

# 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. 45.

NELSON BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1894.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

## MINING NEWS OF THE WEEK.

ORE VALUED AT OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

Shipped from the Mines of South Kootenay  
During the Month of September—Slocan  
Star Ore to go to the Highest Bidder.

One of the best known cattle men in Alberta was in Nelson recently, and he was asked the probable value of the stock sold in Alberta this year, that is, sold for both local consumption and for shipment. His answer was that the total would not be in excess of \$500,000. Besides stock interests, Alberta has coal interests, the coal output probably selling for \$400,000 annually. The total value of the products of Alberta will be, therefore, in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 annually. In number, Alberta's population is treble that of Kootenay, and its towns are growing steadily. Yet the value of the output of the mines of Kootenay is in excess of the value of the products of Alberta, and this is only in its infancy in Kootenay. Then it is unreasonable to claim that Kootenay is equally as good a country as Alberta in which to make investments, either permanent or speculative?

Not many months ago there arrived at Nelson a man who knew absolutely nothing of prospecting or mining, having worked for years as a railway mail clerk. For awhile he worked at mining on Toad mountain, then he tried prospecting in the Slocan. He returned to Nelson this week a prospective millionaire, having struck a claim on which is eight inches of solid gray copper and antimonial silver ore that runs over 1200 ounces in silver to the ton. The discovery was made on the 1st of September, and it is situated about a mile southwest of the Dardanelles. The claim is named "No Desperandum," and the name of the locator is D. R. McLean.

First-Class Roads Should Have Been Built.  
For half the money that has been spent in the building of the Nakusp & Slocan railway, the provincial government could have built first-class roads that would have given every mining camp in southern Kootenay connection with water transportation. First-class roads would have done more to hasten development of our mines than the building of a single railway. That, at best, affords transportation facilities for but a portion of a single mining district. But, then, that kind of "progressiveness" is not the kind of "progressiveness" on which the Davis government holds the sole copyright.

Gold in Paying Quantities.  
Robert Shiell, who has been putting in some of his spare time doing work on claims in Whitewater basin, Slocan district, is back at Nelson, where he has mining interests in partnership with John Ayton Gibson. One of the interests is a claim called the Standard, which is located on the Nelson & Port Sheppard railway, three miles from Nelson. The Standard has a well defined vein, four feet wide, of ore that carries gold in paying quantities.

Will be Sold to the Highest Bidder.  
The \$50 tons of Slocan Star ore in the ore-house at Three Forks was to have been sold at Spokane today to the highest bidder. A number of buyers will be in attendance, and there is not a little rivalry between the contracting freight agents of the railways for the contract to haul the ore of the country.

Will be a Red-Letter Day.  
Between thirty and forty men are employed at Pilot Bay on the smelter buildings. One smokestack is completed and another is well under way. The day the smelter is blown in will be a red-letter one for Kootenay, as it will be the beginning of a period of prosperity that will only end when our mines are exhausted.

Will Make Another Run.  
Another run will be made at the Poor-man this fall. A. L. Davenport and Robert Ewart went out to the mine on Wednesday, and they expect to have the mill running by next Saturday. The length of the run will depend on the water supply.

It is Shipments that Talk.  
During this month 1151 tons of ore, of the value of \$102,825, were shipped from the mines in South Kootenay.

Minor Mining Notes.  
The American Development Company (Foreign) is registered to do business in this province. The head office of the company is in Chicago; A. E. Huntington is president, G. J. McKim vice-president, G. E. McKim secretary, and W. T. McKim treasurer. The company is interested in a number of mines in Slocan district.

Oreoknock correspondence. Bonner's Ferry Herald, B.C.: "James Crawford is showing pieces of some of the finest copper and gold rock ever seen in these parts. It was taken from the Oreoknock, a claim owned by C. P. Hill, is situated about three miles from the Kootenay river, on Goat mountain, in front of River delta. The mine was found by Wild Louis, the same Indian who discovered the President.

Lane C. Gilliam has established his pack outfit camp at Hughes sold headwaters, near Bear Lake, in Slocan district.

"Bob" Jackson and wife are both at the Northern Belle mine in Jackson basin. "Bob" is working single handed in the middle tunnel and has struck ore.

"Steve" Bailey's new quarters at the Payne mine are considered to be the finest of any camp in the Slocan country, and receive many compliments from visitors. From his house four towns can be seen.

What was once the coming metropolis of Bear Lake, but now a blackened waste, Watson with its canvas roofs and, as there, Parks, which Phonixville has risen from the ashes, and now Denver, the gem of them all, can be easily seen, besides quite a stretch of Slocan lake. Washington hill shades out the view of Slocan, in McClellan basin. The city of snow in fall, winter, and spring, and chipmunks in summer.

Of the 144 tons of ore shipped this week to Denver by the Hall Mines, Limited, it was noted in bulk, most of the pieces weighing upwards of twenty pounds. The loss in handling will be less than the cost of sorting and packing it.

D. H. Briggs, one of the original owners of the Alpha mine, in Slocan district, is at Nelson. Mr. Briggs can write a five-figure check and have it honored at the bank, something that no business man in Nelson can do. Prospecting pays, when you are lucky, and Mr. Briggs was once a prospector.

Jack Thompson and others are extracting some very high-grade ore from the Antoine, one of the 1891 locations in Surprise basin. They have 16 inches of ore. This claim was recently surveyed for a crown grant.

## BEHIND IN EDUCATION.

Canadian Public Schools are not What They Should Be.

The Rev. C. F. Routledge, canon of Canterbury Cathedral, England, and a well-known educationalist, spent his vacation in Canada. Dr. Routledge is an inspector of schools of all denominations under the government in England. During his vacation he came out to see the school system of Canada, and he wandered west as far as Manitoba. To a Montreal Star reporter he had much to say, but in that quiet, sedate, thoughtful and philosophic way that ill bears reproduction.

"Well, it is difficult to know where to begin to express an opinion. But, if you ask me as a first question, if I approve of putting all the schools under state control, I most unreservedly say, 'Yes.'"

"But you have denominational schools in England?"

"Yes, certainly; but these are all under one government inspection, one government control, and if they do not conform to official regulations they lose the yearly standard grant."

"No, I am not favorably impressed with the Canadian school system, as far as I have been able to decipher it. Just one or two points. To begin with, I find teachers' salaries entirely inadequate. The schoolmaster is not abroad in this country in the sense that he is in the Old Country. If the laborer is worthy of his hire, the teacher, the trainer, not only of mind and memory, but of morals, is doubly deserving of an ample recompense. You can't get silk for the price of alpaca, but that seems to me to be what the system out there, and generally round the places I have been, can be likened to."

"I hear there has been a political fuss over educational questions in Manitoba. I really could not get up any interest in that little dispute. Begin with the A B C; go on with the old methods; leave sectarianism alone; let the children learn their faith, as it is called, at their mothers' knees, and let their minds be trained to think for themselves."

"But I don't really want to be inspector here and didactic. It is to me a marvelous thing that in these days, even out in the west here, what is called 'industrial education' should be neglected. The use of the needle and the thimble and the various other implements tending to personal and domestic comfort seems to be quite inconsidered. On the whole I don't think that educationally a country of the prosperity and prospects of this country is doing credit or justice to itself."

"So far as the social conditions of the people go, I am favorably impressed. Everybody in this country looks sturdy and healthy."

Dr. Routledge is an archeologist, a lover of the old and perhaps, therefore, not disposed to worship the rising sun.

## Some of the Boys Want to go to Peace River.

A number of the boys at work in the Silver King mine, near Nelson, are thinking of making a trip to the Peace river country in the spring, and the following from a late issue of the Edmonton Bulletin may be of interest to them:

"Rev. J. Gough Brick, who has been a missionary of the Church of England in the Peace river country for eight years, and who established Christ Church Mission on Peace river, near the mouth of the Smoky, is in town on his way east to spend the winter in Ontario or perhaps in Britain. He says the past year has been the driest on record in that region, and crops are consequently light. Wheat is about a quarter crop, but of good sample. Oats and barley yield less proportionally than the wheat. Course vegetables are a total failure. The season was very warm. August 25th the thermometer stood 92 in the shade, and this was not exceptional. The total rainfall for the summer was not more than two inches along the river, and yet strange to say fifty miles north of the river the Indians complained of too much rain. Berries were abundant all over the Peace river country this year. Rabbits are commencing to die off and this means hard times for the Indians in another year. At Fort Vermilion, several hundred miles further north than Mr. Brick's mission and further down stream, where there is a considerable settlement, there was abundance of rain and exceptionally good crops. At Fort Dunvegan, some fifty miles up Peace river from the mission, there was as little rain and crops were as poor as at the mission. Lesser Slave lake, ninety miles this side of the Peace river, had not been quite so dry and the gardens and potato patches are somewhat better, but still were not good. The road from Peace river to Lesser Slave lake was dryer than Mr. Brick ever saw it before. In the Peace river the water has been high all summer, and very little mining has been done."

## DOMINION VOTERS' LIST.

Qualified Voters Should See to it That Their Names are Placed on the List.

All persons desiring to be placed on the Dominion voters' list for the next general election should see to it that their names are handed to Mr. Justice Walken, who will be at Nelson on October 18th.

All wage earners, including those who were qualified to vote at the last general election, must bear in mind that their names will not be put on the new list by the receiving officer unless he receives their declarations that they are qualified.

Remember the list which is now being prepared is the one on which the next general election will take place; so be sure and get your name on it in time.

The qualifications for persons to be put on the Dominion voters' list are as follows: All applicants must be of full age of 21 years and British subjects, and may qualify under:

1. Owner.
2. Tenant.
3. Occupant.
4. Income.
5. Farmer's son.
6. Owner's son.

1. Owner—In a city of real property worth at least \$300. In a town worth at least \$200, or in a place other than a city or town worth at least \$150.

2. Tenant—Tenant of real property at a monthly rental of at least \$2, or a quarterly rental of at least \$8, or a half yearly rental of at least \$20, and in possession thereof as such tenant for at least one year prior to date of application, and has been paid one year's rent for such property.

3. Occupant—Occupant of real property in a city worth at least \$300, or a town worth at least \$200, or in any place other than a city or town worth at least \$150. Must have been in occupation of such real property for at least a year before date of application.

4. Income—If a resident within electoral district and derives an income annually from his earnings in money or moneys worth or from some investment in Canada of at least \$300, and has so derived such income and been a resident of Canada for one year next before date of application.

5. Farmer's son—If father is living, is and has been a resident for one year next before date of application with his father. Father's land must be sufficient in value to qualify himself and sons. If not, elder son to have preference.

If father dead, is and has been resident for one year next before date of application with mother, or part of time with mother and part with father.

6. Owner's son—Same rule as in case of farmer's son.

## Both Good Men.

Because the attorney-general saw fit to dismiss two cases that were sent up for trial by two justices-of-the-peace at New Denver, every government organ in the province is jumping on the two J. P.'s. The trouble with the government organs is that when they are not abject sycophants they are vindictive partisans. The two justices referred to are both worthy men, and are certainly endowed with more intelligence than the pigs who are doing their utmost to discredit them.

A. M. Wilson is an old-time miner and prospector, who was commissioned a justice-of-the-peace while residing at Ainsworth; D. B. Bogle is the editor of the Slocan Times, and has the ability to roast to a turn the class of Englishmen of which the editor of The Miner is a fair specimen. As justices-of-the-peace, both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bogle may have arrived at wrong conclusions, conclusions at which the attorney-general would not have arrived. There are men in the legal profession who even pick flaws in some of the conclusions arrived at by the attorney-general, but they are not called on by the opposition press to step down and out of business.

## The Railway will be Operated.

D. McGillivray and captain Tatlow of Vancouver arrived at Nelson last night. The former states that the end of track on the Nakusp & Slocan Railway is within two and a half miles of Three Forks, and all the material needed for the completion of the road is on the ground. The road will probably be turned over to the Canadian Pacific on November 1st, and if turned over it will be operated this winter. Both express surprise at the signs of improvement around Nelson, as they were led to believe that the town was retrograding.

## Sections That Should be Repealed.

When the legislature meets, the member from South Kootenay should at once endeavor to secure the repeal of sections 8 and 5A of the Mineral Act. Section 8 is an injustice on men who work for wages in or around mines, for it requires them to take out a license, something that is not required of men engaged in other laborious work. Section 5A should never have been engrafted on the law, for it withholds from the owner of mineral claims the surface, to which they are entitled if they crown grant their claims.

## Knocked Out.

Bob Fitzsimmons and Dan Creedon fought, under Queensbury rules, at New Orleans on Wednesday night, for a \$5000 purse. Creedon was knocked out in the fourth round. Fitzsimmons has challenged Corbett to fight for a purse of \$10,000 before any club in the world. Fitzsimmons is in the middleweight class.

## HOPE TO MAKE A SHOWING.

Prospectors and Miners in East Kootenay are Searching for and Developing Gold Mines.

To the Editor of THE TRIBUNE: Although there is but little heard this year about mining in East Kootenay, still that industry is not dead; and if there was a paper in the district that printed mining news, it would have lots to say about the gold properties that are being developed near Golden and the large number of gold discoveries that are being made in the southern part of the district around Port Steele.

The gold properties that are attracting the most attention at present are situated in the McMurdo district, and the one on which the most development work is being done is the International. Although this property was among the first discoveries made in the country, it like many good leads has laid several years awaiting capital to open it up. Last fall a working bond was given on the property for one year to eastern parties. It was too late in the season when the deal was made to prepare for working through the winter, so operations were necessarily delayed until the snow was off this spring; since then they have been pushing development work as fast as possible with a full force of men. The work consists of a tunnel to cross the ledge at quite a depth, and it is reported that some very rich veins have been cut, though the main ledge has not yet been reached. There are a number of promising gold properties near the International and several small sales for cash have been made lately—all of which are being worked on at present; so we may look forward for lively times from the McMurdo next season.

From the large number of creeks in this district that have placer gold and the number of quartz specimens showing free gold found in these diggings, it has always been supposed by the prospector that in many cases this gold has been washed from quartz ledges, and as the creeks are small and running in deep-cut gulches through the mountains, they naturally supposed that the chances of finding these ledges were very good. The most promising creeks of this kind are Wild Horse, Weaver, and Perry, all of which are near Port Steele. Wild Horse, so famous in early days, has been continuously worked up to the present time. When the fall in silver came, prospectors turned their attention to gold, and by tracing carefully the gold and flint up the creek beds and hill sides have found good gold-bearing ledges above nearly all the old diggings. Although not many of these ledges have as yet been found, still there is one great point made, that is, the fact that gold-bearing ledges do exist in the hills above these rich diggings. As regards the grade of ore in these veins, it is difficult to say what the average will be, as little development work is done; but some very fine specimens of free gold have been taken from them, and it is safe to say that they will run high enough to pay to work.

Considering the prospecting that has been done and the number of properties found, I think the outlook is very encouraging, and the result of another season's work will be a boom in the gold mines of East Kootenay.

FRED M. WELLS.

Golden, September 24th, 1894.

## The Latest Prospecting "Fad."

Locating fractions of mineral claims in the Slocan is the latest "fad" among the prospectors. About all the principal mine owners have had or are having their claims surveyed for crown grants, and about all the provincial land surveyors are busily engaged in setting permanent monuments. This, in many cases, leaves three-cornered pieces of vacant ground in the vicinity of valuable mines. Walker & Jennings on their La Palma fraction, surprise basin, have erected a cabin and intend working all winter driving a tunnel through the La Palma and into the Saturn. They claim to have a showing of ore to justify this labor. These, whether large or small, are eagerly hopped on and located by the enterprising prospector, and in several instances valuable veins of ore have been found on such fractional claims. "Jack" Thompson and partners secured one near the Ruby Silver and Antoine, which is said to have quite a vein of rich ore running through it. Porter & Co. of the Tom Moore made a valuable discovery on a fraction next their property. George Clark and "Syd" Norman, by surveying with a transit, have located and located two fractions between the Washington and Payne, or in that vicinity. "Red Paddy the Cyclone" of New Denver has two that are near the Surprise, one of which it is said has a rich vein of ore running through it for 500 feet. When Paddy saw engineer Perry with his transit, he remarked, "That's the instrument, be jazes, that will at any time knock out or make us more fractions."

## A Kentucky Gentleman Drinks.

A little man with steel-grey eyes and close-cropped beard streaked with white was the center of a group of interested listeners in the rotunda of the Phoenix hotel, in Lexington, Kentucky, for several hours. He was entertaining them with recitals of the deeds of valor of various famous Kentuckians who shed lustre upon the state before the civil war. He was Colonel William Duke of Danville. Colonel Duke has, perhaps, fought more sensational and bloody duels than any American alive today. In appearance, speech, and deportment Colonel Duke is one of the best specimens of the old type of Kentucky gentlemen to be found in the state. When he heard that a representative of

the press was in the hotel lobby the colonel sent an emissary to the newspaper man with an invitation to come and meet him. This is about what Colonel Duke said when the correspondent was presented:

"Mr. Blank, I am damnably pleased to meet you, sir. I hope you are a gentleman, and I am led to believe, from your antecedents and record, that you are, sir. By the way, sir, I beg that you accompany me to the Phoenix bar and have a nip of the real Kentucky stuff with the juice of mint in it. You don't get either good whiskey or good mint in the west, sir. I have been out there, and I know whereof I speak."

Grasping the lower part of the bottle in the right hand and tipping it over till the neck rested on the index finger of his left hand, Colonel Duke let the whiskey trickle out with a musical gurgle into the glass, the bottom of which was stained with mint juice. The colonel had crushed the juice out himself by pressing hard with his spoon on the leaves the bartender had dropped in the glass. Having done this, he removed the leaves and was ready for the whiskey. When the glass was filled about half with the red liquor that had the lazy sparkle of oil, he slowly stirred the decoction to get the mint juice well mixed with the whiskey. All this time he spoke not a word, but kept his eye closely riveted to the half-filled glass. After stirring the whiskey and mint juice slowly and deliberately for about a minute, he carefully removed the spoon, placed the rim of the glass between his lips, and, closing his eyes and tossing back his head, he drank the mixture with as much enjoyment as if it were the nectar of the gods. A loud smack of the lips and a shake of the head told that the colonel had recovered from his reveries.

## Nothing Like Opposition.

Before The Times was started at New Denver The Prospector of that village seldom had an item of mining news and never had an opinion on any question of interest to people in Slocan district. Now it not only prints mining news, but it has an opinion, and its opinion is that "New Denver has been too long hoodooed by the influence of THE NELSON TRIBUNE." Its political teachings have been pernicious, and by its senseless fighting of "every helpful agency it has done the greatest possible injury to the town." The mine owners of the Slocan district "with few exceptions commend the enterprise and progressiveness of the Davis government. The Prospector has been at considerable pains to ascertain their sentiments, and finds that the manner in which they denounce such sheets as 'The Nelson Tribune' and 'Slocan Times' is emphatic rather than elegant." Thus has opposition brought life into a newspaper that was dead from the head down.

## An Old Firm Retires From Business.

J. Fred Hume & Co. have disposed of their grocery and hardware departments to J. A. Turner and J. A. Kirkpatrick, who will do business under the firm name of Turner & Kirkpatrick. They have also disposed of their dry goods department to Fred Irvine, who will do business under the firm name of Fred Irvine & Co. Mr. Hume will hereafter devote his time to collecting accounts due him, and he will not be idle, for he has been crediting people in West Kootenay for a longer time than any other merchant in the district. The retiring firm did a large business, and was one that was well liked by the people who had dealings with it. The new firms are made up of young men who were in the employ of the retiring firm, and they now have an opportunity to show the other merchants of Nelson that new brooms sweep clean.

## The Worst That Could be Given.

Without question, the mail facilities between towns on Kootenay lake and the towns in the Slocan country are the worst that could be given. The towns on Kootenay lake have a good and reliable service three times a week, yet the steamer Ainsworth does not leave Kaslo for Nelson with more regularity than does the stage leave the same place for the Slocan country. The trouble with the postoffice authorities seems to be that they will forward the mails by Nakusp, where delays must occur, and will not forward them by Kaslo, where delays do not occur. Three-fourths of the mail matter to and from the towns in the Slocan country either is from or is going to postoffices in no way dependent on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway; but, somehow, the postoffice authorities do not know that fact.

## A Sample Letter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE: Please send enclosed one dollar, being the amount due up to some time this winter for The Tribune. I have not received over three Tribunes this summer, and after my subscription expires I wish you would discontinue it, as it is next to impossible to get any mail in the part of the district in the winter. Wish you every success. I remain, your respectfully, LAMSON, September 24th, 1894.

ALEX. McRAE.

## Sinking on the Wellington.

The double-compartment shaft on the Wellington mine, in Slocan district, is down seventy feet, and is running through lime ore. McDonald Brothers have a contract to pack forty tons of ore to the wagon road. Former shipments from the Wellington were as high-grade as any from Slocan district. The pump in use is too small and a larger one is on the way in. Twelve men are employed.

## CUTTING TIMBER ON MINERAL CLAIMS

OWNERS OBJECT TO HAVING THEIR CLAIMS STRIPPED OF TIMBER.

The Law, However, Appears to be in Favor of the Man That Does the Stripping, as the Spinks Decision Goes to Show.

The owners of the mineral claims adjacent to the Silver King mine on Toad mountain, in Nelson mining division, are in doubt as to their rights. They say the company that owns the Silver King mine does not scruple to strip their claims of timber, using it for cordwood and charcoal, and for other purposes that cannot be classed as "mining purposes." They know that judge Spinks, in the county court, held that the owners of mineral claims had no exclusive right to the timber on their claims, even when the timber was cut and used for other than mining purposes, but they are in doubt as to when the claims from which the timber was so cut were located. If located prior to April, 1893, they hold the Spinks decision is not applicable; that that decision applies only to timber cut on claims located subsequent to April, 1893. The Tribune is of opinion that the date of the location cuts no figure in the case, for the law is just the same now, as regards the rights of free miners to the surface of their claims, as it was prior to April, 1893. Prior to April, 1893, the free miner had no right to the surface of a mineral claim until he obtained a crown grant to it; he simply had the exclusive right to the minerals in the ground. Once he obtained a crown grant, the surface was real estate, and he had the exclusive right to it and everything on it. Since April, 1893, the right to the surface is not conveyed by the crown grant.

Section 11 of the Mineral Act is as follows: "Any free miner may enter upon any crown lands, or lands covered by timber leases, or any land wherein the timber has been reserved by the crown, to cut such timber as may be required for the purposes of the claim or claims worked by him alone, or by him in partnership with another or others." While the above might be more plainly worded, the intent, no doubt, is to allow a free miner to cut timber, for use on claims worked by himself or partners, on any land not held as real estate. But does that section give parties who are not working claims the right to cut the timber and sell it to others who are working claims? In the United States, the law is that miners and settlers can cut timber on public lands for their own use; but they are not permitted to cut it for sale to others.

It does not appear fair that claim owners who are only holding their claims for speculative purposes should have the exclusive right to the timber on their claims; neither does it appear fair to allow claims that are likely to be worked as mines to be stripped of all valuable timber before the owners are able to either work them continuously or get them crown-granted.

## Not Dead.

The people who imagine that Kaslo is no longer on the map because it is without a one-horse newspaper to tout its praises are mistaken. Kaslo is still a city, and a growing one at that. Its people know that all the ore of the Slocan will not go over the Nakusp & Slocan railway; that some of it is bound to be hauled to Kaslo. They know that a dozen teams hauling ore to a town is better for it than a railway hauling ore through it. They know that every team so employed will require hay and grain, and that every teamster will require food and clothing—and more or less liquid sustenance. They know that all these things combined put money in circulation, and several of the leading business men have decided to make substantial improvements in the way of new buildings. H. Giegerich, it is said, will erect a brick store; Archie Fletcher is making preparations to build a hotel at the corner of Front and Fourth streets; diagonally across T. A. Garland will build a store for his dry goods business; O. T. Stone will build a hand-ome block; and the Byers Hardware Company is already getting a building in shape in which to resume business. There is also talk of the Comique theatre starting up. Kaslo is not dead.

## Pay up Your Subscriptions.

The following is a sample of over a hundred letters and postal cards received by THE TRIBUNE in the last ten days: "Kaslo, September 28th. What has happened my copy of THE TRIBUNE? Have not received one for over a month." About five weeks ago the names of all subscribers in arrears was struck off the subscription list of THE TRIBUNE, and they will remain struck off until ordered on, the order to be, in all cases accompanied by two dollars lawful money of Canada or of the United States. This may be rather a summary way of doing business; but creditors, nowadays, have a summary way of jailing judgment debtors, and we don't want to be jailed.

## Supposed to Have Been Drowned.

Robert Seeley, who has a ranch near Five-mile point, has been missing for ten days or more, and his friends believe he has been drowned. His boat was found on the beach, some distance from his ranch; with it were an anchor, a bottle, and a hat. Mr. Seeley was about 60 years of age.



## PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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

REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS printed at the following rates: One inch, \$3 a year; two inches, \$5 a year; three inches, \$8 a year; four inches, \$10 a year; five inches, \$12 a year; six inches, \$15 a year; at the rate of \$1.50 an inch per month.

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

LOCAL ADVERTISING MATTER NOTICES 25 cents a line each insertion.

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

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

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. LABAU, M.D.—Physician and Surgeon, Rooms 3 and 4 Houston block, Nelson, Telephone 42.

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

## The Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1894.

## SOUNDS WELL, BUT DOES NOT WORK WELL.

In his speech at Revelstoke, Wilfred Laurier, the acknowledged leader of the Liberal party in Canada, denounced protection as robbery and fraud, and used, generally, much the same language as was used in the United States by the stump speakers of the Democratic party in the campaign of 1892, a campaign that resulted in electing Grover Cleveland president and making both houses of congress Democratic. Yet, notwithstanding their antipathetic professions and pledges, the Democratic party has signally failed to even materially reduce tariff duties on many lines of manufactured goods, to say nothing of wiping out tariff duties altogether. Will the Liberal party in Canada, if successful at the next general election, be more faithful to its professions and pledges? No. For the simple reason that the party, like the Democratic party in the United States, has many influential men in its ranks whose interests are best conserved by the policy of protection. And, somehow, practical men seldom allow principles that only sound well in the abstract to influence them when their pockets are likely to be touched. Canada, like the United States, has prospered under protection; and Canada, like the United States, will go through a period of depression if its people place in power a political party that would compel the Canadian manufacturer to compete with the foreign manufacturer for the home trade. A good practical example of the result of this competition can be given. The farmers of Canada are compelled to sell their surplus products in the markets of free trade Great Britain in competition with the farmers of every other country on earth, and the prices they realize are not only below the cost of production, but they fix the prices in the home markets. Free trade sounds well, but it does not work well.

## A FEW MORE PLAIN QUESTIONS.

Napoleon Fitzstubbis, who is stipendiary magistrate, gold commissioner, government agent, and assistant commissioner of lands and works for West Kootenay, has denied that he placed the name of T. L. Sinclair, a "dead man," on the Nakusp and Slocan trail payroll for the month of June, 1892, and he has testified on oath that the money realized by placing the name of William Smith, a "dead man," on the Nakusp and Slocan payroll for the month of August, 1892, was expended on the government "reserve" at Nelson. Will he now tell the people of West Kootenay why it was necessary to draw money on false vouchers in August, 1892, to pay for work that was not done till September, 1892, and why it was that he did not pay the man that did the work until sometime in November, 1892? At the same time, the people would like to know why six loads of dirt hauled for "Fitzstubbis," and placed in his garden, should be paid for by the government of British Columbia at the rate of two dollars and sixty-six cents a load? These are plain questions, and Mr. Fitzstubbis can, no doubt, answer them, even if his friend and protector, premier Davis, is not present in Nelson when the answer is made. THE TRIBUNE has no other motive in asking these questions than to ascertain the truth. If Mr. Fitzstubbis is an "old, tried, capable, and efficient official" he will be able to answer the questions in a few plain words; if he is what the people of West Kootenay believe him to be, he will await a favorable opportunity to get "exonerated."

## DENIED THE CHARGES.

Napoleon Fitzstubbis, who is stipendiary magistrate, gold commissioner, government agent, and assistant commissioner of lands and works for West Kootenay district, denies that he caused the name of T. L. Sinclair to be placed on the payroll of the Nakusp and Slocan trail for the month of June, 1892, knowing that no such man had performed labor on that trail for that month; he also denies that he drew a check in favor of T. L. Sinclair, in payment for labor that was not performed, and denies that he used the proceeds of the check for his personal benefit. The denial was made in the presence of premier Davis, and on the denial being

made, Mr. Fitzstubbis, while not exonerated in words, was referred to by the premier as an "old, tried, faithful, and efficient official." While the investigation before the premier was in progress, Mr. Fitzstubbis admitted that he had added the name of William Smith to the payroll of the same trail for the month of August, 1892, although no such man had performed any labor on the trail during that month. If such practices are permitted, and the officials guilty of them are exonerated and complimented, what is the use of the legislative assembly taking the trouble to pass appropriation bills? Why not turn all public money over to officials, like Mr. Fitzstubbis, for disbursement at will. It would not only save the assembly much time and labor, but do away with investigations (that are at best half-hearted) of officials prone to consider public money private funds.

WERE the reflections of those who attended the last sitting of court at Nelson printed in a newspaper, they would be considered libelous. THE TRIBUNE is of opinion that much of the censure is the result of allowing a man in his dotage to sit as a judge. Mr. Justice Crease should be superannuated.

## SLEW THEM WITH BACILLI.

A Professor Who Verified His Experiments on His Guests.

Information has reached New York through the medium of private letters from Buenos Ayres, of one of the most remarkable murder cases the history of criminal procedure contains. It created much excitement in the Argentine Republic, and is still a lively topic of conversation.

The accused was a man of unusual attainments, scholarly and courtly, thoroughly in touch with all the requirements of polite society, a finished linguist and an admirable entertainer. He had long been regarded as one of the most capable and brilliant experimentalists; his work in the laboratory was widely famous in its marvelous results and his lectures on pathological subjects were the popular feature of the Ecole de Medicine of Buenos Ayres. He was far in advance of Koch in his bacterial explanation of disease, and his demonstrations, carried on in the presence of the class, were of the most convincing description.

But all that was now in the past. Professor Beaufigard stood in the dock accused of multitudinous murders—murders so mysterious as to give no clue whatsoever to the prosecution, and yet the circumstances were such as not only to warrant suspicion but arrest. The trial had been set down for several definite dates, but upon their recurrence a postponement had been granted on the application of the prosecution, with the assurance that it was not yet ready to proceed, and its evidence had not been entirely secured. Finally the counsel for the prisoner insisted upon a hearing, and as public clamor had been aroused, the judge indicated a final date and insisted that the state should then be prepared to proceed, or the action discontinued.

The day for the trial was reached, and the capital was on the tip-toe of excitement and expectation, the court room was crowded to its full capacity, and those of the curious who were unable to gain an entrance stood about the corridors of the court house, and even out into the courtyard discussing the probable outcome and gathering such scraps of information as was possible from those who had worked their way into the crowded room and escaped from it again.

In opening the case the prosecuting attorney eloquently presented his version of the affair, detailed the incidents so far as the government had been able to discover and made the best possible argument from very meagre material. His story, shorn of the legal verbiage that confused the details of the indictment and given merely as the jury heard it, told of the professor's extraordinary mental gifts, his high standing, his long service in the cause of education, and then plunged into an attempt to attach to the prisoner the responsibility for the innumerable deaths of some fifteen individuals.

The only claim that appeared to link the prisoner with the crimes was the fact that he had enjoyed personal acquaintance with the deceased, had been on what might be called intimate relations with them, and a social entertainment taking the form of a savory participation, had, in each instance, preceded the deaths by about twenty-four hours.

The professor was famous for his dinners, his petit cour, he called them, for he never invited more than three guests, and the quarter, he maintained, made just the suitable number. There was not to be had finer cooking in Paris the host had before his friends on these occasions. His chef and his butler were experts, and it was a gastronomic success from the imported oysters to the frapped creme de menthe.

persons should have been desired and what advantage the professor derived from the crime.

It was apparent to the audience that the prosecution was floundering about hoping to discover something, but without any well-defined ideas of what it might be. The prisoner answered the questions of the court satisfactorily, and a witness was introduced, who testified to certain remarks on the part of the professor made at various times to the effect that all the poisoners of the world from Borgio to De Medici were bunglers, amateurs, tyros; that he could kill a city full of persons and it would never be discovered.

That was the nearest approach to criminal evidence produced, and the contemptuous smile of the attorney for the defence was reflected on the faces of the great public in the room as it was being given. A murmur went through the crowd, and the state rested its case.

Amid a profound silence the counsel for the prisoner arose and moved for the discharge of his client on the ground that nothing had been proved against him. The president evidently believed theoretically in the guilt of the accused, but he could find no reasonable excuse for denying the motion to dismiss. He hesitated, glanced at his notes, made a faint reference to some documents upon his desk, gave a slight explanatory cough and had resigned himself to the inevitable, and resolved to speak when a clerk from the prosecuting attorney's office forced his way hurriedly through the crowd, and held an excited conversation in whispers with his chief.

The president waited until the conference was concluded, upon which the prosecuting attorney, in tones marked by almost uncontrollable excitement, requested the indulgence of the court for a few moments, as he had just received some startling information which would require immediate investigation, and to give him time to do this he asked a recess for fifteen minutes. The court granted the request and the prosecuting attorney withdrew with his clerk.

Within the time specified the attorney re-appeared at the door of the judge's room, accompanied by a little frightened Spaniard, who pointed eagerly towards the professor and then dived back into obscurity.

The professor's eyes met those of the new actor in the tragedy, and as he did his face paled, he trembled in his seat and would have fallen had it not been for his counsel, who sprang to his support. Then another murmur ran through the courtroom, but this time it was one of surprise. It was clear that the sympathies of the audience, a few moments before with the prisoner, were now wavering, for the audience could not comprehend what was going on.

The effect upon the professor was apparent, and it was that which had, perhaps only for the instant, diverted the current of the prevailing sentiment. It was one of those moments when excitement is with difficulty suppressed, and when everyone is looking forward to some great development, and the nature of which cannot even be conjectured.

The prosecuting attorney hurried back to his place and announced to the court that he had been called to take the confession of an accomplice of the professor, and as the investigation in connection with it would require a few hours he asked an adjournment until the following morning. The prisoner's counsel made vigorous objection to this, but it was granted, and the immense crowd, with seeming reluctance, left the courtroom in evident regret that it could not be taken into the confidence of the prosecuting attorney before the next day.

The following morning the professor was found dead in his cell, killed by a drop of poison successfully concealed by him in a diminutive golden capsule crowded into a hollow tooth, and which had thus escaped the usual keen eye of the gaoler.

Death was a confession of guilt. But how explain the guilt? That was a question sufficiently strong to bring together such a crowd of sightseers as never before gathered in that capacious building. Men and women fought with each other and with the guards to gain entrance to the court room. Elaborate fountains of rich silk and great pieces of cheap materials were torn from the dressesses of the women; hats were crushed, coats irremediably ripped, umbrellas, canes, parasols, dragged from the hands of their owners to be trampled under foot, smashed, trodden into ribbons and later swept up with the rubbish.

When the flutter of expectation had been suppressed, and the warring invaders at the doors had been cowed by the drawn swords of the police, the prosecuting attorney arose slowly and with due impressiveness in his place announced the death of the prisoner.

This being the first official publication of the tragedy, it caused a long drawn exclamation from the audience, and a buzzing of whispers, both of which were only suppressed finally by vigorous rapping for order by the guards. The full effect of this announcement, however, was unhappily lost, for the situation had been anticipated by the rumors of suicide that had in some inextinguishable manner reached the streets and the breakfast table almost simultaneously with its discovery.

Hesitating a moment, that this first dramatic situation might have ample time to develop, the prosecuting attorney played his second card. He placed in the witness box the diminutive, frightened Spaniard, whose appearance at the judge's private room the previous day produced such an effect upon the professor. Under the skillful but encouraging questions of the president the little man told history, which ran about like this:

"I filled the position of butler to professor Beaufigard, and for many years I supervised the dinners he gave, and to my expert knowledge of the proper manner of serving and the most effective arrangement of the table, much of the success that attended those entertainments was due.

While the professor had already passed much of his time in his laboratory, I noticed a number of hours he devoted during the last twelve months, and I frequently heard him talk of his satisfactory discoveries in disease germs, bacilli, he called them, I noticed also his introduc-

tion of new instruments in his work, among others a small water freezer, wherein he made ice, a branch of experiments I never knew him to employ before.

"The professor had, previous to this, in no way and at no time, ever interfered with my duties at all, nor had he ever considered it necessary to look after any of the dinner details, having full confidence in my personal capacity. But now he began to do so, and it was this that first aroused my suspicion and prompted me to take especial notice of his actions.

"At each dinner, given to parties of three, who died twenty-four hours afterward, the professor excused himself just after the coffee, and going to his laboratory would return from it to my pantry, bringing with him a block of ice from his freezer, crack it into small pieces with his own hand and fill three of the glasses with it, bidding me to pour in the creme de menthe and serve. He never drank the syrup, but contented himself with a second cognac. Thus I had my suspicion aroused, and when the professor, at the last dinner, neglected to throw away the ice left over, as had ever been his custom, I put all that was left in a bottle and when it melted it gave off an offensive odor, and so yesterday I brought it to the prosecuting attorney.

"That is all I know."

The little butler left the witness box and his place was taken by one of the leading chemists of the city. His story was this:

"This bottle of water, from frozen ice, was brought me last night by senior Salveter, the prosecuting attorney, for analysis. I detected its offensive odor and devoted the entire night to its chemical study. I find after thorough examination that it is a living mass of cholera germs, or bacilli, which were originally obtained from active cholera and frozen. The freezing in no way interfered with their activity, or poisonous power, and at once upon their being introduced into the human system, either by the individual eating the ice or drinking the water which had melted from it, they came again to life and the party died within a few hours from violent Asiatic cholera."

As the doctor stepped down the prosecuting attorney arose and said:

"Mr. President, we have discovered the source of death. The butler is blameless, for he was an unconscious accomplice. The reason for the crime can only be that the professor desired to verify his experiments upon his guests."

## 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.

## Stanley House BAR.

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

DAWSON & CRADDOCK.

## The Tremont.

East Baker St., Nelson.

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

MALONE & TREGILLUS, Props.

## NOTICE.

Nelson Electric Light Company, Limited.

The works of the company will be in operation on or about the 29th instant, and all parties desiring lights should make application to the undersigned.

GEORGE A. HURFIELD, Secretary.

Nelson, B. C., August 26th, 1894.

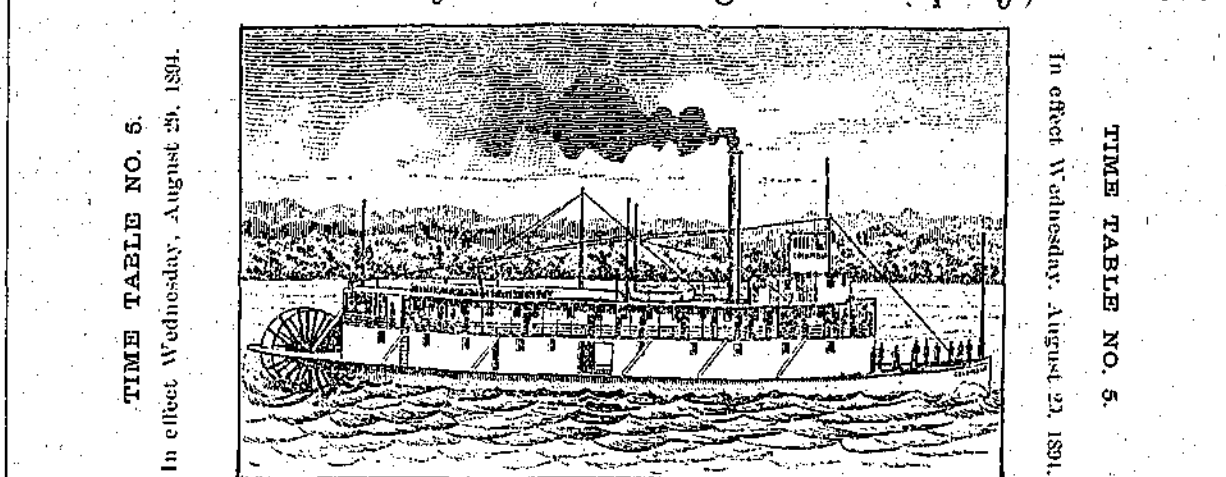
## GOLD AND SILVER EXTRACTION.

The Cassid Gold Extracting Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, (The British Patent 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 refine on samples up to one ton in weight, at a reasonable price.

All communications to be addressed to W. FLEWELL-HARVEY, F.R.S.E., Assay and Mining Office, Vancouver, B.C. All kinds of assay mining and analytical work undertaken.

## Columbia &amp; Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Limited.



**Kaslo Route—Steamer Nelson.**  
Connecting on Saturdays and Wednesdays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway for Kaslo and lake points.  
Leaves Nelson—  
Mondays at 4 p. m. Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—  
Tuesdays at 5:30 p. m. Thursdays at 8 a. m. Fridays at 8 a. m. Saturdays at 5:30 p. 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 8 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 Lytton on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 p. m.

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

The company reserves the right to change this schedule 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.

## 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.

## FRED J. SQUIRE

Has just received his stock of Tweed, Serge, and Worsted Suits and Trousers.

Prices to Suit the Times.

## 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.

## FRESH OYSTERS

Wholesale and Retail  
Write us for Prices.

## AREND &amp; KENWARD

Spokane, Washington.  
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 purveyors of the standard Nelson and Shuswap, with whom all arrangements can be made, will receive prompt attention. Arrangements can also be made through John Thomson & Co., The Tribune office, Nelson. Address, by mail or telegraph, August 28th, 1894. C. W. BAKER, Editor, B. C.

## Nelson Livery Stable

Passengers and baggage transferred to and from the railway depot and steamboat landing. Freight hauled and jobbing done. Store wood for sale.

WILLIAM WILSON, PROPRIETOR.  
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.  
Dated August 26th, 1894. H. A. W. BLACK.

## ASSAY OUTFIT FOR SALE.

Large and complete assay plant for sale, including laboratory, furnace, and chemicals. If not sold by private bargain on or before September 15th, it will be sold by auction on the 20th. For further particulars apply to E. Applewhite, corner Victoria and Kootenay streets, Nelson.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the county of Kootenay, holden at the last sitting of the Columbia river, in the matter of John Buchanan, deceased, and the estate of the said John Buchanan, Administrator's Act dated the Thirtieth 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 the said singular goods, chattels, and credits of John Buchanan, deceased, and that this order be published in the Nelson Tribune newspaper for the period of sixty days.

WILLIAM WARD SPINKS, Clerk.

The creditors of John Buchanan, late of Nelson, in the district of Kootenay, are required, within sixty days of this date to send to me by registered letter addressed to me at Danahill, in the district of Kootenay, all 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 to such claims as I shall receive notice of as aforesaid.

Dated at Danahill, in the district of Kootenay, this 23rd 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 (three miners' certificate number 20628, intend sixty days from the date hereof to send 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 filed with the mining recorder and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

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

Dated the 25th day of June, 1894.

## Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

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

Take notice that we, the Le Roi Mining & Smelting Company (three miners' certificate No. 20628, intend sixty days from the date hereof to send 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 filed with the mining recorder and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1894.

## DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business as teamsters at Nelson under the firm name of Reeder & Seale, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business heretofore 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. REEDER, JOSEPH H. SEALE.  
Dated at Nelson, B. C., September 1st, 1894.

## DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, William Hanson and John Blomberg, doing business as hardware store 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.

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

## NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, doing business under the firm name of Hys Hardware Company, have this date dissolved the said partnership by mutual consent. Hamilton Hys representing the business and assumes all liabilities and collects all accounts. Robert Ewart retiring from said firm.

HAMILTON HYS, ROBERT EWART.  
Kaslo, B. C., September 1st, 1894.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that G. Hamber, formerly acting as agent for the United Farmers' Loan and Insurance Company, England, and the Atlas Assurance Company of London, England, is no longer agent in any way connected with the above-named companies. All communications relative to above companies should be addressed to Harold Stacey, agent.

G. N. GRIFFITHSON & 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.

Thompson, B. C., August 2nd, 1894. JOHN Y. COLE.



## BANK OF MONTREAL

Capital, all paid up, \$12,000,000  
Reserve, 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' CREDIT,  
available in any part of the world.  
DRAFTS ISSUED; COLL. ACTIONS MADE; ETC.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.  
RATE OF INTEREST (at present) 3 Per Cent.

## A LONG AND HARD RACE.

The month of October, 1888, found me at the Monoville placer mines, near Mono lake, which is in that part of California on the eastern slope of the Sierras. We had eaten up all the provisions in our camp and all that the keepers of the two stores on the East Walker river, three miles to the north, would spare us. Gold dust was plentiful, but men thought more of the means of sustaining life than of the yellow metal. No more teams would venture across the Sierras with supplies, and there was nothing to be done but get out of the diggings till the next spring. A meeting of all the miners in the vicinity was called and the mining laws recommended that all the claims should hold good until June 15th, 1890. Then there was a grand scattering.

The Constock silver mines had been discovered that summer, and the majority headed north for that new field, thence to cross over into California by the Placerville and Hemlock pass routes. Others took the Sonora pass; I, however, was obliged to take a blind trail and cross by way of the wild region that lies above and to the northward of the Yosemite valley, as I had left three men to prospect a section of country near the Second Garrote, who were there to await my return from the new placers on the east side of the Sierras.

After the miner's meeting at which it was decided to break up the camp for the winter, I went down to Mono lake, four or five miles south of the Monoville diggings, in order to make a start over the mountains from that point early the next morning. I had with me as a partner a stalwart young man from Camptonville, California, named Alexander Cameron, and we were joined by fourteen men, most of whom belonged on the Chowchilla, on Kern river, and at about Big Oak Flat, though there were also two Grass Valley men. We were all on foot except two old men from the Chowchilla river, though we averaged a pack animal to every two men.

At Mono lake snow began to fly in the afternoon soon after our arrival. It was the last of October, and we felt that we were in for it when the big flakes began falling down. We were almost destitute of provisions, and had all the mountains before us. Two men were sent to a ranch, three miles up the lake who returned about dark with a pig that would have weighed about sixty pounds. Altogether, it was a slim showing for so large a party.

Luckily, after the ground was whitened it ceased snowing. Early the next morning we broke camp and all that day were engaged in climbing up through Bloody gulch, the roughest pass in the Sierras. It was merely a zigzag trail among jagged rocks, and from top to bottom was sprinkled with the blood of the pack animals that had passed over it.

That night we encamped on the headwaters of the Tuolumne. Snow squalls had been frequent during the day, and that night big flakes fell hissing into our camp-fire. A "council of war" was held, and we cut down rations. I was barefooted. I had waded so much in the alkali water of Mono lake while duck hunting that when I struck the sharp rocks of Bloody gulch, both the soles and uppers of my boots broke like piecrust. Luckily, "Zeb," a German, had with him a pair of new boots, so he gave me his old ones, one a whole boot and the other so cut down as to make a shoe of it. This was a godsend to me, though the shoe having no laces it was also soon to prove an instrument of torture. The next morning we found only an inch of snow, and a clear sky greatly encouraged us.

Passing into a heavy pine forest on leaving the Tuolumne meadows, we in the afternoon came out on the side of a big mountain above lake Tenaja. There the whole party decided against me and took a left hand trail that would have led us into the terrible mountains above and east of the Yosemite falls. Fortunately in going to the Mono country by the same route, I had made sketches of prominent peaks and rocks. After traveling half a mile on the wrong trail, I saw a way to the right a splinter of granite that towered a hundred feet above the thick pine forest. There was no mistaking it, as it was vent from top to bottom by a fissure that made it two. I at once called a halt, and in a small memorandum, book showed the party a sketch of the "Twin Peaks" made some weeks before at a camp within 200 yards of the rocks.

The sketch shut the mouths of the opposition. We turned back and took the right hand trail, which I told the men would take them down to lake Tenaja. Here "Pete," a big, stubborn German who was Zeb's partner, left on foot to strike through the forest in order to beat us all to the lake. Nothing would stop him, so

off he went, leaving poor trembling little Zeb with the horses. Pete carried with him through the mountains a pitchfork and a scythe. In Bloody gulch, in a rage, he lifted a camp-kettle of food off the fire with his pitchfork and flung it down the side of the mountain. He went without his dinner, but the rest of us shared with the terrified Zeb. At the camp at the head of the Tuolumne, this idiot found cached in a cave in the rocks, a twenty-five pound sack of beans. Instantly he thrust his pitchfork into the sack and scattered the beans far and wide, though we were on short rations. For that he danced for about five minutes with half a dozen six-shooters thrust into his face. But for the tears and prayers of his poor, abused little partner, his carcass would have been left with the beans.

No sooner had we reached lake Tenaja and pitched our camp than it began to snow. This lake is at the bottom of a cleft or chasm several miles long and from half a mile to a mile wide, with perpendicular granite walls from 500 to 1000 feet in height. It lies about north of the uppermost of the several falls of the Yosemite. The animals were turned out to graze and a meal prepared, but no signs of Pete. Bets were made as to where his bones would be found in the spring, but no one made a move to find him.

After the meal was eaten I caught up a horse, mounted him and started back to find the missing man, telling the men to save out a meal for Pete, but to pack all else and be ready for a start as soon as I got back, or we would leave our bones in the chasm by the lake. Riding back a mile, a few pistol shots brought Pete out of a dense pine forest on the side of a big mountain. Streaks of dirt and sweat marked his face and he looked like a last rose of summer. I mounted him upon my horse and told him to gallop to the camp and swallow his "grub" by the time I got in.

When I arrived not an animal had been packed and all hands had determined to spend the night at the lake. Outside of the chasm of the lake was a five-mile stretch of bare granite as smooth and well glazed as a piece of pottery. It was the track of an ancient glacier. On it was no sign of a trail; the steel shoes of the animals left no mark. It was snowing rapidly and it was very necessary to find our way across this great field of bare rock before the few stones to mark the course were covered up. I told the men I would go ahead and look up the trail in order that they should be able to rapidly follow my tracks as soon as they could pack and start. All refused to a man. I told Cameron to pack our animal and follow me, then I struck out.

When I got to the chasm I looked back and saw the whole party on the move. They had dreaded going into the lake. It was necessary to wade hip-deep along the north wall in order to get through the chasm. I was sure of them after I had seen them wade the lake.

On the bed of the glacier they dare not stop, but once across it they would come to creek and meadows with thick timber. They would again balk. Therefore I halted at that point. Just at dusk the train arrived and at once stopped. I had crossed the creek and was standing on the steep side of the mountain. A short distance ahead the trail passed along a shelf of rock only two to three feet wide for a distance of 100 yards with below a precipice of 150 feet deep. I told the men this must be passed at once. Spoke of avalanches and told them they were lost if they remained at the bottom of the big canyon. They swore they would follow me no further. It was in vain that I assured them I would lead them to a better camping place a mile ahead. I ordered my partner to follow me and when I had seen him start I went ahead, a glance showing me the stubborn crew had "bunched" for consultation at the bottom of the canyon.

This satisfied me. I knew they would follow, and crossing the narrow ledge of rock at the precipice, I entered a pine forest so dense and dark that it was difficult to find the "blazes" on the trees which marked the course of the trail. I had deceived the men in regard to distance, and so made them travel about three miles after dark, keeping always ahead of them so far as to be out of sight.

I was looking for the tall, splintered rock which I had sketched and named the "Twin Peaks." At last I saw it towering above the trees against the western sky. Stepping behind a big pine I waited for the train to come up. The men were giving me a fine blowing up. They said I didn't know where I was going. I had never been over the trail but once before, and they were loath to follow me. They had left a fine camping place in the canyon to come into a great pine forest where there was neither grass nor water.

I let them pass me when I stepped into the trail behind them and sang out: "Hello! Where are you heading to?" "You are the man who ought to know," said one of the men, "you led us this fool chase into the woods."

"Well, never mind," said I, "you are all right now. You are at your camping ground."

Then all hands began swearing. "It's a d-d fine camping ground," said they, "with not a blade of grass or a drop of water in sight!" "Follow me and see your camp," said I, and turning east in going 300 yards we came out into acres of fine meadows. We had a large spring before us and good shelter from the falling snow beneath thick clumps of fir trees. There was an abundance of dry pine and soon several big bonfires were going, for the men set fire to all the piles of dry logs near camp. They were delighted and rejoiced at having come up out of the big canyon.

The next day was clear and bright. The sun was actually hot, and long before noon the snow was all gone. "All is well, the storm is over," said the men, and they wanted to linger by the way to prospect, but were induced to push ahead for the top of the big mountain, as then it would be all down hill to the big valley near Cascade creek, not far from the entrance to the Yosemite chasm.

The meadows at the top of the mountain were reached before sunset, but I was willing to halt. Taking my gun, I went out to look for deer. I saw a dozen fresh tracks, all pointing down off the mountain. I returned to camp and found

that our one big tent had been taken down and spread upon the ground. The men said they were going to sleep on it. I told them they would sleep under snow before morning, as all the deer were heading down toward the valleys.

But it was so fine and clear, no one would believe a storm was coming. Ten men with sixteen animals loaded with goods for East Walker came to our camp about sunset. I tried to induce them to halt on the top of the mountain in order to secure a way of retreat if the storm came, but they pushed on to camp at the foot of the mountain, five miles east at the bottom of the deep canyon. They had with them a fine Newfoundland dog—an immense fellow—that was inclined to linger with us.

About 10 o'clock snow began to fall in our faces, obliging us to pull our blankets over our heads. In two or three hours the avalanches began to thunder down the steep slopes of the north wall of the Yosemite, with a tremendous clatter of falling rocks. When the first of these clattered down, a dog rose up in our midst and began barking. It was the big Newfoundland. He knew what was coming and had deserted his master and friends when the snow began to fall. He had come back to our camp, a distance of five miles. Doubtless that dog did some serious thinking before making such a break.

With the first streak of gray in the east we were up. We had on us about two feet of snow and it was still snowing at the rate of an inch an hour. The last morsels of meat and bread were consumed at breakfast. Nothing was left but tea and molasses. It was forty miles to the first house, Aleck Black's, on Bull creek.

As soon as it was light enough to see the blazes on the trees, I sent Cameron ahead in order that we might rapidly get down off the mountain. Three different parties were sent after our animals before they were found. At last they were discovered bunched under some fir trees near camp. It was six miles down the mountain at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees. We went down with a rush. Before the bottom was reached, there was more rain than snow. We then had to cross a timbered valley eight miles in width. All the way across there was a steady downpour of rain that drenched us to the bone. Then we had again to tackle the mountain and travel skyward. Soon we were hip-deep in snow.

It was terrible rough work, and by turns the strongest men and animals were put forward. We had over thirty miles of mountains before us, therefore had a big fight to make in order to save our lives. The two old men, though mounted on good horses, were the first to show signs of weakening. They trembled in every joint. We had plenty of tea and molasses. A halt was made and several big coffeepots of tea strong enough to beat an iron wedge were made. Into the tea was poured enough molasses to make a kind of black-strap. The men drank this mixture by the tin cupful. The effect was wonderful. During the day we halted several times to make this brew, each time carrying along with us two or three gallons, and to ward off or stay these punishments pots was our last work before night shut down upon us.

As my shoe could not be closed it was constantly full of snow, and being much too large it completely flayed my right ankle. But life was at stake, and I said nothing, as half a dozen men were ready to "squelch" and proposed going into camp till the storm was over. In the rush a big burro, the only one in the train, dropped dead in his tracks. Man after man and horse after horse was put ahead to breast the snow. At last Deer Flat, at the head of Bull creek, was reached. Then all was plain sailing down the creek to Black's, having told the men where we were and what to do, the strongest of us pushed ahead. Before all had been made to keep in a body.

The first of us reached Alex Black's at 3 o'clock in the morning, and by the time the people of the house had been roused out and a big meal cooked the last of our party got in. After eating the old men were given beds and the rest of us steamed on the floor near a hot stove.

The next morning it was clear at Black's but up in the mountains the storm was still raging. Ours was the last party that got through that winter by the Walker river trail. Many lost their lives. For a week after we reached Big Oak Flat they were bringing in dead bodies and men with frozen legs and arms. These had tried to get through on a "cut-off" a little north of our trail.

The ten men we had seen got no further than where their dog left them. They tried to push on east, but were obliged to turn back. Then they tried to climb the mountain to where they had seen us camped, but found the snow too deep. They then cached their goods in a big log pen, across which they felled trees to keep out the bears, and shooting their animals climbed down the rocks into the Yosemite valley. We gave their wise dog to "Uncle Bob," a good old man from the Chowchilla, who had taken a liking to him.

Ours was a race with the "Storm King" and with death all the way from Mono lake to Black's, near the Merced river. At Black's we parted never again to meet.

DAN DE QUELLE,  
Virginia, Nevada, September 13th, 1891.

## Watering the Horse.

The good horseman will water his horse before feeding him, especially in the morning, says an exchange. French breeders always water their horses before feeding, and in all the large stables of horses in this country that practice is followed. Yet many horsemen and farmers never think of the advantage and necessity of it. If the horse could talk, or if man could understand him, he would ask for a drink the first thing every morning, and you will be surprised how eager they are to get it, whether the weather is cold or not. I wonder how many farmers ever think of watering their horses before feeding them in the morning, or how much they lose by not doing it. The horse comes from work at night, gets a drink, then is fed mostly on dry grain, eats hay part of the night, and in the morning another dry feed, and by this time is very dry himself, so when he

## ONE DOLLAR A FRONT FOOT

The Mines of the  
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are all within

a few

miles of New Denver,

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The townsite is

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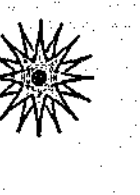
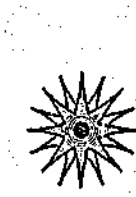
Kootenay Country.

Investors and Specu-

tors should

examine the property

offered.



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

## D. B. BOGLE, General Agent, NEW DENVER

reaches the water, he fills his stomach so full that indigestion is forced out of the stomach and is a damage rather than a benefit to the horse. Now, friends, try watering one horse before feeding in the morning, thus slaking his thirst and at the same time washing the stomach ready to receive the morning feed, when, being properly moistened with saliva, it will remain until thoroughly digested. Your horse can do more work on less feed and will live healthy much longer. Besides, humanity demands this thoughtful care.

## Preparing for Winter.

Before the winter is fairly upon us, and while the warm autumn days are here, there are many small items about the house to be seen to. Among these is the weather stripping of doors and windows. In a properly made house there should be no need of weather strips, but few houses are so thoroughly constructed that there is no cracks about the doors and windows, where the cold air can penetrate. On a breezy side of the house, exposed to the north or west, it is a good plan to have double windows, provided they are arranged so that they may be opened when necessary for ventilation. The double window that is put in so that it cannot be opened is certainly to be condemned. The storm-door, which the wise householders use outside the regular entrance door, is also a great help toward keeping the house warm. These doors and the double windows are not a great expense, and are arranged so that they can be easily put in place or removed. They are not strictly needed except in extremely cold weather. All weather stripping that prevents the opening of the windows is condemned. The simplest weather stripping, with a rubber edge, costs but a few cents a foot and can be put in place by any person with only a slight knowledge of carpentry. The nearest stripping is painted or finished hardwood to match the other woodwork of the room.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

## "BLAKE-MORSDEN" ORE CRUSHERS

AND ALL KINDS

## HOISTING AND POWER PLANTS FOR MINES.

The Jenckes Machine Company  
SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC.

## AIR COMPRESSORS

OF THE MOST EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL TYPE.

## "SLUGGER" AND "GIANT"

AIR DRILLS FOR MINES.

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The Canadian Rand Drill Company,  
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## The Pulsometer Steam Pump

The Handiest, Simplest, and Most Efficient Steam Pump  
FOR MINING PURPOSES.

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



# NOTICES!

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

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

I have sold the dry goods business of J. Fred Hume & Co. to Fred Irvine & Co., who will continue the business at the old stand from the 1st of October. J. FRED HUME, Nelson, B. C., September 27th, 1894.

## ORE SHIPMENTS FROM SOUTH KOOTENAY.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 27TH.

September 22nd, Lehigh Valley Trail Creek district, via Northport to Everett, Washington.	37 tons
September 22nd, Lehigh Valley Trail Creek district, via Tacoma, Washington.	39 "
September 22nd, Lehigh Valley Trail Creek district, via Spokane to Omaha.	30 "
September 22nd, Lehigh Valley Trail Creek district, via Spokane to Denver, Colorado.	111 "
September 22nd, Lehigh Valley Trail Creek district, via Spokane to Denver, Colorado.	39 "
September 22nd, Lehigh Valley Trail Creek district, via Kaslo and Bonner's Ferry to Great Falls, Montana.	22 "
September 22nd, Lehigh Valley Trail Creek district, via Kaslo and Bonner's Ferry to Great Falls, Montana.	90 "
Total.	502 tons

Trail Creek district, ore (gold).	\$ 3,350
Nelson district ore (silver and copper).	14,160
Slocan district ore (silver and lead).	29,100
Total.	\$46,610

## LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Henry A. Blyth of Ashtabula, Ohio, passed through Nelson this week on his way to Pilot Bay, where he will work for the Canadian Pacific company. There is no better business to engage in than mining, energy, and staying qualities, and there is no better field in which to begin than in Kootenay.

John C. Davenport, who has been interested in mines in Kootenay for the last five years, is in Portland, Oregon, where he will probably spend the winter.

Married at Revelstoke on Saturday, the 22nd instant, by Rev. J. H. Cameron, Thomas Alfred Mills of Nelson, son of James Hattersley Mills of Manchester, England, to Miss Beatrice Jane Watson, daughter of the late George Edward Watson of Nelson, Northamptonshire, England, Mr. and Mrs. Mills arrived at Nelson on Tuesday, and were given warm welcome by the friends of Mr. Mills.

Sinclair hot springs in East Kootenay have been purchased by Mr. C. G. Sinclair, who has a sanitarium will be built at the springs next summer, with the view of making the springs a fashionable health resort.

Residents of Nelson who devote their spare time to their gardens exhibit with pride vegetables and flowers that can hardly be equalled in any country. A. H. Clements shows potatoes that weigh from 2 to 4 pounds and G. H. Robson exhibits an English variety of squash that is almost as large as a Missouri watermelon. Harold Selous has in his garden not only flowers in endless variety but good-sized muskmelons.

Both dredges are reported at work on the reclamation work of the Kootenay river at Lytton. An agent of the reclamation company was in Nelson last week after teams, but the price offered (\$1 a day for team and driver and find themselves too low and none were hired.

The Bonner's Ferry Herald says the grade of the Great Northern railway is to be raised six feet between the big trestle west of Bonner's Ferry and the siding at Crossport, a distance of nine miles. The work will give employment to several hundred men.

The machinery in the Alton, a little steamer that ran on Kootenay river between Bonner's Ferry and the international boundary line, has been sold to parties who intend placing it in a boat that will be run in low water on the Kootenay from south to north on the Great Northern to Fort Steele. A new boat will probably be built for the Bonner's Ferry and boundary line trade.

Pilot Bay is to have a public school, as there are now about fifteen children of school age in the village. The teacher will probably be Miss Munsey of Victoria.

During the session of the assize court, many of the boys in attendance as witnesses had little more to do than play "dumb" for the drink and tell yarns. One of the parties told a well-known prospector who was not up to arithmetic. He was trying to sell a half interest in a mineral claim, in which he had already sold interests to several parties, and he wanted to know what interest he would still have in the claim after selling the half interest.

Charles Hayward, Jr., who for a year past worked in the record office at New Denver and Nelson, left last week for Kootenay, where he will be employed as timber inspector. Mr. Hayward, while at Nelson, proved himself not only a competent mining recorder but an obliging official. If he has won promotion, he won it on merit.

The entertainment held on Thursday evening under the auspices of the ladies of the Methodist church was a success. The firemen's hall was full to the doors and the ladies' efforts were well received to the satisfaction of the audience. The program was not so varied as it might have been owing to the scarcity of vocal talent in Nelson just at present, but the ladies displayed an energy and tact which speaks volumes for what they could accomplish under more favorable circumstances. The net proceeds will amount to about \$15, which will be applied to the building fund.

Methodist services in Odd Fellows' hall on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject, "At Ease in Zion," evening subject, "Industrial Advantages Successfully Applied."

Some of the witnesses who appeared at the last session of court at Nelson complain of the way they were treated by the parties who summoned them. Witnesses should bear in mind that they cannot be compelled to attend court unless they are first paid two dollars a day and traveling expenses.

G. Sweeney, manager of the Bank of Montreal's branch at Vancouver, arrived at Nelson on Wednesday night and started for the Slocan on Thursday in company with A. H. Buchanan, manager of the bank's branch at Slocan. Their trip may result in the establishment of a branch bank at New Denver.

Byron White, the manager of the Slocan Star mine, in the Slocan district, has moved his family back to Spokane from Vancouver.

John P. Ward, the pioneer hotel man of southern Kootenay, was in Nelson this week on his way out to Spokane. Mr. Ward has located at Three Forks, where he says is improving as rapidly as lumber can be procured. C. W. & L. W. Ward, W. H. Black, C. H. Brown, and Thomas Norway have hotels, and are all doing well. Adam McKay of Kootenay is interested with Fra Black.

E. R. Atherton has opened a store at Sandon creek, four miles up the south fork from Three Forks, and will close out at Watrous as soon as he can get someone to take the post-office at Sandon. Ed has the reputation of keeping the best goods and the best stock of any merchant in Kootenay.

Lee Coulombs of G. A. Bigelow & Co.'s returned yesterday from a trip to the Slocan. He reports the end of track on the Nakuap & Slocan railway about half a mile east of New Denver. It is expected that the track will be at Three Forks by November 1st.

The Nakuap Lodge and the New Denver Prospector are to be consolidated, so it is reported, and the plants moved to Three Forks.

The old reliable steamer Ainsworth had a series of mishaps on Monday last. Her bow was run up on the beach at Revelstoke to allow of the stern being re-

ironed. When the work was done so much difficulty was had in backing her off that it was nearly 2 o'clock before she got away for Nelson. Coming down the outlet she ran onto a sandbar, and had to stay on it until Tuesday morning. When the Nelson came along and pulled her off. Since then, however, she has been running like an eight-day clock.

With potatoes selling at \$1.25 a hundred, flour at 22 1/2 cent hundred, and beef at 10 cents a pound, Nelson should be, comparatively speaking, a good place in which to raise a family.

Metal quotations at New York yesterday: Silver, 65 1/2; lead, \$3.35.

We wonder what West Kootenay would be, were the outlet of the river removed to another sphere. He has a high opinion of himself. It must hurt him to even sojourn among people of whom he has such a poor opinion.

The steamer Kootenay has been tied up at Nakusp, and she is not likely to be again used this season. It is not yet decided whether the Hecate will be run between Trail and Vancouver.

The Miner takes up half a column on its editorial page to explain why it has not paid its subscription to the Dominion by celebration fund. When the Miner pays its subscription, it will then have the right to ask for a statement from the committee, but not before.

Dr. Rankin Dawson of London, a director in The Hall Mines, Limited, is taking a look at the Silver King mine, one of the company's properties. Dr. Dawson did not testify in the Crossedley v. Hall case, but had he, his testimony might have conflicted with some that was given.

Peter Campbell, who met his death at the Silver King mine last Saturday, was buried at Nelson on Sunday. The funeral being largely attended. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the mine management was not responsible for Mr. Campbell's death. The mine management, however, might be more careful hereafter.

W. M. Newton will take up his residence at Tossahut, the new town at the Trail Creek mines, of which he has been appointed general agent by the owners.

The firm of Wilson, Burns & Co. and William Portue have been consolidated, and hereafter there will be but one meat market in Nelson. "Bake" Wilson has gone on a second trip to East Kootenay after cattle, and "Bake" Portue returned on Wednesday from Spokane with a carload of hogsties.

R. E. Lemon is erecting a new warehouse on Vernon street, next to his hardware store. "Jim" McDonald is the contractor.

Hotel "Phair": Men's, 50 cents each; rooms, 75 cents and \$1 per day.

Concord grapes, from Willoughby, Ohio, at C. Kaufman's.

Choice apples, by the box, at C. Kaufman's.

Hotel "Phair": Men's, 50 cents each; rooms, 75 cents and \$1 per day.

Potatoes, \$1.25 per 100 pounds. International Commission Co., West Baker street, Nelson.

Hotel "Phair": Men's, 50 cents each; rooms, 75 cents and \$1 per day.

A Practical, Sensible Woman.

The editor of the Western World of Winnipeg received the following letter from a woman in the south of England, who is anxious to come to Canada, preferably to British Columbia, and which is so practical in its character and sensible in its expression that it is worth reproducing in full. She writes:

I have seen your paper, The Western World, and I venture to ask your opinion with regard to emigration to Vancouver or British Columbia. It becomes every year more difficult for a woman depending on her own exertions to earn a comfortable living. By this I mean sufficient to provide for present wants and a little to put by for a rainy day or old age. At least this is my experience and it has led me to consider the subject of emigration, and from whom I can get the best advice. I am willing to work in time become independent in the colonies. In your opinion is this true?

For a woman the matter is more difficult, than for a man. I could not come out on speculation. What I must do is find some employment before starting, and that is the subject on which I shall be grateful for your opinion and advice. As I cannot bear extreme cold, I should prefer the province of British Columbia or Vancouver Island, but am told by a society to which I have applied, that there is no opening for educated women in this part of Canada or the Dominion.

My idea is to get a situation in the family of a colonist, either a teacher, for which I am thoroughly qualified, or as a help in the household, and after accumulating a little more money, to find some profitable investment for a very small capital. I am a practical and experienced cook and housekeeper and have managed a home and large family for ten years. I am not afraid of work nor of succeeding if only I get a chance of success. I am an abstemious and have had very considerable experience in gardening, flower and vegetable, poultry rearing, feeding and keeping, fruit growing, and for all this there appears to me an opening in the western provinces. I should try fruit farming, etc., in England, but I could not in the present state of affairs, make a living.

I do not know anyone in any part of the Dominion, nor have I any near relatives who can "guide" for me, so I shall be glad to know of any means, reliable, by which I can be put in communication with families in Vancouver Island or British Columbia who require such help as I can give. I am in good health, active, and 28 years of age. I can give good references as to family and capability.

If any bachelor in Kootenay wants a housekeeper he should at once open negotiations with the writer of the above letter. Her address can be obtained from the editor of the Western World.

Is Canadian Soil.

News has been received in a dispatch from Washington, that by the recent survey of the Alaska boundary it was decided that Mount St. Elias, so long regarded as the giant mountain of Alaska, is not on American soil. It is interesting, also to know that there are several other peaks in the immediate vicinity that are much higher than Mount St. Elias. The surveying parties that have been engaged during the summer in finishing the boundary survey between British Columbia and Alaska have returned to Washington, and it is thought the boundary question will be definitely and satisfactorily settled. The surveying parties of the two nations worked together, and it is thought that the ownership of the least valuable part of Alaska in the coast region is settled.

The Canadians hoped to gain some of the broad inlets running into the coast, thus giving them salt water access, but it is not believed their hopes will be realized. Aside from ascertaining the fact that Mount St. Elias is not on American soil, it was also determined that the height of the mountain is 18,023 feet, considerably higher than the estimates given by numerous exploring parties of the Geographical Society of Washington. But the most astonishing thing was the discovery of two, if not three, other mountains a few miles inland, in Canadian territory, that are higher even than St. Elias. Of these Mount Logan is 19,534 feet, and there are two other nameless peaks that overreach Mount St. Elias by several feet. The boundary of the main body of Alaska is definitely located on the 111st meridian.

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