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KOOTENAY

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

The Tribune

RAILROADS

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

SECOND YEAR.—NO 42. NELSON BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1894. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

MINING NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CANADIANS WHO ARE TRYING TO CONVINCE THEIR COUNTRYMEN

That Mining is a Profitable Business if Stuck to and Prosecuted Intelligently—A Good Showing for a Mine Discovered on Crawford Creek—Etc.

The Eureka, Yosemite, and Homestake claims, known as the Eureka group, the property of Neil and Bob Macdonald of the Halfway house and J. David Moore and Jack McPhee of Kaslo, are the cause of some excitement to those interested in the mineral wealth of the Kaslo slope of Slocan district. These claims are '91 locations and are situated near the crest of the divide between Lyle and Bear creeks, which empty into Kaslo river. The formation of the country rock is trachyte, through which obtrusive dykes of serpentine occur. The owners have been occupied for several months in running a cross-cut tunnel, which at a distance of 190 feet from the starting point cuts the vein 175 feet from the surface. This tunnel cost on an average of $23.33 per lineal foot, as the rock is the hardest of any formation in Slocan district. The vein where penetrated by the tunnel is 5 feet in width, carrying 22 inches of solid galena, besides the pure carbonate of lead or cerussite, beautiful cabinet specimens of the latter being obtained. Samples assayed have given returns of 15 to 173 ounces silver per ton. Since the strike the owners have erected an ore-house, a blacksmith shop, and other buildings at the mouth of the tunnel, and have about finished getting their timbers and supplies for the winter under cover, so as to work continuously in a proper manner and begin shipping ore when the snow comes. Next season they propose to drive a tunnel on the ledge, which will be at a depth of 500 feet from the surface when it reaches a point under the present tunnel, which is near the upper end of the claim. All these boys are Canadians, and doubtless by next spring will convince their countrymen there is money in mining when hung to with the grit required.

A Crawford Creek Discovery.

Last year a discovery was made on Crawford creek, which empties into the bay of that name on the east side of Kootenay lake, that gives indications of turning out a mine. Little more than the assessment work has been done, but even that shows the ledge to be a strong one and fully six feet in width. The ore, judging from the specimens exhibited at Nelson, is galena that will run upwards of 80 ounces in silver and 70 per cent lead. The ledge is traced for a mile, and four claims have been staked on it in all. The location is about twelve miles up the creek, an old trapper's trail passing within a short distance of the claims. Jere Robillard, Ed Tennison, and Joel Long own the discovery claim, the extensions being held by W. A. Potter and others of Kaslo. The smelter at Pilot Bay is less than twenty miles distant, and a sleigh road could be made to the claims at small cost.

Have Both Money and Grit.

D. W. McVicar, the Nova Scotian who is operating in Ainsworth district, is reported as being after the Skyline mine, which has been idle for two years, although it is believed to be a good property. The owners are said to be willing to part with it for $100,000. The Nova Scotians have the money to buy what they want, and the grit to work any property they may buy. It is to be hoped Mr. McVicar will get hold of a mine; and if the Skyline, all the better.

Two-Hundred-Ounce Ore.

Another of the Slocan claims whose worth is being proved by work is the Last Chance, which adjoins the World's Fair, one of the Noble Five group. It is owned by E. H. Tomlinson of Butte, Montana. An incline is down on the vein about 30 feet, and in running that distance a carload of shipping ore has been mined, which will go 200 ounces silver and 70 per cent lead to the ton. Work will be continued on the property.

John Grant the First.

John Grant of Victoria, who came to Kootenay in June last to help elect the government candidate, has returned to the coast. While he did not elect the man he came to assist, he did succeed in getting information regarding our mines that enables him to make accurate statements when interviewed by press reporters, something no other man from the coast has been able to do.

Not Likely to Result in any Change.

Sir Joseph Trutch of Victoria and Robert Day of Cork, Ireland, arrived at Nelson this week. The former is president of The Hall Mines, Limited, and the latter is a shareholder in the company. It is not likely that their visit will result in any change of management at the Silver King mine, or in any radical change in the present methods of working the properties of the company.

One of the Annoyances of Claim Owners.

Lew Lindsay of Spokane, one of the boys who groaned under a heavy pack in the days of '92, when not a trail was cut or graded in the Slocan, arrived recently at Kaslo, so as to perform his annual assessment work on the finds which he had legally acquired and honestly held according to the mining acts in such cases made and provided. He was greatly surprised and not a little disgusted to find that his Alice and Zuni claims, in Spring Creek basin, were jumped and parties at work thereon. As Mr. Lindsay put in over thirty days' hard labor on each claim last year, besides grading a trail to the claims, and holds the recorder's certificates for full assessment for work performed which shows for itself on the ground, he does not feel very uneasy, even if he does feel annoyed.

Minor Mining Notes.

R. W. Hunner of Bonner's Ferry has of late been looking after the interests of the Columbia Mining Company in Goat River district, and reports a number of claims looking well.

The last clean-up at the Cariboo mill at Camp McKinney, in the Rock Creek section of Yale district, was the result of nineteen days' run, and realized between nine and ten thousand dollars. The bullion went to Spokane.

James H. Love, purser of the steamer Ainsworth, has two men developing the Emerald Hill claim, on Blue Ridge creek, near McDonald's Halfway house.

E. M. Pound keeps pounding away at the Solo claim on Lyle creek, Kaslo district.

A force of men employed by the Dardanelles company have cleared out the trail from Hughes's old headquarters camp to the Dardanelles mine and shortened the distance more than a mile.

G. J. Atkins & Co., who have a bond on the Utica, Paddy McGuire's claim, near Paddy's Peak, Slocan district, have cut a fine trail from the wagon road up Twelve-mile creek to the claim.

It is reported that the 60-odd tons of concentrates shipped from the Number One mine, in Ainsworth district, in July, after paying transportation and smelting charges netted the owners $8000.

W. J. Hennessy, J. J. Hennessy, and J. G. McGuigan of Slocan district are down from the Noble Five mine, in order to be in attendance at court as parties in interest in the suit brought by Dr. W. A. Hendryx and captain G. F. Hayward for an interest in the claims located by the Messrs. Hennessy in the Slocan country in 1891.

GOLDEN CARIBOO.

A New Process of Prospecting Deep Ground Successfully Introduced.

Charles F. Law, well known as British Columbia's commissioner to the World's Fair at Chicago, says the Victoria Colonist, returned from the mainland the other evening. Mr. Law's presence in Chicago gave him ample opportunity to meet mining men and capitalists and to investigate the most improved machinery for mining purposes. While hunting up information and specimens for the exhibit he had personally visited the various mining sections. This gave him an excellent insight into the possibilities of mineral development in this province. He became impressed with the fine field offered by the Cariboo alluvial deposits, and during his visit to Chicago induced moneyed men to furnish the funds for prospecting the deep ground on Willow river, where he secured a mile and a half lease from the mouth of Mosquito creek towards the meadows at the foot of Williams creek. The old method of expensive sinking of shaft was dispensed with in prospecting the ground, and an elleptical drill was substituted. This drill was taken to the ground at the mouth of Mosquito creek, and the rapid and excellent work there accomplished has shown that the elliptical drill will come into general use for prospecting purposes. It has solved the difficult problem of prospecting deep ground. Acting under the advise of George Cowan, ex-M. P. P., but now clerk of the court at Barkerville, four holes were sunk, a 6-inch pipe conveying the material to the surface. These holes varied in depth from 65 to 102 feet, the drill traveling through the gravel and boulders at the average rate of 15 feet per day. The 102-foot hole proved the deep portion of Willow river channel, which was found to be on the side where Mosquito creek empties into the river. At a depth of 40 feet the old rim gravel was pierced by the drill and gold found continuously to the bedrock. Heavy gold was not brought to the surface, but scale gold similar to that secured in the recent wash-up at the Cariboo company's claim on North Quesnelle river. At bedrock it was brought to the surface in considerable quantity, sufficient to induce permanent work. It is now the intention to sink a shaft to bedrock and drift towards the meadows.

The ground upon which the work was done has remained vacant because it was believed all along that the bedrock was at a greater depth than it really is, whereas it is no deeper than the Mosquito channel. Now, leases have been taken out all along Willow creek. The syndicate which Mr. Law represents has ample capital with which to pursue operations, and these will now be pushed vigorously. He will leave here for Barkerville in the course of a week to start work on the shaft.

Building Operations Retarded.

R. A. Fraser returned to Nelson on Friday from New Denver. He reports the end of track on the Nakusp & Slocan railway still midway between New Denver and Wilson creek, and the reason the railway men give for the delay is that the supply of spikes has run out. Considerable building is under way at both New Denver and Three Forks; but at the former place great difficulty is had in getting lumber. The sawmill at Three Forks is running full time, but as there is no road between Three Forks and New Denver, and not likely to be one, the New Denver market is closed against the mill. No effort is being made to rebuild Bear Lake City, and but little to rebuild Watson.

A Rising Philanthropist.

Landlord: Madam, I have come to inform you that I have raised your rent. Tenant: Oh, heaven bless you! I have been wondering day and night for a whole week how I could raise it myself!

NOT A FARMING COUNTRY.

Market Gardening, However, Might be Made a Profitable Industry.

A farmer living in Waterloo county, Ontario, writes as follows to a friend at Nelson:

Dear Sir: I would like to know if there is any good farming land near Nelson, and the price per acre. I want to get more land, as I have three boys. I have a good farm here which I would exchange for good farming land out there with some improvements and buildings on the place. Can you grow good wheat and grass? Is the valley a large one? Have you good water? Have you got a railway from Nelson through the Crow's Nest pass; or do you sail down the Columbia river? Would there be any show of getting a job at harvesting, a person would then be able to see the crops and the country? It has been very dry here for two months. We had a fine rain on July 24th. The fall wheat is good, but the spring crops are a little short owing to dry weather. I once saw an account of Nelson in the London Free Press. It said that Nelson was growing very fast, but said nothing about the land. I could get plenty of land in the Northwest, but it is too cold there. How are the winters at Nelson? Yours respectfully,

A reply to the above may prove of interest to others seeking a change of location and who have no very accurate idea as to the lay of the land in this section of British Columbia. There is no farming land near Nelson, other than small patches of a few acres, on which vegetables are grown successfully. There are valleys, like the Columbia, the Kootenay, the Slocan, and the Lardo, embracing considerable areas of tillable land, but as yet little effort has been made at farming as it is understood in Ontario. "Farming" out here means planting a few acres in potatoes and cutting wild hay from the lands that are overflowed in the spring. Large crops of hay could be raised on the overflowed lands were the lands seeded with timothy and other tame grasses, but it is doubtful if wheat could either be grown successfully or profitably. This is a mountainous country, and is of little value except for mining. The small tillable tracts will be valuable only to those who understand the cultivation of vegetables, which will be saleable at good prices as long as the mines are worked. There is no end of water with which to irrigate every patch of land that is tillable. No finer vegetables, and small fruits like strawberries, are grown anywhere than in the gardens around Nelson; and the same can be said of the gardens at Ainsworth and Balfour. Nelson is not growing rapidly, but its growth is steady—much the same as the other towns in the district. Nelson has direct railway connections with the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Great Northern at Spokane, Washington; steamboat connection with the Great Northern at Bonner's Ferry, Idaho; and railway and steamboat connection with the Canadian Pacific at Revelstoke. Although surveys have been made for the Crow's Nest Pass railway and some grading done in the territory of Alberta, no construction work has yet been done in British Columbia. The winters are not severe, and in the valleys usually set in in December and end in March; in the high mountains, there is less than six months of spring, summer, and fall.

A man who has a good farm in Ontario would be unwise to sell it in the hope of bettering his condition by engaging at farming in this section. What this section needs is not farmers, but men who understand market gardening; and such men would probably do better here than in Ontario, for the reason that prices range high and the market is a home one.

Origin of Chess.

Chess players with a turn for the history of their strategic amusement will be interested to learn that all the hypotheses as to the origin of the game have suddenly been "mated" by a recent extraordinary discovery in Egypt. It was generally assumed until now that the ancient Indians had invented chess; that it was introduced from India to Persia in the sixth century, and that by the Arabs, and that in consequence of the crusades it spread from east to west. It is true that the Chinese—who invented many things in time long ago, but which afterward had to be reinvented in Europe—assert that they can trace chess in their own country to about 200 years before our era. Now there can certainly be no doubt that in the character of the figures at present used, and in some of the words connected with the game—such as "shach" (shaw) and "Matt," or mate—an Indian, Persian, and Arabic influence is traceable. But here comes news of the latest excavations on the pyramid fields of Sakkara, which have brought to light a wall painting on which a high official is represented as playing chess with a partner at the time of the government of king Teta, who belonged to the sixth dynasty. Professor Brugsch, correcting this chronology, put it back to still greater antiquity, namely in the year 3300 B. C. So that chess would have been known in the once mysterious land of Mizraim something like 5200 years ago.

The Steamer State of Idaho.

Some time ago the owners of the steamer State of Idaho, which was adjudged a wreck last fall after she ran ashore below Ainsworth, applied to the authorities at Ottawa for Canadian registration. The application has not been denied, but it is withheld pending inquiries as to the actual value of the vessel on which to collect duty. Under the regulations of the department of customs, whenever goods are imported into Canada under such circumstances or conditions as to render it difficult to determine their value, the controller of customs may determine the value of the goods, and the value so determined shall be the value upon which duty shall be computed. Up to the present, the controller of customs has not determined the value of the State of Idaho, and she is tied to the government wharf at Nelson.

THEY WORK LIKE BEAVERS

And Get More for the Province Than They are Considered Entitled to.

J. A. Mara of Kamloops, who is president of the C. & K. S. N. Co. and member of parliament for Yale-Kootenay district, was in Nelson this week. He said, while his company was handling all the business offering, the burning of the steamer Columbia was a heavy direct loss, and the incidental losses since were not inconsiderable. Asked as to when the Nakusp & Slocan railway would be in operation to Three Forks, Mr. Mara said he was informed that tracklaying was suspended because of a lack of rails, but that enough material to finish the road was en route, and that the track would be at Three Forks within a month.

On matters which are more or less under the control of the Dominion authorities at Ottawa, Mr. Mara said substantially:

"The postoffice department claims that Kootenay demands too much, in the way of postal facilities, for the revenue it contributes, and the department officials are backed up by the members from the eastern provinces, who maintain that British Columbia gets more than she is entitled to even now. The department refused to let a contract for a tri-weekly service between Kaslo and New Denver because the bids were all considered too high, and if the service between Kaslo and Three Forks has not at all times been satisfactory it was owing to the fact that the stage line changed owners, and the new owners refused to carry out the agreement entered into between postoffice inspector Fletcher and the old owners. The mail route had not been extended from Three Forks to New Denver, as it was expected that the railway would ere this have been in operation; but, even now, if a responsible packer can be induced to carry the mails, a temporary service might be granted. The people of British Columbia are mistaken if they believe that the members from this province do not work for the interests of the province, as the members from the older provinces are continually claiming that we get more than they do."

Mr. Mara left for the north on Thursday.

Dick Fry Gets the Land.

Bonner's Ferry Herald, 1st: "After many trials and tribulations Richard Fry is at last strictly in it. During the week he received eleven patents to lands for members of his family. Nine of these patents call for 80-acre tracts and two for 40-acre tracts, 800 acres in all. He secured the title under the Indian Allotment Act. This vests the title firmly in his family, the only restriction being that the lands cannot be disposed of for twenty-five years. The public is generally familiar with Mr. Fry's legal contest for these lands, and when the final page of the story comes to be recorded, it is interesting to note that 'Old Dick' wins the day. The land in question lies close to Bonner's Ferry, some of it joining the town, and all in this township, 62. It is the choice land of this portion of Kootenay valley. About twenty patents were issued to applicants for allotments in this township, including Fry's. This settles, we believe, all allotment questions in township 62."

Over Ten Thousand Dollars Expended.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Nelson Electric Light Company, Limited, was held on Monday. The report of the president showed that $10,000 had been expended in developing the water power of the company and in the purchase and installing of the electric plant, in operation on August 16th. The following named directors were elected for the ensuing year: J. Fred Hume, G. A. Bigelow, J. A. Gilker, J. H. Matheson, A. E. Hodgins, Edward Applewhaite, and John Houston. The directors afterwards met and elected J. Fred Hume, president; J. A. Gilker, vice-president; G. A. Bigelow, secretary; Edward Applewhaite, treasurer; and A. E. Hodgins, J. A. Gilker, and John Houston, finance committee. T. Allan and John Stuart were elected auditors. A. S. Farwell's claim, for the land through which the company's flume runs, has been paid.

Must Bite as Well as Bark.

Victoria Province, 31st: "A dispatch from Vancouver says that the town has been 'insulted' because the department of marine has paid no attention to the telegrams of Mr. Corbould, M.P., in regard to the extension of the season for the salmon catch. Doubtless the department quite understands its faithful follower and protectionist, Mr. Corbould. He may bark before elections, but he will not bite, and can afford to be ignored." That is what we have been telling our own John Andrew Mara, and he is beginning to act as if he had both backbone and ability. The departments at Ottawa must be made understand that the member who barks will bite, and bite hard. And the way to bite hard is to vote according to your convictions. Governments are like individuals, they occasionally need rounding up.

Blind Guide in the Capitol.

"Did you ever hear about the first guide at the Capitol? He was stone blind." The speaker was John B. McCarthy, the private secretary of senator White and a veteran newspaper man. "The blind man was old 'professor Donaldson,' as we called him in those days. He made his living for twenty years by showing visitors about the building, and followed that calling until 1873. I used to wonder how he knew when to turn in the corridors, but he told me one day that he not only knew the distances from one point to another, but that he wanted no better guide than the draughts of air. They never failed to make his location known to him. Donaldson would go into the senate gallery with a party and point out the senators, whom he would describe, locating them at their seats. Another strange thing about Donaldson was that he was an inveterate gambler. He would make money in the daytime and stake it on poker games at night. He carried a small black boy around with him on these occasions, and the duty of the pickaninny was to tell him what cards he had. Then he played, and played well, too."

SAVED BY A BELT OF GOLD.

The Luck of an Englishman When Attacked by Robbers in Tehuantepec.

"Gold has a variety of uses;" said Mr. Thornton Decker, an English engineer, to an American who met him in Tiacalula, "but I fancy my experience when I first went over this route between Oaxaca and Tehuantepec was rather novel. A lot of $20 pieces served very well as a coat of mail—so well that they saved my life.

"As I said, I was bound down to Tehuantepec for a look at the railroad across the isthmus. I had heard that the women there use your American double eagles for jewelry and paid a very high premium for them, so I got forty or fifty and sewed them into the form of what you might call a porous plaster. When I had them stitched into place on a bit of cotton, there were two rows across my back and a third row overlapping the other two. By putting straps over my shoulders they carried very comfortably.

"I got the gold up at El Paso, Texas, but in some way one of the beggarly crew at the hotel in Oaxaca saw that I was carrying something in the small of my back, and the result of that was I was followed when I set out for Tehuantepec. They allowed me to go on unmolested until I was within a day of San Carlos, and then one of them seems to have taken a short cut through the mountains and concealed himself in the brush until I passed. Then he gave it to me with a shotgun loaded with slugs of lead, and I caught it in the small of the back.

"The force of the blow knocked me down over the pommel of the saddle. When there I had presence of mind enough to keep on falling slowly, as if entirely done for. Meantime I got one of your American navy revolvers in my hand and cocked it.

"The beggar that had shot me, seeing me fall, came running from the brush, machete in one hand and gun in the other, while his partner appeared around the mountain, with his horse on the gallop. They yelled at my horse to stop and my guide to go on, and both obeyed promptly. I was still clinging to my horse's neck and could see them through its mane very well. I let them get within ten feet of me and then dropped to my feet on the ground and took my turn at shooting. They were so close I couldn't miss, but luckily, as I think, one caught his bullet in the knee and the other in the fleshy part of the arm, while their horse was killed outright by a bullet in the head.

"Seeing them both down and begging for their lives I had a mind to kill them for their cowardise, but I let them off with a good kicking apiece, and then called back the guide and had him carry water and wash and dress the wounds as well as possible. Then I gave the man with a hurt arm a stiff horn of brandy, and sent him back for help, while I continued my journey. The slugs had hit the gold pieces—three of them. I had a lame back for a week or so, but I was otherwise unhurt. What become of them? I afterward met the one that caught it in the knee. He was going about the market in Oaxaca on a peg leg peddling reboses, and telling people he had lost his leg in a fierce encounter with highwaymen. He said his partner was on a journey, but I fancy that meant he had been detected in some rascality and sent to prison."

Break the Slate.

The following is published in the Columbian of New Westminster, and is dated Victoria, 3rd: "It is understood that premier Davie will leave for the east some day this week. The object of his mission is not known, but it is connected with the chief justiceship. The 'popular slate' here is Mr. justice McCreight for chief justice, and A. J. McColl for the vacancy." It is to be hoped that the 'popular slate' will be broke before the premier arrives at Ottawa. Mr. justice McCreight instead of being promoted should be retired from the bench altogether, as should one or two other of the associate justices. The elevation of A. J. McColl to the bench would be honoring a worthy member of the bar of unquestioned ability.

Britannia Rules the Waves.

The London Times in review of the season's yachting says: "British yachtsmen are well content to let the question of supremacy for 1894 rest on the record, the Britannia beating the Vigilant twelve out of seventeen contests. The events of the season have shown that British designers and builders are not inferior as regards big cutters and British sailmakers and sailors are superior to American adversaries. We must not fail to thank Mr. Gould for his sportsmanlike visit, which has given such a spurt to yachting, besides putting us up in such good conceit with ourselves."

A HOMILY ON THE MINERAL ACT.

THE SEED HAS BEEN SOWN THAT WILL RETURN LAWYERS

A Harvest for Many a Long Year to Come—Mine Owners Will not Alone be the Sufferers, for the Development of the Country Will be Retarded.

It is quite evident that the legal fraternity of West Kootenay, together with their brethern in Spokane and Victoria, look forward to the coming year as one that will be fruitful of litigation over mineral claims, and consequently of fat fees to themselves. The ridiculous 2-stake law of 1892, and the fact that a mine owner cannot go beyond his lines will, by that time, begin to bear the fruit so greatly relished by the disciples of Coke and Blackstone, for these changes in the Mineral Act seem to have been made in their especial interest. Aside from the litigation arising from the above-mentioned causes, the carelessness of prospectors in staking their claims, or renewing stakes and notices should they be destroyed by natural causes, is liable to lead to many complications that will only be settled after being dragged through the courts. All this will tend to tie up valuable property, distribute the money of mining men in channels through which it should not go, and keep capital out of the country.

It was formerly remarked in mining camps in the United States, that a camp or mine did not amount to much until the lawyers began fighting over the spoils. The truth of the remark has driven hundreds of American prospectors to British Columbia, as they understood that in this province they would not be subjected to expensive and almost endless litigation in protecting their property rights. Up to last year there was no mining litigation to speak of, and all the decisions handed down by the courts were in the line of protecting prospectors and mine owners in their rights. But a change is slowly and surely being brought about, and if it is not suddenly stopped by one or two wise decisions, the same causes that drove prospectors, miners, and mining men from the United States will drive them from British Columbia, for it is even now becoming notorious that all the decisions of the courts in mining cases tend towards inciting litigation, instead of retarding it, and our lawyers would not be lawyers if they did not take advantage of the opportunity to reap the reward, perhaps, of their lives. The prospector of today while planting his stakes on a claim, no matter how far he may be distant from the stakes of other claim owners, will be in a brown study as to the attorney he will employ to aid him in fighting the legal battles which will surely be one of the results of the work in which he is then engaged.

It is even alleged that claim jumping is now going on in Slocan district, and that a lawyer's name appears on stakes on which they should not be. This fact is mentioned to show the way the wind is blowing, for the legal fraternity are the first to see the weak spots in the decisions of the courts and to take advantage of the ambiguous wording of conflicting sections of the Mineral Act.

The section of the act which prohibits claim owners from obtaining title to the surface rights of their claims must lead to trouble and complications, and it is not necessary to enter into any argument regarding it.

The purpose of this article is not to throw discredit on our lawyers—as rarely will they advise or countenance the jumping of claims; neither do I wish to take from them any portion of their anticipated incomes; but the sole object is to keep at the minimum that bane of the mining industry—litigation.

RANDALL H. KEMP.

Kaslo, September 3rd.

[While Mr. Kemp is right in his contention regarding the effects litigation has on the mining industry, he is wrong in contending that litigation will result from confining claim owners within the boundaries of their claims. Fully two-thirds of the litigation in the United States arises over contentions as to the ownership of ledges that have an apex on one claim and an ore body in another a thousand feet distant. No such contention can arise when mine owners are compelled to confine their mining operations to the ground within their end and side lines extended vertically downwards. If beyond their lines, the fact can be readily and cheaply established by making an underground survey and without going near a lawyer's office at all.—EDITOR TRIBUNE.]

A Sample of Its Unfairness.

Last year the property owners and business men of Nelson contributed over $6000, in the way of taxes on real estate and trade licenses, to the revenue of the province. During the same time the property owners and business men of Kamloops, a town about the same size as Nelson, contributed some $6000 in the way of taxes on real estate and trade licenses, to the revenue of the City of Kamloops, not a dollar of it going to the province. Yet, when the government brought in a list of the sums that it was willing to spend on the towns of the interior, Kamloops was down on the list for $500 for its fire department and Nelson down for but $200. Is it any wonder then, that the Davie government is looked upon as an unfair one by the property owners and business men of Nelson.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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

LOCAL OR READING MATTER NOTICES 25 cents a line each insertion.

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

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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L. R. HARRISON, B. A.—Barrister at Law, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner for taking Affidavits for use in the Courts of British Columbia, etc. Offices—Ward St., between Baker and Vernon, Nelson.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING.....SEPTEMBER 8, 1894

ENTERPRISES AHEAD OF THE TOWNS.

The Revelstoke Mail has of late devoted considerable space to the residents of that town who instead of purchasing from local dealers send to distant cities for supplies and to the business men who refuse to patronize local enterprises like newspapers. Revelstoke is not the only town whose residents are short-sighted,—as residents of a town are who refuse to patronize local business enterprises; but often enterprises are started in towns too small to support the enterprises as they should be supported without being too heavy a tax on the few who can be relied on to support them. As an instance: The Mail is an enterprise far in advance of the town in which it is published. Its support is too heavy a tax on the business men who can be relied on to patronize it regularly,—and three-fourths of the business of a newspaper in small towns comes from the merchants in the way of advertisements and job work. Just as long as there are sanguine men to put money and time into enterprises that depend on public spirit to keep them running will there be capital invested that brings in no interest and labor employed that is not paid what it is entitled to receive. The people of West Kootenay would be taxed heavily to support even one newspaper as it should be; but, instead, they are taxed to support six, and neither one of the six is earning 1 per cent on the capital invested, nor enough to pay 25 per cent of the cost of the labor required to publish it.

A MUCH-ABUSED MAN.

Napoleon Fitzstubbs is reported as saying, while at Revelstoke, that the motive that actuated his accusers in preferring charges against him "was a desire to persecute him for the stand he had taken in the past in refusing to allow these same people to monopolize every franchise in West Kootenay, and they were willing to adopt any method of ridding themselves of him." We were not aware that Mr. Fitzstubbs had the legal right to grant or withhold franchises other than the right to sell liquor at retail. While, no doubt, he imagines that in himself is vested much the same powers as were vested in the ancient kings of England—the power to reward friends with grants of land and gifts of royalties on all minerals extracted from the earth; as a matter of fact, the laws of the province allow him only the right to shower largesse on his favorites, just as they allow ordinary mortals the right to spend their earnings in the pursuit of pleasure. Mr. Fitzstubbs is, indeed, a much-abused man; but his best friends are the men who are trying to remove him from an office he has not the capacity to fill.

STAND up, Napoleon Fitzstubbs, and tell the people of West Kootenay the names of the men who have applied to you for franchises and the kind of franchises asked for. If you have been a watch-dog of the rights of the people, the people want to know all about it.

Roomy Quarters in Heaven.

A curious calculation of the capacity of heaven is to be found in an old work entitled "Bombaugh's Gleanings for the Curious." The base of the calculation is found in Revelation xxi. "and he measured the city of Jerusalem with a reed, 12,000 furlongs. The length, the breadth, and the height are equal." "Let us see," says Bombaugh, "12,000 furlongs, 7,920,000 feet, which, cubed, is 948,088,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 cubic feet. Half of this we will reserve for the throne of God and the court of heaven, half the remainder for streets, leaving a balance of 124,198,272,000,000,000,000. Divide this last by 4096, the cubical feet in a room 16 feet square, and you will find that there is still enough for 30,321,843,750,000,000 rooms. We will suppose that the world always did, and always will, contain 990,000,000 inhabitants, and that a generation lasts 13¼ years, making in all 2,570,000,000 for each century that the world will stand 1000 centuries, making in all 2,970,000,000,000 inhabitants. Supposing there are 100 worlds equal to this in point of inhabitants and duration of years, making 297,000,000,000,000, then heaven, according to the measurement above, is large enough to allow 100 rooms each 16 feet square to every human soul."

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

Rudyard Kipling is said to have been jilted by six London girls before he wooed and won his American wife.

Thomas Kite, sexton of Stratford-on-Avon parish church, who has just celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday, succeeds his father and grandfather in the office of custodian of Shakespeare's tomb.

Professor Morris, at the head of the chemical department of Cornell university, commenced work as a fireman on the New York Central railroad. He was advanced to be engineer, and then made up his mind to get an education, which he finally accomplished and graduated with honor at Union college.

Senator Caffery of Louisiana thinks hand shaking is a senseless thing, and refuses to practice it. When a stranger is introduced to Caffery, he, of course, stretches out his hand in greeting, but the Louisiana senator pays no attention to it, and the man has to draw it back. For years he has observed this custom.

The duke of York, when he left for Cowes, wore a blue serge suit, brown jerry hat, brown lace boots, and crimson tie. The duke, who used to be known among his friends as "Sprat" before his paternal dignity came to him, has adopted the expedient of adding to his somewhat diminutive stature by wearing very high-heeled shoes.

An export trade in wives has just begun from England for the benefit of western Australia. A consignment of girls under twenty, and carefully selected, was sent free last week in order to provide wives for the colonists.

The Russian courts have reversed the assumption of the American tribunals, that when a husband and wife are drowned in the same disaster the wife dies first. The Russian doctors have testified unanimously that the man would be the first to die, because the woman is more agile and keeps herself longer above water.

The prejudice against the Italians in France since the murder of president Carnot is so strong that the people refuse to tolerate the itinerant musicians who in Italian costume wandered about the cafes and boulevards. These gave up the struggle this week, and nearly two hundred left Paris in a body.

The farmers in the vicinity of Toronto, Ontario, are compelled to kill off their cattle in large numbers to prevent them from starving to death, on account of the shortage in pasture, caused by the continued dry weather. The markets are glutted with beef.

Abraham Lincoln undoubtedly was the tallest president; he was six feet four inches in height. The shortest was probably Benjamin Harrison, although Van Buren and John Adams were very short men. The oldest president was William Henry Harrison, who was 68 years and one month old when inaugurated; the youngest was Grant, who was not quite 47 years old.

Mark Twain has just gone abroad to see his wife, who, he says, "is supporting a couple of doctors over there. The doctors in Europe," he said, "usually take you to a little town, and, when they have treated you for a while, pass you on to a friend in some other little place, and so keep you on the go like the Wandering Jew; and, as my wife has been doing this for three years, I propose bringing her back when I return in October."

A military scandal of the first magnitude is reported from Marienwerder, Germany. A mess dinner of brigade officers was celebrated there early in the week, and 100 of the guests got drunk. They formed in a line with the band at the head and marched through the streets. Some were without helmets or caps, others were without coats, and all brandished swords or canes. All the officers will be court-martialed.

The British government is testing a new plan for signaling at sea which has already yielded remarkable results. It consists merely of an ordinary gong fastened to the bow of the ship below the water-line. This acts as a transmitter, and the receivers are gongs of exactly similar tone and rate of vibration, one on each side of the ship below the water line. The receiving gong will take up and reproduce the sound of the sending gong from a long distance. Signals have already been clearly transmitted ten miles.

Henry C. Work, the author of "Marching Through Georgia," was a printer, who brought his first song, "Kingdom Coming," to Dr. George F. Root, then a member of a music publishing firm in Chicago. It pleased the latter so well that he induced the composer to give up his trade and devote all his time to writing songs. He became a prosperous business man in Chicago, but lost all he had in the great fire and never recovered his prosperity. He lived the last years of his life in Hartford, and died there; and though he was not a soldier, the Grand Army of the Republic decorates his grave with flowers, and an effort is now being made to erect a monument to his memory.

The big Cunard ocean greyhound Lucania again holds the western record between Queenstown and New York. The Lucania arrived at the Sandy Hook lightship at 4:58 p. m. on August 31st, after a passage of 5 days 8 hours and 38 minutes. The Lucania previous to her sailing from Liverpool for New York had just come off the dry dock, where she had her bottom thoroughly cleaned. The passage is the fastest on record from Queenstown. The Lucania wrests the supremacy from her sister ship the Campania, beating the record by the latter two weeks ago by 51 minutes.

The marquis of Clanricarde, that grinding, stern-willed, absentee landlord who has been the cause of half the agrarian trouble in Ireland in the last dozen years, broke his long and obstinate silence by making a ten minutes' speech in the house of lords during the debate on the Evicted Tenants bill. This strange man rarely appears in his place in parliament, and he lives the life almost of a recluse in chambers off Picadilly, with not infrequent lapses into most unhermit-like courses in London and Paris. Two gallery reporters ventured, through two newspaper syndicates, to describe his lordship, and the result is two remarkable descriptions. No. 1 says: "Lord Clanricarde is a little, fragile man, quite a dandy of the old time. His ruddy, ruby complexion, reminiscent of the vanished port and Madeira fashion in wine, throws into relief a profusion of iron-gray hair and gray beard." No. 2 says: "His lordship is a middle-aged, middle-sized man, with a strong personal resemblance to Justin McCarthy. His face, however, unlike that gentleman's, is pale and ascetic, and his gray beard, though of similar length and shape, is not so luxuriant."

A duel to the death with knives occurred in Clark county, Kentucky, on August 20th, over the scandal features of the Ashland congressional contest. John King, a Breckenridge man, living in Fayette county, met on the highway an old friend, George Cook, who lives in Clark county. Cook said any woman who went to hear Breckenridge's speech was no better than a courtesan. King dismounted from his horse, saying his wife and daughters had heard Breckenridge. Cook insisted it was a shame. He also dismounted. Both drew knives and blood flowed freely until Cook dropped dead. King escaped.

The free trade victory in New South Wales has breathed fresh life into the Australasian federation scheme. Not only has the Victorian premier promptly seconded Reid's suggestion for a new conference, but the Australians here are confident that the idea has made great progress in the other colonies as well, so that it may be taken up with good promise of a practical outcome during the next year. Oddly enough they count on the tacit opposition of the British politicians of both parties, who are said to feel that the merging of the colonies will greatly diminish the prestige and money value of these six governorships, which now play a considerable part in patronage and rewards for faithful service at Westminster. But, of course, this will exert no rational influence on the question, if the Australians are once agreed.

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

It Will Open for Settlement Millions of Acres of Fertile Land.

One of the greatest modern enterpries is the Trans-Siberian railway, in course of construction by the Russian government. This road is to be 5700 miles in length, and will cost $150,000,000. It will be completed in six years if no unexpected delays occur. B. Petropavloosky, one of the civil engineers engaged in the construction of this railroad, who arrived in San Francisco, recently from Siberia, by way of Yokohama, en route to Europe, gave some information about this gigantic undertaking. He says that all the material used in the construction of the road is of Russian manufacture. The first section of the line from Vladivostock, on the sea of Japan, to Grafska, has been completed, a distance of 200 miles. Work on the second section, from Grafska inland, is in progress. From Vladivostock to St. Petersburg the distance is about 6000 miles.

It is learned from other sources that work on the opposite end of the line has also made good progress. It starts at Chelabidsk, on the western edge of Siberia. At that point it connects with the European systems of railways and a direct line to St. Petersburg by way of Moscow. What may be termed the first section of the road, extending eastward from Chelabinsk to Omsk, a distance of 500 miles, is practically finished and will be opened for traffic before the end of this year. From Omsk 800 miles eastward the road is built, but the necessary bridges are wanting. This section will be in operation in 1896.

A government commission, of which the czarovitch, heir to the throne, is at the head, has charge of the construction, with unlimited powers. There is no lack of funds and the work is pushed expeditiously.

According to a Russian bureau of immigration, which is actively endeavoring to settle the country traversed by the line, as building progresses, Siberia has millions of acres of fertile land, suited to the profitable production of wheat and rye. There is abundance of rainfall in the summer season. Siberia is twice as large as the United States, and the greater part of it has never been fully explored. It has a population of 5,000,000, most of whom are congregated in towns.

The Russian government has in mind several other schemes for the development of Siberia. It proposes to establish steam navigation on the river systems intersecting the great railway. Help will be given to the mining industries of the Ural region. Here are mined gold, platinum and great quantities of iron as well as gems.

The extent to which the development of Siberia's agricultural resources may effect the world's market for wheat is a question of importance to the wheat growers of this continent. Even now Russia is a large exporter of grain. Russia exported last year $20,000,000 worth of oats, $30,000,000 worth of barley, $5,000,000 worth of corn and $70,000,000 worth of wheat. Ordinarily she sends out of the country for sale about $70,000,000 worth of rye, but this quantity was reduced to $11,000,000 worth last year by a tariff war with Germany. If there are millions of acres of virgin soil in Siberia which this road will make available for wheat production, the effect of its constructon may be like that of the government railways in India, which at once brought that country into prominence as a producer and exporter of wheat.

But the road was primarily designed as a great military highway. Were it in operation at this time, Russia would be vastly better prepared to take a hand in the settlement of the difficulty between China and Japan by appropriating the territory in dispute. The road will also give Russia an immense advantage in any aggressive move upon India. By means of this line troops may be landed on the Pacific in ten days from St. Petersburg or Moscow.

The great engineering works on the Trans-Siberian line will be the bridging of the Obi, the Yenisei and the Amoor, three of the largest rivers in the world. All of these flow northward into the Arctic ocean. The greatest altitude reached by the line is 3600 feet above the sea level, at a point east of lake Baikal, which is 350 miles long and lies in a high plateau.

The Survival of the Fittest.

Victoria Commercial Journal: "There can be no disguising the fact that so far as general business is concerned the present depression has not been an unmixed evil. In the parable of the sower about which the good book tells us, we read of that seed which not having deepness of earth sprang up quickly and rankly, but soon died out. But, as everyone is aware, such products take the place which would be occupied by others of a more permanent character, and in fact prevent the other growing or attaining a state of fruition. This worthless stuff has got to be got rid of before the rest of the crop can prosper. So it is in business. There are numbers of people who start out, but have no bottom—financial, moral, or as the result of experience. These are in the way of other people, whose business they ruin, besides most effectually bringing about their own downfall. Times of depression tell on such people, and have the effect of weeding them out. Thus, as has been said, they are not an unmixed evil, since they the sooner bring matters to that climax when the issue is that of the survival of the fittest."

Three Slocan Mining Companies.

The Slocan Milling Company, Limited, the Alamo Mining Company, Limited, and the Minnesota Silver Company, Limited, are the names of three companies recently registered under the Companies Act. The Slocan Milling Company is building a concentrator on Carpenter creek, between Three Forks and New Denver. The capital stock of the company is $100,000. A. E. Humphreys, N. D. Moore, John G. Williams, John Vallance, and Howard Donnally are the incorporators. The Alamo Mining Company owns the Alamo mine, in Twin Lake basin, Slocan district, from which ore has been shipped. The capital stock of the company is $500,000, divided into shares of $1 each. The incorporators are the same as in the Slocan Milling Company. The Minnesota Silver Company owns a number of claims in Slocan district. Its capital stock is $1,000,000, divided into shares of $1 each. The incorporators are A. E. Humphreys, G. J. Atkins, Howard Donnally, Walter Marshall, and J. S. Blackaller. All three companies have their principal place of business at New Denver.

BANK OF MONTREAL

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

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

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

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

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers.

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

DRAFTS ISSUED; COLLECTIONS MADE; ETC.

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

COLE, EMORY & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

A. D. Emory of this firm will be in Nelson and vicinity the early part of September showing full range of fall samples. Address Hotel Phair, Nelson.

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.

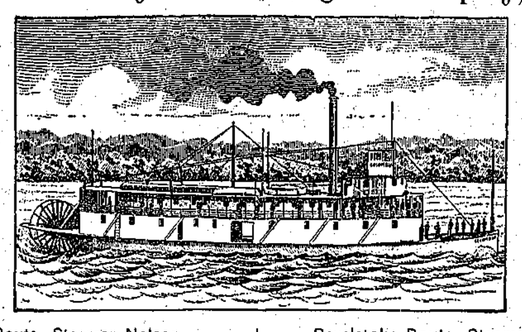
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, Wilhelm Hanson and John Blomberg, doing business as hotelkeepers under the firm name of Hanson & Blomberg, has been dissolved. All debts due by the firm will be paid by John Blomberg, who alone is authorized to collect debts due the firm.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

Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

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—	Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—
Mondays at 4 p. m.	Sundays at 8 a. m.
Wednesdays at 5:40 p. m.	Tuesdays at 3 a. m.
Thursdays at 4 p. m	Thursdays at 3 a. m.
Saturdays at 5:40 p. 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 50469), intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the gold commissioner for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim, and, further, take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the mining recorder and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
THE LE ROI MINING & SMELTING COMPANY,
GEORGE M. FOSTER, President.
Dated the 25th day of June, 1894

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

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.

"BELIAL."

Everyone knew him and in a certain way liked him, but no one knew who he was, where he came from, or whither finally he went. Courteous, and generous to a fault, polished as a diamond, he had one day dropped into our little country village, no one knew from where or for what. He took the best suite of rooms at the little hotel, paid his bills promptly, spent money freely, and soon became a mysterious favorite. No good work went on that he did not contribute to generously. Was some one sick with small-pox and no one dare nurse him? Belial was on hand. Did a child tumble off the bridge when no one was by who could swim? Belial would suddenly appear, strip off his coat, and be in the water and out before you could say "Scat." Was there a case of sickness which baffled our old and only physician? Belial was in and pulled the patient through. Because of all this skill in different directions, he was dubbed "Belial," and by that name he always went. He registered at the hotel as plain John Smith, but I am confident that that was a fiction. No such man could be plain John Smith. About five feet six inches in height, straight as an arrow, thin as a Damascus blade; all nerve; with black hair, mustache, and eyes, but with a skin like a first snow-bank; a sharp nose, and teeth to make one envious; he made a striking figure that might well be called as it was. Little children were afraid of him; superstitious people thought him supernatural, and everyone thought him "canny." All had for him a certain amount of respect which they could not help. He had few intimates. One was an old retired judge; another, the village apothecary; a third was myself, a lazy young bachelor. Our friendship was close; and as I had very comfortable quarters, and he felt himself always welcome there, we almost lived together.

The scene of this sketch was the now famous Mount Desert; the date about 1860, long before Cœsus had found out that Mount Desert was better than Mount Arart, and that Frenchman's Bay, which lies inside, was the most beautiful expanse of water in the world. Since the vandals have taken possession, I have no care to go back. Then I was idling my time away in search of health at what might well be called a rural village—of less than one thousand inhabitants, mostly fishermen, all good, wholesome, honest folk. I had been there nearly a year, and had rented a tidy little cottage, fixed it up to suit myself, and in what seemed then and there regal style, and being fairly well-to-do was "taking mine ease at mine own inn." One day there was like another "only more so." A mail once a week from Ellsworth, a visitor once a year, perhaps. Therefore one day, when the fishing-smack which brought our mail came in with our strange friend Belial on board, all was excitement.

He had been there a month or two—perhaps three—when our story begins. I had found him out. I liked him; he liked me. We each minded our own affairs. In such a place, the acquaintance even of Belial was a godsend, and we were soon as warm friends as one could be with such a being. My larder was better stocked than that of the hotel, which, by the way, was known as the "Lobster Pot;" my wine cellar, though small, had some good stuff in it; my cigars and tobacco were smokable and my latch-string was always out. My staff of servants consisted of one ancient African. I had brought him with me from the west coast, where I had bought him for a trifle, and I called him "Plus;" for, besides being by nature as black as a whole suit of spades, he every day took on an extra coat of tan. I have tried charcoal on him, and it made a very perceptible light-mark. His English was no English at all, but a sort of hash of English and Nango, for he was of the tribe of Nangos. But he could cook "all around" Delmonico's chef, and was as faithful and honest as he was black. If you want the trustiest African in the world, get a Nango.

My name is Grubb. That is bad enough, but although I had kind, indulgent, decent parents, they were very pious, and so, fearing that old Bible names would fade out, and I being the only son, picked out the pretty one of Hachaliah (the father of Nehemiah).

"Hachaliah Grubb!" And this done by kind, indulgent, and decent parents!"

Of course, these could be but two nicknames: "Hack" Grubb or "Liar" Grubb. I have gone through life thus far usually called by those who do not know me, "Liar Grubb."

John Smith, "Belial," was a gentleman. He would not drink my whisky, or smoke my cigars or tobacco, and in all my acquaintance with him I never heard him use an oath, or a word or expression which might not have been used in the queen's drawing room.

"He did not like "Hachaliah," "Hack," "Liar," or "Grubb," and so, when we became acquainted, he said, "I will call you 'Ajax'" (I weighed about 96 pounds), "and you can let me down by calling me 'Belial.'" He knew all about his nickname, and was rather pleased than annoyed.

When Belial came in he picked up a magazine which I had been trying to study out, and it was turned down at the article on mesmerism, he said: "Is Ajax studying the black art?"

"So far as I can get into it, it is the blackness of darkness."

"Then you don't believe in such things? Are you not superstitious?"

"Not that I am aware of."

"Nor am I, but light your pipe and let me tell you a story or two, which I can vouch for."

I was ready for anything which would take this profitles study of mesmerism out of my head. We sat down in the delightful breeze.

"What I tell you," he said, "I can vouch for as coming from people whom I cannot doubt. The first is an occurrence so common that everyone has experienced or heard of something like it. A gentleman in Boston, an old and valued friend, was born at Sullivan Falls, the head of Frenchman's Bay. He had emigrated and been in Boston for a number of years, leaving behind him an elder brother. There had been between them always a very strong friendship—love, I may say; and when one day he received from his brother a letter announcing an apparently trifling illness, he became worried, for his brother was well on in years.

"The second day after the receipt of the letter, he returned from business as usual, tired out, and threw himself on the lounge to rest and catch forty winks before dinner. What seemed to him the sleep of ages really lasted but a few moments, when he awakened suddenly and, springing up, asked of his wife, who sat beside him:

"'Mary, what o'clock is it?'

"'Just twenty minutes past five, but why do you ask?'

"'John is dead! Make a note of the time. I am sure he has died within a minute.'

"'Nonsense, Charley! You've been dreaming. You are tired out; and, thinking of John as you dropped off, you have naturally dreamed of him.'

"There were no telegraphs in those days, but in due course of mail there came a letter from John's son:

"'Dear Uncle Charley: Father died quite suddenly at 5:20 p. m. on Monday. The last word he spoke was 'Charley.' Your affectionate nephew, JOHN.'

"This is not unusual;—we read of these premonitions, or whatever you may call them, frequently.

"Here's another, especially singular because it involves physical force. It was told me by a person who could not, if he would, make a misstatement. I believe it to be abolutely true.

"Some four or five years ago, a young friend of mine, who had married a beautiful young girl only a few years before, was suddenly and mysteriously bereft of her. She disappeared one day, and no trace was found of her until nearly a month afterward, when her body was found in the woods twenty miles away from the country place where they were stopping. The mystery was never accounted for. They had lived most happily, and temporary aberration was all that could be made out of it. The young fellow was heart-broken, and at first thought seriously of joining a Christian brotherhood and devoting the rest of his life to good deeds; but before he could arrange the preliminaries, an angel in pink; about twenty-two years old, came across his tear-bedimmed vision, and before he could fairly dry his eyes he was head over heels in love. In less than a year he was engaged, and in less than two years married. He did not sorrow as one without hope, but he had on his finger a ring which his wife had given him when they were engaged.

"The second engagement took place one day in December, and in the city of Baltimore, the residence of the young lady. The gentleman was a guest at one of the principal hotels.

"Upon retiring that night, he locked and bolted his door carefully, saw that there was no one under the bed, and, as it was a cold winter night, carefully fastened the windows (the door and windows were all fastened in the morning.) Then he read a chapter or two in the Bible, and, looking at the ring on his finger, felt a little twinge about his heart-strings. He had loved his wife dearly. How could he so soon get over that love and bestow it on another? His conscience reproached him, but he said his prayers, got into bed and was soon dreaming. Of his wife? Oh, no; but of his wife that was to be. His dream was rudely broken into by his first wife, who suddenly appeared at his bedside, took his hand in hers and removed the ring. He awakened with a start, for it was all real to him. Jumping out of bed, he lighted the gas. The ring, a close-fitting one, was gone. Windows and doors were securely fastened on the inside, and it could not be found; nor was it ever found, altaough he offered the chambermaid the next morning fifty dollars if she would produce it. That wife's presence was as real to him as if she were in the flesh. Where was the ring? No one could have by any possibility entered the room. He could not have risen in his sleep and hid it, or the fifty-dollar reward would have revealed it. He was no more given to superstition than you are, and yet the ring was gone.

"Now, Ajax, you are getting excited. I will tell you no more ghost stories, although I have my head full of them, but when I next come in, I will give you a dissertation on mesmerism. I know something of it, and can make it plainer to you in half-an-hour than all the dry magazine articles you could read in a month. If you will have Plus make a nice curry of chicken for dinner, I will see that you don't dine alone,"—and such a curry as Plus could make!

Belial was an almost daily visitor. He found my place the most pleasant loafing spot in town, and I was really fond of his company.

Within a day or two of the foregoing promise he sauntered in about noon, and after a little chat said: "I have come to give you some practical evidence of the verity of mesmerism. I am no doubt one of the best natural mesmerists in this country. There is a certain vital force requisite to this attainment of the art which I happen to possess. What force it is, no one exactly knows. For want of a better word, we call it magnetism."

Saying this he placed himself in front of me, both of us being seated. Folding my hands with the thumbs uppermost, he placed between my thumbs a disc of metal not unlike the bobbin used in certain sewing machines. Upon this I was directed to fix my eyes and attention for the space of five minutes. At the expiration of this time, I was relieved of the disc, and the circus commenced. Plus was called in as an audience, and when I was released from the mesmeric bond, the faithful darkey was rolling on the floor, convulsed with the wildest laugh which I had heard since I left the west coast. Tears were in Belial's eyes, and he speedily informed me that I was far beyond anything in the way of a subject that he had ever met. "I have no doubt that in time," he said, "I can take you out of your body and send you to the uttermost parts of the earth."

As he assured me that no harm, physical or mental, could come from the experiments, it became an almost everyday pastime. The old judge and the apothecary were sometimes admitted, much to their delectation. This continued till fall, when it became necessary for me to go to Boston on business, though I intended to return before cold weather to go into winter quarters. In those days the facilities of railroad or steamboat were not so readily at hand as now, and rather than take the long and tedious stage ride, I preferred going to Ellsworth and taking chances in a coasting vessel. Belial decided to go also, and luckily, as it seemed at the time, just as we were about starting for Ellsworth, there appeared in the offing a fine, saucy-looking schooner of about one hundred tons, as trim a little craft as one would wish to sail in. She hove to off the town, and the captain came on shore.

As such an occurrence was unusual, everybody who was not out fishing flocked to the beach. The captain, a fine specimen of a young, down-east skipper, soon told his story. He had broken the key to his chronometer, and not caring to risk his vessel by sailing on dead reckoning, had put in to have a new key made. We had no locksmith in town, the blacksmith could not make anything but a "keel band" for a boat, and a poor one at that, and what was the skipper to do? It was a simple job for anyone who understood it, but worse than squaring the circle for any one else.

Belial said, "I think I can mend up your old key so that it will get you through to Boston." The captain gave him the chronometer and key, and we all adjourned to my house. While Belial made a temporary forge in the kitchen and was doing the repairs, dinner was prepared by Plus; and dinner and key being ready at the same time, we all fell to. We learned that the schooner was just off the stocks, this being her maiden voyage. She was from the extreme eastern part of the state, about Calais, I think, and was built to beat anything of her size afloat. I shall never forget her name, for it was that of a subsequent sweetheart of mine, whom I did not succeed in capturing, "Mary Ellen." The schooner was just in good ballast trim, lumber-laden. Here was our opportunity. He would keep his vessel "off and on" for us till morning, and Belial and I very gladly availed ourselves of the opportunity.

As mine would be but a short visit, I was soon ready and left Plus in charge of my castle. We embarked the next morning, and were soon testing the qualities of our "Mary Ellen." As the day advanced and night came on, there were unmistakable signs of an approaching storm. Just as night shut down, we passed Matinicus Rock, and at the same time passed a good-sized, wholsome-looking bark. We were both under close reefs. She was heading east, "close-hauled," as we sailors say; while we were scudding free, standing south by west. The watch at 8 p. m. had just been set, when the mate reported to the captain two feet of water in the pump-well. Pumps, were, of course, manned at once, but the water increased so rapidly that there could be but one solution, we had started a butt; that is, the end of one of the ship's planks, under water, had started away from the fastening. Nothing could save us, and our only hope was to keep above water till morning, and then make land and trust to some passing vessel to take us off. Fortunately we were lumber-laden; otherwise there could have been no hope of our lasting till daylight.

The crews were kept at the pumps constantly, but we sank deeper and deeper, till at last we were water-logged.

And now what do you suppose happened? Belial was, as usual, equal to the emergency. The captain, Belial and I were sitting in the cabin, when he drew from his pocket the little metal disc, and handing it to me, said, "Ajax, I am going to prove to you beyond a doubt that mesmerism is something more than a pastime. Fix your eye and your heart on that disc."

I did so, and soon lost consciousness. What followed was told briefly by the captain:

"When you were in the trance, this gentleman said" (he did not know him as Belial) "'Go up off Matinicus Rock, and you will find there, hove to, the bark which we passed at nightfall.' In a moment he said, 'Have you found her?'

"'Yes.'

"'Well, go below, and on the cabin table you will find the log-slate. Open it and write, "Wear ship, and stand southwest till you are off Monhegan. Lay to till daylight, and rescue the crew of a schooner foundering."'"

I was not conscious of having left the vessel; but see what followed. As we could not scud, deep as we were in the water, without danger of being swamped, the captain with great difficulty got the vessel head to the wind and we lay hove to till daybreak. On our weather bow we discovered a bark, also hove to, but apparently all right. We soon had our ensign at the main peak, union down. The wind and sea had somewhat subsided, but there was still a sea running which nothing but a life-boat could weather. The bark soon set her signal of recognition and ran down under our lee. A life-boat was speedily manned, and as close alongside as was prudent. Every one was safely deposited in the boat, till at last the captain dropped in and we started back for the bark. The boat was in command of the second mate, and manned by six as sturdy sailors as ever pulled an ore. Alongside the bark, a boatswain-chair was rigged, and we were all swung on board. The captain and mate stood in the waist to receive and welcome us. When I touched the deck, the mate started as if shot, and exclaimed: "That is the stranger."

The bark was soon on her coarse again. We were taken below, clothed and fed, and left the poor "Mary Ellen" with the water washing over her deck. When we had in a measure recovered ourselves, the captain, who proved to be a very intelligent and very jolly Nova Scotian, said: "Gentlemen, perhaps you consider this rescue one of the chances of navigation, but it is not; it is one of the providences of God. Last night when the watch was changed at eight bells, we were hove to just north of Matinicus. As the night was very rusty, I took the watch with Mr. Moore, the second mate. The first officer, Mr. Farquhar, went below to write up his log and turn in. In a moment he came tumbling on deck, and in great excitement exclaimed, "Captain, who is that stranger below?' I knew he was not in liquor, and his earnest manner impressed me. I went below with him. He said, 'When I came to write up my log, I saw a gentleman sitting at the table writing on the slate. I knew there were no strangers on board, and after rubbing my eyes to make sure that I was not deceived, I rushed on deck.' When we arrived below, there was no one there, and I concluded that Farquhar had, perhaps from fatigue, fallen asleep; but a glance at the log slate, which was lying open, satisfied me of my error. There, written in a bold hand, were these words, 'Wear ship and stand southeast till you are off Monhegan. Lay to till daylight and rescue the crew of a schooner foundering,' and," continued the captain, producing the slate, "here it is." And truly there it was, in my own somewhat peculiar handwriting. "And," said Mr. Farquhar, addressing me, you are the gentleman who sat at this table and wrote it."

Belial all this time had said nothing, but looking at me triumphantly, he told the story of the night before. What was it? The mate had never put his eyes on me before. The handwriting was unmistakably mine. The apparition and handwriting were there beyond doubt, or in such a terrible gale the captain would never have put his ship about.

The captain treated us most kindly, and landed us all safely at our old home. The captain of the "Mary Ellen" thanked his stars that his chronometer key had broken or, as he reasoned, he would not have had Belial and his friend on board. He is alive to this day. So is the mate of the Nova Scotia bark.

What became of Belial I do not know. For a number of years he was a regular and very welcome guest of mine; but one year he failed to put in an appearance, and I have seen or heard nothing of him since. Perhaps he has gone to investigate the canals of Mars; but wherever he may be, he will always be a mystery.

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, 73, 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

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.

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.

"BLAKE-MORSDEN" ORE CRUSHERS

AND ALL KINDS

HOISTING AND POWER PLANTS FOR MINES.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The Jenckes Machine Company

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC.

AIR COMPRESSORS

OF THE MOST EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL TYPE.

"SLUGGER" AND "GIANT"

AIR DRILLS FOR MINES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

The Canadian Rand Drill Company,

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC.

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 6TH.

September 1st.—Le Roi mine, Trail Creek district, via Northport to Everett, Washington	36 tons
September 2nd.—Silver King mine, Nelson district, via Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway to Denver, Colorado	40 "
September 3rd.—Silver King mine Nelson, district, via Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway to Denver, Colorado	45 "
Josie mine, Trail Creek district, via Revelstoke to Everett, Washington	12 "
Total	133 tons

APPROXIMATE VALUE.

Trail Creek district ore (gold and copper)	$2,400
Nelson district ore (silver and copper)	8,500
Total	$10,900

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Tenders are called for the construction of a wagon road from Three Forks to Cody creek, in Slocan district. Tenders will be received by the assistant commissioner of lands and works at Nelson till noon of the 18th instant.

The messenger of the Northern Pacific Express Company reports being robbed of $210 at Kaslo on Monday last. The money was stolen from his stateroom on the steamer Nelson.

The Reisterer brewery at Nelson is in operation, and is ready to fill orders for a beverage that cheers but does not inebriate.

Mr. justice Crease, and not Mr. justice Walkem, will preside at the session of the assize court, which begins on Monday at Nelson.

Ed Atherton, at Watson, has had a shake roof put over his safe, which stands where the fire left it. It is rumored Ed will engage in business at Sandon when he disposes of the postmastership and some other encumbrances at his present location.

Since the great fire in Slocan district, which burned the brush to the roots in the ground, grass, weeds, and ferns have commenced growing on all the mountain sides, some of the vegetation being already eight and ten inches in height.

Dr. W. A. Hendryx of Los Angeles, California, arrived at Nelson on Wednesday. He will remain until after court, his suit for an interest in the Noble Five group coming up for hearing.

The Methodist church services will hereafter be held in Odd Fellows hall, on Vernon street. Tomorrow the morning sermon will be "Restoration," and the evening "Doubts and Doubters."

The remains of two cariboo and one bear, which must have been overtaken and burned in the great fire which swept over that section the latter part of July, have been found on the hill northeast of Watson.

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

Lost—On the trail between Nelson and Poorman mine, a check book on the Bank of Montreal, containing memorandums of checks issued. Finder will please leave it at Bank of Montreal, Nelson.

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

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

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

THE FITZSTUBBS INVESTIGATION.

The Charge of Misappropriation Admitted by the Accused.

The investigation of the charges preferred against captain Fitzstubbs by John Sanderson was held by Mr. justice Crease this afternoon in the court house at Nelson. Neither captain Fitzstubbs nor Mr. Sanderson were allowed the assistance of counsel. John Sanderson testified that he was employed as foreman on the Nakusp & Slocan trail in July, 1892, and that when the payroll for the month of August, 1892, was made up, he, at the request of Mr. Fitzstubbs, added the name of William Smith to the payroll, and that Fitzstubbs drew a check for the amount and placed it in his pocket. The reason that Fitzstubbs gave for doing so was that the government did not allow him anything for his traveling expenses and he had to do these things to keep even. On cross-examination, Sanderson denied that he signed Smith's name to the voucher; that he merely certified to the correctness of the payroll. He admitted that he knew it was not right; but did not know at that time that the government paid the traveling expenses of its officials, and only learned differently when he saw the published statement that the officials had been paid large sums for traveling expenses.

As regards the Lardo-trail part of the investigation, Sanderson testified positively that he had been given no instructions as to the amount to be expended, and that when he met Fitzstubbs at the latter's office Fitzstubbs objected to the amount that had been expended, but only because it prevented him [Sanderson] from putting names on the pay-roll, so that Fitzstubbs could reimburse himself for the three or four hundred dollars he had spent when at Victoria the winter before. That it could not be done now on account of Goepel having made the time out, and if he knew it he would be trying the same game, as he is one of them smart rascals.

Sanderson was asked by Mr. justice Crease, if he did not know that specific sums were appropriated for certain works, like that of the Lardo trail, and Sanderson answered that he did not, and, said further, that Fitzstubbs had never instructed him as to the amount set apart for that particular work.

Captain Fitzstubbs testified that he employed Sanderson as foreman on the Nakusp & Slocan trail; that he told Sanderson to add the name of William Smith to the pay-roll; that he issued a check for the amount; and that he used the amount of the check to reimburse himself for amounts that he had paid out of his own pocket for work done on the government reserve at Nelson.

Question by Mr. justice Crease: "How did you come to insert William Smith's name on the payroll?" Mr. Fitzstubbs answered: "I went to pay off the work on the Nakusp & Slocan trail. After paying the men I told Sanderson that I had been doing some work on the government reserve, and that I had already spent over $90 on it; give me some time on the payroll, in order thet I may repay myself what I have paid out. He [Sanderson] said, how much do you want? I said, forty or fifty dollars from this trail, as it is not costing a great deal. I said, put another name on. Then he [Sanderson] asked, what name? I said, any name—William Smith. Then he [Sanderson] said again, how much do you want? You had better take enough while you are about it. I looked at the payroll and saw that $75 was the highest on the payroll, and it could not be for any more than that, He signed William Smith's name, and I drew the check for $75."

Question by Mr. justice Crease: "Then that was for work done for government account for which there was no appropriation?" Mr. Fitzstubbs answered "Yes."

Question by Mr. justice Crease: "Who did you employ for that kind of work?" Mr. Fitzstubbs answered: "Bunker, McIntyre, and Lane."

Question by Mr. justice Crease: "How did you employ them?" Mr. Fitzstubbs answered: "Bunker was employed digging the ground, laying out beds, and fixing the fence."

Question by Mr. justice Crease: "Why did you not make a separate voucher, and send it down to the governmens, saying that you had been obliged to exceed the appropriation and asking that it be allowed on the supplementaries?" Mr. Fitzstubbs answered: "I knew the general objection the government made when appropriations were exceeded; and that year the government had voted Nelson a large sum and I did not think they would allow it?"

Fitzstubbs put in a general denial to all of Sanderson's versions of the conversations that had taken place between them regarding adding names to payrolls, and also stated positively that he had instructed Sanderson not to spend more than $700 on the Lardo trail.

Affidavits by Angus McIntyre and John Lane were read. They were both dated at Kaslo, April 11th, 1894. To McIntyre's was attached a bill for "hauling 16 loads of soil for Mr. Fitzstubbs's garden, $16." Lane's was for "hauling 35 loads of earth and 5 loads of manure at Nelson, B. C., for captain Fitzstubbs, $40." Mr. Bunker testified that he was paid $28 for work done for Mr. Fitzstubbs in May and June, 1892, and $13.50 for work done in 1893.

R. J. Bealey testified that he went up the Lardo trail on the 24th or 25th of June, 1893, and that Eldridge's men were not at work. It was raining a little; they certainly did not work for a quarter of a day; but the time book showed they got full time. Mr. justice Crease will make his report to the lieutenant-governor.

Report of Nelson Public School.

FOR AUGUST, 1894.

Number of pupils enrolled during month	42
Average daily attendance	31
Number left town	3

HONOR ROLL.

Fourth Class—	Third Class—
1. Etta Muir	1. Millicent Sansom
2. Nelson Buchanan	2. Samuel Stuckey
Second Class—	Primer II Class—
1. Frances Sansom	1. Frankie Ettar
2. Nellie Marshall	2. Robbie Bell

N. DELMAGE, Teacher.

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.

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

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

Take notice that we, Tackla M. Dornitzer, free miner's certificate No. 50656, and Joseph Dornitzer, 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.

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

FISHING TACKLE.

W. A. JOWETT

(Notary Public)

Victoria Street, Nelson, B. C.

Mining and Real Estate Broker

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

Stores and offices to rent at Nelson.

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

Prices to Suit the Times.

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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.

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

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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.

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The best Piano or Organ?
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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.

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Large stock from which to make selections.

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