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. 48. NELSON BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1894. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

DEEPEST SHAFT IN THE WORLD.

MINE OWNERS WHO WERE NOT AFRAID TO TAKE CHANCES.

A Brief Description of How a Michigan Copper Mine is Worked, Which May be Profitable Reading to Men Who are About to Make Mining Ventures in Kootenay.

Less than a month ago the deepest mining shaft in the world reached the copper lode in the Tamarack mine. The mine in itself is a wonder, and the stupendous machinery an the surface, the awesome depths of its shafts, the richness of its lode and the size of its dividends render it a most interesting property. Its history is a combination of romance and stern practicality; projected in the mind of one who was laughed at as a dreamer by his associates, it has been developed on the lines he laid out before the first shovelful of earth was turned over on the property, and today, barring only its giant neighbor, the Calumet and Hecla, richest among mines, it is the leading dividend-paying property of the great mineral district of Lake Superior.

In 1880 captain John Daniell interested with himself in the purchase of a tract of mineral land in the township of Calumet, a number of local and Boston capitalists. It had already been demonstrated that the famous Calumet and Hecla conglomerate was a vein of wonderful strength and permanence, and its dip had been calculated at 37½ degrees, while its width was fairly well known. If the vein held its course, it passed under the tract purchased by these men, but at a depth of over 2000 feet. It required faith and cash to develop a mine under such hitherto unheard-of conditions, but the men and the money were found. The Tamarack Mining Company was organized, and the first earth was turned from the ground in what is now known as No. 1 shaft in February, 1882.

It was estimated from the dip of the Calumet and Hecla vein, as calculated by the engineers, that the lode would be cut at a depth of about 2250 feet from the surface. No time or money was spent in sinking a small shaft or boring with a diamond drill; a full sized working shaft was planned from the start. The inside measurement of the solid timbering of which the interior of the shaft is composed is eight by twenty-four feet. In this shaft are four compartments—one for ladder and pump, one for lowering men and timber and two for hoisting rock. The ladders are used in ascending or descending for short distances, and in case of accident to the hoisting machinery are capable of being utilized for the entire distance, though a half-mile climb is by no means a pleasant pastime. Sinking was continued steadily, day and night shifts working, for three years and a half, and over a quarter of a million dollars was spent to demonstrate a mere theory. Occasional masses of float copper were struck; in 1882, 363 pounds of copper were secured in this way, and sold at eighteen cents a pound—just double the present selling price. In 1883 the production was 7435 pounds, and has increased rapidly every year since. The Calumet and Hecla vein was struck at a depth of 2270 feet—within twenty feet of the estimate originally made—and the fortune and reputation of the projectors of this greatest of modern mining feats were assured.

As soon as the first shaft reached the lode a second was projected, and then a third, while now the fourth shaft is being sunk. Shaft No. 3, which is now the deepest in the world, being a trifle over 4200 feet in depth at present, was begun three years ago, and reached the vein on August 4th at a depth of 4185 feet. The vein at this point is some twelve feet thick, much less than its average, and the rock first secured was not as highly mineralized as elsewhere, but within the past week the conditions have changed greatly for the better, and No. 3 shaft is now in as rich rock as at almost any point on the great lode.

A trip down the three-quarters of a mile into the bowels of the earth is a decided novelty. Entering the cage, which is an iron elevator, fitted with all modern safety appliances, and hoisted or lowered by an inch and a half wire cable passing over a great drum in the engine house near the shaft, the signal is given to lower. A separate cage is always used for carrying men, and the rate of speed is less than where rock is hoisted or timber lowered in the other compartments. The trip requires five minutes, and as the cage sinks at the rate of speed equal to that of the swiftest elevator in a modern sky scraper, the dark walls of rock, on which a faint light is thrown by the candles and oil lamps of the party, seem to be swiftly shooting upward while the cage is standing still. At last the bottom is reached. A dozen miners, covered with grime and dust, are busily at work. Power drills fed by compressed air coming almost a mile through iron pipes are tapping the rock petulantly. Men are shoveling the rock blasted from the lode into the cars, which are trundled into the cages and hoisted to the surface. The candles throw weird shadows, and as the reflection comes to the mind of the mortal from earth's surface that he is deeper down under the earth's crust than man has ever penetrated before, the desire to ascend to fresh air and sunshine is apt to come uppermost. A few minutes show all that is to be, for No. 3 shaft has just reached the lode, and the extensive system of drifts, crosscuts and winzes existing in other shafts of the mine has been but begun down here. The work is planned for many years to come, and with the force of compressed air the muscle of man will transfer those plans from the paper where they were placed by the busy brain of the engineer into openings in the living rock, inch by inch, but with the same power of never-ceasing persistence which causes the falling drop of water in the course of long ages to wear away the hardest stone.

There is little for the geologist to see in No. 3 shaft except the copper vein at the bottom. The first fifteen feet of the shaft was sunk through the drift, then through a band of trap rock of a hundred feet or more, followed by a seam of amygdaloid. The copper found in a native state in the Lake Superior district occurs in the amygdaloid conglomerate veins. Great masses of pure metal or virgin copper carrying silver in connection are found in the amygdaloid veins, while the conglomerate measures carry the copper in small grains, but in quantities more than sufficient to make their product richer than that of the amygdaloid mines. None of the amygdaloid veins cut in No. 3 shaft carried copper, and were but seams. Three belts of conglomerate were cut at varying distances, one of which was recognized as the Allouez belt. This lode is five feet thick in No. 4 shaft, but in No. 3 is merely a seam carrying no copper. The other two belts, being devoid of copper, were not named. The Osceola amygdaloid, so named from the Osceola mine, which is opened upon that lode, will be found under the Calumet and Hecla conglomerate, and is expected to carry a considerable amount of copper.

The depths of the four Tamarack shafts on August 25th were as follows: No. 1, 3180 feet; No. 2, 3280 feet; No. 3, 4200 feet; No. 4, 1100 feet. This latter shaft, the latest planned and begun, will strike the vein at a depth of about 4450 feet, and will require two years or more to reach its destination. By that time No. 3 shaft will be a mile or more in depth.

The management of the Tamarack is contemplating changing No. 3 from vertical to an incline shaft, at at depth of 4250 feet. At this depth the shaft will be under the lode, which dips at the angle noted, and every foot sunk vertically will take it farther from the vein, necessitating extra work in opening drifts and in tramming rock.

The four shafts of the Tamarack are of practically the same capacity, and from three of them copper rock is now being hoisted. The cage is brought upward from the bottom or from some level higher up, with a loaded car of rock. It is hoisted seventy-five feet above surface, to the top of the rock house standing over the shaft, and the car is pushed off the cage, an empty one pushed on, and the cage shoots swiftly downward for another load. The rock in the car is dumped into a chute, from whence it is fed into a series of crushers, which reduce it to small lumps. By the time it is the required size it has reached the last pocket, whence it is fed into railroad cars that run under upon the surface of the ground, and is then hauled to the shore of Torch lake, where the stamp mills crush the rock to sand, and the copper, then known as "mineral," is packed in barrels. It then goes to the smelter, whence, the pure copper is turned out in great ruddy ingots, the mineral from the stamp mills averaging about seventy-five per cent refined copper at the smelters.

The machinery required to hoist the rock, lower timber and miners, and to run the crushers in the rock houses, the power drills working half to three-quarters of a mile underground, and in some cases almost a mile distant, and for the machine and carpenter shops on surface, is among the largest and finest in the world. At No. 1 engine house, near the shaft of the same number, are mammoth air compressors, driven by 750 horse power engines, and furnishing compressed air for driving 43 power drills, each of which does the work of a dozen men. In addition to running the drills the compressors furnish power for running the pumps a portion of the time, and also for steam winches handling the heavy timbers required for securing the underground openings. At No. 1 engine house a double-crane hoisting drum is used. This hoists one cage and lowers another simultaneously, effecting a considerable economy in the application of power. At either end the drum tapers at an angle of about thirty-five degrees, thus giving a greater leverage in starting the cages from the lower levels.

At No. 2 shaft a trifling little steam engine of only eighteen hundred horse power drives a little drum 30 feet 6 inches in diameter. Around this drum are coiled layers of inch and a half steel cable aggregating 3500 feet in length. A loaded cage weighing with its burden some eight tons, is hoisted by this drum at the rate of 1100 feet per minute. Fifteen feet above the floor stands the engineer upon a little platform, three levers before him. Through these three levers he puts on steam and cuts it off, throws the drum in or out of gear, and lowers or hoists the cage. The engine that controls the gear alone develops some ten horse power. To lower the cage the drum is thrown out of gear, and allowed to turn backward from the weight of the cage and cable. The speed is regulated by a great band of steel plate a foot wide, half an inch thick and fifty feet in length, which passes over the upper portion of the drum, and is tightened or loosened by steam power. As the cage shoots swiftly downward the friction is such that hard wood strips under the band brake smoke and occasionally catch fire, necessitating their replacing every few months; the water sprayed on them to prevent their burning being evaporated in steam.

At No. 3 shaft a new engine house is being built which will contain a hoisting gear similar to that at No. 2, except that it will be larger, the diameter of the drum being 37½ feet, making it the largest drum hoisting from the deepest shaft in the world.

Previous to opening copper measures to such extent as to pay for the cost of operation, assessments of $520,000 were levied and paid by the stockholders of the Tamarack. Its last dividend was paid in June, 1894, and the dividends returned to stockholders in the few years the mine has been in operation amount to the tidy sum of $3,870,000, with a strong surplus in the treasury.

From the last annual report issued by the Tamarack company the following suggestive figures are summarized: The production of copper-bearing rock in twelve months was 345,925 tons, which yielded at the stamp mills 21,976,363 pounds of mineral. This in return gave an average of 73.08 per cent in refined copper at the smelter, netting 16,061,106 pounds of pure metal, which, sold for $1,852,252.50. The actual cost of mining, hoisting and smelting this amount of copper, including all operating expenses, was $1,135,152.38, leaving a net mining profit of $721,121.82. From this profit was deducted the cost of copper to the company, 7.08 cents per pound, or with the work of development included, 8.03 cents per pound. The percentage of mineral contained in the rock hoisted was 0.0318, and of refined copper, 0.0232.

The various shafts, drifts and crosscuts of the Tamarack, if placed end to end, would be several miles in length, and all of this work, except fifty or sixty feet through drift, has been in living rock. The dip of the vein is almost north and south, and the inclination is steady at thirty-seven and one-half degrees for the distance of one and a half miles that the vein has been traced. The remarkable strength and permanence of this vein, known to all mining men as the Calumet and Hecla conglomerate, is the wonder of miners and engineers. No other mineral vein ever exploited has proved of the same strength and permanency. The thickness of the vein varies from eight to forty feet, fifteen to twenty feet being probably a fair average. Some portions of the vein are more highly mineralized than others, but yield an average return of two and a half to three per cent of refined copper, occasionally giving over five per cent. The conglomerate measure is a sort of hasty pudding rock, in which there are small round pebbles of granite nature, fragments of sandstones and sand and small particles of copper. There are no ores of copper in the district, though veins of copper ore have been found seventy-five miles to the south and east on the Marquette iron range. No matter whether the copper is found in masses of many tons weight, as in the Quincy mine at Hancock, on an amygdaloid lode, or in grains ranging in size from small shot to little particles as fine as sand, it is native copper, pure and free from alloy of any metal. The only metal ever found associated with the copper is silver, but the two metals are separate and distinct, though found side by side, and welded to each other from the pressure of ages ago, when the copper-bearing measures were forced from vast depths to the surface of the earth. In the Quincy and Osceola mines the silver product amounts to several thousand dollars per annum, and a considerable of the white metal is found in the Calumet and Hecla lode, in spots.

The Tamarack gives employment to 1200 men, and this number varies but little the year around. As good stoping ground is opened in No. 3 shaft the force will be increased, and with the advent of No. 4 shaft as a producer, some two and a half years from now, the force will be largely increased. All of the men have steady employment at good wages, and the Tamarack management stands as well with its employes as its shares do with investors. The capital stock of the company is 50,000 shares of a par value of $25 each, but the latest quotations show the stock selling at over $160 per share.

A Sample Free Trade Argument.

A fair sample of the arguments advanced by free traders is the following from the Winnipeg Free Press. It says that a Massey-Harris reaper sells for $140 in Winnipeg and a McCormick reaper for $160, the difference ($20) being the duty. It says, further, were it not for the duty of $20 American reaper manufacturers, like the McCormicks, would reduce their price by more than $20, and the Canadian manufacturers, like the Massey-Harris Company, would have to meet the cut or go out of business. By the above statement, it appears to the ordinary mind that the price of reapers is the same in Canada and the United States, and that if a farmer in either country is not satisfied with a home-made machine he can get a foreign-made one by paying the price of the home-made one plus the duty. Which seems only right and proper. If a man is not satisfied with home-made goods, and must have those of foreign manufacture, it is not a bad policy to make him pay for the privilege, as long as what he pays extra goes towards the expense of running the government.

Another Bank Would not Pay.

The expense of operating a branch of a chartered bank in Kootenay is not less than $10,000 a year. There are already two branch banks in the district. Is there enough business to warrant the starting of a third? The bank men say, no. The bank men should know, as they alone know the amount of business transacted in Kootenay.

PURCHASING POWER OF SILVER.

Would Not a Single Silver Standard Work to Good Advantage.

The silver question, like the tariff question, is one that can best be settled by actual trial in business. If by trial, free trade should close the factories of Canada and the United States without either lessening the cost of manufactured goods or increasing the consumption or price of raw material, then free trade would not be to the advantage of either country. On the other hand, if free trade lessened the cost of manufactured goods and increased the consumption and price of raw material without closing the factories or lowering wages, then free trade would be to the advantage of both countries. So with the silver question. If the United States should pass a free coinage bill, making the ratio 16 to 1, the result would be that silver would be the coin in which debts would be paid, just as greenbacks was the money in which debts were paid during the war and for years afterwards. Greenbacks were at no time, or at least for no great length of time, worth less than 50 cents in gold to the dollar, or just the bullion value of a silver dollar today. Yet during all that time the United States was a prosperous country. The passage of a free coinage bill might, for a time, tend to drive gold out of circulation; but would it not tend to increase the trade between the United States and the countries that use silver as their standard of money? Would not these countries be more likely to trade with a country that took this silver at par than with a country that discounted it 50 per cent? The United States need not trade a dollar's worth with gold standard countries, like Great Britain and Germany, and these countries would be forced to adopt the silver standard to regain the trade that the United States would get were it to adopt the silver standard. Money that has a uniform value throughout the world sounds well, but how many people in either the United States or Canada needs such money? The money they need is a money that has a uniform value at home, not a money that is steadily appreciating in value, as gold is. They want money that if borrowed today will not have appreciated 100 per cent when it must be returned. The following article on the purchasing power of silver is from the Louisville Courier-Journal:

The purchasing power of the silver dollar, which is now equal to that of the gold dollar, would be reduced if the present policy of the treasury were abandoned. Silver dollars would remain a legal tender, but that would not preserve their purchasing power. They would have the same debt-paying power as gold, but no debts would then be paid in gold. Silver or its equivalent would be exclusively used to pay debts, and would have for that purpose the same power as at present; but when used to purchase commodities its value would be reduced, because the prices of goods, in silver, would be raised. The purchasing power of a dollar at present is the same as that of 23.22 grains of fine gold, whether in bullion or gold coin. There are 371¼ grains of fine silver in a dollar, but it requires about twice that amount of silver bullion to purchase 23.22 grains of gold bullion. This simply means that we are using the gold standard. If we had the silver standard, the purchasing power of the dollar would be that of 371¼ grains of silver bullion, which at present is about fifty cents.

The ratio of 16 to 1 of gold simply means that 16 ounces of silver are of equal value with one ounce of gold. Recently an ounce of gold has been selling for as much as 32 or 33 ounces of silver; as the exact ratio varies from day to day, we will call it 32 ounces. Now it is obvious that the dollar cannot be worth at the same time the value of the gold bullion which it contains and the value of the silver bullion, since these are in ratio to 2 to 1. It may be either, but it cannot be both. At present it has the purchasing power of gold bullion, and the different kinds of dollars are kept at a parity, that is, at equal purchasing power, by the policy of the treasury department, which gives to the citizen the sort of dollar which he desires. A note which calls for coin is paid in either gold or silver at the option of the holder. This prevents gold coin from going to a premium.

Free coinage means that the government shall take 371¼ grains silver, worth about fifty cents, and give a dollar for it. Whenever that happens it will be impossible for the treasury to pay out gold and silver without distinction. Gold will then only be obtainable from private individuals, and will go to a premium, while silver dollars will have the same purchasing power as 371¼ grains of silver bullion. Free coinage advocates say the price of bullion will rise. Possibly it might rise 10 per cent; if so, the purchasing power of the dollar would be 55 per cent of what it is now. If it rose 20 per cent, its purchasing power would be 60 per cent of what it is now. In order for the dollar to retain its present purchasing power, it would be necessary for silver bullion to raise 100 per cent, and this is extremely improbable. It is quite probable, that the adoption of the silver standard would put up the price of silver bullion for a time. The passage of the Sherman Act in 1890 put up the price of silver to $1.21 an ounce in about a month. Then it began to recede and it is now from 61 to 65 cents. Probably something of the same sort would follow free coinage, but in the end the purchasing power of the dollar would probably not be materially higher than the present price of 371¼ grains of silver bullion. Our adoption of the silver standard would slightly increase the demand for silver, but it would not be equal the demand which which existed prior to 1873. Hence the need of an international agreement as to the use of silver and its ratio with gold.

States the Case to a Nicety.

No man holding official position in Canada has been as roundly abused as postoffice inspector Fletcher, all because he appears to be lacking in horse sense. If he is not lacking in horse sense, someone has strings on him, and that someone pulls the strings dead against the people of South Kootenay. The following from the Slocan Times of the 13th states the case to a nicety: "Five of the leading firms in New Denver telegraphed this week to postoffice inspector Fletcher to find out why he did not make arrangements to have the mail brought into Slocan by train instead of by pack horses, and to point out the inconvenience of this antiquated method of conveyance to business men who have to answer letters by return mail. If they telegraphed for information they are not likely to get the correct answer from Mr. Fletcher, for he would probably be restrained by a feeling of delicacy from describing himself as an incompetent nincompoop. If they sent this long telegram simply to relieve their overburdened feelings, they might just as well have indulged in a little cheap profanity on the sidewalk, for all the good it will do. For the last four years inspector Fletcher has been abused in the choicest and most forcible language supplied by Webster's unabridged; he has been bombarded by telegrams, threatening, abusive, conciliatory, and derisive; petitions, suggestions, prayers, and expostulations have poured in upon him from all parts of the country. He remains as benignly indifferent as ever, and the postal service is actually worse in West Kootenay than it was four years ago. It would be just as easy for a leopard to change his spots or an Ethiopian his skin as for inspector Fletcher to show any inteligence in the discharge of his duties."

The "Truck" System to be Established.

It is reported that some of the mining companies operating in Kootenay intend starting stores; in other words, they will endeavor to establish in this country a system that other countries have found it necessary to legislate against. The "truck" system means that the men working for a mining company must buy their supplies from the company's store or look for work elsewhere. Miners and mine laborers should not be compelled, through fear of losing their jobs, to trade with the company that employs them. If they earn the wages paid them, they should be allowed to spend it how and with whom they please. If mining companies cannot get needed supplies from local merchants, or if prices are too high, they have the privilege of purchasing elsewhere. Miners and mine laborers should have the same privilege; but they will not, once company or "truck" stores are started. A good deal is heard of the exorbitant charges made by local merchants for mining supplies, but somehow none of the local merchants are becoming rich very fast. The local merchants now in business can take care of all the trade of Kootenay, and if mining companies cannot get supplies at satisfactory prices, it is probably because they are unable or unwilling to pay their bills when presented.

They Keep Things Moving.

Every man in Kootenay who has lived any length of time in isolated cabins in the mountains has had more or less experience with mountain rats. These rats are about as large as a good-sized house rat. Their fore parts resemble a squirrel's, while their long, large hind legs and tail can be compared to those of no other animal except the kangaroo. A miner describes his experience with them in the New York Sun. He says they are great investigators and have taking ways. They will sometimes walk away with with as many things in a night as a horse can carry. But it is swapping, not stealing. For everything they take away they bring back something else and leave it in the same place. A colony of them will take up their quarters in the roof of your cabin, for instance, and some morning you will miss a pair of socks or a knife and fork, but in their place you will find a glove or a prayer book, brought from some other cabin perhaps a mile distant. Where miners and prospectors are not well acquainted this shifting about of things sometimes leads to misunderstandings and difficulties, but the mountain rats mean all right. It is just the way they have of keeping things moving.

Are All Just a Little Selfish.

The Revelstoke Mail finds fault with the business men of the towns in South Kootenay, and more particularly with those of the town of Nelson. It accuses them of decrying Revelstoke and doing their utmost to divert trade to the south. The chances, are the merchants of the towns in South Kootenay are a good deal like the merchants of the towns in North Kootenay. They are all just a little selfish in working to upbuild their respective towns; but nothing more. If Revelstoke is so situated as to command the trade of Kootenay, that fact will not be overlooked by men seeking locations in which to do business or carry on large industrial works. The Mail is a creditable newspaper, but no one thing hurts a town as much as for its press and people to continually bewail the fact that the people of other towns are striving to get along.

KOOTENAY AS A GOLD PRODUCER.

IT WILL WREST THE PALM FROM CARIBOO THIS YEAR.

And as its Gold Comes From Quartz, and not Gravel, the Present Output is Likely to be Greatly Increased in the Near Future, and the Work of Mining it Will Become a Permanent Business Instead of a Transitory One.

Up to this year, British Columbia has owed its reputation as a mining country to the gold output of Cariboo district; but this year will prove that Kootenay is not only British Columbia's greatest silver-and-lead-producing district, but that it has wrested from Cariboo the palm of being the great gold-producing district of the province. The gold output of Cariboo comes from gravel mines; none, so far, coming fram quartz mines. The output of Kootenay is mainly from quartz mines, and as quartz mining in Kootenay is not fairly commenced, the present output is likely to be greatly exceeded in the near future. Gravel mining gives employment to but few men, and at best is not a lasting industry. Quartz mining necessarily gives employment to a large number of men, and the industry is a lasting one. The gold output of Kootenay will this year approximate a total of $200,000, as follows:

Mining Division.	Gravel.	Quartz.
Trail Creek		$150,000
Nelson	$ 8,000	20,000
Trout Lake	2,000	
Revelstoke	10,000	
Fort Steele	10,000	
Total	$30,000	$170,000

The Dominion Voters' List.

The court of revision for revising the Dominion voters' list was opened on the 18th instant, at the court house, by Mr. justice Walkem, and has been sitting daily since. East and West Kootenay have been sub-divided into Big Bend, Revelstoke, Donald, Golden, Field, Galena, Windermere, Fort Steele, Nelson, Ainsworth, Kaslo, Waneta, Goat River, Fire Valley, Naksup, Lardeau, and New Denver, all of which have been made polling divisions. More interest has been taken in the lists than usual, as the judge has had a number of applications, personal and by letter. The voting population, in West Kootenay especially, has increased largely since 1891, and many changes have occurred owing to the moveable character of the mining population. The judge stated that he would be guided by the provincial voters' lists, as they were very complete and up to date. Hence, all who are on the provincial lists will appear on the revised Dominion list, and such of those who were on the Dominion list of 1891 and are in the district will be added. The lists have been very carefully examined and we are informed that the judge expressed himself as being very much indebted to Mr. Goepel for valuable assistance in the work of revision. Our electoral district as recently constituted by parliament embraces Cariboo and Lillooet, or, in other words, practically all the mainland except New Westminster district and Vancouver. Future aspirants for a seat in the house at Ottawa will have an area of territory to canvass that is probably unrivalled in extent.

Round About Bell's Camp.

Under date of the 16th instant, a correspondent writes from Bell's camp, on the Kaslo wagon road:

Fine weather. But little snow remaining on the mountains. McDonald's pack train is taking material and supplies to the Reco and Idaho No. 2 mines over the Jackson and old Bluebird trail. Messrs. Winstead, Smith, and Moore have purchased the Kaslo, and are putting up winter quarters on the claim. E. E. Coy is in over 200 feet with the tunnel on the Pauper's Dream, and thinks 50 feet more will take him to the vein. "Billy" Matthewson has his cabin on the Porcupine about completed, and is going to put in the winter trying to discover the source of those large boulders of galena. "Jim" Bell is completing a large barn for the accommodation of the patrons of his hotel.

The New Town of Sandon.

E. R. Atherton of Sandon, in Slocan district, was in Nelson yesterday. He reports the end of track on the Nakusp & Slocan railway near the concentrator, which is about a mile and a half below Three Forks. George Hughes was reported as having packed forty tons of ore from the Mountain Chief mine to the railway. The Three Forks and Cody creek sleigh road is well under way, the work being well done. Sandon is but a short distance from the Slocan Star mine, and is on the road that leads to all the mines that will eventually bring their ore down the south fork of Carpenter creek. Mr. Atherton has a general merchandise store at Sandon, and Charlie Lundburg, well known at Nelson and Kaslo, has a good hotel there.

Declared a Dividend.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Kootenay Lake Telephone Company, Limited, was held at the company's office in Nelson on Monday. The two retiring directors, Charles H. Ink and John Houston, were re-elected to serve for another year. John Houston was re-elected manager, John Ayton Gibson secretary and treasurer, and John Stewart auditor. A dividend of 15 cents a share, payable on or after November 15th, was declared.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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The Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING.....OCTOBER 20, 1894

KOOTENAY IS A PART OF CANADA.

The Victoria Times, in commenting on THE TRIBUNE'S assertion that the best policy for Canada to pursue is to keep the home markets for her own people, says "if the United States acted on this "principle and excluded all foreign silver "and lead ores where would Kootenay "be?" Why, just where she is today. The United States keeps the home market for her miners by levying a duty on the lead contents of all ores from foreign countries. The ores from Kootenay are not excepted. For every pound of lead they contain three-quarters of a cent is deducted for duty. That three-quarters of a cent helps run the United States government and also adds just that much to the price of the product of the mines of the United States. The mine owners of Kootenay ship their ores to the United States, not because they can realize more there than in other markets, but simply because there is no home market, and of the foreign markets the United States is the most convenient. Today the New York price of pig lead is the London price plus the duty and freight, and the mine owners of Kootenay get for their lead the London price plus the freight. Were free trade established by the United States, the mine owners of Kootenay would get no more for the product of their mines than they now get, and the mine owners of the United States would get just the amount of the duty less. No one disputes that it would not be to Kootenay's advantage were its people allowed to trade free with the United States; but the United States cannot well exempt Kootenay mine owners, even if they are her own citizens, from the payment of duties that are exacted from other citizens who are mine owners in Old Mexico. THE TRIBUNE advocates protection because it believes it the best system for Canada as a whole—and Kootenay happens to be a part of Canada.

DEMONSTRATED PRACTICALLY.

The Vancouver World advocates free trade. It admits, however, that a number of industries protected by duties ranging from 20 to 35 per cent have made great progress in the province in the last ten years. The question is, would they have made equal progress, or even have been started, had they not been protected? Would the candy factory of the Messrs. Ramsay or the biscuit factory of Mr. Smith have been established had not the former been protected by a duty of 35 per cent and the latter by one of 25 per cent? Would the pottery works of Mr. Wilson or the oatmeal mill of Messrs. Brackman & Kerr have been in a flourishing condition without the 35 per cent and 20 per cent duties levied on foreign-made goods? Would the fruit preserving canneries of the Morris-O'Kell Company and Messrs. Falconer & Co. have been in operation had not canned fruits been protected by a 2-cent-per-pound duty and pickles by a 35 per cent duty? And what about the soap factory of Mr. Pendray? Would it have been started had not its product been protected by a duty of 35 per cent? The World says that the products of the factories of the above-mentioned individuals and firms made magnificent exhibits at the fairs recently held at Victoria and New Westminster, "all of which revealed the marvelous strides made by the province in the last ten years." There is no theory in the above; it is all practical demonstration. Without protection the candy factory of the Messrs. Ramsay, or the biscuit factory of Mr. Smith, or the pottery works of Mr. Wilson, or the oatmeal mill of Messrs. Brackman & Kerr, or the fruit preserving and pickle factories of the Morris-O'Kell Company and Messrs. Falconer & Co, or the soap factory of Mr. Pendray would not have been started, and the raw material they use would not be grown or produced in British Columbia, and the men they employ would not be counted by our census enumerators, and the output of their factories would not go to swell the total of our manufactures. Instead, the raw material of other countries would be utilized in factories in other countries by labor living in other countries, and the consumer in British Columbia would have the privilege of furnishing the money to help keep these foreign raw material producers and workmen and manufacturers in profitable business pursuits.

GOVERNMENT ORGANS, like The World of Vancouver, claim the province will be the loser by the retirement of Mr. Vernon from office. Well, what is the province's loss is Mr. Martin's gain, for had Mr. Vernon been re-elected Mr. Martin would never had the prefix "hon." to his name.

THE SLOCAN PROSPECTOR asks for alms from mine owners. The Prospector is the only newspaper in the province that is a mendicant.

We Stand Well.

Vancouver World, 13th: "Little has been said of late concerning the financial status of British Columbia in the London money market. Nothing indicates so accurately the confidence investors possess in any country than the quotations made for its securities in London, the monetary center of the world. As the barometer indicates changes in the weather most accurately, so do the prices realized by any of the British colonies for their bonds. Last year, notwithstanding the influences brought to bear to discredit the financial condition of British Columbia, the 3 per cents of the province ranged in the neighborhood of 92½. When all other securities took a drop during the severest period of the financial depression, ours fell in sympathy with the market until 89 was touched. The fact that a couple of weeks since 99½ was reached is conclusive proof that British Columbia continues to be regarded with favor by English investors. Canada 3 per cents, at the same period, were quoted at 101, while Montreal's 3 per cents stood at 84, and 3½ per cents at 94, Ottawa's 4½ per cents at 110, Toronto's 4 per cents at 95, and its 3½ per cents at 103, Winnipeg's 6 per cents, 1883 issue, 93½. Every British Columbian will rejoice at the foregoing facts concerning our credit abroad. This country, more than any other province of the Dominion, is attracting the attention of capitalists and emigrants from other countries. It is the bounden duty of the government to see to it that our latent resources are developed to the fullest possible extent, and this can only be accomplished by a judicious expenditure of capital in building roads, improving highways, aiding dyking schemes, and lending a helping hand generally where it is deemed advisable so to do. Railways must be assisted and built in order to afford an outlet for the farmer's produce as well as those of the forest and mine. When the credit of the province stands as high as we have shown, the government will be quite justified in taking advantage of its position to float a loan for such purposes as we have outlined. The crying want today is roads and outlets, and, these attended to, there can be no doubt as to the progress the province will make during the next four years, under the capable leadership of the safest politician entrusted with the administration of affairs during these latter years."

Will The World tell its readers how well we would stand if the British Pacific railway scheme is floated with the assistance of the credit of the province? Will The World tell its readers what our per capita debt is now and what it will be when the province guarantees the interest on the bonds that will be issued in building 300 miles of railway through a section of the province which has now less than 3000 people?

"GAWD'S OWN KENTRY."

How a Colored Wanderer Knew when he was Home.

The bluster that is being made over the proposal for the relief of the negroes in the south reminds Eugene Field of a talk he had with a negro in Louisiana some months ago. This negro had participated in the famous exodus which boomed and fizzled a number of years ago; his experience illustrates the sentiment of the average southern negro towards the whites of that section. "I had a little money left when I had been in Kansas six months, an' I was so lonesome that I made up my mind to git back to Gawd's own kentry as quick as I could," said the negro. "Kansas may be good enough for white folks, but it ain't no place for this nigger. So I rode on the railroad as far as they'd let me, and then I started out to walk the rest of the way, and I kep' sayin' to myself all the time: 'Wonder how fer 'tis to Gawd's own kentry.' I was jus' that lonesome, boss, that I mos' died. Long about noon I'd come to a house. Mebbe they had a dorg there. I stood in the road and hollered. A man would come to the do' of the house an' holler back. Then I'd ask could I git sumfin to eat there. 'Has you got any money, sir?' he asks. 'Yes, a little,' says I, an' he'd tell me to come in. 'Wife,' he says to the white lady, 'cook this colored gen'man a meal of victuals,' an' shore enough the white lady would fly round an' get a fine breakfas'. But, fo' de Lawd, boss, I couldn't eat a bite with them white folks waitin' on me—I was too 'shamed. White folks got no business waitin' on niggers. So I'd pay my money an' keep on walkin', wishin' all the time I was back in Gawd's own kentry, an' wonderin' if I'd ever git there agin.

"I kep' on walkin' an' walkin'. One day I come to a little house that stood back in a clearin'. Seven yaller dorgs come round the corner an' barked when I hollered 'Hullo!' It looked so nat'ral, says I: 'Onless I be mistooken, this is Gawd's own kentry', but I kep' on hollerin' an' ther dogs kep' on barkin'. Bimeby a gen'man come out'n the house. 'What you want, you dam black nigger?' says the gen'man. 'Sho' enough, this is Gawd's own kentry at las'!' says I. 'Boss, I'se so hungry I kin jes' move.' 'Go out to that wood pile an' chop some wood,' says he, 'an' I'll fetch you sumfin.' Seemed powerful good to be chopin' wood again. Bimeby out comes the gen'man an' hands me a pan of victuals. 'H'yar, you dam nigger; eat 'em victuals an' then finish yo' choppin'.

"Boss, I was so glad to set on that wood pile an' eat my dinner without no white folks stan'in' aroun' watchin' me an' waiting on me. You never see a nigger eat as I done eat! That night the gen'man says: 'H'yar, you dam nigger, go out and make yo'self a shake-down in the stable an' sleep there!'

"Boss, I was so glad to get back to Gawd's own kentry an' be treated like a plain nigger once mo', that I stayed with that gen'man an' his fam'ly all winter. No mo' ex'dus for this nigger—Gawd's own kentry is good 'nough for me!"

ACTIVITY IN GOLD MINING.

The Production in 1894 Likely to Reach a Total of $170,000,000.

The San Francisco Argonaut, 15th: The golden lining to the silver clouds that hung over this country a year ago is just becoming apparent. When this government ceased its purchases of silver, and the mints of India were closed to the white metal, the financial outlook was dark indeed. But out of evil good often comes, and, whatever other effect these measures have had, they have resulted beneficially in causing a greatly increased activity in gold mining. Never before in the history of this state have the prospects been so flattering. The spectacular effect that accompanied earlier mining excitements is wanting, but there is in its place an element of greater stability and permanence. The romantic era, when the population, red-shirted, and roughly clad, wandered among the gulches and foothills of the Sierras, with pick and pan, searching for the precious particles among the gravel of the river beds, has passed into history. The more intensely dramatic era, when the fever of speculation coursed through the veins, when every fluctuation in the prices of stocks was watched with eager interest by millionaire and pauper, by the clerk in the counting-house, and the serving maid in kitchen or nursery, when fortunes were made and lost in a day, and when everybody was rich whether his wealth was evidenced by a comfortable bank account or by a scrap of worthless paper—this second and more unwholesome era has also passed to return no more.

The mining of today, while it lacks the element of wild excitement, is on a more solid basis and has a far more substantial prosperity. Mining methods are more scientific than they were, wasteful and extravagant processes have been laid aside, new and improved machinery has been brought into use, and private companies, operating quietly and soberly, are reaping a harvest undreamed of even in the days when the delirium of speculation was among us. The placer mines have been diligently worked over. There are still golden grains and nuggets in the river-beds, but not in sufficient quantities generally to pay corporations for working them, although individual miners can still make "grub."

But the placer mines at best held only the overflow of the richer original deposits. The wealth in the hill-sides poured over and the surplus was carried with the rain into the rivers. From north to south throughout the whole stretch of the Sierra range, are ledges laden with their golden treasure as yet untouched. Quartz-mining is still in its infancy despite the vast stores of wealth that have already been wrested from the earth; drill-mining will yet add untold millions to the wealth of this state. The output of gold this year will far exceed anything of recent years.

Not in this state alone, but throughout the world, this same renewed activity is seen. Colorado, prostrated last year by the repeal of the Sherman law, stands today as one of the great wealth-producing states in the world. This year California will be closely pushed for first position among the gold-bearing states of the union. Two years ago, the gold product of Colorado was less than $5,000,000—$4,743,000—while California produced more than twice that amount. The next year, Colorado increased its output sixty-five per cent, while the increase in California was only eight per cent. This year the difference between the two will be still further decreased. In Montana, twice as many properties are being worked this year as last; in Australia, there is unusual activity; and the output of South Africa, which a few years ago contributed practically nothing to the world's supply, is estimated for this year at $48,000,000.

When California, Australia, and Russia, first began, in the early fifties, their immense output of gold, prices were seriously affected. Prior to 1850, the annual product had never exceeded $38,000,000, or slightly more than will be produced in the two states of California and Colorado this year. During the next five years the annual average was $137,000,000, the highest point reached being in 1853, when the output was $155,000,000. After that date there was a decline in production. In 1873, twenty years later, the output was $96,200,000; in 1883, it was $94,000,000. Last year, however, the effect of the increased demand for gold was felt, and the output reached and passed the figures of 1853. The most careful estimates place this year's production at $170,000,000. For the four years since 1890, the annual average exceeds that of 1850-55 by $12,000,000.

What is to be the effect of these immense additions to the world's supply of gold? The increased production of 1850-1860 resulted in a decline in the purchasing power of gold, or, expressed differently, prices generally rose. The same result should be seen at this time were it not for certain other factors that are at work. The increased supply is in response to an increased demand, and that demand will absorb the surplus as it is produced. Again, the world's stock of gold is far greater now than it was forty years ago, and additions that would materially affect the mass then would not be felt now. It is therefore probable that, unless continued for a number of years, the increased production will not affect the business of the world.

THE PRINCE WAS MARRIED.

A Startling and Discreditable Story of the Royal Family.

The news associations have been authorized by the prince of Wales to deny that the duke of York was married previous to his union with the princess May of Teck.

The prince of Wales was quite right to make the denial; the newspapers were quite right to publish it. The prince's statement, which was issued by his private secretary, colonel sir Francis Knollys, should be supplemented with a rider. The statement is as follows:

"LONDON, August 15th.—A letter signed by sir Francis Knollys, K. C. M. G., one of the grooms in waiting upon the prince of Wales, is published today, saying that the prince of Wales directs him to say that there is not a shadow of foundation for the report that the duke of York was married previous to his union with the princess May of Teck. The letter adds that the report of a previous marriage was obviously intended to cause pain and annoyance to the young couple."

There is more than a "shadow of proof" for the duke's marriage—there is the record in the English church in Malta. The marriage took place four years ago, when prince George was with the Mediterranean squadron.

At that time his elder brother was living and was heir to the throne. There would never have been a question of the legality of the marriage had not "Collars and Cuffs" died.

His death made the duke of York—prince George, as he was then—heir to the dignities of his grandmother. His marriage to a commoner was out of the question.

Now, mark the odd course of events. The duke of Clarence—"Collars and Cuffs"—had been betrothed for nine months to the princess May of Teck.

When he died suddenly, his brother, prince George, was ordered to keep the engagement. In spite of all resistance he was married to his brother's fiancee.

His own wife—his morganatic wife, if you please—forced her way into the church on the wedding day and created a scandal which was only half suppressed. She was his wife, the mother of his children.

Had he not been forced by circumstances into direct succession to the throne, there would have been no question of the legality of that marriage performed by the English chaplain at Malt.

But the woman was repudiated.

She was Miss Tryon and the niece of one of England's famous sailors—a man under whom the "sailor prince," this charming duke of York, had learned his seamanship.

When admiral Tryon learned of the shame cast upon his name he was half mad. The drink he took did not molify him. The one thing he could do was to kill himself, and he committed suicide by sinking the finest man-of-war in the English navy. He drowned hundreds of men, sank a million-pound ironclad, and went down laughing drunk on the bridge.

The prince of Wales denies?

Not even the prince of Wales can bury that scandal.

The duke of York's morganatic wife has been pensioned. She is living at Richmond with her two children. In the latter part of June she obeyed orders and married a poor gentleman whom the prince of Wales provided.

Now that everything has been "covered"—in these days when the duke of York is rejoicing over a son and heir to the throne—the cry has been raised that the "sailor prince" has been slandered.

What about the ruined woman?

What about admiral Tryon?

Anticipated Her Claim.

Benjamin Richardson, an eccentric New York millionaire, whose estate is now being settled in the courts, evidently anticipated the claim of dower right on the part of the woman who has posed in the proceedings as his common-law wife. Mr. Richardson lived for years in a small, old-fashioned frame cottage, and his household consisted of a middle-aged woman and a young colored girl. When a visitor entered the hallway of the Richardson cottage, the first thing that attracted his attention was a large board sign, hung near the entrance to the parlor, upon which was painted, in huge black letters, the following information: "The woman you see here is not my wife. She is my housekeeper. I am a widower and unmarried. Benjamin Richardson."

Cooking Water.

Few people know how to cook water. The secret is putting good, fresh water into a neat kettle already quite warm, and setting the water to boiling quickly. and then taking it right off to use in tea, coffee, or other drinks, before it is spoiled. To let it steam, simmer and evaporate until the good water is all in the atmosphere, and the lime and iron dregs left in the kettle—bah! that is what makes a good many people sick, and is worse than no water at all.

A critical taste will detect at the first mouthful, if the nose has not already demurred and given warning, the faintest trace of dead water in tea, coffee, porridge and many other items designed for the stomach.

A Man and His Wife.

A Toronto man and his wife stood on Yonge street wharf. He was a philosopher and talker; she was a woman of action. A tug was hauling a long line of barges up the river.

"Look there, my dear," said he. "Such is life. The tug is like the man, working and toiling, while the barges, like the women, are——"

His wife gave him no time to finish the sentence.

"I know," she said, "the tug does all the blowing and the barges bear all the burden."

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.

W. F. Teetzel and Co.

Chemists and Druggists

A large and complete stock of the leading lines of

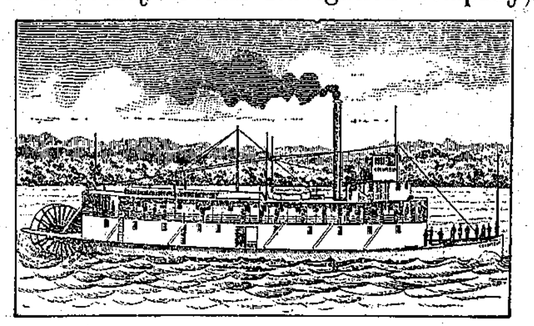
Drugs,
Chemicals,
Patent Medicines,
Perfumes,
Soaps,
Brushes,
And
Toilet Articles of
Every Description.

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

Central Office of the Kootenay Lake Telephone.

Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

TIME TABLE NO. 6. In effect Wednesday, August 29, 1894.



TIME TABLE NO. 6. 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.

W. A. JOWETT

(Notary Public)

Victoria Street, Nelson, B. C.

Mining and Real Estate Broker

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REPRESENTING

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

MINES INSPECTED AND REPORTED UPON.

Several good lots in government townsites of New Denver and Nelson to be sold cheap.

Stores and offices to rent at Nelson.

Tenant wanted for ranch on Columbia river near Robson, or will sell. Good opportunity.

LOTS IN ADDITION "A"

to sell on easy terms.

Apply at once to

W. A. JOWETT, Victoria St., Nelson, B.C.

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.

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 assaying mining and analytical work undertaken

NOTICES.

We are closing out our business, and all accounts due the firm must be settled by cash or note before the 15th of October next, at the office of Fred Irvine & Co., Vernon street, after that date all accounts will be placed with our solicitor for collection. J. FRED HUME & CO.
Nelson, B. C., September 27th, 1894.

I have sold the grocery, hardware, crockery, and glassware business of J. Fred Hume & Co. to John A. Turner and John A. Kirkpatrick, who will continue the business at the old stand, from the 1st of October, under the firm name of Turner & Kirkpatrick.
J. FRED HUME.
Nelson, B. C., September 27th, 1894.

I have sold the dry goods business of J. Fred Hume & Co. to Fred Irvine & Co., who will continue the business at the old stand from the 1st of October.
J. FRED HUME.
Nelson, B. C., September 17th, 1894.

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. 49382, 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.

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., 1891.

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 50639), 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. 50639, D. J. Hughes, free miner's certificate No. 50628, 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.

Provincial Library
Victoria, B.C.

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.

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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.

A NEWSPAPER HOAXED.

Marvelous Particulars of a Fight That was Not Fought.

The San Francisco Examiner of the 7th instant has the following in regard to how one of the other San Francisco papers was hoaxed by a couple of busted newspaper men with vivid imaginations:

What bids fair to rank as one of the notable hoaxes perpetrated on newspapers was worked off on an unsuspecting contemporary yesterday morning. It was the melodramatic account of a naval duel between the Japanese cruiser Matsushima and the Chinese cruiser Yang Wei, asserted to have occurred off Hall's island, sixty miles from Chemulpo, on July 12th, just thirteen days before the Kow Shing incident, which startled the world and has hitherto been supposed to have been the opening of the war between China and Japan.

No more notable engagement has occurred since the famous encounter between captain Nemo in the Resounding Bladder and baron Munchausen in the Bottomless Tubb, off the Gulliby isles some years before. The Moon Hoax of Locke, the Balloon Hoax of Poe, Caxton's "Facts in the Case of Summerfield," were all less exciting in incident and less marvelous in results than this tremendous naval duel of July 12th, of which a waiting world remained in total ignorance until the morning contemporary ecstatically gave its full details, with pictures of the most exciting episodes by an eye-witness—an unnamed young Englishman, said to have been supervising engineer on the Yang Wei, and who had been loafing around San Francisco for a month or two with his mighty secret locked fast within his breast and under a doctor's care for other disorders.

A MARVEL OF MODERN NAVAL WARFARE.

According to his story the Yang Wei, an unarmored cruiser of 1350 tons, engaged the Japanese flagship Matsushima of 4277 tons, fought her for three hours, left her a shapeless wreck upon the sea, and with her own steering gear shattered, her rudder shot away, her funnel riddled and torn, all but one of her guns knocking about her decks, her mainmast ripped out and her decks torn up ran away from the entire Japanese fleet, beating them in a race from Corea to China, steaming twenty knots an hour when her speed on her trial trip thirteen years before was only sixteen knots, and performing other naval marvels beside which the deeds of the valiant "crabs" in "The Great War Syndicate" become mere pleasure outings. All this occurred nearly three months ago and none was so poor as to do reverence to the mighty deed of valor until yesterday, when a San Francisco journal of surprising enterprise gave the story to the marines and also to the astonished nations. The incident of firing 10½-inch shells from 10-inch guns is a mere bagatelle in a tale in which the Japanese admiral was killed off, but by some oriental magic came back to life to command the same shattered Matsushima and sink the Yang Wei in the subsequent battle of the Yalu river. This latter-day miracle is one of the bits which make the truthful tale all the more interesting, mystic, wonderful.

LARGE SHELLS OUT OF SMALL GUNS.

According to Brassey's annual the Yang Wei's two big guns are 10-inch Armstrongs, but from these, according to the veracious tale, she fired at will 9-inch and 10½ inch shells. According to Brassey the Yang Wei's next heaviest guns are 4½-inch caliber, but the truthful Englishman distributed 6-inch guns all over the ship at every fire. Brassey credits the Matsushima with one 12½-inch Canet rifle and twelve 5-inch Armstrongs as her next largest ordinance. The miracle-worker of San Francisco journalism transformed these 5-inch guns into weapons of 8-inch caliber in a breath, and had three of them replying to the Yang Wei's fire, the others not having attained their full growth immediately.

Singularly enough the contemporary gives the correct armament of each vessel in one part of its luminous account of the greatest naval battle of this or any other time, and then plays such pranks in gunnery as to cause a smile to illume the water front from Black Point to Butchertown.

Here are some gems from the opera bouffe of the sea—the marine burlesque:

"Suddenly our starboard engine was reversed full speed, the helm was put hard a-port and the Yang Wei spun around on her heel; and, facing the Matsushima, gave her a ten-and-a-half-inch shell out of the thirty-eight-ton gun, which struck her in the port bow and exploded in her secondary battery. That shot tore an enormous hole in her upper deck and disabled three of her guns. It was the first gun of the war."

It was also the very first time a ten-and-a-half inch shell was fired from a ten-inch gun.

"We passed astern and as our after twenty-five-ton gun came to bear on her after barbette, where she had a forty-nine-ton gun, we gave her a nine-inch shell. It struck the barbette and exploded."

This time it was a nine-inch shell which was fired from the ten-inch gun.

A INCIDENT OF BATTLE.

After the Yang Wei had but one gun left "one of the most tragic incidents of the fight occurred." It is thus described by the only eye-witness who was really in the fight, everybody else evidently having been stricken deaf, dumb, and blind:

"When the after gun was blown up, however, the men at the forward gun, which lieutenant Li Yang himself was endeavoring to train on the Japs' conning tower, became scared and ran below. Li Yang realized the necessities of the situation. One well-directed shot from the forward gun would end the great struggle. If he could land a shell against the conning tower of the Matsushima the fight would be won. He called to his men to return to their post. They wouldn't obey his orders.

"'Then,' said the engineer, 'Li Yang drew his revolver and fired six shots. Six of the gunners dropped dead.'"

Upon which the accurate engineer was probably heard to exclaim: "All down but twelve! Set 'em up in the other alley!"

But once Li Yang got his gun and the engineer's imagination trained on that conning tower it was knocked into smithereens, the admiral and a choice job-lot of high officials were killed off-hand, and in the words of the eye-witness of eye-witnesses:

"This was the last shot of the engagement. When the smoke cleared away the Chinese flag was floating over the Matsushima. She had surrendered."

OUT OF THE FUTURE.

Just why she hoisted the Chinese flag will not be known until that witness brings his powerful eye to bear upon the scene again. For the remainder of the Japanese fleet came up just then, and the Yang Wei's toothpowder having given out, it was determined not to sink the entire squadron, but to put for China. It was on this occasion that the Yang Wei broke the speed record for ships of her class under the following disadvantageous conditions:

"Her decks washed with human blood and strewn with the fragments of slaughtered Chinese, the Yang Wei fled from the scene of conflict, with the Japanese fleet in hot pursuit. It was a long, hard chase to Wei-Hai-Wei, in which the crippled Chinese cruiser broke the record between Corea and China.

"Rudderless and battered, over half her crew dead or dying, the funnel gone and only one gun, and that useless in retreat, the Yang raced with shot and shell hissing and shrieking around her. With his engines working the Chinese captain relied on speed for salvation, and, steering with the twin screws, he led the Japs a fighting chase."

SOME SLIGHT OBSTRUCTIONS TO SPEED.

The monocular eye-witness neglected to state that in addition to having her main mast dragging over the side, a four years' growth of barnacles on her bottom, all her guns but one banging about her with every ripple of the sea like pebbles in an egg shell, as full of holes as a politician's reputation, rudder askew and steering gear gone, that the wind and tide were also against her and the sea was full of eel grass. The conditions were really not favorable for an exceptionally fast run, yet the ship that had been built in 1881 in the hope that she would develop a speed of 16 knots, suddenly jumped off at a 20-knot clip and kept it up until 4 o'clock the next day, when the Japanese fleet was lost to view and China loomed on the bow.

The Union Iron Works will undoubtedly take the hint of this practical test, and when desirious of earning a million or two in premiums on a sixteen-knot ship will foul her bottom, punch her full of holes, fill her with loose ordinance, knock off her funnel, unship her rudder, smash her steering gear, attach a few drag anchors and turn her loose to burst the government.

The witness, who was all eyes, says the Yang Wei was not fitted with torpedo tubes. Brassey says she has but three; but in this case some people prefer Brassey and some prefer eye-witnesses.

HOW SPEED WAS ATTAINED.

The method of making the speed record is not altogether bad—almost equal to the "nigger squatted on the safety-valve" plan of the poet. This is how the man with the eyes tells it:

"All the safety valves were screwed down with an added twenty-five pounds, which made the pressure on the boilers 205 pounds to the square inch. Down in the fireroom the furnaces were eating coal by the ton, with a junior engineer in each stoke-hole, of which there are eight.

"With each junior went a two-foot length of rubber packing, which is tough and strong, and a case of 'square-face' Holland gin. These properties are the latest method of raising steam in a hurry in the Chinese navy, and the experiment was a great success.

"The gin cases were broken open and the swarthy stokers were liberally supplied with the fiery liquid. Stark naked, they stood at their posts, shoveling coal for their lives. Now and then the junior gave the perspiring stokers a thump with the rubber packing and then opened a fresh bottle of gin."

But the Yang Wei was not only a fighter and a sprinter. She had standing as a volcano. For after the gin trick had got its work in on the stokers this is the singular thing which happened to the funnel:

"The heathen Chinese may not be up to the Caucasion in some things, but when it comes to getting away from six fiery Jap skippers in a bungled-up ship—no rudder, no bridge, and with fire, smoke and lava, like a floating Popocatapetl, and all the tissue paper in the ship having been exhausted, the funnel was repaired with canvas.

"Blood an inch deep covered the deck fore and aft," 122 Chinese having been killed. This indicates that the Chinese have suddenly become a full-blooded race that is, making allowance for what ran off in the scuppers.

But the tragedy was not without its humorous side. The ship's doctor was an Irishman named Kirk, and his method of executing with happy dispatch will hereafter be introduced in all Old Sleuth adventures and Jack Harkaway tales. This is the way it is told by the engineer with the awful eye:

"As rapidly as possible the ship's doctor a young Irishman named Kirk, made the rounds of the injured. Those who stood a good chance of recovery were sent below to the sick bay or ship's hospital, but the mortally wounded were given their quietus in a manner peculiarly Chinese. Acting under orders from the captain the doctor carried an antomizer filled with prussic acid. Approaching a hopelessly mangled sailor the doctor made a hasty examination. If it was a case which was likely to result fatally the doctor lowered his antomizer. On seeing the instrument the sufferer, thinking he was about to obtain relief, would stretch his head forth in eager desire for medicine. Placing the antomizer at the lips and notrils of the victim the doctor gave the bulb a squeeze and all was over. The deadly acid did its work in an instant and so effectually that the sailor never knew what killed him. Over a dozen cases were given the acid treatment."

If any survived even this the eye-witness told them his story of the fight, exhibited a picture or two which he had time to draw during the action—and all was over.

MADE MERRY IN ACTION.

But Li Yang was not only notable for his pistol practice—six men with six shots, off hand. He was also a merry wag who loved a jest while wading inch deep in gore and blowing a navy or two out of the water. This is told of him:

"One humorous event took place during the fight which shows the coolness of a Chinese lieutenant. He was Li Yang, a graduate of Annapolis, where he learned the art of making canary cocktails. During the thick of the fight Li Yang went aft for his 'usual,' as he called it. He soon returned wearing an expression of disgust.

"'How is everything going,' asked the engineer.

"'First-rate,' replied Li, 'except that the —— Japs have smashed my cocktail bowl.'

"The lieutenant always mixed his bowl of cocktails the night before, but the Japs had ruined his prospects for one day."

The wondrous serio-comic yarn of the deep blue sea concludes as follows:

"There is no truth in the stories that the Matsushima has been in fresh engagements since her fight with the Yang Wei. On August 15th the engineer, while on his way to America, saw the Jap at Yokohama. She was being towed from Nagasaki to the yards at Tokio, and was in the same condition as when she drew out of the battle. According to this statement she could not have been repaired in time to take part in the later engagements."

ONLY A TRIFLING MATTER.

But singularly enough the Matsushima was reported as looming up in the Kow Shing matter, and then was reported by the same admiral Ito, who had come to life again, as being in the thick of the fight at the Yalu river, where the Yang Wei was sunk. She was still the flagship.

But the proper homage can never be paid to the marvelous eye of that witness. Of all the dozens of war correspondents gathered at Tokio not one saw the battered Matsushima towed in that August day. They remained blind, while this glory of the seas, the all-seeing engineer, dowered with a divine gift as a reward for early piety, saw her with the eye of faith and lived to tell the tale for the first time October 7th, A. D. 1894.

Singularly enough the Chinese, who have sunk the entire Japanese navy once or twice and wiped off the face of the earth a few thousand Japanese legions with one stroke of the tongue, never heard of this famous victory, even from the engineer with the imaginative eye. Now is their time to crow, however—a little late, but better late than never.

Singularly enough all this was not published as one of the "Adventures of Jones," but was given in good faith, with great spread, amusing pictures and elaboration of detail fit for a lawyer's brief.

The facts are simple. Two hard-up men named Foley and Hornbrook concocted the weird tale, hoaxed the unsuspecting contemporary and expect to hoax it again. Some people do not go in when it rains.

Unsuspected Use of Yachts.

Many wonder why it is that men support expensive steam yachts and go on cruises from place to place the whole season. Very often there are reasons which nobody suspects. The case is known of a wife who encouraged her husband to buy a yacht and took him away, because in that way only could she keep him near her and away from others, and if he kept "half seas over" nobody was the wiser. There is a yacht now afloat which cost a great deal of money, which is mainly intended as a sure means of keeping a pretty and romantic young wife close to her husband during the honeymoon. It is only occasionally that she gets ashore, and even if friends are invited on board it is easy to change plans and go off somewhere else, for a yacht, like a woman, is very fickle and changeable, and it is hard to regulate or determine its movements. Still another instance is known of a yacht having been purchased for the express purpose of getting a daughter afloat and keeping her away from an impending unpleasant matrimonial alliance. So the yacht has its own part to play in social affairs.

How a Desperate Speculator Made $10,000.

A good story is told of a certain St. Louis speculator who had need of a large sum of money for his operations, and found himself with a very small balance in the bank. He consulted the cashier, a friend of his, as to how he could get over the emergency. The cashier suggested that he should draw on somebody not too near the city. The operator said that he knew no one that owed him, and the cashier insinuated that that would make no difference, if the draft did not return too soon.

The operator reflected a time, and then wrote out a draft on the sultan of Turkey for $10,000, and deposited it in the bank. The draft went to New York, and thence to London, where it came into the hands of the Rothschilds, who forwarded it to Constantinople, and it was duly presented to the sultan's chamberlain, who, not knowing anything about it, referred it to the sultan.

"Who is this man?" asked the sultan.

"Don't know him," replied the chamberlain.

"Do we owe him anything?" asked his highness.

"No," replied the other.

"Then do not pay it," decided the potentate.

"But if I might advise," said the crafty counsellor, "this draft comes through the Rothschilds, with whom we are negotiating a two-million loan. Would it be safe, under the circumstances, to dishonor it?"

"Pay it," said the sultan, and so the St. Louis speculator was $10,000 richer than he knew, to his own great astonishment.

He Nailed the Central Thought.

Into an Ontario village where he had preached when he was a licenate with more hopes than fame, there came a few Sundays ago an elderly and prosperous doctor of divinity. After the morning services an old man approached the doctor, and, holding out his hand, said:

"Glad to see ye. I want to thank ye for what ye said this morning, and to tell ye that ye preached a sermon here years ago I've never forgotten."

Pleased by such remembrance, the doctor grasped the proffered hand heartily, and said:

"By the way, what was that sermon? I don't seem to remember."

"Well," answered the old man, "I don't remember the text, nor I don't remember what you called the subject, but the central thought was that theology ain't religion; no, not by a d—d sight!"

A Peculiarly Happy People.

Paul Blouet, who is more widely known under his professional name as writer and lecturer, "Max O'Rell," has compiled a new volume of his impressions of the world as a traveler sees it. Of Australians he says:

"They are so satisfied with themselves and all that is Australian. When they travel, they utter cries of admiration at the sight of a hill that they call a mountain or a trickling stream that they call a river. It is curious to find a restricted and provincial turn of mind in the inhabitants of such a vast, grand country.

There is happiness in believing one's self in possession of what is best in the world, and the Australians enjoy that happiness. They are satisfied with their lot, and no longer concern themselves about the affairs of the Old World, which has ceased to interest them. I was talking one day to an Englishman who had been established in the colonies nearly fifty years. We talked about Europe, and I had occasion to mention Bismarck and a few other well-known names. I verily believe that he had never heard of them before. Presently I said to him:

"'Perhaps you do not take much interest in the things that are going on in Europe?'

"'My dear sir,' he replied, 'to tell you the truth, I shall soon have been fifty years in this country, and now I can do without Europe altogether.'

The true Australian takes more pleasure in hearing the amateurs of his own particular town than in listening to the great singers whom Europe sends him from time to time. Left to himself he takes his pleasure at his club, at church bazars, at meetings social and political—in a word, in everything local.

Drink is the panacea against the dullness of existence, and drunkenness in most classes of Australian society is an evil that is gnawing at the vitals of the country—a national vice. Not the drunkenness that begets gayety, but a dull and deadly habit which has become second nature, and is therefore incurable and repulsive.

It is not uncommon to see a young man arrive in a town, hand a check for fifty or sixty pounds to the keeper of some hotel, saying to him: 'Let me have as much drink as I want; when I have drunk my check, let me know, and I will go home.'"

Prolific Polish Peasants.

In Galicia, Austria, recently a mother, daughter, and grand-daughter each gave birth to a son on the same day. The mother is 48, and this makes her sixteenth child; the daughter is 33, and has eight children; the grand-daughter is not quite 16. They are Polish peasants.

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.

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.

ORE SHIPMENTS FROM SOUTH KOOTENAY.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 20TH.

October 13th.—Le Roi mine, Trail Creek district, via Northport to East Helena, Montana	20 tons
October 15th.—Alpha mine, Slocan district, via Nakusp & Slocan railway to Omaha	37 "
October 16th.—By Lane Gilliam, from Slocan district, via Kaslo and Bonner's Ferry to Great Falls, Montana	14 "
October 19th.—Northern Belle No. 2 mine, Slocan district, via Kaslo and Bonner's Ferry to Omaha	15 "
October 20th.—Silver King mine, Nelson district, via Columbia & Kootenay railway to Omaha	40 "
Total	176 tons

APPROXIMATE VALUE.

Trail Creek district ore (gold)	$ 3,500
Slocan district ore (silver and lead)	6,600
Nelson district ore (silver and copper)	4,000
Total	$14,100

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

R. W. D. D. G. M. John Bannerman will install the officers of Nelson lodge A. F. & A. M. tonight at 6.45 in Hume's hall. All visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. Banquet at the Nelson house at 9:30 p.m.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Nelson Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, will be held at Nelson on November 5th.

The Canadian Pacific railway and the Omaha smelter people seem to be corralling the ore business of South Kootenay. This week they got two carloads of ore from the Silver King mine, ore that heretofore has gone over the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway to Denver.

John W. Tolson, who put in the summer on Salt Spring island, arrived at Nelson on Tuesday. At Revelstoke he was mistaken for lord Swansea, and had no little quiet amusement in satisfactorily answering all the questions asked him in regarding the erection of reduction works at points in Kootenay. Mr. Tolson intends spending the winter in England.

While the owners of THE TRIBUNE have been served with a writ which states that Napoleon Fitzstubbs claims damages to the amount of $10,000 for libel, they have not been informed in what way Mr. Fitzstubbs was libelled. If Mr. Fitzstubbs was asked he would not tell us, and if we asked "the power behind the throne" we would probably get six months hard labor. "The power behind the throne" did not cut much of a figure as a manager of a political campaign, but he is "some pumpkins" when it comes to "egging on" a libel suit.

The board of directors of the hospital society met last night and accepted the resignation of G. A. Bigelow, the society's secretary. W. A. Jowett was elected secretary, and was instructed to tender Mr. Bigelow a vote of thanks for his services to the society. The finance committee was instructed to arrange for medical attendance at the hospital for the ensuing six months and report to the full board for its approval.

Methodist services in Oddfellows hall on Sunday at 11 a.m. and at 7:30 p.m. Morning subject, "Solid Comfort;" evening subject, "A Losing Game."

M. M. Fry and Richard Fry of Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, received the sad news recently of the death of their father, who resided in Lynn county, Oregon. He passed away at the ripe old age of 93. He came west in 1849. M. M. Fry was the youngest of a family of seventeen.

Reisterer's brewery at Nelson is making 300 gallons of beer a week, and will begin bottling next week. The beer finds ready sale at Nelson, Ainsworth, Kaslo, and Three Forks.

Frank Price sold his interest in the May and Jennie and Fairfield, two claims on Forty-nine creek, to Harry Burn; consideration, $300.

Mr. justice Walkem arrived at Nelson on Tuesday and will leave for the coast tomorrow. In addition to his duties as a justice of the supreme court, he is revising barrister of the largest electoral district in the Dominion of Canada.

J. C. Dunlop and captain Duncan, who are interested in gold claims on Hall creek, south of Nelson, left Nelson on Thursday for their respective homes at Pembroke, Ontario, and Selkirk, Manitoba. Both will be back in the spring, and captain Duncan will probably bring his family with him.

A number of Chinamen have taken up seven placer claims on Kaslo creek, about one mile out of town, recording the same for two years. They have built a large, comfortable house and are busily engaged in making sluice boxes and clearing the ground. It is estimated they will make about $1 per day to the man.

Dan Clark, one of the pioneer prospectors and miners of Ainsworth, has gone to Riverdale, Utah, to spend the winter with his parents. Dan is the owner of the Lady of the Lake claim in Hot Springs camp and in another season it is likely to bring him a fortune.

Mrs. Fred Hume left Nelson on Sunday for Fredericton, New Brunswick, where she will spend the winter.

E. J. Mathews, ore buyer for the Omaha-Grant smelter at Omaha, is in Nelson.

A. D. Emory, of Cole, Emory & Co., Winnipeg, has returned to Nelson from a trip to Trail Creek district. The miners and business men of South Kootenay should not only be well dressed, but cheaply dressed, for their trade is being competed for by the merchant tailors of Nelson, of Kaslo, of New Denver, of Revelstoke, and of Winnipeg.

E. J. Roberts, chief engineer of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, is at Nelson superintending the construction of the five miles of new road that will close the gap between Nelson and Five-mile point. Three camps will be established and the work rushed with all possible speed.

There is a good opening in Slocan district for a competent all-around doctor, one that is not afraid of his health and who knows his business. The nearest doctors at Kaslo and Nelson are too far away to be handy when needed.

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

Pork and veal, dressed poultry and pork sausage, pork pies and veal and ham pies, at John Oates's Pork and Poultry Market, Bank of British Columbia building, Nelson. Orders from all points on Kootenay lake promptly filled.

Fresh oysters, twice a week. C. Kauffman.

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

An Epistle From Golden.

DEAR EDITOR: I live in Golden, B. C., and my pa subscribes for THE TRIBUNE, and he says it is just the clear quill. Ma and pa were invited to a nice ball on the 6th, and I heard ma say to pa next morning that it was real mean to be so many people in our town and only to have eight gentlemen. And pa said, yes; and to have to take in a barber to make the eight. And ma said he could not say anything about the barber, as he was only a shaver and didn't cut hair, has lots of money, and is real nice. Then pa said he could not see why some of the prettiest of the servant girls were not invited, and ma gave pa such a look that it made me hustle off to school twenty minutes ahead of time. We had a great big fire in our town Sunday morning, and pa woke me up to see it. It was a grand sight. I asked pa why all the people worked so hard around the big house on the corner and nobody helping the poor old washerwoman at the east end. And pa said the big house was a hotel. And I said I suppose they expect free drinks. Then pa said I was too smart for my age, and sent me back to bed, with tears large enough to drown the fire. Yours,

A SCHOOL BOY

Fifteen-Ball Pool Tournament.

On Tuesday night a fifteen-ball pool tournament took place at Ward's billiard rooms on Vernon street. The prize was a cue made of Kootenay mahogany inlaid with gold quartz from the Monogram mine on Bird creek. The contestants were Messrs. Dover and Sproat, Macfarlane and Ink, Sullivan and Brown, Tallmire and Longley, Ward and Ward, Ashcroft and Parkin, Neelands and Matheson. The winners then played as follows: Ward against Macfarlane, Brown against Neelands, Sproat against Ashcroft, Neelands against Longley, Macfarlane against Sproat, and Sproat against Neelands. Neelands was declared the winner. Considerable money was wagered on single shots and on games. The scores were:

FIRST SERIES.

Sproat	8	Dover	6
Macfarlane	8	Ink	1
Brown	8	Sullivan	6
Longley	8	Tallmire	2
Ward	8	Ward	6
Ashcroft	8	Parkin	5
Neelands	8	Matheson	2

SECOND SERIES.

Macfarlane	8	Ward	7
Neelands	8	Brown	1
Sproat	8	Ashcroft	2

THIRD SERIES.

Neelands	8	Longley	2
Sproat	8	Macfarlane	7

DECIDING GAME.

Neelands	8	Sproat	5

Once More to the Front.

The Byers Hardware Company of Kaslo will soon be once more to the front with one of the most completely stocked and well-arranged stores in the Kootenay country. This week several carloads of goods were received over the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway. The stock carried will be as complete as was the one carried by the same company before the fire, and the company's manager, Hamilton Byers, Jr., probably understands the hardware business as well as any man in British Columbia.

A Crap Game at Three Forks.

A well-known packer, who makes his headquarters at Three Forks and who at times is wont to be a gambler, started a crap game at the Forks the other night. Some of the boys given to practical joking put up a job to rob him and the job was carried out successfully. One of the jobbers, who is considerable of a sport himself, edged around to where the packer was sitting lustly yelling, "craps!" and swiping every dollar put down on the table. When within easy reach the jobber quickly dropped a big gunny sack over the head of the packer and the fun began. In his efforts to get the sack from off his head, the packer kicked over the table, scattering the stacks of silver over the floor of a 60 by 100-foot room, and every man in the room, as he picked up the scattered dollars was yelling, "I shook my point, pay me!" When the packer got the sack off his head, there was not a soul in the room except himself, and his bank-roll had vanished.

Had to Go Out of Office.

"In this country a civil servant is not supposed to belong to any party, and does not go out of office with the government that appointed him," are words used in a recent letter written to a coast paper by someone in Kootenay. No; but some civil servants in Kootenay have had to go out of office before the governments that appointed them went; and they went out very unwillingly, too.

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.

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.

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. 56508, 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.

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.

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.

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.

THE WINTER IS COMING ON

AND AMONG OUR SEASONABLE GOODS JUST ARRIVED IS A CARLOAD OF

McCLARY'S "FAMOUS" STOVES

Cook Stoves, Box Stoves, Parlor Heaters, Fancy Stove Boards, Drums Pipes, Etc.

THE ABOVE CAN BE HAD IN ALL SIZES FOR COAL OR WOOD.

If You Want a Stove Call and Inspect Our Stock and Get Our Prices.

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 sil- . . ver-plated knives, forks, spoons, casters, . butter dishes, pickle dishes, and silver- . . ware 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.

DO YOU WANT

The best Piano or Organ?
The best Sewing Machine?
The best in the stationery line?
The best in the music line?
The best prices consistent with quality?

IF SO CALL AT

TURNER BROTHERS, Houston Block, Nelson.

Good assortment of Newspapers, Magazines, Candies, and Children's Toys always on hand.