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Provincial Library

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

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY, SEP 26 1894 VICTORIA, B. C.

RAILROADS

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

SECOND YEAR.—NO. 43. NELSON BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1894. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ASSIZE COURT IN SESSION.

THE LOOSE WAY IN WHICH OUR PEOPLE HAVE DONE BUSINESS

The Direct Cause of Much of the Litigation—The Grand Jury in Their Report Make Several Recommendations That Should be Acted on.

A session of the assize court began at Nelson on Monday. Mr. justice Crease presides. The "learned gentlemen" in attendance are attorney-general Davie of Victoria, Charles Wilson of Vancouver, W. A. Taylor of Victoria, R. B. Kerr of New Denver, John Elliot of Nelson, and J. H. Bowes of Nelson. Others are present, but at this writing have not been engaged in the hearing of cases.

Report of the Grand Jury.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP: The grand jury for the Kootenay lake portion of West Kootenay district, after having given their earnest attention to such matters as were laid before them, beg leave to present your lordship with their report and recommedations on behalf of the welfare of the district.

We must congratulate your lordship on finding such a marked absence of crime, which is the best proof of the law abiding character of the citizens in such a large and important mining community as West Kootenay. Only three indictments were considered, against two individuals, and but one true bill was found.

In regard to the indictments, we would draw your lordship's attention to the case of Regina v. Kerlin, in which the papers were presented to the grand jury, while the principal witnesses in the case, who live at a distance, had not been summoned, and absolutely no evidence could be procured.

We earnestly beg to present to your lordship's notice the fact that a powder magazine, containing some forty or more tons of explosives, is situated directly opposite the town of Nelson, less than one mile distant, and that the existence of such a large amount of explosives is a serious menace to the lives and property of the inhabitants of the town, and we specially beg your lordship to assist us in bringing this serious source of danger to the notice of the government, with a view to its speedy removal. A numerously signed petition was presented to the grand jury, by the citizens, in this matter.

We visited the jail at Nelson, and we can but repeat the report of the last grand jury, and say that it is totally inadequate for its purpose, and lacking in many things necessary for its good management. The jailer fulfilling, as he does to the best his ability, the dual functions of constable and jailer, is necessarily unable to fill either position satisfactorily. The fastenings of the door leading out of the enclosure, or yard, are palpably insecure, and the escape of four prisoners within the last four months is no surprise to the grand jury.

We would draw attention to the large and valuable mining interests, as well as commercial interests, of this district, and point out the pressing need of the establishment of a new supreme court judicial district at once, and the creation of a registrar's office, where writs and other processes may issue, without the delays of sending to Victoria or Vancouver, which, in many cases, causes great loss.

We would also call the government's attention to the necessity of the enactment of a Petty Debtor's Act, the lack of which is a great injustice to the business community.

The grand jury once more beg to urge the necessity of the establishment of a land registry office in West Kootenay.

It is the opinion of the grand jury that legislation in regard to the annual assessment on mineral claims should be enacted which should define in a clear and unmistakable manner the amount of work to be annually performed, and that there should be a classification of the different kinds of work, so that the locators may not, by a lax interpretation of the act, hold mineral ground on insufficient work, as it is a notorious fact that claims are being held, and the annual assessment sworn to, where one-fourth of the work required has not been performed, thus hindering the development of the country, by parties holding valuable ground, who have no intention of doing anything until others who may be more enterprising develop adjacent claims.

Our attention has been drawn to the sanitary condition of the City of Kaslo, and we would urge the government to proceed at once to enforce the Health Act.

We also beg to draw your lordship's attention to the fact that in the whole of the southern portion of the district there are only three provincial constables, one of whom is recorder at Nakusp and one jailer at Nelson, such towns as New Denver and Three Forks being quite without police supervision and protection.

(Signed) HAROLD SELOUS, Foreman.

Croasdaile v. Hall.

Suit brought by H. E. Croasdaile to recover from the Hall owners in The Hall Mines, Limited, the sum of $300 for services in obtaining crown grants to the Silver King and Kootenay Bonanza mineral claims; $600 for services rendered while the Marpole-Balfour suit was threatened; $200 for services rendered in securing from the government an appropriation to complete the Toad mountain wagon road; $150 for services rendered in making agreement between the Halls and Day and Ramsay; $250 for services during the Durkin-Cobaugh suit; $300 for services during the Farrel-Hendryx deal; $200 for securing the passage of the tramway act in 1892; and $13,000 for services in making sale of mines in England. In all, $15,000.

THE TESTIMONY FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

H. E. Croasdaile, examined by Mr. Bowes: First met John Macdonald and Osner Hall in reference to loan to Kootenay Bonanza Company. Next communication was by letter from Macdonald as to a dispute about a lease given by some of the defendants; they desired to defend the action brought against them, and requested witness to engage counsel. Obtained the loan from Atkins of $20,000 for the company; when Atkins died, took charge of all legal matters connected with the transfer of his interests to Day and Ramsay on the formation of the Kootenay Bonanza Mining Company. In September 1890, Macdonald asked him to urge upon the government the completion of the wagon road to the mines; he had several interviews with the premier, and after giving the fullest information, the government agreed to insert $8000 in the estimates for next year, which was voted, and on February 7th, 1891, Macdonald thanked witness for his services in getting this money appropriated, and afterwards asked him to look after the tenders which were invited for the construction of the road.

In June, 1891, after an interview with Dr. Hendryx in Victoria, came to Nelson at Macdonald's request, in regard to proposed purchase of property by Hendryx and Farrel.

Got the Hall Mines Tramway Act passed by the legislature; costs paid by defendants.

On January 6th, 1890, Macdonald wrote witness it was first understood he should receive a fair renumeration for his services; but never received a cent, except in the matter of the two lawsuits. Witness claims $2000 for these services, and thinks charges fair and reasonable.

In June, 1892, came up from Victoria to Nelson with Macdonald, and afterwards went with him to Colville, Washington, to attend a meeting of defendants at house of Winslow Hall, when a resolution was passed that he should be requested to go to England with Macdonald and Winslow Hall to assist in selling the property, and that he should receive on account of his expenses $70 from each of the thirteen owners, and such further sum as Winslow Hall should consider right on sale of the mines in consideration of his general services to the partnership.

Went to England July 20th, 1892, thinking to be away about two and a half months, but was absent over a year. Went first to Glasgow; the negotiations then in progress for the sale of the mines for $2,000,000 fell through, and witness was asked to go to London to try and enlist capital. On September 19th, witness returned to Scotland. Witness was allowed to read from his diary full details of his proceedings up to October 25th, when the proposal to float the project on a £300,000 basis was adopted.

Witness drew up the prospectus for the company, which involved many meetings. Gave particulars from his diary of daily business in Glasgow and Grennock, until middle of February, when he again went to London. Then the matter of the sale came to a head, and necessitated many meetings and much delicate manipulation; terms were agreed upon, under which the Halls were to receive $30,000 in cash.

Up to March 15th, was engaged in preparing the articles of association, and in endeavoring to get together the board of directors. On March 15th, he heard sir Joseph Trutch was in London, and next day induced him to take an interest in the company. Then followed meetings in the city over the articles of association, and formation of board of directors. Sir Joseph Trutch and Mr. Neilson became directors. Then Rankin Dawson was obtained. He had also previously been successful in securing Day and Gibb as directors. Then Mr. Day came over from Ireland and introduced Mr. Brown who became a director. On June 6th, he received notice that The Hall Mines Company was registered and was an actual fact. On the 8th, sir Joseph Trutch accepted the chairmanship; on the 16th, the prospectus was issued to the public. Then came the difficulty of floating the shares, the public took up £31,000 worth only, and Day and Ramsay subscribed the £69,000 worth, making £100,000 which was offered to the public. The nominal capital of the company was £300,000; 250,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 50,000 preference shares. Company was not to be considered floated unless £100,000 was subscribed. The Halls to have £6000 in cash, which they got.

On July 3rd, Hall and Macdonald came to London and attended a meeting at which it was announced that £100,000 was subscribed, and a resolution was passed to go to allotment.

On July 5th, he met Hall at Westminster Palace hotel and asked him as to his remuneration; Hall said he did not know until he had seen the boys, as the price realized did not amount to his expectation.

Early in October, he spoke to Winslow Hall again as to remuneration. Hall made no polite reply, and led him to infer that, as far as he was concerned, he would give him nothing for his services, and accused him of having led them to believe they would get $2,000,000.

Roepel received £1500 cash and £750 in shares, fully paid, for his services.

When he embarked in this business he was a real estate agent in Victoria. His income for 1889 was $1100; for 1890, $1500, and for 1891, in consequence of going to England, $2000. During the visit to England his total income from his business was about $350.

In view of the remuneration voted to Macdonald at the Colville meeting, $26,000, he felt satisfied to leave the question of remuneration in Winslow Hall's hands. He was originally connected with the matter through Atkins, who lent defendants $20,000.

Day offered witness 1000 fully paid up ordinary shares in the company for services performed.

He received $10 a day and expenses in 1892, about $420 in all, during Roepel's visit. He also had $300 in cash from Day over a lawsuit for which he makes no charge against the defendants.

States that $15,000 is a reasonable charge. If he had followed ordinary custom he would have charged 5 per cent on the amount for which the mines had been sold.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. WILSON.

In 1889, he claimed for services in obtaining crown grants; Fry and Shaw's action commenced in spring of 1890; this prevented issue of crown grants, but he continued to endeavor to get grants issued; for this he charged $300. He claimed $600 for settling Marpole dispute; had several interviews with Marpole, Abbott, and others; made journeys to New Westminster, Vancouver, etc.; suit was eventually dropped on recommendation of counsel, Mr. Wilson, then acting for Marpole; does not charge for his services by attendances but by results. Was appointed agent of defendants when first asked to conduct negotiations in Marpole suit, and acted continuously until sale of mine in 1893.

When he came to Nelson about sale of mine to Farrel and Hendryx was acting for all parties.

Numerous letters from witness were read in reference to his early alleged agency for the company, and to advances made by Day and Ramsay to the Kootenay Bonanza Mining Company, up to August, 1893, when witness asked for remuneration for his services. He received no reply to his letter, but saw Macdonald in October, when he said he could not recognize any claim.

ROBERT DAY EXAMINED.

Am a director of The Hall Mines company; was formerly connected with the defendants in 1890; advanced money jointly with Mr. Ramsay for carrying on the works at the mines. Did not know of Croasdaile going to England until after his arrival there; he did not go as my agent, but when I knew he was there I was very glad to have his services. Originally held half the mines and sold half of my interest to Ramsay for $15,000. Plaintiff did great service in helping the sale of the mines and introducing the same to Franklin Farrel; he was acting for the Halls as much as for witness. When in England, plaintiff attended carefully and solely to the business in hand. Croasdaile introduced sir Joseph Trutch, whose influence was most important in floating the company. Gave plaintiff £1000 worth of stock for his services to witness; thinks $15,000 a very reasonable claim, in addition to anything he may have already received.

SIR JOSEPH TRUTCH TESTIFIES.

Am chairman of The Hall Mines company; joined at Mr. Croasdaile's suggestions; entirely due to the latter that witness is now interested in the company. Rankin Dawson did not speak to me as to the mines before plaintiff did.

Mr Wilson then moved a non-suit, on the ground that plaintiff had left his remuneration to be settled by Winslow Hall.

The attorney-general said the point of agency alleged to have been given at the Colville meeting was open to argument, but that a non-suit could not apply to the period before that meeting. He argued that Winslow Hall did not act within the scope of his authority to determine what further sum the plaintiff should be paid, as he declined to grant anything; the plaintiff therefore comes to a jury to settle the amount.

His lordship disallowed the non-suit, but gave leave to the defendants' counsel to move in the matter hereafter.

THE TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

John Macdonald, examined by Mr. Wilson, testified, in effect, that he acted as agent for Halls in all their dealings with Croasdaile; that his first transactions with Croasdaile were when the mortgage was given; that Croasdaile paid over the money for which the mortgage was given; that the mortgagee (Mr. Atkins) had told him that Croasdaile was his confidential agent, and that he could be consulted in that capacity; that all letters written him during Mr. Atkins's lifetime were in that capacity. After Atkins's death, Mr. Day, whom Atkins had willed his interest in the mines, wrote that Croasdaile would act in the same capacity for him as he had acted for Atkins. At the time the agreement was made whereby Atkins secured a half interest in the property, it was understood with Atkins that he was to pay off all claims of whatsoever kind incurred in working the mines. Afterwards we considered he was acting for the English owners, and that he should look to them for his pay. In 1892, when the trip to Scotland was under consideration, Croasdaile said he would like to go to England in order to get a settlement with Day and Ramsay, and asked me to use my influence with the Halls, in order that he could go in their interest, thereby getting a portion of his expenses from them. That conversation resulted in the meeting at Colville, when the Halls agreed to give him $70 each for expenses, and such further sum as Winslow Hall considered him entitled to if the sale was consummated. While in England, he considered that Croasdaile had acted more in the interest of the English owners than in the interest of the American owners, and that he [Macdonald] had great difficulty in getting any clauses inserted in the articles of association in favor of the American owners, such efforts always meeting with opposition from Croasdaile. He did not consider that Croasdaile's efforts had resulted in forming the company; but that result had been brought about by their united efforts. Croasdaile had had all his expenses paid while in England, and the Halls had paid their share of these expenses. In the cross-examination by attorney-general Davie, the witness's testimony was not shaken in the least.

The letters read from Croasdaile to Macdonald all went to show that Croasdaile was acting for the English owners.

THE VERDICT.

The jury was out about four hours before they brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding him $5700. It is understood that three or four of the jury were in favor of giving the plaintiff the full amount claimed, while others maintained that he was not entitled to a cent.

AN APPEAL.

On defendants' application for non-suit and argument by Mr. Wilson, Mr. justice Crease gave leave to move, in Victoria before the full court, on motion for non-suit, which will probably be heard in November. The verdict and judgment may then be set aside and action dismissed or a new trial ordered.

Hendryx v. Hennessy.

This is an action on the part of Wilbur A. Hendryx and George F. Hayward to enforce an alleged grub-stake contract, under which the plaintiffs would be entitled to a one-tenth interest in the Noble Five and other claims in the Slocan. The case is being tried before a special jury. Attorney-general Davie, Charles Wilson, and John Elliott, appear for the plaintiffs, and W. A. Taylor and J. H. Bowes for the defendants.

W. A. Hendryx, examined by Mr. Wilson, testified: First met William Hennessy in 1890; spoke to him in the fall of 1890 as to prospecting during the season of 1891; met him and his brother John and captain Haywood on May 5th, 1891, and it was verbally agreed that plaintiffs should put up funds to cover expenses of prospecting during the season. Told Hayward at the time to give them $200; asked if that was enough, and William Hennessy replied, "Yes, and more." On August 6th, met defendants at Ainsworth and said, "You have been out of luck, why not go and do the assessment on my claims at Ainsworth and get a little money, which will come in useful this winter? You can run it so as not to interfere with this prospecting agreement; if you hear of anything worth going after, you can get away at any time." On October 2nd, saw John Hennessy, who said they had made a big strike in the Slocan; that they were equal partners with Seaton, Flint, and McGuigan, and all had agreed to deed back and forth to share alike. William Hennessy left him samples of the ore, which he had assayed and reported result. Asked Hennessy to get some claims recorded in their own names, so that plaintiffs' interest might be more easily got at. He replied they could not do it as they had partners who might object; but "It will be all right; leave it to old Bill and you'll come out on top." Saw William Hennessy on October 4th, at the Blue Bell, with Kloch, Park, and Al Beebe. He came to settle about the assessment work at Ainsworth, and I settled it. He also said something as to the prospecting business; I said, "You have kept the books; how much is it?" Gave him $75 in cash and an order on the steamboat for $20.75. No wages were paid for prospecting; all were to share and share alike as equal owners for all that they might find. Gave William Hennessy a postal order for, I think, $115, which was cashed on the Galena. Witness identified check on First National Bank of Helena for $87, dated November 1st, paid to John Hennessy as part payment for the assessment work done by him, the remainder having been deducted for board; also identified check to William Hennessy, October 5th, 1891, for $153.75, being balance in full for assessment work. No accounts were rendered for prospecting, nor any specific amounts paid. On May 9th, 1892, saw William Hennessy on steamer Galena at Pilot Bay; Hennessy said he would see him in a few days at Kaslo; that he had a deal on with old Bond and Bailey. In June, saw him in Kaslo; I said we ought to fix up our matters; we ought to have some agreements. He said, "It will be all right; we cannot fix it now, as we have given a bond: "leave it to me; it is all right." In September, 1892, saw William Hennessy. I said, "I am ready to go with Parke and see the claims." He replied, "Jack will go with you; I am going away." I went to the Slocan with Parke; saw some of the claims, but not all of them; went back to Kaslo with John Hennessy. On the way back said to him, "I have been talking with Bill about settling up our prospecting business;" he replied, "Bill has all those matters in his hands and whatever he says goes." Met William Hennessy at Spokane on October 20th, 1892. I said, "I think we could get the Kootenay Lake Reduction Company to make a deal on the properties." He replied, "I would like it, but will see my partners and let you know." Met McGuigan, told him the same. He said he would think it over and see me later, but that he and the Hennessys wanted to retain an interest. Defendants have transferred some interests to me, but not all. They have not transferred any in the Noble Five group.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taylor: Have not paid John Hennessy anything beyond the settlement made with William. The information about the find was not given me by McGuigan but by John Hennessy. The money which Hayward was to give defendants was to come out of the receipts of the steamer Galena; she did not belong to me but to the company for which I was manager; I had a perfect right to use that money in that way with consent of the principal partners.

Re-examined by Mr. Wilson: Was paid a salary by my company. All monies expended on my behalf were charged to my personal account. I paid the defendants all the money they ever asked me for for assessment work, $312.50; and for grubstake contract, $100 to $200.

G. F. Hayward, examined by Mr. Wilson, testified: First met William Hennessy in 1889 or 1890. He introduced me to his brother John early in the spring of 1891, and on or about May 1st met them at Ainsworth, when the arrangements for prospecting were discussed; witness said he was going to be married and had better keep out of it. William Hennessy said he would not go in with the doctor unless witness went also. He then consented to talk the matter over with the doctor. He did so and afterwards the four of them met on board the Galena at Ainsworth, and the arrangements were completed. The Hennessys were to go where they pleased and work on anything they pleased and come to witness to get money. They were to share and share alike in all discoveries and all four to be equal owners; they were to have free transportation and free grub on board the boat. The doctor said witness was to pay them $200. Asked them if that was enough, if not would give them more. William Hennessy said, "Yes, and more than enough." No money was given at that time. During the season I paid them $225. Do not know what they did with the money. [Produced receipt from William Hennessay for $125.] First payment to John Hennessy was made in June or July. He came on the boat and said he was "bust," and I gave him $25. The last payment made was in October, when he gave William Hennessy $100. At the end of September, 1891, saw both defendants when they came back from the Slocan and talked of their big strike. They said they had plenty for all and that witness would have to do no more steamboating. In October, following, William had a meal on the boat, and repeated that they had the biggest thing on earth, and witness would have to do no more steamboating. There were present on that occasion Sweet, Blanchard, Jenkins, and Alperson. Had entire confidence in them, and for that reason never pressed them for a settlement under the prospecting agreement.

The remainder of captain Hayward's testimony, and that of the other three witnesses that testified this forenoon, will be given next week. The court adjourned at noon.

Railway Rumors.

D. C. Corbin of Spokane, William Duryea of New York, and E. J. Roberts of Spokane were in Nelson this week. Mr. Corbin is president of the Spokane & Northern railway, Mr. Duryea is one of the directors of the Manhatten Trust Company, a company that has a mortgage on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, and Mr. Roberts is chief engineer of Mr. Corbin's actual and projected roads. He is close mouthed as to giving out information; but he said, while at Nelson, that he would win the bet he made with a Nelson business man in December last. The Nelson man wagered 100 shares of stock in the Kootenay Lake Telephone Company that the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company would not have its track laid to the foot of Hall street and trains running over it by December 20th, 1894. Neither Mr. Corbin nor Mr. Duryea, by their looks, know anything that they want the public to know; but it is supposed they know that the five miles between Nelson and Five-mile point will be completed this fall, and that the Kaslo & Slocan railway will be built next year by them if they can get hold of the charter at their own price.

Will Make Regular Shipments.

Captain Troup of the C. & K. S. N. Co. says that the Le Roi and Josie mines, in Trail Creek district, will make regular shipments of ore hereafter. The Le Roi will send out 50 tons a week and the Josie's weekly shipments will run from 15 to 20 tons. The wagon road from the mines to Northport is being built, and it is not at all unlikely when it is completed the ore will be hauled by wagon direct to Northport, instead of to Trail and then shipped by boat to Northport or Revelstoke.

Another Useful Discovery Made.

A Hungarian chemist, Dr. Johann Antal, has reported to the Hungarian society of physicians that he has discovered a new chemical compound, nitrate of cobalt, which, he says, is a most efficacious antidote to poisoning by cymanide of potassium or prussic acid. He tried the antidote first on animals, and afterward on forty living persons who had been accidentally poisoned with prussic acid. In not a single case, he says, did the antidote fail.

Revision of the Dominion Voter's List.

Mr. justice Walkem writes that he will be at Nelson on October 18th in performance of his duty as reviser of the Dominion voter's list. All those who believe that their names should be on the list should either appear in person or write to Mr. justice Walkem, asking that their names be placed on the list, if not already on.

The Proceeds of the New England Dinner.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE: The sum of $16.95 has been turned over to the treasurer of the fire company by the ladies of Nelson. The new bell cost with freight and duty $72, and the ladies cleared $89 at the New England dinner.

L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

September 14th.

WILL THE PUBLIC EVER KNOW

WHO PUT UP THE JOB THAT RESULTED IN THE HALLS BEING FORCED

To Sell a Half Interest in a Million-Dollar Group of Mines for the Few Thousands that had been Previously Expended on the Mines in Doing Development Work?

The trial of the Croasdaile vs. Hall case disclosed the fact that a mineral claim owner who is unable to work his claim without, first, mortgaging it, and, afterwards, turning it over to a joint stock company, had always better sell outright to the first man that comes along and makes him a cash offer. In the fall of 1886, the Halls discovered mineral on Toad mountain, near the site of the present town of Nelson. In the early summer of 1887, they returned and located the mineral under the provisions of the Mineral Act then in force in British Columbia. In 1888, in order to develop the ground so located, they borrowed $20,000 at 12 per cent. In 1889, the ground was jumped. In 1890, they deeded an undivided one-half interest in the ground to the mortgagee on condition that he cancel the mortgage, pay the debts that had up to that time been contracted in doing development work, and pay all costs incurred in fighting the jumpers, in all $28,000. In 1891, the mines were experted and a deal was on, $2,000,000 being the purchase price. The deal was not closed, however, because the parties who were to be the purchasers refused to give satisfactory security for the deferred payments. In 1892, the parties in interest went to Scotland to close a deal that had been arranged in that country on a $2,000,000 basis. That deal, also, fell through. In 1893, the mines were transferred to The Hall Mines, Limited, an English company, with a share capital of $1,500,000. Of this capital, the original owners, the Halls, got $30,000 in cash and $420,000 in paid up stock. The expenses of organizing and floating the company were $41,000.

In giving evidence in the case, the principal witnesses let the cat out of the bag as to how men with titles are induced to become directors in limited liability companies. For instance, sir Joseph Trutch, who is chairman of the board of directors of The Hall Mines, Limited, has just enough shares in the company to qualify as a director—500 shares of the par value of $2500. He receives $1750 a year as salary for his services as chairman. Evidently, sir Joseph has not forgotten how to look out for number one. Another director was presented with his shares, but on the understanding that he was to specially represent the Hall, or American, interests on the board. In fact, the evidence went to show that the Hall, or American, interests did not count for much anyway. But there was one thing that was not brought out at the hearing, and that was: Who put up the job to jump the Silver King and Kootenay Bonanza mines in December, 1889, and who profited by that job? Two things are certain, that is, that the Halls lost one-half of their property through that job, and that through that job the late Mr. Atkins got control of a million-dollar mine for $28,000, the greater part of which had been previously expended in developing the mine. The Halls were jobbed; but who were the jobbers is the question?

Traced One Thousand Feet.

The Ruby Silver, the first northeasterly extension of the Noble Five group, and on the Bear lake slope of the mountain, is now owned by Charles L. Knapp and W. P. Russell of Spokane. Both owners are and have been for some time on the ground with a force of men tracing the lead on the surface, and prospecting for ore chutes. The ledge has been traced 1000 feet along its course and quite a quantity of ore extracted which with more to be mined will probably be shipped this winter. A crosscut tunnel is now being driven, by a day and night shift. Next year it is the intention of the owners to drive a tunnel from Surprise basin, to penetrate the vein at a depth of 500 feet. The necessary buildings for the mine will be erected this fall. The lowest assay yet obtained from Ruby Silver was 327 ounces silver, and the ore runs from 65 to 70 per cent lead per ton. The same parties own the Keno, which adjoins the Best, being the south extension. This claim is opened up 125 feet in length, and shows some 500-ounce ore. This claim they desire to lease to some responsible party.

Pled Guilty to Common Assault.

The case against C. S. Thomas of Nakusp, indicted for indecently assaulting Mrs. Mary Jane Hesketh of the same place, on the 17th of January last, was, on motion of the attorney-general, dismissed. After hearing the evidence for the crown, the attorney-general came to the conclusion that Mrs. Hesketh had made a mistake in the date on which she was assaulted, and rather than bring in a new indictment, it was agreed that the plea of guilty to common assault be made by Thomas. Married men should confine their attentions to their own wives, and by so doing they would save themselves and their neighbors much trouble and expense.

Metal Quotations.

The New York quotation on silver and lead, on Friday, was 64⅞ cents for silver and $3.05 for lead.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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

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The Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING.....SEPTEMBER 15, 1894

"EXONERATED."

In February last charges were preferred against Napoleon Fitzstubbs, government agent at Nelson. The charges were mailed in a registered letter to the chief commissioner of lands and works; a copy of the charges were also mailed to the member for the district. No heed was paid to the charges until the 4th of April, when the following questions were asked the leader of the government on the floor of the house: 1. Have any charges been preferred against the government agent in West Kootenay district of improper conduct in the discharge of his official duties? 2. If so, what was the nature of the charges? 3. What steps has the government taken to investigate the matter? The honorable Mr. Davie replied as follows: "No charges have been preferred against that officer." When Mr. Davie made that reply, the charges had been on file for more than a month in the office of Mr. Vernon. On April 7th, Mr. Vernon "laid before the house papers relating to charges made against N. Fitzstubbs, assistant commissioner of lands and works, West Kootenay."

The charges were made by John Sanderson and were: 1. That Mr. Fitzstubbs had in making up the payroll for the month of August for work done on the Nakusp & Slocan trail added the name of William Smith to the payroll, knowing that no such man had performed work on the trail, issued a check for the amount, and pocketed it. 2. That in the Lardo trail dispute, regarding the refusal of payment to a number of the men who had worked thereon, Mr. Fitzstubbs had made false representations to the lands and works department.

No further action was taken in the matter until last month, when Mr. Sanderson was notified to appear at Nelson on September 7th to give evidence in a hearing that was to take place on that date. On the 8th a hearing was had before Mr. justice Crease. Whether or not the hearing was a fair one is not for us to say. Several of those present considered it unfair that a man, like Sanderson, not conversant with court procedure, should be required to act as crown prosecutor, he not being allowed the assistance of counsel. However, Mr. Fitzstubbs admitted that he had caused the name to be placed on the payroll and that he drew the money, but that he had used the money, not for himself personally, but for improvements made on the government reserve at Nelson.

On the 13th instant, Mr. justice Crease announced that he had investigated the charges and that his report to the lieutenant-governor would be, in substance, that Mr. Fitzstubbs be exonerated.

On the 12th instant, the Croasdaile vs. Hall case was being heard in the court house at Nelson before Mr. justice Crease. Attorney-general Davie was one of Mr. Croasdaile's counsel. Charles Wilson of Vancouver was one of the counsel for the Halls. The evidence being all in, Mr. Wilson began his address to the jury. At 5:30 o'clock he asked that an adjournment be had until after dinner, giving as a reason that he would take up less time after dinner than if compelled to proceed then. In replying, the attorney-general said he would probably not take more than an hour in his address and that he preferred finishing that night, but that the wishes of the jury should be consulted. The foreman of the jury said that they preferred to return and hear the arguments after dinner. On that understanding, an adjournment was had until a quarter of 7. Mr. Wilson finished his argument at 8. The attorney-general then, instead of making his argument as he had led the jury and opposing counsel to believe he would, asked that an adjournment take place till the following morning. Mr. justice Crease adjourned the court and many of those present left the room saying that it appeared to them a very unfair procedure.

If the above are statements of fact, then there can be but one conclusion arrived at, and that is that our high officials are lacking in some of the qualities they are supposed to possess, and especially are lacking in that quality of fairness, without which no government can long maintain the respect or the confidence of the people.

A FEW PLAIN QUESTIONS.

Captain Napoleon Fitzstubbs, did you cause the name of T. L. Sinclair to be placed on the payroll of the Nakusp & Slocan trail for the month of June, 1892, knowing that no such man had performed any labor on such trail for that month? Did you draw a check in favor of T. L. Sinclair, as payment for labor that was not performed? Did you cash the check and use the proceeds thereof for your own personal benefit? Captain Fitzstubbs, no doubt, can answer these plain questions without asking for a judicial investigation, and if he answers them satisfactorily to the people, they will exonerate him.

THE PROSPECTS OF SILVER.

Salt Lake Tribune, 4th: The following letter from Moreton Frewen ought, we think, to encourage silver mine owners, and all whose business hinges at all on silver mining. At the same time the reference to the export of gold from India, taken in connection with the drain of gold from this country, is a clear indication that Great Britain is intentionally drawing to herself all the gold that she can secure, and that people who believe the Rothschilds—for they control European finances—will ever consent to silver remonetization, are nursing an idle dream. There is nothing for the United States to do but to gather the nations of this continent and of the Orient together and take the lead in the movement. That would secure to us the only profitable export trade we can ever depend upon, and and within five years draw to us the prestige which England now holds. We are at the parting of the ways. The way our nation deals with silver during the next three yeas will decide whether our people are to go on and up, or whether the masses are to sink into a mutinous state of bankruptcy. The letter is as follows:

LONDON, August 22nd, 1894.

EDITOR TRIBUNE: As you are no doubt already feeling in the West, the silver market in London is very strong, and the supply very short indeed; the quotation is twenty-nine and three-quarters (pence) but if anyone had four or five million ounces for sale, he might practically ask his own price.

There is one point of considerable interest to your people; an almost unlimited demand exists at this time here for Mexican dollars; The Times money article this morning says:

"Mexican dollars were also in good demand, but were not quoted, there being no supplies here." A large dealer in the Eastern trade assured me yesterday that at any time during the past eight weeks, he could have sold Mexicans at from four to ten per cent premium on silver. It would be well to find out what your president has done about senator Wolcott's resolution of this session, which offered the government of Mexico the privilege of striking Mexican dollars in your Western mints. If this great demand for these coins increases, which is probable, not cent seigniorage profit, but the consequent immediate absorption of silver would bring up the entire silver market.

In the opinion of those best qualified to judge, the war between China and Japan is likely to drag on, possibly for several years; if this is the case, and China is forced to build a railway into Korea, her demand for silver may be on an immense scale, and as it is well known that silver currency is very short already in China, she will have to borrow the money required, not at home but abroad. If then China were to appear in the European market as a borrower of even a hundred million ounces of silver—an urgent immediate loan required by the necessities of the war—the effect on the silver market for a year or two would be magical. It is easy to see from what is happening here today, that the market is extremely bare of supplies everywhere. It is not altogether unlikely that bullion may rise to thirty-three pence, but in that case silver being then at the parity at which the government of India wishes to hold the rupee, that government which has now in its treasuries some twenty crores of rupees—say two hundred million rupees, or eighty million ounces—would probably commence to melt these rupees and sell them to China.

The government of India is indeed in luck; its experiment of closing the mints would have broken down but for two things; firstly, the enormous export of gold from the hoards of India, which gold not being money in India, simply swelled by so much India's exports, which exports have to be paid for in silver (or in other words in council drafts); secondly, the breaking out of the war, which has caused a brisk demand for silver—a demand which at any moment may assume very large dimensions. Believe me, yours faithfully,

MORETON FREWEN.

Is Pork Healthy?

Is pork a healthy diet? This inquiry is now being discussed by the swine breeders, cattle raisers, and mutton growers—the former contending vigorously and from a scientific standpoint that it is, and the latter two that it is not. The Texas Farm Journal affirms and maintains that the hog is the natural meat for the human family, and that he is less amenable to the accusation of unhealthiness than any other animal used for food. If we appeal to the experience of mankind in support of the proposition, abundant proof will be found in the armies and navies of the world along the lines of the world's history, and if we go to the mercantile and manufacturing countries the voice of experience will show that no meat is more free from disease germs than the salt pork and bacon; but it is on the farm and in the rural districts that the most undoubted testimony is found, for there it is that the family, including the women and children, feed mostly on spareribs, backbones, joles, shoulders, and hams, either green, salt or smoked, and as the custom has been going on for thousands of years with satisfactory results, the plain, common sense, robust country people can never have their faith in the healthfulness of the hog shaken. Now there is a wide difference between city killed and served pork and sausage and the country product. The good, pure, country leaf-lard, highly seasoned sausages, sugar-cured hams and bacon have nothing in them to make people sick, and have never yet been produced in sufficiency to supply the demand. Compare these products with the average goods of the same class sold in the city markets; the country sausage is composed of the best lean hog meat raised, with some choice pieces of fat, seasoned with pure black and cayenne pepper, sage, thyme, and other delicate seasoning to suit the taste of the producer. The city article may be composed of a bull or cow, poor sheep or other unknown meats, mixed with dirty fat and highly seasoned with salt to kill the taste and deceive the consumer. For the article eight and ten cents is exacted, and it no more compares with the sweet, wholsome product of the farm than buzzard to spring chicken. The truth is our American hog is disgraced only when sold as "sausage;" otherwise he is the peer of any animal as a healthy food for all humanity.

SUGAR TRUST ADMINISTRATION.

Facts Which Show That the Trust Owns Mr. Cleveland.

New York Sun: The curtain is lifting that has hidden the private relations between the administration and the sugar trust. Senator Gorman's proposal on the part of the senate Democrats to put all kinds of sugar back upon the free list just where the house put them in January last by the decisive vote of 161 to 38 seems to have thrown into consternation both the cabinet tariff makers and their echoes in the house.

That the real backers of sugar trust legislation are the president and his cabinet advisers, and not the so-called sugar group in the United States senate, has been apparent from the first to everyone with eyes in his head. The whole influence of the administration has been exerted to procure a reversal in the senate of the house's action freeing all sugars, both raw and refined, and to secure for the refining interests a very high and very profitable measure of protection at the expense of the consumer.

E. J. Edward's now celebrated letter to the Philadelphia Press charged directly that the administration was supporting the demands of the sugar trust in return for heavy financial aid rendered by the sugar trust to Mr. Cleveland at the time when he was a candidate seeking election to the presidency. The letter likewise charged that secretary Carlisle, acting presumably for the president, was the principal agent in shaping the sugar schedule that finally came out of the dark room in which Mr. Voorhees's senate committee on finance held its mysterious sessions.

The first charge has been neither proved nor disproved. It remains a matter for inference from the ascertained facts. The second charge, so indignantly denied at the time by Mr. Voorhees in the senate chamber, has been abundantly sustained by subsequent disclosures.

In the first place came secretary Carlisle's authorized statement of April 29th, announcing that a compromise had been arranged acceptable all around, and urging as the principal feature of that compromise concessions in the way of protection to sugar. Mr. Carlisle's authority to make that statement in behalf of the administration has never been denied by Mr. Cleveland, although the latter statesman has characteristically but unsuccessfully endeavored to create the impression that he was in no way responsible for the agreement reached in the senate committee.

Next, when the sham investigation of the sugar scandal was undertaken by Mr. Gray's committee, it was proved that Mr. Carlisle had drawn with his own pen a sugar schedule highly favorable to the trust, and that the same had been communicated by the secretary himself to the senate finance committee.

This famous and infamous memorandum was published yesterday in fac simile by our esteemed contemporary, the New York Herald. It is in typewritten copy, with interlineations in Mr. Carlisle's handwriting, and with the marginal decree, written by senator Jones, "Put in Carlisle provision." Mr. Carlisle's provision set forward the date of the schedule's operation to January 1st, 1895, a change which has been estimated to be worth at least $30,000,000 to the sugar trust. It put the duty on raw sugar at 40 per cent ad valorem and on refined sugars at 45 per cent ad valorem. It provided that the treaty with Hawaii, enabling the trust to continue to import Hawiian-grown sugar free duty of duty, should not be abrogated or impaired by anything in the tariff bill. No "Sugar Senator," so called, has at any time proposed or voted for a schedule as favorable to the trust as that which Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the treasury drew up and handed to senator Jones.

Finally, when the conference began, there came Mr. Cleveland's personal letter to Mr. Wilson, accusing the Democratic senators of the abandonment of Democratic principles, declaring that a small revenue tax on coal and on iron ore meant "party perfidy and party dishonor," and then immediately declaring that these same "Democratic principles" required the tax on sugar a "legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation."

We quote once more the sugar recommendation in this significant confession of Mr. Cleveland's interest in the trust, or of the trust's interest in him. "We ought not to be driven away," wrote the president, "from the Democratic principle and policy which leads to the taxation of sugar, by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar-refining interests. I know that in the present conditions this is a delicate subject, and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feelings which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe that we should do evil that good may come, but it seems to me that we should not forget that our aim is the completion of a tariff bill, and that in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bonds, whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principles."

From first to last the administration of the honorable Grover Cleveland has run with the sugar-refining interests. The motive of this extraordinary devotion to the trust is yet a matter of suspicion and surmise, rather than of definite proof. But the evidence is perfect that prosperity for the sugar trust is, in Mr. Cleveland's view, a fundamental Democratic principle, and that legislative disfavor to the trust is regarded by him, for one reason or another, as party perfidy and party dishonor.

A Foolish Notion That Should be Dropped.

I was in an eastern Montana town which adds the word city to its name, one Sunday last month, and went to hear a young minister preach. He had lately arrived from some theological seminary in the east. In the course of his prayer he referred to the people of this "village." He probably did not know that the term village is hardly used at all in the west. Every hamlet is a town and every town is a city. What a good thing it would be, I thought, if we western people could learn, as one of many lessons that these hard times are teaching, the wisdom of calling things by their right names and abandoning all inflated and hifalutin' terms. Let us drop our foolish notion that we can make things big by calling them by big names. A place of one, two or three thousand inhabitants is no city; why call it so? A creek does not become a river by naming it a river, nor does a school become a university by the same process. How ridiculous to call a little second-class tavern the "Grand Central Hotel," or a tailor shop a "merchant tailoring establishment," or a millinery shop an "emporium of fashion" or a barber shop a "tonsorial parlor," or some petty politician "our distinguished fellow citizen." There used to be a landlord in Idaho who advertised his house as "the only second-class hotel in the Cœur d'Alene country." That man believed in calling a spade a spade. No doubt his truthfulness paid him. If I had found occasion to visit his mining village I should certainly have put up at his house rather than at any hotel calling itself first-class.

A Fight Likely.

The prospects for a fight between Corbett and Jackson become brighter every day. The Sioux City Athletic Club, which is trying to bring the fighters together, has come to the conclusion that the wise thing to do at present is to send a representative to New York to meet Jackson and Corbett and have a talk with them. The club's representative will take the necessary articles of agreement with him. On the 3rd instant the following telegram was sent to New York: "A representative will leave tomorrow (Tuesday) and see Jackson in Chicago Wednesday; will then go to New York if necessary."

BANK OF MONTREAL

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

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

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

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

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers.

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

DRAFTS ISSUED; COLLECTIONS MADE; ETC.

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

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.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, Wilhelm Hanson and John Blomberg, doing business as hotelkeepers under the firm name of Hanson & Blomberg, has been dissolved. All debts due by the firm will be paid by John Blomberg, who alone is authorized to collect debts due the firm.

Dated Nelson, B. C., August 25th, 1894.
WILHELM HANSON,
JOHN BLOMBERG.

FOR RENT.

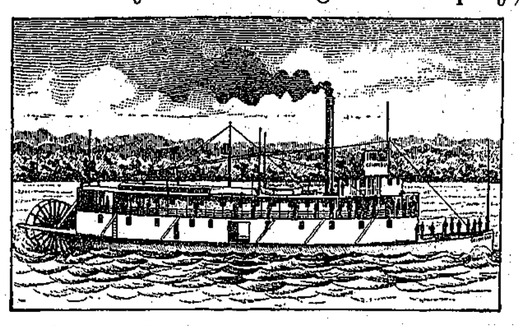
The story and a half frame building on Baker street, between G. A. Bigelow & Co.'s and the Nelson house, is for rent. Apply at The Tribune office, Houston block.

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.

Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

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



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

Kaslo Route—Steamer Nelson.

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

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

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

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

Bonner's Ferry Route—Steamer Nelson.

Connecting with Great Northern railway for all points east and west.
Leaves Kaslo Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 a. m.
Leaves Nelson Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.
Leaves Bonner's Ferry for Nelson and Kaslo at 2 a. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Revelstoke Route—Steamer Lytton.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway (main line) for all points east and west.
Leaves Revelstoke on Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 a. m.
Leaves Robson on Wednesdays and Sundays at 6 p. m.

Northport Route—Steamer Lytton.

Connecting at Northport for points north and south on the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway.
Leaves Robson Saturdays at 4 a. m.
Leaves Northport Saturdays at 1:30 p. m.

The company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice.

For full information, as to tickets, rates, etc., apply at the company's office, Nelson, B. C.

T. ALLAN, Secretary. J. W. TROUP, Manager.

THE MADDEN
HOUSE

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

THOMAS MADDEN, Prop.

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

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

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

Special Attention to Miners.

SILVER KING
HOTEL

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

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

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

The Tremont.
East Baker St., Nelson.

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

MALONE & TREGILLUS. Props.

Stanley House
BAR.

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

WILLIAM PERDUE

Nelson Meat Market,

EAST BAKER STREET.

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

MEAT MARKETS.

WILSON & BURNS
(Successors to Burns, McInnes & Co.)

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

Nelson, Kaslo, and Three Forks
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

GOLD AND SILVER EXTRACTION.

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

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

Nelson Livery Stable

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

WILLIAM WILSON .....PROPRIETOR

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.

NELSON STEAM
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY

SASH, DOORS, AND WINDOW FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates Given on Building Supplies.

TURNING, SURFACING, AND MATCHING.

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

RICHARD STUCKEY, Proprietor.

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.

NOTICE.

Nelson Electric Light Company, Limited.

The works of the company will be in operation on or about the 20th instant, and all parties desiring lights should make application to the undersigned.

GEORGE A. BIGELOW, Secretary.
Nelson, B. C., August 10th, 1894.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

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

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

(Signed) WILLIAM WARD SPINKS.

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

Dated at Donald, in the district of Kootenay, this 29th day of August, 1894.
A. P. CUMMINS, Official Administrator.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT.

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

Take notice that we, the Le Roi Mining & Smelting Company (free miners' certificate number 50669), 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.

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

Take notice that we, John Y. Cole, free miner's certificate No. 50669, D. J. Hughes, free miner's certificate No. 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.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that C. Hamber, formerly acting as agent for the United Fire Insurance Company of Manchester, England, and the Atlas Assurance Company of London, England, is no longer agent or in any way connected with the above companies. In future all communications relative to above companies should be addressed to Harold Selous, agent.

G. N. GIRDLESTONE & SONS,
General Agents.

Application for Liquor License.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he intends to apply for a license to sell liquor at retail at his hotel at the town of Thompson, in Trail Creek division of West Kootenay district, British Columbia.

JOHN Y. COLE.

Thompson, B. C., August 2nd, 1894.

TWO DAYS WITH BUTTONS.

He came out from Boston by express, with a tag in his buttonhole. He was not "Buttons" then, only Ned Poor from the Orphan Asylum. He was not wanted or desired. Mrs. Oakland had had "enough of boys." Before she was married she had had her theories, but now she had experience plus her theories. The first boy had a gentle face with blue eyes. He said, "Yes, ma'am," with great deference, but the next morning before breakfast she saw her pet Angora cat with arched back up in the tulip tree, while near her big black collie dog below stood the mild-faced boy, saying shrilly between his teeth, "S-s-s-t." This same gentle boy broke her best Dresden salad-bowl, chipped the china viciously, and poured boiling water into a cut glass pitcher. The second boy seemed promising, but he soon had an epiletic fit, and was sent to the hospital. The third boy was very fond of animals. The dogs were kept at the stables, and Joe spent his spare time there. One morning Joe was missing.

"He had the two dogs fighting last night, and Rex is badly torn," said Martha, the chambermaid. "The coachman said he would report him to the master. Joe was paid in the morning, ma'am, and he knew he would be discharged, so he left last night. He was worse than the other boy, who chipped the china, and starved the birds. He was vicious."

"All the more pity we could not have made something good out of him," said Mrs. Ferdinand to herself, just as William the gardener's son, brought in a basket of dewy roses and a big bowl of luscious strawberries in time for Mr. Oakland's early breakfast.

"I am in trouble about Joe," she said to her husband, as he came in, breezy and hungry from his drive over to the farm with his head gardener, having just fifteen minutes left before driving to the station.

"What could you expect? I will give him another trial for your theories to work on," said Mr. Oakland.

I haven't a theory left. I want nothing more to do with boys," said Mrs. Oakland, while pouring her husband's coffee. "They are careless, heedless, and reckless, when they are not brutal or vicious. Maria's little sister can come for a while. I did want a good boy badly, but it is no use. There aren't any. And why should I see valuable things ruined and dumb creatures abused?"

"Joe was a brute. When I saw Rex this morning, I longed to give the boy a sound thrashing. Who picked these strawberries—William? One boy with sense, and we will find another yet. It is only a matter of selection, and we are equal to it. I have a dim memory of being a boy once myself," said Mr. Oakland, as he finished his comfortable breakfast and hurried away. Later, on his return from town, Mr. Ferdinand Oakland said to his head gardener, who knew more about the place than he did himself, and who was also his wise adviser and friend: "Can't you find a boy for my wife, Mr. Cummings, a sort of 'Buttons,' you know, to feed the parrots and dogs and help Ray a little? We have had poor material thus far. Your judgment is good in growing things."

"All right," answered Mr. Cummings. "Seedlings and boys are uncertain. You can only look at the stock and the breeding. I will see what can be done about it when I go to town." Then they talked about orchids and peach trees, and drove on and looked at the Holstein cows in the upper pasture, and Mr. Oakland forgot about the order till this boy came down by express. He was a white-faced, skinny little thing, in a pepper-and-salt jacket, and trousers which had grown dingy with use and short with the increasing length of the boy.

"He looks like the spring chicken I saw hanging in the store-room this morning," said Mrs. Ferdinand, as she glanced at him from her low rocking-chair on the terrace. "I shall call him 'Chicken Little,' she said, turning to her brother Alexis, as the boy followed Ray into the house. "Did you notice his big head and poor thin little legs and long arms and neck. Air him and feed him, and let me dress him, and he will be another creature in a week or two."

"How will you dress your new doll, dear?" said Mr. Oakland.

"Don't be sarcastic, Ferdinand. It is not becoming. The boy shall have a blue suit, with cord down the sides of the trousers and silver buttons on his jacket. He will make a lovely 'Buttons.' If you make Ray brush your coats, and keep your bureau drawers in order, and run your errands, then some one must help him in his other duties. Besides, the boy shall feed the parrots and dogs. My Angora cat I choose to feed myself."

"In other words," said Mr. Alexis, "he is the gentleman's gentleman."

"Nonsense, Alex. The boy will be very helpful and useful. I shall go at once and see Martha, and give orders that he must be in bed every night by nine o'clock."

"She is aching for an excuse to talk with the boy," said Mr. Oakland, as his wife went into the house.

Mrs. Ferdinand passed through the stately dining-room, with its sideboard heavy with silver and cut-glass, on through the cozy breakfast-room, and then into the butler's pantry. Here was Mr. Ray in his shirt-sleeves, without his black dress-coat and white gloves. He was taking out the china and silver for luncheon.

"He will have to watch me and learn the ways of things at first, ma'am," said Mr. Ray, looking round and nodding toward the boy.

"Of course, Ray. Did Martha give the boy a glass or milk and some bread and butter, as I ordered, when he first came?"

"She gave him a plenty, and he ate it hearty, answered Ray. "He sees things, and is quick. I think he will do very well—better than the others," continued Ray in a low tone to Mrs. Oakland. She turned and laid her hand on the boy's shoulder.

"You will like it here with us, I hope. Mr. Ray will tell you what you are to do in the pantry. After luncheon I will show you how to feed the birds. You have not told me your name. What shall I call you?" said Mrs. Oakland, looking into the boy's face.

"The boys at the 'sylum all called me 'Ned.' Ned Poor is my name. My mother used to call me 'Edwin," said the boy, looking up out of two great brown eyes shaded with long black lashes.

"Edwin is a pretter name than Ned. I shall call you Edwin, like your mother. Now, Mr. Ray, remember, the boy is Edwin, not Ned, here. And, Edwin, I shall tell Martha to see that your room is in order and you are to be in bed every night by nine o'clock. Send him up by a quarter to nine, Ray. I think that is all now." Mrs. Oakland went back to her husband and brother on the terrace.

Mrs. Ferdinand's piazza was not a piazza, but a terrace. It had a low stone wall around it, with vast pots of waving palms here and there. There was a great red rug, and soft-cushioned chairs, and a long bamboo lounge full of big down pillows, covered with cool-looking blue-and-white Japanese crape. Great jars of heavy-headed blue hydrangeas stood in rows on each side the steps. The shades were pulled down on the sunny side, and Mrs. Oakland looked cool and dainty, sitting in the low rocking chair, in her pale green gown.

"I have lost my heart," said Mrs. Oakland, "lost it utterly. It has been stolen by a pair of brown eyes with long lashes."

"I did not notice the color of the boy's eyes, said Mr. Oakland. "I only saw he looked me straight in the face, as I like a boy to do when I speak to him. Do you know where Cummings found him? He went to the Horticultural Society rooms, and got him through Brooks, our best city florist. He got him as he would a new plant. The boy, he says, is a son of one of his old gardeners, and has been well brought up. He has no near relatives, and since his father's death has been in an orphan asylum. Did you notice how he stopped and looked at the flowers as he came up the steps?"

After luncheon Mrs. Oakland took Edwin down to the pond, full of lotus plants and blue and pink water-lilies, beside which stood the perches for the birds; and they fed the parrots. The great, glorious red bird, with its long blue tail and gold band on its throat, stepped off its perch on to the outstretched white hand of the lady, and walked slowly up the green sleeve of her gown till he rubbed his heavy beak against her cheek.

"Pretty bird! Pretty bird! You say I must feed him just this way every day?" said Ned in a happy voice.

"Oh, yes, and give them both their water. This blue-and-yellow bird on the other side of the pond is not as gentle. We have not had him as long, and you must be watchful, for he is cross sometimes. If you feed them, they will learn to be fond of you."

When he had finished feeding the birds, the boy went back into the house and helped Ray clear the table. Mr. and Mrs. Oakland were sitting in the library opening a new package of books, when Edwin came to the door, saying, "There is a gentleman to see you, sir."

"Coming, directly," answered Mr. Oakland, lingering and looking over his wife's shoulder at the open book.

"Oh, Edwin," called Mrs. Oakland, looking up from her book, "I forgot to feed my cat. Will you ask Martha to give you some cream from the blue pitcher into her saucer, and you can bring it out to the terrace. I will come and feed her myself."

When Mrs. Oakland put down her book and went out the front door to the terrace, she saw Edwin waiting with the saucer of cream, while her pet cat was sleeping serenely among the down pillows.

"Come here, dear," called Mr. Oakland, who was standing near a man with a bright brass cylinder in his hand. "This is the latest new fire-extinguisher. I think we had better have it. It is the very latest scientific dodge. A boy could manage it." Edwin still held the saucer, and the cat slept on. "I want you to understand it, dear. It is very simple. Pull this lever away from the cross-bar on top. Now turn the cross-bar sharply to right or left. That breaks the bottle inside. Wait then long enough to count twenty; then pull the lever back as far as it will go, and lift up the extinguisher and send the stream into the fire. They have just tested it in town—put out two big fires of tar-barrels with one extinguisher. It generates nitrogen gas, in which fire cannot live," said Mr. Oakland learnedly.

"I hope I shall never have occasion to use it," answered his wife.

"Here, Ray," called Mr. Oakland, "I want you to understand this. It requires no strength, you see, only to keep your head and remember what to do. This will be put up in the back hall this afternoon, and I want all of you to know how to use it."

Mrs. Oakland fed her cat; then came and held the new machine a moment in her hand.

"Why, you could lift it, Edwin," she said. The boy raised it lightly, and looked at the fastenings carefully, going through the same motions as the others. The new machine was hung in the back hall before night. Mr. and Mrs. Oakland went back to the library and their book. Mr. Ray was in his shirt sleeves in the pantry with Edwin, who had taken off his jacket and looked thinner than ever as he helped wash the dishes. Mr. Ray was quite another looking man in his dress-coat at the late dinner-table. A great bowl of rhododendrons stood on a crimson plush covering in the middle of the table. At the four corners of the table stood cut-glass dishes of nuts, fruits, and sweets. These were wreathed with pale green leaves and roses, while roses rested beside each decorated Dresden plate. Mr. Ray served everything with silence and decorum. Edwin stood in the pantry and admired it all, and especially Mr. Ray.

The family lingered in the hall after dinner. It was chilly and there was a bright fire in the big fire-place. The fire-light shown on the portraits in the hall, lighting up the faces till they seemed to smile. The candles in the sconces were all lighted. The great hall was full of light and color. Mr. Oakland sat in the big leather-covered easy-chair, and looked up at the new portrait of his mother.

"It is a success, dear, I think. I know I would not part with it for twice the price I paid for it, and Sargent's work is worth something. What is that new piece of drapery near the door? I see. It is the thing you were embroidering, your new book-case curtain."

"I finished it today, and threw it there for a little while, for color. It somehow brings out the high lights in the picture."

Mr. Oakland sat for a while looking at the portrait.

"How a man can do work like that is a marvel to me," Mr. Oakland said, as he sprang from his chair and walked up and down the hall. His mother had died six months before. Mrs. Oakland moved quietly to the piano and began playing, while her husband walked up and down the hall, and her brother read the evening paper. After a while the tall clock on the stairs rang the nine o'clock chime. Mr. Oakland stopped, counted the strokes, and in a few moments went up stairs. He walked through the upper hall, and started to open the door that led toward the servants' rooms. He did not open it wholly, but stood with his hand on the door. Little "Buttons'" room was just the other side of that door, and Mr. Oakland saw the boy in his slim, little white night dress saying his prayers beside his bed.

"The poor, lonesome little beggar," he said to himself, and opened the door after the boy had crept comfortably into bed.

"How goes it, Ned?" My wife calls you Edwin, but I shall call you Ned, when we are by ourselves, you know, just like the other boys. Are you all right, Ned?"

"Oh, yes, sir," the boy answered eagerly. "Mrs. Oakland is beautiful. I think she is just jolly. I like it here."

"I am of something of the same opinion myself. Oh, I forgot to say Mrs. Oakland's brother goes on the early train tomorrow morning, and you had better be down early and help Ray. He will tell you what to do. Now, good-night. You are all right, Ned?"

"All right, sir," answered the boy. He turned his face over and was soon sound asleep.

Mr. Oakland went down into his study and wrote several letters. Mrs. Oakland had left the piano long before and sat with her brother by the fire in the great fire-place till there was only a small heap of coals left. Then one after the other walked up the broad staircase to their rooms, and left Mr. Oakland alone in the study. It was very late when Ray came in to put out the lights and lock up the house. Mr. Oakland sprang from his desk and threw a pile of letters on the hall table.

"See that those are sent in the morning. Good night, Ray," And Mr. Oakland left Ray to fasten up the house and put out the lights, and soon the great hall was dark except for the glow from the heap of coals in the fire-place, and the house grew still.

It was far on toward morning when Mr. Oakland was aroused from a sound sleep by hearing a clear, high, childish voice calling out: "Mr. Ray. Is that you? Is it time for me to come down now?"

Mr. Oakland sprang out of bed, flung a brown velveteen coat over his blue and white pajamas, and went out into the hall to find Ray in his trousers and night shirt, with no coat on at all.

"It is that new boy, Mr. Oakland. I'll fix him."

"Wait, Ray. Let me see what it is," and he opened the door to the servants' hall to see the small boy in his white night shirt, holding a candle and looking down the back stairs.

"I saw the light once, and I am sure I heard Mr. Ray in the breakfast room," called out the boy shrilly. "You told me to get up when he did."

"All right, my boy. Go back to bed. It is not morning yet." Mr. Oakland touched a button, and the hall was lighted downstairs. He stepped into his room and came back with a revolver.

"We will go down now, Ray. If any one was at the safe in the breakfast room, the boy has frightened him off." When they opened the door a puff of cold air told them that the window was open, and turning on the light, they saw a cold chisel on the floor near the safe.

"They were well away—frightened off just in time. The boy's ears were good," said Mr. Oakland. "You stay here and mind the house. They will not come back. As soon as I telephone the police, I will go round the place with James. Keep the house quiet."

Mr. Oakland rang for James, ran up stairs and quieted his wife, telephoned, dressed, and was ready for James when he came down from the stable. The two went off together, while Ray slept uncomfortably on the settle in the dining room.

Later, Mr. Alexis had his early breakfast, and Mr. Oakland also went to the city. Mrs. Oakland drove off early to Camden and spent the day with her mother. She came home before dinner.

It had been a hot day in town, and the night was deliciously cool.

"Here is your shawl, dear; we will go up to the summer house," said Mr. Oakland to his wife, after dinner, when the lights in the hall made the house look warm, while the starlight outside seemed refreshingly cool after the glare and dust of the city.

The two sauntered off toward the summer house on the hill.

"We will have one little half hour to ourselves," said Mr. Ferdinand to his wife. "Anything new today?"

"I spent the day at mother's. Oh, yes, I want to tell you this," his wife answered. "I went down to the store room to see to things before I drove off this morning. When Martha opened the ice chest, I saw a glass of roses put away carefully. 'What is this?' I asked. "Oh, Edwin put them there, ma'am,' she answered. 'Mr. Ray told him to clear away the flowers from the dinner table last night, and he said they were too good to throw away; they ought to go to the children's hospital, and he asked if he might not save them and put them in the ice-box, as his father used to keep flowers.'"

"Good for the boy," said Mr. Oakland. "What will be his next exploit, I wonder. He seems to have some sense in his head. Look here dear. What is that!" Mr. Oakland sprang from his seat in the summer-house, gave one hard look on beyond the path, then, without a word, left his wife and dashed across the lawn in a straight line for the house. Mrs. Oakland looked, and saw a flash of bright light in the great open door of the hall, which was soon followed by darkness and then a puff of smoke. She followed her husband, running like a deer, and the two reached the hall door almost together.

There stood the small boy upon a chair, with his thin little arm a full third of its way out of his small jacket, standing on his tiptoes and holding the great new brass fire-extinguisher straight up toward the new portrait, while a blackened mass of burned drapery was still hanging on the wall near it. His face looked whiter and thinner than ever, but his eyes were shining like two coals of fire.

"I had to do it, sir," he said, in a troubled tone. "I called Mr. Ray, and he did not come."

"Of course not," thought Mr. Oakland, though he did not say it aloud. "I saw him smoking down near the stables with James."

"I called Martha, but she did not hear," continued Ned.

"I was opening the beds, ma'an," answered Martha.

"You were doing the right thing, Martha," said Mrs. Oakland, encouragingly.

"You said one had only to keep his head and remember, and I remembered," continued Ned.

"That is more than some of us do, sometimes," said Mr. Oakland softly, and he lifted the boy down gently and took the extinguisher from his hand.

"It was nothing to do and was out in a minute," said Ned simply. "The fire was going right up toward the picture and the curtain, and it seemed too bad. I had to do it, sir. The man said it would not hurt anything. Is anything hurt, sir?"

"No apology necessary, Edwin," said Mr. Oakland dryly. "Martha, it is time this boy went to bed. Take him up and look after him. We won't go out again tonight."

Mr. Oakland reached up and pulled down the burnt bit of drapery. "It blew into the candles when we left the door open, I fancy," he said quietly. Then he sat down slowly in the chair opposite the picture. Mrs. Oakland shivered and began to wipe her eyes gently.

"Now don't, dear. There is no harm done; hardly a big scare. But he will do, I fancy, and I think on the whole I had better order that new suit for the boy tomorrow."

"Blue," said Mrs. Oakland, "with cord down the sides and silver buttons. Gold would be none too good for him."

ONE DOLLAR . . . A FRONT FOOT

The Mines of the Great Slocan District are all within a few miles of New Denver, the celebrated Mountain Chief being less than two miles distant. The townsite is acknowledged to be the prettiest in the whole Kootenay Country. Investors and Speculators should examine the property offered.

To allow Prospectors, Miners, and Mining Men to acquire ground on which to build homes, lots will be sold in Blocks 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 74, 78, 79, and 83, in the townsite of NEW DENVER, until October 1st next, at the low price of One Dollar a Front Foot ($25 a Lot). Terms cash. Title warranted.

D. B. BOGLE, General Agent, NEW DENVER

"BLAKE-MORSDEN" ORE CRUSHERS

AND ALL KINDS

HOISTING AND POWER PLANTS FOR MINES.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The Jenckes Machine Company

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OF THE MOST EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL TYPE.

"SLUGGER" AND "GIANT"

AIR DRILLS FOR MINES.

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The Canadian Rand Drill Company,

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British Columbia Agency: 632 Cordova Street, Vancouver. Eastern Agency: 16 Victoria Square, Montreal.

The Pulsometer Steam Pump

The Handiest, Simplest, and Most Efficient Steam Pump

FOR MINING PURPOSES.

Pulsometer Steam Pump Company, New York, U. S.

J. FRED HUME & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

VERNON STREET, NELSON,

Are Going Out of Business

and are selling off their entire stock

Groceries, Hardware, Tinware.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

Crockery, Glassware, Doors, etc.

AT COST

ORE SHIPMENTS FROM SOUTH KOOTENAY.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 13TH.

September 8th.—Le Roi mine, Trail Creek district, via Northport to Tacoma, Washington	50 tons
Josie mine, Trail Creek district, via Northport to Tacoma, Washington	16 "
September 13th.—Alpha mine, Slocan district, via Nakusp & Slocan railway to Omaha	69½ "
Total	136½ tons

APPROXIMATE VALUE.

Trail Creek district ore (gold and copper)	$3,300
Slocan district ore (silver and lead)	6,050
Total	$9,350

Why They Don't Go to Church.

The editor of the Spokane Spokesman-Review, observing how small is the church going portion of the population of his city, recently asked the readers of that paper who do not go to church to give their reasons for publication. He received a large number of replies and prints a selection which are no doubt representative of the views of a large number of people in all communities. One man writes that he does not go to church because the instruction given consists of bare assertions without demonstration or evidence and is generally opposed to the investigations of science. Another detests the doctrine of vicarious atonement. A third says the preachers are confined by their creeds and to hear them is like listening to a parrot in a cage. A mother says that she needs a rest on Sundays after getting the children ready for Sunday school and that she doesn't care for dry theological dissertations or discussions of current topics made hackneyed by the newspapers during the week. A man who is in debt says he can't afford to go to church because he would feel obliged to chip in and help support the institution. A bachelor has discovered that the chief functions of a modern church are those of a social club and a matrimonial exchange, and that not feeling in need of either of these matters he stays away. An artisan finds truer religion in the groves and running streams than within church walls. A sensitive person doesn't go to church because in eight year's residence in the town nobody ever asked him to go. An agnostic replies that all religions are false and a curse. An inquisitive Yankee answers the question by asking another and wants to know why the editor doesn't go to church himself, to which the editor prudently makes no reply. Now all these people, says the Northwest Magazine, and the many thousands of others who have similar views, have never been to church continuously or often or they would not fail, as they do, to appreciate a great benefit to be derived from church-going. It is a good thing to meet once a week a body of serious-minded men and women who are washed and well-dressed and who for a little time have laid aside their customary aggressive selfishness and are thinking of the things that concern their immortal souls; who feel for an hour or so, at least, charitably toward their neighbors and who have some aspiration to get into harmony with the divine spirit that prevades the universe. The influence of association with such a congregation is wholesome, no matter whether you believe in the narrow theology of the pulpit or not. If you can forget for a time in a church pew, when the organ plays or the music of some grand old hymn is sung, the sordid cares of life and all the worry, discontent, greed, prejudice and meanness that have beset you during the week, and can lift your soul just a little towards the Oversoul, you will come out better and stronger.

Hotel "Phair:" Meals, 50 cents each; rooms, 75 cents and $1 per day.

Didn't Knock Him Out.

Jack Dempsey of New York and Billy McCarthy of Australia fought a draw battle at New Orleans on the 5th. Both men were carefully trained and each received a fair share of applause on entering the ring, but the greeting to Dempsey clearly showed that his friends were in the majority. The contest was confined to twenty rounds. John Duffy was referee. Dempsey weighed 146 pounds and McCarthy 151 pounds. From the eighth until the twentieth round Dempsie did all the execution, but he could not knock out his game opponent. The purse of $2000 was divided. McCarthy is a very poor fighter. When he came to this country about six years ago Dempsey whipped him in twenty-eight rounds, and the two went on a tour, visiting Seattle and other towns on the coast giving sparring exhibitions.

Peaches, per box, $1.15; plums, per box, $1. At C. Kauffman's.

A Touching Dilemma.

A citizen of Montreal lately on a visit to Ottawa, while passing down the hotel corridor to his room at a late hour, happened to hear violent groans and sobs issuing from one of the rooms. As the door was open, he entered and recognized a fellow Montrealer, prominent in political and business circles, and famous for his religious and alcoholic tendencies. He was kneeling at his bedside, clinging to the side of the bed, and sobbing as though his heart would break.

"What's the matter, old man?" inquired our friend, touching the sufferer on the shoulder.

"I'm so drunk I can't say my prayers," was the tearful response.

The House to Meet.

The Victoria Times of the 7th says the provincial government has decided to call a meeting of the legislature for the first or second week of November, and the necessary proclamation will shortly be issued. This announcement will not be likely to take the public by surprise, for there has been a general understanding that an early sitting of the house was "on the cards." There has also been a general appreciation of the situation which makes this unusual step necessary, and which can be summed up in those three words so obnoxious to the premier and the organs, "an empty treasury." With all their perfunctory denials and strenuous assertions they have not been able to conceal from the public the true state of affairs. The fact is well known that the year's revenue and the remnant of the loan were not sufficient to meet the ordinary obligations of the government, much less to cover the extraordinary outlay called for by the flood damages. For a time the deficit could be met by overdrafts and special warrants, but these makeshifts could not be continued for a large portion of the year, and so the house must be called together to authorize a new loan. Thus the people will have the pleasure of seeing another burden laid upon the credit of the province, which the Vancouver organ of the government said some time ago was "already at the straining point."

Hotel "Phair:" Meals, 50 cents each; rooms, 75 cents and $1 per day.

Australian Confidence Men.

If Christ to Melbourne shortly came,
A bearer of salvation,
Some "leading men" (whom we could name)
Would meet Him at the station,
Whilst soldiers warded off the crowd,
And "bobby" waved his truncheon,
The boomers, singing praises loud,
Would take their Lord to luncheon.

Would drive Him off to Mister Mayor,
And welcome Him with speeches,
They'd chaperon Him everywhere,
They'd stick to Him like leeches.
With upraised eye, and accent bland,
And Sunday best behavior,
That puffy, pawky, chosen band
Would glorify the Savior.

When "confidence" was quite restored
By these religious sectors,
They'd start a bank and swear the Lord
Was chairman of directors:
And, as the cash deposits swelled,
They'd use the old devices
For working off the land they held
At most abnormal prices.

Ah, if he but to Melbourne came!
No Jews would now despise him;
The fat men of financial fame
Would boldly advertise Him.
And, when He left them to their fraud,
They'd rise at greasy dinners,
To bless their dear departed Lord,
Who came to ruin sinners.

Hotel "Phair:" Meals, 50 cents each; rooms, 75 cents and $1 per day.

FRESH OYSTERS

Wholesale and Retail

Write us for Prices.

AREND & KENWARD

Spokane, Washington.

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.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business as teamsters at Nelson under the firm name of Keefer & Seale, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be carried on for the sole account of Joseph H. Seale. Either of the undersigned is authorized to collect debts due the firm.

JOHN M. KEEFER,
JOSEPH H. SEALE.

Dated at Nelson, B. C., September 1st, 1894.

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

A large and complete stock of the leading lines of

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

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

Central Office of the Kootenay Lake Telephone.

A large and complete stock of

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(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.

FRED J. SQUIRE

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

Prices to Suit the Times.

Merchant Tailoring

I have received my fall and winter stock of Woolens, comprising Fancy Suitings, Coatings, Trouserings, and Overcoatings in the nobiest styles, all of which I will dispose of at the most reasonable prices.

JAMES PRICE.

Excursion to the Hot Springs

On Upper Arrow Lake.

An excursion will leave Nelson at 2 o'clock on Sunday, September 16th, for the famous Hot Springs, on Upper Arrow lake, where there is now a first-class hotel, under the personal management of Bruce Craddock, of the firm of Dawson & Craddock. A half-fare rate (tickets good for one week) has been granted on the C. & K. S. N. Co's steamer Lytton, and an effort is being made to secure a reduced rate on the C. & K. railway. For further particulars apply to

JAMES DAWSON, Stanley House, Nelson.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will within thirty days apply for a license to sell liquor at retail at his hotel at Three Forks, West Kootenay district, British Columbia.

IRA W. BLACK.

Dated August 20th, 1894.

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.

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.

SEASONABLE GOODS

AT THE

Postoffice Store

Fine Neglige Shirts in Silk, Silk and Wool, Flannel and Cotton. Summer Underwear in Mosaic and Natural Wool. Hosiery Suspenders, Ties, Collars, Cuffs.

STRAW HATS

Felt Hats in all the Best American and English Makes. A full Line of American Revited Overalls.

Prices lower than ever.

NELSON LOTS

The RAILWAY CENTRE and SEAT OF GOVERNMENT of West Kootenay.

A SECOND RAILWAY IN OPERATION.

CHOICE BUILDING and RESIDENCE PROPERTY

REBATE ALLOWED FOR GOOD BUILDINGS.

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

APPLY FOR PRICES, MAPS, ETC., TO

FRANK FLETCHER, Land Commissioner C. and K. R. and N. Co., Nelson, B. C.

$45 in Cash • • •

Will purchase a 7-drawer "New Williams" sewing machine
Large stock from which to make selections.

Houston Block, Nelson. JACOB DOVER, Jeweler.

FRASER & CHALMERS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Concentrating Machinery:

Blake Crushers and Comet Crushers.
Crushing Rollers and Finishing Rollers.
Plunger Jigs and Collom Jigs, wood and iron boxes.
Frue Vanner and Embrey Concentrators.
Evan's, Collom's, and Rittenger's Slime Tables.
Trommels, Screen and Plunched Plates.
Ore Samplers and Grinders.

Smelting Machinery:

Water Jacket Furnaces for Copper and Lead Ores.
Slag Cars and Pots. Bullion Cars and Pots.
Lead Moulds and Ladles. Crucible Tongs.
Blast Pipes and Water Tuyeres.
Patterns for all kinds of Reverberatory and Matte Furnaces. Machinery for the Systematic Treatment of Ores, by the Leaching Process.

Hoisting and Pumping Machinery and Wire Rope Tramways.