to me? You never answered. Speak to me now; do, Queenie. I'm doing well; a different fellow; and—and—I want you, Queenie."

She looks up at him for a few moments, and then a light breaks upon her.

She motions him away.

"You musn't speak like that, Cis. It can't be! It is all over!"

His face grew hard and set suddenly, as if he had been struck a blow.

"What do you mean, Queenie? Has anyone come between us?"

She moves to the door that divides the drawing room from the little dining-room and opens it very softly.

There is an odor of tobacco about the room, and Reggy Vayle lies back in an armchair enjoying an ante-prandial nap and snoring slightly.

"Yes," she says, pointing to him, "someone has—my husband!"

She crosses the room on tiptoe and bending her fair head over the back of his chair, kisses him lightly on the forehead.

When she goes back to the drawing-room it is empty.

* * * * *

Everyone knows how Cis Lorrimer, late of the Crimson Cuirassiers, got into the mounted infantry in Egypt and was killed at the Ghazi Dhru Wells business.

THE GREAT NAPOLEON ON LOVE.

Love Injurious to Humanity and Fatal to Individual Happiness.

Perhaps the most interesting contribution to the French reviews for the month of September is a dialogue on love in the Revue de Paris, which is affirmed to have been written by Napoleon Bonaparte in the year 1791, whilst he was acting as lieutenant at Valence. M. Masson, who is a great authority on all that concerns the first Napoleon's private life, vouches for the authenticity of the manuscript, and explains in a preliminary note that the Des Mazis who played the part of interlocutor in the curious conversation recorded was at the time these pages were written Napoleon's dearest comrade and friend.

Des Mazis: What is love . . . ?

Bonaparte: I do not ask for a definition of the passion. I myself was once in love, and have retained sufficient recollection of the feeling to eschew those metaphysical definitions which obscure rather than make clear. I do not deny the existence of the feeling. But I consider the passion injurious to humanity and fatal to individual happiness. Love is full of evil, and Divine Providence could not do the world a greater favor than to deliver us from the passion.

Des Mazis: Without love the world might come to an end for all I care.

Bonaparte: Do not look at me with such indignation, but answer me truly why, since you have been dominated by the tender passion, have you given up society? Why are you neglecting your work, your relations, your friends? You spend all your day walking about alone, waiting impatiently for the moment when you will see Adelaide. . . . If you are suddenly called upon to defend your country, what will you do? What are you good for? Can one who is wholly influenced by the behavior of another be trusted with the lives of his fellow-creatures? Can a state secret be confided to one who has no will of his own? . . . Ah, how I detest a passion which can thus change an individual! . . . A glance, a hand pressure, a kiss—what are in comparison to them your country or your friends? . . . You are twenty years of age, and can choose between giving up your profession and continuing to act as a good citizen. . . . If you adopt the latter course, you must be ready to do anything and everything for the state—you must take up arms, become a man of business, even a courtier, if the interest of your country demands it. Ah! how ample will be your reward. Time himself will stand still, for your old age will be surrounded by the respect and gratitude of your kind. . . . You enslaved by a woman! . . .

Des Mazis: . . . No, sir, you have never been in love!

Bonaparte: I grieve for you. What! you actually believe that love leads to virtue. Why the passion proves a stumbling-block every step of the way. Be sincere. Since this fatal feeling grew upon you have you ever thought of any pleasures but those of love? You will do good or evil according to how your passion sways you, for you and love are one. As long as the feeling lasts you will be influenced uniquely by the passion. . . . Yet, you must admit that the duties of a citizen comprise the active service of the state. . . .

The House of Lords Must Go.

Speaking at Bradford, in Yorkshire, on Saturday last, prime minister Rosebery of Great Britain said the veto power exercised by the higher responsible chamber would prevent the present parliament from continuing for anything like the full extent of its natural life. The next election would be fought on the question of the continued existence of the house of lords. The house, as it existed at present, was a mockery and an invitation to revolution. The house of commons might vote bills till they were black in the face; but they must all go up, cap in hand, to the lords, and ask them to pass the bills. He favored the principle of a second chamber, saying that the temptation of absolute power was too great for any single person or body. He believed that the feeling of the country on this point was the same as his. The issue was the greatest that had been presented since the country resisted the tyranny of Charles I. and James II., involving a revision of the entire constitution. The country had not given a mandate to the government at the last election to deal with the house of lords. If it had it had not given the government a sufficient majority. The government must, therefore, walk warily; it must first bring the commons into play. The government proposed to submit to parliament a resolution, the exact terms of which he would not state now, but affirming the principal that the commons, in the partnership with the lords, was unmistakeably the dominant partner. Such a resolution, which in the present temper of the house of commons, would undoubtedly be passed, would represent the joint demand of the government and the commons for a revision of the constitution, the question thus entering upon a new phase. Then the verdict of the country would be required, and he felt sure that it would be as favorable as the verdict of the commons. These steps would be taken as soon as the proper time arrived. They would not be taken immediately, because the government hoped to pass upon some measures before dissolving parliament. The government threw down the gauntlet to the lords, and it was for the people to back the government up.

Somewhat Like Home.

A man from Kansas was making a trip across the Atlantic, and during the passage the weather was extremely boisterous. One morning when it was blowing great guns the Kansan appeared on deck. Nobody was in sight except the captain.

"Go below there!" he shouted.

The passenger looked around to see who he was talking to.

"You mean me?" he yelled back when he saw there was no one else in sight.

"Of course I do; go below," and the captain came alongside.

"Well, I guess not," protested the Kansan. "I'm up here to see how one of your 'mountain-high' waves and 'terrific gales' compares with what we have in Kansas in the way of cyclones. This ain't a patch to what I've see our way."

Before the captain could offer further objection a big green wave came curling over the place where the passenger stood, and the next thing he knew he was swept off his feet and carried aft over ropes and boats and all the paraphernalia of a ship's deck and landed in a heap in one corner, where he was saved from being washed overboard. When they got him out he had a broken leg, a twisted shoulder, a sprained wrist, his face looked as if it had been dragged backward through a briar patch, and he was unconscious. They carried him to the captain's room, and after much effort restored him to consciousness. He gazed around a minute in bewilderment, and his eyes fell on the captain.

"By gravy, cap," he said feebly, "that reminded me of home, only it was a dern sight wetter."

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

"HANNAH" MINERAL CLAIM, SITUATE IN THE NELSON MINING DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY, LOCATED ON TOAD MOUNTAIN.

Take notice that Frank Fletcher, as agent for William Strachan, free miner's certificate No. 5758, intends sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the gold commissioner for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant to the above claim, and further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the gold commissioner and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated October 6th, 1894.

Snow is on the Hills,

and will soon be in the valleys; so do not delay in getting one of Squire's overcoats and be prepared for it.

Special for the Next

fifteen days. Squire offers fancy worsted suitings at greatly reduced rates. Call and examine before they all go.

Your Fall Suit Should

be ordered now. Squire's selection of worsteds, serges, Scotch and English suitings and trouserings is very complete.

Fred J. Squire, Merchant Tailor

Corner Baker and Ward Streets, Nelson

Facts are Facts

You will only be disappointed if you rely on getting a good fit from the outside traveling tailors. Fully 50 per cent of the suits made by them require altering before they can be worn. Then why send away for suits, when you can get as fine goods and better fits at home? I have received my fall and winter stock of woolens, comprising suitings, coatings, trouserings, and overcoatings, in the latest patterns. My prices will be as low as those of outside tailors.

JAMES PRICE, MERCHANT TAILOR, BAKER STREET, NELSON

Flour, $1.15 a sack.
Potatoes, $1.25 a hundred lbs.
Cabbage, $2.25 a hundred lbs.
Onions, $2.50 a hundred lbs.

SPECIAL RATES ON CARLOAD LOTS

Hay, $16, $18, and $20 a ton.
Oats, $32 a ton.
Shorts and Bran, $20 a ton.
Chickens, Turkeys, and Hogs.

International Commission Co.

JULIUS EHRLICH, Manager. Barrett Block, NELSON, and Rickey Block, COLVILLE.

T. A. GARLAND, NELSON,

TO THE FRONT IN FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of Dress Goods, Ladies' Jackets, Capes, etc., Blankets, Comforters, Pillows, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Ready-made Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, etc.

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL AND SEE THE NEW GOODS, WHICH WE ARE SELLING VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

A. D. A., Manager.

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 Phenix 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.

ASSAY OUTFIT FOR SALE.

Large and complete assay plant for sale, including balances, furnace, and chemicals. If not sold by private bargain on or before September 15th, it will be sold by auction at Nelson. For further particulars apply to E. Applewaite, corner Victoria and Kootenay streets, Nelson.

Fall and Winter Goods

A full Range of Woolen Shirts and Underwear to suit everyone's taste and pocket. A very complete stock of Boots and Shoes at hard-time prices. Suits, Coats, and Pants, Rivetted Overalls, Blanket-lined Clothing, Mitts and Gloves, German Socks, Mackinaw Suits, Melissa Waterproof Coats, Gum Boots, Lumbermen's Rubbers, Snow Excluders and Overshoes. Call and inspect the stock.

The Post Office Store

Baker Street, Nelson. Telephone 30.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

J. C. Rykert, Jr., of her majesty's customs service and pioneer ranchman on Kootenay river, spent just 2 hours and 12 minutes in Nelson on Thursday. He hadn't time to talk.

W. G. Macfarlane, who has made his home at Nelson for the last three years, and who for several years previous was well known in the towns on the mountain section of the Canadian Pacific, left Nelson for England on Wednesday. Mr. Macfarlane has been in bad health for a year or more, and goes to England in hopes of getting relief. Before leaving, his friends gave him a testimonial of their regard. If his health is restored Mr. Macfarlane intends to attend lectures in London and graduate as a full-fledged doctor of medicine. "Doc," our good wishes go with you.

Dr. LaBau, who returned from Spokane on Wednesday, says the display of fruits and vegetables at the Spokane fair indicate that the vast stretch of country between the Cascade range on the west and the Rocky mountains on the east cannot be excelled for producing fruits and vegetables, and that there is no reason why both should not be sold in Kootenay at prices below those ruling at present.

The lot next to the postoffice in Nelson has been leased to parties who intend opening a meat market. A building is already well under way. At no time since the fall of 1889 has there been a cessation in building operations at Nelson, yet the town is not, even now, as large as Chicago.

Postoffice inspector Fletcher came to South Kootenay and has gone back to Victoria. Whether his visit will result in our people getting their mail matter more promptly remains to be seen. Hereafter mails for New Denver and Three Forks will be despatched from Nelson on Tuesdays and Thursdays by way of Kaslo and on Sundays by way of Robson and Nakusp.

A few property owners have, in times past, expended a good deal of money and labor in grubbing and grading Baker street. Surely it is hardly fair to require them to do the work over again. The street between Ward and Josephine is beginning to look much like a hog-wallow prairie, owing to the earth from cellars and excavations being dumped in it. The attention of the assistant commissioner of lands and works is called to the matter.

Revelstoke Mail 27th: "Alex Sproat, mining recorder at New Denver, and Mrs. Maud Donahue, a charming young widow of the same town, were married at the Methodist parsonage here on Wednesday. Mr. Sproat had just returned from a business trip to the coast, and the lady came up by Tuesday's boat. J. D. Graham, our popular government agent, who is a personal friend of Mr. Sproat, was best man. The happy couple left for New Denver on Thursday."

Methodist services in Hume's hall Sunday morning and evening. Morning subject, "Lord of the Sabbath;" evening subject, "Our Own Fault."

Last week George R. Naden slipped off quietly to Spokane a single man and returned a married man. The marriage ceremony took place at the hotel Spokane on the 23rd ultimo, Rev. Joseph Beaven officiating. The bride was Miss Margaret Dunn of Sowerby, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Naden returned to Nelson on Saturday.

The men who subscribed money to build a variety theatre at New Denver very wisely concluded to give up the theatre enterprise and turn the money into the sleigh-road fund. Roads, not variety theatres, build permanent towns.

Tom Trenery and Cole Murchison have opened a hotel at Three Forks.

The Miner says THE TRIBUNE hit captain Fitzstubbs when he was a dying man. Well, didn't the captain live long enough to hit back—with a club in the shape of a $10,000 libel suit.

Fresh fish and oysters twice a week. C. Kauffman.

The Independent Pork and Poultry Market has pork sausage, Franklin sausage, bologna sausage, liver sausage, blood sausage, dressed poultry, veal, and pork. Branch market at Kaslo. John Oates, proprietor.

Fat turkeys, ducks, and chickens always on hand. International Commission Company, Nelson.

Choice apples and pears, by the box, a specialty. C. Kauffman.

Try a pound of N. W. T. butter, 25 cents. C. Kauffman

ARE BUILDING A SLEIGH ROAD.

The Right Man Took Hold and Everything Moved as if Greased for the Occasion.

It remained for a mining man, J. J. Moynahan, to get the people of New Denver in a mood to do something more than talk about building a sleigh road between that place and Three Forks. Here is the way it was done, according to The Times of the 27th:

"Last Monday it occurred to the New Denver citizens that it was time to be up and doing if they were to have a road this winter. J. J. Moynahan was the man who concluded to canvass the town and see what could be raised. He began his canvass after supper, and before 10 o'clock over $500 were subscribed. By noon on Tuesday over $800 were on the list, all with one exception in subscriptions of $50 and under. J. A. Finch headed the list with $50. On Wednesday a meeting of subscribers was held to put the matter in shape. R. B. Kerr was voted into the chair and W. Thomlinson was appointed secretary. An executive committee, consisting of W. Thomlinson (treasurer), W. Hunter, and Neil Gething, was appointed to push construction through. Another committee of five, consisting of Angus McGillivray, W. H. Brandon, D. McLennan, W. R. Will, and A. Wallace, was appointed to go over the ground along with the executive committee and choose the best route. A special vote of thanks was passed to J. J. Moynahan for his public spirit and energy in the matter. Of the two committees, seven members examined the ground most thoroughly on Thursday. Their report was unanimously to the effect that if New Denver were sold by auction it could not raise money enough to build a road along the line of the government survey. They then experimented on the bed of the creek, and concluded that to put a road in there would cost too much money to be thrown away. They then went to look for a grade on the same side of the gulch as the railroad track, and they found a feasible route on which a road can be built at very moderate cost and will form a permanent improvement to the town. The road will start at the northern limit of the town and will be carried to the railway depot, where it will cross the track. It will then follow the line of the old trail to the point of intersection with the old Mountain Chief trail. From that point, instead of climbing to the stars, like the old government trail, it will quarter round the hill and commence to descend as soon as the canyon is passed and recross the railway track into the bed of Carpenter creek a short distance west of the concentrator. The disadvantage of this route is that it is on the wrong side of the gulch from the mines, but to counterbalance that, it will give the town a good road to the railway depot, and be of permanent use. Work has already been begun on the line of the road and it will be pushed through to completion. Every citizen and well wisher of the town should help out the road to the extent of his ability. If he cannot give money, let him give work. It is as good. The road will make the town, increase the volume of business, and raise the value of all property. No man in New Denver has a right to an idle moment until it is completed."

Pretty Good Proof.

The Vancouver World and the Victoria Colonist and the Kamloops Sentinel, all three organs of the Davie government, denied that Mr. Martin made any pledge to the opposition in order to be returned unopposed on accepting office as chief commissioner of lands and works. Mr. Semlin, the leader of the opposition, who was present when the pledge was given says: "Martin gave a distinct pledge, as a member of the government, that he would refuse any assistance to the British Pacific railway scheme, and, if any measure in aid was carried in council, he would at once resign and oppose such measure in the house. How, in the face of these promises, made in the presence of Marpole, Mara, McIntosh, Sword, and myself, the World can say that Martin gave no pledges or assurances to the leader of the opposition and Sword, passes belief. I provided that anything done at the conference was not to be considered private, so the press can make any use it pleases of the situation." Pretty good proof that the three organs simply print what their masters tell them.

The Authorship of a Poem.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE: I dislike to spoil a well-told story, but, in the light of events as have come to my notice, the authorship of the poem, entitled "Walk," published in your issue of October 13th, is different from that given therein. Billy DeVere, a variety theatre man, who, the last time I heard of him, was on Puget sound, once told me that he was the author, and that Denver, Colorado, was the town he meant in his muse. DeVere was connected with variety theatres in Colorado and New Mexico and at one time was an employee of Tom Kemp, now of Kaslo. After the great fire in Spokane, in 1889, DeVere was proprietor of the Budweiser concert hall, a tent on Front street. One night in a side-room he repeated those lines to Al Gray, now living on the outlet, and the writer, and claimed their authorship. DeVere also composed similar verse, which he sang on his own stage. R. H. KEMP.

The Fifteen-Ball Tournament.

On Saturday night the second of a series of games for the championship in fifteen-ball pool was played at Ward's billard rooms on Vernon street. The first game was won by James Neelands and the second by Jacob Dover, who is making wonderful progress as an expert. The score stood:

Dover	8	Sproat	3
Leitch	8	T. M. Ward	1
Neelands	8	Russell	6
Tallmire	8	Wixon	3
W. Ward	8	Ink	6
Parkin	8	Longley	2
SECOND INNING.			
Tallmire	8	Parkin	5
Leitch	8	Neelands	7
Dover	8	W. Ward	7
THIRD INNING.			
Dover	8	Tallmire	6
FINAL INNING.			
Dover	8	Leitch	5

A Steamboat 13,000 Feet Above the Sea.

A triumph in mechanics is reported from the mountains of Peru, where a twin-screw steamer of 540 tons, 170 feet long and 30 feet wide, has been successfully launched on lake Titicaca, the highest navigable waters in the world, more than 13,000 feet above the the sea. This steamer, which belongs to the Peruvian government, and is to be used for freight and passenger traffic, was built on the Clyde, in Scotland, then taken apart in more than a thousand pieces and shipped to Mollendo by sea. It was then carried to Puna by railway and transported over the mountains on the backs of llamas and mules, and put together by a Scotch engineer.

The Czar is Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The czar died at 3 o'clock this afternoon. This was the information contained in a private dispatch received by the queen of Denmark, mother of the czarina, and is confirmed by the dispatches received at Paris and Berlin from Lividia and St. Petersburg.

MEAT MARKETS.

WILSON & PERDUE

Baker Street, Nelson.
Front Street, Kaslo.
Slocan Street, Three Forks.

are prepared to supply every town, mining camp, and mine in South Kootenay with beef, mutton, veal, pork, and sausage; also, with side and breakfast bacon and sugar cured and smoked hams. Orders by mail carefully filled and promptly forwarded.

POTATOES $23 A TON

International Commission Co.

NELSON, B. C.

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 STABLES.

WILSON & SEALE,

TEAMSTERS.

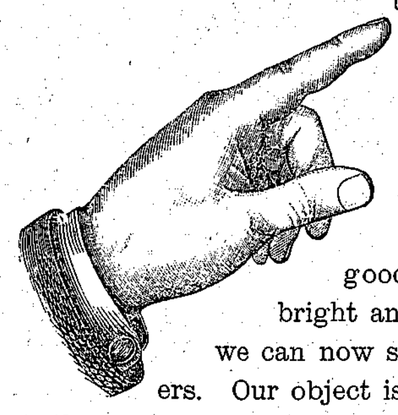
Contracts for hauling ore and merchandise made with mine owners and merchants. Job teaming attended to. Stable on Vernon street, opposite Turner & Kirkpatrick's.

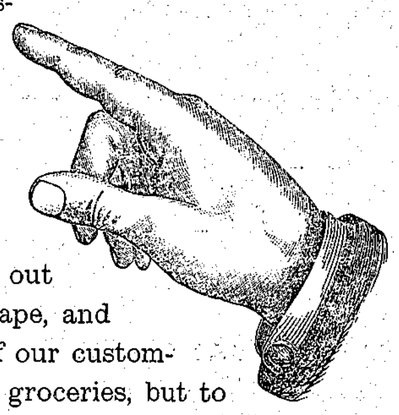
Sawmill for Sale.

A complete sawmill, Russell make, with two D'eston saws (50 and 38 inch), iron-top saw frame, carriage and track, patent dog on head-blocks, rope feed works, side edger, cutoff saw rigger, Phœnix boiler and engine, 9 by 12 cylinders, 30-horse power boiler. Price on board cars at Buckeye station on Spokane & Northern Railway, $1000. Address Julius Ehrlich, Nelson, B. C., or Thomas Holland, Clayton, Washington.

FOR THE LAST FEW WEEKS

we have been clearing out our OLD STOCK OF GROCERIES and waiting on the C. P. R. to bring in our NEW STOCK. The soulless corporation above referred to can NEARLY ALWAYS be depended on to transport goods with dispatch, but for some unaccountable reason it went back on us this time and actually delayed our goods en route. But the goods are here, and are turning out bright and clean and in first-class shape, and we can now satisfy the most fastidious of our customers. Our object is not simply to get CHEAP groceries, but to get the very best that can be got, at fair and reasonable prices, and we have it in





Hams, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Ogilvie's Flour, Snowflake Flour, Rolled Oats, Buckwheat, Rice, Sago, Tapioca, New Raisins, Currants, Peels, French Peas, Mushrooms, Sardines, Finnan Haddie, Codfish, Blackwood's Sauce, C. & B. Horseradish, Currie Powder, Lucca Oil, Pickles, French Capers; Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades, in 7-lb. pails; Van Houten's and Epps' Cocoa, Chocolate, and a complete assortment of Canned Fruits, Vegetables, etc., etc.

Turner & Kirkpatrick,

Vernon Street, Nelson. Telephone 27.

We Have Quit Selling Off At Cost

G. A. BIGELOW & CO.

BAKER STREET, NELSON.

and from this time on, or until further notice, we will sell Groceries, Crockeryware, Glassware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Furnishing Goods, etc., at a fair profit, for Cash. Liquors and Cigars, at wholesale only.

Hotelkeepers . .

. . in need of Tableware should call on Jacob Dover, Jeweler, Nelson, before placing their orders. His stock of silver-plated knives, forks, spoons, casters, butter dishes, pickle dishes, and silverware is complete and his prices as low as anywhere west of Winnipeg. Mail your orders and they will be attended to. Store, Houston block, Baker Street.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Attention!

T. A. GARLAND'S, Nelson,

A. D. AIKENHEAD,
MANAGER.

is the spot to spend your money, where you get the best value in Dress Goods, Ladies' Jackets, Capes, Ready-made Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Blankets, Comforters, Pillows, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, etc., etc. All are invited to see my stock, which is now complete.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM . . . . . .

If to myself there added be
My third, my sixth and five times three,
Five score and five the sum will be.
What is my number? Tell it me.

Multiply the answer to the above by 10 and you will get an idea of the variety of onr new stock of **HOLIDAY GOODS.** It will be the most complete collection of the kind ever offered here, and will range from a 5-cent Toy or Xmas Card to a $15 or $20 Present. Parties at a distance sending us their mail orders can depend on a satisfactory selection. Staple lines as usual.

. . TURNER BROS., BAKER ST., NELSON.