Gazette

East and West Kootenay
Have Better Showings for Mines than any other Sections on the Continent of America.

The Tribune

Capital and Brains
Can Both be Employed to Advantage in the Mining Camps of East and West Kootenay.

FIRST YEAR.—NO. 33 NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1893. PRICE TEN CENTS.

NELSON DOES HERSELF PROUD.

DOMINION DAY CELEBRATED WITHOUT FRICTION OR ACCIDENT.

Two Thousand People in Attendance, Everyone of Whom Had the Worth of Their Money in Sport and Recreation.

Other towns in Canada may have celebrated Dominion Day in a more imposing manner than Nelson, but no one of them had a celebration which passed off more satisfactorily. In the first place, the weather was perfect; in the second place, the crowd in attendance was in good humor; in the third place, the committees in charge did their work without clashing either with the crowd or among themselves. The sports and games were well contested, the result showing that there are a number of pretty good all-round athletic young men in the lake country. The horse races were for "blood," and that they were on the square is best shown by the fact that not a single "kick" was registered at the time or heard afterwards. There was rivalry, but no animosity, between the people in attendance from the different towns. There was no lack of enthusiasm; but no drunkenness. The crowd was large (about 2000), and was from Southern Kootenay. Although times are hard, there was enough money in circulation to keep things well greased. The music was not imported, and was spirited at times. The dancing was in a pavilion erected for the occasion, and all in attendance had room to put their best foot foremost.

While the celebration was lacking in oratory, a distinguishing feature of natal day celebrations in the republic to the south, Americans who were in attendance declared themselves strongly in favor of the Canadian style, as it was entirely in keeping with the event celebrated.

Following is a brief summary of the sports, games, and races:

Foot Races and Sports.

BOY'S RACE (50 YARDS)—
Six entries, namely, H. Harris, W. Harris, E. Brown, F. Ward, P. Brown, and R. May. Ward was a favorite and the first heat resulted in a tie between Brown and May; in the second trial Ward won easily. Winners: Frank Ward of Kaslo, first; Raymond May of Nelson, second.

GIRL'S RACE (50 YARDS)—
Three entries, namely, Etta Muir, Amanda Barker, and Mary Brown. Winners: Mary Brown, first; Etta Muir, second; Amanda Barker, third.

FAT MAN'S RACE (100 YARDS)—
Five entries, namely, F. A. Rivers, D. Marshall, J. Evans, F. L. Lowden, and A. Gillis. No one of the entries could be properly classed as a fat man, and probably no one of them weighed 200 pounds; but they were all big men and ran as if they were shot out of a gun. Winners: F. L. Lowden, first; D. Marshall, second.

FREE MINERS RACE (50 YARDS AND RETURN)—
Six entries, namely, R. Wixon, A. Irwin, J. Falcell, C. Murchison, J. McKerman, and B. Hurane. Each contestant was handicapped with a 50-pound pack. The race was easily won by C. Murchison, J. McKerman, second.

ONE HUNDRED YARD RACE—
Five entries, namely, F. Moore, J. C. Andrews, J. F. Kilby, F. L. Lowden, and A. Bernard. Bernard was the favorite. Owing to a misunderstanding, only Bernard and Moore got away at the word, the former coming in an easy winner. The starting judge claimed it was not a "go," and the judges at the outcome had to declare "no race," and directed that it be run over again, which was done later in the day. On the second attempt there were but four entries, namely, Bernard, Moore, Andrews, and a new man, named D. R. Kentner. At the pistol shot all got on except Bernard. Andrews won first, and Moore second. This was the only event during the celebration over which there was any dispute. Bernard, who is placer mining on Salmon river, could easily have won over any of those pitted against him.

THREE-LEGGED RACE (50 YARDS)—
Three entries, namely, Murchison and McKerman, Bernard and Moore, and Wilson and Toye. Winners: Bernard and Moore, first. Murchison and McKerman, second.

SACK RACE (50 YARDS)—
Five entries, namely, F. Moore, G. Wilson, F. L. Lowden, C. Murchison, and J. McKerman. All the racers except one fell before reaching the wire, and the man that fell offenest got in first. Winners: Lowden, first; Murchison, second.

WHEELBARROW RACE (50 YARDS)—
Chief property man McGinty being unable to provide wheelbarrows enough to go round, empty beer barrels were substituted, and the race was made by six blindfolded men rolling barrels instead of running wheelbarrows. Some of the boys went as straight as a bee-line to the wire, while others rolled their barrels all over the street. The entries were: G. Wilson, F. Moore, J. Falsett, R. Wixon, M. Meahan, J. McKerman, and C. Murchison. George Wilson came in first and C. Murchison second.

OBSTACLE RACE (100 YARDS)—
This race was through barrels, over hurdles, across wagons, and through barrels to the wire and afforded the spectators much amusement. The entries were: F. Moore, M. Meahan, F. L. Lowden, J. F. Kilby, G. Wilson, C. Murchison, and R. Wixon. Lowden led until the last barrel was reached. He attempted to let it drop over him, in lieu of crawling through it. Instead of coming in first, he came in last. Moore got first and Kilby second.

HURDLE RACE (100 YARDS) OVER FOUR 3-FOOT HURDLES
This race was keenly contested, and the result was a surprise to the knowing ones; as much so as was the hundred-yard race which Andrews won. It was put up that Bernard would surely win it and that Hanner would take second. The entries were: C. Hanner, F. L. Lowden, J. F. Kilby, F. Moore, J. C. Andrews, J. McKerman, and A. Bernard. Andrews won first and Bernard second.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP—
Entries: J. Bates, G. Hamber, D. R. Kentner, A. Bernard, F. Moore, and J. C. Andrews. Bates jumped 5 feet 8 inches and took first money; Hamber took second on 5 feet 6 inches.

STANDING HIGH JUMP—
Entries: Joe Parkin and F. Moore. After clearing the rod at 4 feet 2 inches they concluded to divide the honors, each taking half the prize money.

VAULTING WITH POLE—
Entries: F. J. Farley, T. Patterson, F. Moore, J. Bates, and Bobbie McLeod. The latter, owing to his youth, was the favorite, but he was outclassed, as Bates and Patterson are vaulters from away back. Bobbie dropped out when he kicked the pole at 7 feet and Farley and Moore when they knocked it down at 7 feet 9 inches. Patterson and Bates, owing to the latter spraining a muscle, divided the honor and the prizes at 8 feet 9 inches.

STANDING BROAD JUMP—
F. Moore—9:11, 10:2, 10 feet; J. Bates—10:2, 10:1½; J. Anderson—8:10, 9:3, 9:10; Joe Parkin—10:9½. Parkins' jump was his first try, and as none of the others came up to it, he only jumped once. He is looked on as the neatest, cleanest, and easiest jumper in the lake country.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP—
C. Hamber—15:9½, 15:11; F. Moore—13:7, 13:11, 13:5; J. Bates—14:4, 14:9, 15:4. Hamber was an easy winner.

THREE STANDING BROAD JUMPS—
J. Bates—27 feet; Joe Parkin—30:7, 32:3. After the first try, Bates concluded that he did not want to jump against Parkin, and the latter made 32 feet 3 inches without an apparent effort.

30:9; F. L. Lowden—29:3, 28:10, 32:11. The judges decided that Lowden's was a "throw" and not a "put," and a "throwing" contest was called for, which resulted as follows: J. Evans—39:11, 2) feet; A. Tregillus—32:8½, 32:5, 33:3; F. L. Lowden—30:8, 33:7. Tregillus won first in "putting" and second in "throwing;" Lowden won first in "throwing" and Evans second in "putting."

TOSSING THE CABER—
T. Patterson—35:10, 33:1, 37 feet; J. Evans—35:8½, 33:1, 33:1; F. L. Lowden—35:4½, 33 feet, 37 feet; J. McKerman—35:9, 35:1, 35:2; A. Tregillus—35:7, 35:6. Patterson took first and Evans second.

THROWING 16-POUND HAMMER—
Entries: T. Patterson, J. McKerman, and A. Tregillus. Tregillus won first with 93 feet 10 inches and Patterson second with 91 feet 8 inches.

QUARTER-OF-A-MILE FOOT RACE—
During one of the intervals that occurred between the horse races a purse of $20 was offered for a quarter-of-a-mile foot race, the winner to take $10, second man $7, and $3 to go to the third, should a third man come in. The starters were: J. C. Andrews, C. Murchison, Tom Kennedy, J. McKerman, "Dago Bill," and "Yorkey." They all got away even, but before the bank corner was reached "Yorkie" was feeling tired and only lasted to the Silver King. Kennedy made the Nelson house and quit. "Dago Bill" managed to get to the corner of Josephine street. The other three imagined they were running, but the crowd thought they were walking, when they went under the wire in the following order: McKerman first, Andrews second, Merchant third.

CLIMBING THE GREASED POLE—
The event was witnessed by about a thousand people, everyone of whom believed the two Italians who spent half an hour in attempting to climb a well-greased telephone pole earned the money that was paid them. The elder of the two managed to get up about six feet; but the younger, after rolling himself in sand, got about halfway up, when a board's end was thrust against his stern by three or four of the boys, and thus aided he got within two feet of the top. The board slipped, however, and the Italian slipped to the ground like "greased lightning." The purse was divided; one getting $6, the other $4.

CATCHING A GREASED PIG—
For this event a little chunky Berkshire was lavishly covered with lard, and when let loose ran a short distance like a deer; but the crowd was too dense and the pig had no show. Within a minute half a dozen men were on top of the pig, and half a hundred more were on top of them, pulling and hauling and shouting, "Give the pig a chance!" "Break away from the pig!" Finally, the pig saw an opening and slipp d away up Josephine street; but he was followed and again caught. Before it was let loose the second time, no man claimed the prize ($10) that the judges decided to let the pig have a rest and divided the pot between the three men who had the most grease on their clothes, hands, and faces. "Dago Bill" was one of them.

TUG-OF-WAR CONTESTS—
Although no regular teams were entered, three contests took place. The first one, on Friday evening, was the east against the west, and was won by the former. The rope used belonged to the fire company, and on one end of it was a large iron hook. This hook was sunk in the ground, making an anchorage equal to a dozen big men with good muscles. The west had the hook end of the rope, and the east captain wondered why. It was that his 3-odd stalwarts didn't budge the 15-odd pulling against them. The hook only gave way when the east side was reinforced by half a hundred more stalwarts. Each side was given $15, with which to wet their whistles. On Saturday evening a contest took place between a team from Kaslo captained by Archie Fletcher and a team from Nelson captained by [illegible]. This contest was a good one. For the first two minutes the Kaslo team had a little the best of it, pulling their opponents over a foot. The Nelson team then got their second wind and amid the cheers of their admirers gradually and steadily regained the lost ground, and finally pulled the Kaslo team the required five feet. The contest was entirely fair throughout, the crowd of spectators being kept back fully twenty feet from the contesting teams. It was hardly a fair test as to the two towns, for the reason that the Kaslo captain had less than 100 Kaslo men to choose from as against the 500 Nelson men present. Another contest followed with "Sam" Green of Kaslo as captain on the one side and "Bob" Lemon of Nelson captain on the other. "Bob" outgeneraled "Sam" by selecting fifteen of the heaviest men in the crowd as against "Sam's" fifteen lightweights. Then, again, "Bob" can yell twice as loud as "Sam" and twice as often. The contest lasted about five minutes, and ended by Lemon's team pulling Green's clear over the mark and up to the Nelson house bar, a distance of seventy-five feet.

SINGLE CANOE RACE—
Two entries: J. Anderson and T. Kennedy. Anderson merely paddled over the course. Kennedy not being in it.

DOUBLE CANOE RACE—
Four entries: Anderson and Bates, Fletcher and Hodgins, McCurvey and Molonso, and Woods and Stozes. Fletcher and Hodgins merely went in for fun, not intending to paddle over the course, but they changed their minds and kept at it, turning the turning flag well up with the leaders and reaching the home flag a good third. McCurvey and Molonso had the bad luck to break a paddle at the word "go," and by the time they got another were fully 100 yards in the rear. When they got down to their work they closed up the gap rapidly and came in at the finish but a few lengths behind the leaders, Anderson and Bates, who, however, had paddled over the course without making any effort.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BOAT RACES—
These events were postponed from the forenoon of Saturday until the evening, and when called no one appeared to want to enter in the single, and only one entry was made for the double. The races were declared off. The reason for the lack of interest in boating is the lack of suitable boats, no one caring to row in a skiff against another in a shell. In future, skiffs of uniform size should be provided by those having charge of celebrations.

Horse Races.

QUARTER-MILE RUNNING RACE (2 IN 3)—
Entries: Wilson & Perdue's "Jim Beatty," Wilson & Perdue's "Black," J. B. Simpson's "Dutch," Hull Brothers' "Diamond," Billy Hanson's "Pegleg." By the way pools sold, it was difficult for the onlooker to determine which was the favorite; but Hull's Diamond appeared to have the edge. Jim Beatty and Dutch coming alternately as first choice in say, three pools in five. The Hull horse was backed by its owners and by others who had been given a sure "tip." Jim Beatty was backed by the men who had seen all five run while training. Dutch, better known as "the Kaslo mare," was backed by the men from Kaslo and by men in Nelson who believed that she was more likely to win than any of the others because of her docility on the track. Wilson's Black was backed by those who knew of the staying powers of the old horse and who believed in the generalship of "Old Juan," his rider. Pegleg was only considered "in it" by Billy Hanson and Pegleg's rider. On the first attempt to score, Diamond and Pegleg both ran over the course, the other three being kept well in hand by their riders. On the second attempt, all got off even, no one of them having a neck advantage. When they struck the bridge, a good-sized blanket would have covered the five, they were so closely bunched. Across the bridge Jim got the lead and kept it, passing under the wire a length and a half ahead of Dutch, who was half a length ahead of the Black. Diamond and Pegleg were over a length behind the Black. Jim Beatty was now the favorite in the pools. In the second heat, the horses scored twice before getting off. Diamond and Pegleg again running over the course before being pulled up. Jim Beatty became restive and was controlled with great difficulty by his rider. However, on the second attempt all got off well together, Dutch having a trifle the best of it. At the wire they were in about the same relative positions as in the first heat, Jim Beatty being about two lengths ahead of Dutch, with the Black less than half a length behind the mare. No jockeying was attempted in the race, the horses being sent through on their merits.

SLOW MULE RACE—
Several attempts were made to call up the slow mules; but only one came in sight, and the race was declared off.

FOUR HUNDRED YARD RACE—
Entries: J. B. Simpson's "Dutch," Wilson & Perdue's "Black," and Hull Brother's "Diamond." The winner of the quarter-mile race was barred. This race was considered a fair contest between the "Kaslo mare" and "Wilson's Black," the former having the best of it in speed, the latter in bottom. Diamond was only entered on condition that he be allowed to carry a lighter rider than the one carried in the first race. This request was conceded by the other owners. At the second attempt the horses got away, the mare having half a length the best of it. She

STANDING HOP STEP AND JUMP—
Joe Parkin—28:1; J. Bates—26:1, 27; C. Hamber—24:11, 22:11.

RUNNING HOP STEP AND JUMP—
J. Bates—34:1, 31:7; C. Hamber—31:8, 32, 31:1; F. L. Lowden—31:2, 33:8, 32:10; C. Murchison—31:5, 35:5; J. C. Andrews—29:3, 33:3, 33:5; J. McKerman—24:10, 31:5, 34:11. Murchison took first with 35 feet 5 inches and McKerman second with 34 feet 11 inches.

POLE JUMP FOR DISTANCE—
T. Patterson—17 feet, 18 feet, 19:1½; J. McKerman—15:7, 17:7, 16:9; C. Murchison—15:10, 17:1, 19:2. Murchison won first and Patterson second.

PUTTING 17-POUND SHOT—
A. Tregillus—29:4½, 31:9½, 32:6; T. Patterson—27:10½, 28:9½, 29:8½; O. Hall—21:2, 21:2; J. Evans—26:5, 28:9.

kept the lead all the way and passed under the wire a good length ahead of the Black, Diamond being two lengths behind the Black. The mare was now the favorite, selling in the pools 10 to 3. In the second heat, the mare had a trifle the best of it at the score, and when crossing the bridge was half a length ahead of the Black. Within a hundred feet of the wire, "Old Juan" fairly lifted the Black past the mare, winning the heat by less than a head. The rider of the mare was a trifle too confident, and may have lost the heat through that confidence. It was now getting interesting to the crowd, but backers of the mare were just a trifle doubtful as to the outcome, as they all knew that the old black was a stayer. The mare, too, appeared to feel if she was beaten. In the third heat no time was lost in scoring, the three getting off pretty even, the mare a little in the lead. At the bridge the Black was a length ahead of the mare, a lead which was increased to fully two lengths at the wire, Diamond, even, coming in ahead of the mare. This race, like the first, was run on the square, there being no jockeying and no protests and no fault-finding.

HURDLE RACE (400 YARDS OVER FOUR 3-FOOT HURDLES)
Entries: Wilson & Perdue's "Black," Billy Wilson's "Bay Harry," and Unknown's "Red Bill," the latter being merely entered to make the race. The Black and Bay Harry both took the hurdles in good shape in preliminary runs, Red Bill appearing not to know how to jump. At the score, the Black was about fifty feet behind when the word was given, but he came in ahead, Bay Harry bolting the track, which allowed Red Bill to take second money.

CONSOLATION RACE (400 YARDS)—
Entries: Hull Brothers' "Diamond," Billy Wilson's "Bay Harry," Unknown's "Blue," and Dick Fry's "Bay." This was not strictly a "consolation" race, for two of the entries were horses that had not run in any race. But the crowd came to see races, and the committee of arrangements were willing to gratify them, as far as they had money to do so. The horses were sent off even; Fry's Bay winning, Bay Harry second, and Diamond third. The only mishap of the entire celebration happened at the close of this race, a little boy, named Adams, the rider of Bay Harry, falling off in attempting to rein in that horse at the finish. He was not hurt, however.

Prize Winners.

Wilson & Perdue, Nelson	$210 00
J. B. Simpson, Kaslo	70 00
J. C. Andrews, Nelson	29 00
James Bates, Kaslo	26 50
C. Muchison, Nelson	24 50
James Anderson, Ainsworth	20 00
J. McKerman, Kaslo	19 50
F. Moore, Nelson	19 00
Joe Parkin, Nelson	15 50
F. L. Lowden, Nelson	17 00
Dick Fry, Bonner's Ferry	15 00
Thomas Patterson, Kaslo	12 50
Al Tregillus, Nelson	12 00
Owner of horse "Red Bill," Nelson	10 00
McCurvey & Molonso, Nelson	10 00
Tom Kennedy, Pilot Bay	8 00
C. Hamber, Nelson	7 00
George Wilson, Nelson	7 00
William Wilson, Nelson	7 00
A. Bernard, Salmon River	6 50
Fletcher & Hodgins, Nelson	5 00
J. Evans, Kaslo	4 00
Frank Ward, Kaslo	4 00
Mamie Brown, Nelson	4 00
D. Marshall, New Denver	3 00
J. F. Kilby, New Denver	3 00
Hull Brothers, Kamloops	3 00
Raymond May, Nelson	2 00
Etta Muir, Nelson	2 00
Amanda Barker, Nelson	1 00
Tug-of-War Teams	65 00
Greased Pole Climbers	10 00
Catchers of Greased Pig	10 00
Total	$651 00

Capitalists Looking Toward Trail Creek.

TRAIL CREEK, July 5th, 1893.

Although the people of Trail Creek district do not wish to fatten on the misfortunes of others, yet it is a fact that the depression in silver has directed the attention of capitalists to this district, the ores of which are almost exclusively gold. The development done during the spring months has equaled the expectations of the most sanguine. In all cases the width of the veins hold out, and the ore increases in value as depth is gained. As an instance: A piece of ore taken from the Le Roi at a depth of 174 feet assays $400 in gold to the ton, and the piece assayed is apparently of the same grade as the body from which it was taken. In order to test these veins to a great depth, Mr. Pugh, the manager of the Pyritic Smelting Company, is bringing in a diamond drill. Machinery for the Le Roi, War Eagle and California is now on the cars at Spokane, awaiting the completion of the wagon road to the mines—it will be quite a novelty in West Kootenay for a wagon road to be used. The road is completed for five and a half miles. It is reported that $500 of the $3000 appropriated is to be held out for making repairs in the spring. Would it not be better to use the $500 in completing the road, taking chances that the users of the road would repair it in the spring? The June pay roll was settled by Mr. Goepel, of the government office at Nelson, on the 2nd. This action braced the boys up considerably.

Silver Mines Not Wanted.

W. A. Jowett, who went to England last winter to make a deal on mining property in the Lardo country, returned to Nelson on Monday, coming in from Bonner's Ferry on the State of Idaho. Mr. Jowett left England on June 10th. He says it is useless to attempt placing silver mines in England at present, not because of a scarcity of money, but because of the belief prevailing over there that silver has no stable value. While he did not meet any of the Silver King people, he heard of them. It is understood that the property is stocked, although the stock is not offered for sale publicly; it is being placed among personal friends of Mr. Ramsay. In England, money is locked up awaiting investment in gilt-edge American securities at an opportune time, that is, when the price of the securities is down to bed rock. On the way back, Mr. Jowett stopped a few days at Chicago and took in the World's Fair. He says there is no descriptive reading matter regarding the mining resources of British Columbia to be had at the British Columbia sections. The exhibits, however, in all four sections compare favorably in quality with those of any state of the Republic. The mineral exhibit is not as large as that of New South Wales, but in several respects it is fully the equal of that famous exhibit; that of New South Wales being by far the finest in the Mines building.

Found a Gold "Mine."

"Lucky Jim" Shields and Bruce White are reported as having made a gold strike on Sheep creek, in Trail Creek district. They brought specimens of the ore to Trail Creek for assay. Shields is one of the discoverers of the Lucky Jim mine in Slocan district.

A TRAIL THAT IS NOT NEEDED.

Its Cost, Three Thousand Dollars, Would Only be a Waste of Money.

Golden Era, 1st: "Messrs. Henderson and Wells got back last week from another of their trips from Kaslo to Golden. All along the road they found many prospectors encamped and signs of others who had proceeded further up the various creeks in search of gold. There is a general rush up the Houser and its branches, and the entire country surrounding the Duncan valley is being well picked over. Some of the ore already discovered is very high grade. Apart from gold carrying quartz, there is a quantity of associated galena and sulphurets. We have had information conveying proof that the galena is fairly rich in silver. This added to the gold should be the means of opening up that section of the country. The question is how can it best be done? Well, we contend that the provincial government should at an early date be prepared to say how it will be done. It is an easy matter to make a good trail from the Houser creek to the summit and the expense of connecting the two Kootenay's would, it is said, not exceed $3000. This should be considered as a mere trifle in comparison to the benefits which will naturally accrue. From East Kootenay there is a good means of access to the Duncan, prospectors would find it far easier to pack in provisions, even in the present state of the trail, from here to the camps there. There should be no jealousy, the cost of camp equipment is a cipher; it is the future we must all look to. The nail should be struck on the head at once, the government should be impressed with the responsibility resting on them, when probably such a discovery will be made as will tend to ease the gold stringency in the world and at the same time bring our country prominently before the mining world."

If no reason can be given for the building of the trail indicated other than to make it less costly for prospectors to get in supplies to the Houser Lake country, then the trail is not needed. Supplies can be readily taken to any creek emptying into Houser lake or to any point on Duncan river without crossing a mountain range several thousand feet in altitude, as would be the case if supplies were taken over any trail that could be built in the section of country outlined above. As a matter of fact, there is no necessity for a trail between East and West Kootenay as far north as the one asked for by the Golden Era. If the trail was built, how many prospectors would travel over it during the short season that it could be used? Not half a hundred. How many prospectors use the more southern trail, by way of Fort Steele and Rykert's? It is safe to say that not one a month passes over it. The provincial government will be wise if it refuses to spend a dollar in the manner indicated by the Era. If the appropriation for East Kootenay is larger than can be judiciously expended on trails and roads likely to be used, then let the surplus be covered back into the provincial treasury, to the end that the money be used in other districts in the province where roads and trails are badly needed. A portion of the trail indicated would be in West Kootenay, and Mr. Fitzstubbs, assistant commissioner of lands and works, should firmly refuse to have anything to do with its building.

The Government Should not Foot the Bill.

Two years ago the government expended several thousand dollars in putting a trail through from the head of Kootenay lake to the east end of Trout lake, for which expenditure Mr. Kellie was roundly abused at the time. This spring another trail, practically paralleling the old one, was put through from a point on Houser lake to the mouth of Healey creek. At the time it was being built, it was given out that the cost was contributed by the owners of the townsite (Duncan City) from which it started. This appears to be a mistake, however, for the government is now called on to foot the bill. THE TRIBUNE has no hesitation in stating its position on the question at issue. In the first place, the trail was built to boom a townsite, therefore the townsite owners should pay the cost of its building. In the second place, the trail was not needed, as the old trail is reported in excellent condition. If the government foots the bill, wrong will be done sections of the district which do not happen to have a government member interested in them.

Women in Journalism.

In its report of the recent meeting of the Editorial Association of America, in Chicago, the Record of that city says that the two papers of the day that surpassed all the others in point of literary quality, were those of Miss Ethelwyn Wetherald, of London, Canada, and Miss Eva Brodlique, formerly a parliamentary correspondent at Ottawa, Canada, on the "Canadian Women in Art, Literature, and Journalism." Miss Wetherald's paper dealt with art and literature. She acknowledged that Canadian women had not done much for either, but the explanation made it clear, that the field of literature was not entirely neglected. Miss Brodlique spoke about the Canadian women in journalism. She said in part: "The women of Canada have not been dawdlers. That they had not done more in journalism, has been from lack of opportunity, and not from lack of energy. One of the difficulties in their journalistic pathway has been the restricted scope of most of the Canadian papers. But the outlook holds much of encouragement. Even though literary journalism is in its infancy in Canada, there has been significant progress during the last decade. The largest Canadian dailies have become more liberal, and following the American example have devoted a weekly supplement to literary articles, stories, and poems. This has been the women's opportunity. They have accepted the limitation for the sake of the training. Nowhere, perhaps, so much as in Canadian newspaperdom has there been so great a need for the women's point of view on current questions and events, and the demand has been well met." THE TRIBUNE's columns have always been wide open for the literary productions of the women of the Kootenay Lake country, but so far the only productions sent in were the monthly reports of the Nelson public school.

"Jag" Carriers, Beware

The Pennsylvania legislature has recently given an interesting exhibition of paternalism by enacting a law designed for the special benefit of men who are in the habit of carrying "jags." This extraordinary enactment authorizes any habitual drunkard who may be brought before a justice of the peace to elect, upon conviction, whether he will submit to the ordinary penalty or take a course of treatment at some "gold-cure" institution. If he prefers the latter, and will give a bond to submit to this reformatory process, then other sentence shall be suspended. If at the end of two months it shall appear that the unfortunate man with a "jag" has been faithful to his engagement, and has made an honest trial of the new cure, he shall be discharged. But if it shall turn out otherwise, then he shall still be liable to the full penalty of the law. As soon as Nelson is incorporated, an ordinance containing the above provisions should be passed, solely for the benefit of a few of the old-timers who are never so happy as when carrying a "jag."

East Kootenay Mining News.

The concentrator of the Thunder Hill mine, on the shore of Upper Columbia lake, in East Kootenay, is in operation, and the first shipment of concentrates was expected at Golden this week. The East Kootenay Exploration Company now has its hydraulic plant in operation on Wild Horse creek, and will run day and night until the end of the season. The grounds are illuminated at night by four arc lights of 1000 candle power each, the power being furnished by a Pelton wheel. The company employs twenty white men and no Chinese. The bond on the North Star mine, on St. Mary's river, will expire soon, and the parties holding it are shoving work on the mine with the view of taking up the bond. Dan Mann, the railroad contractor of Winnipeg, is one of the parties interested. The McMurdo basin is almost free from snow, and the trail leading to it from Carbonate landing on the Columbia river, fifteen miles above Golden, is reported in good condition.

Invading Canadian Pacific Territory.

If the following from a Fort Steele letter to the Bonner's Ferry Herald is true, the Great Northern, in connection with the steamboat Annerly, is invading territory long looked on as belonging exclusively to the Canadian Pacific. The Herald correspondent says: "Through the enterprise of B. W. Jones of Jennings, Montana, we are blessed with a regular weekly steamboat service that delivers freight in good condition in much less time and at a lower rate than we have been accustomed to. The Kootenay is a very swift river with a current in some places running ten miles an hour, but the Annerly makes the run from Jennings to Fort Steele in twenty-nine hours and the return trip in eight, a distance of 150 miles. A draw is also being put in the bridge that spans the Kootenay at Fort Steele, and when completed the Annerly will run still farther up the river on her weekly trips."

Two Daily Routes to Spokane.

At a time when travel is so light as to make transportation companies "weary," Nelson has fairly good traveling facilities. People bound south have now a choice of daily routes; one by way of Bonner's Ferry, the other by way of Robson. On July 1st the customs authorities made Nelson an outport, which compels all steamboats plying between Bonner's Ferry and lake points to first call at Nelson. This works no hardship on the steamboat owners, except, possibly, the steamer Nelson. The State of Idaho can now take passengers to and from Nelson, which she did not do formerly, the increased business more than paying the increased expenses, which are simply the cost of the wood consumed in running from Balfour to Nelson and back, a distance of forty miles. The State of Idaho arrives on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, departing the same days via Kaslo for Bonner's Ferry.

The Bills are Good.

Under the provisions of the bank act of 1890 bona fide holders of bank notes are fully protected, as, if the suspended bank fails to pay all of its note issue within two months of its suspension the minister of finance and revenue general will then make arrangements for the payment of remaining unpaid notes from out a fund in the government's hands called "The Bank Circulation Redemption Fund," which was formed for the purpose of securing beyond question the note holders of all Canadian banks. The bills also bear 6 per cent interest from the date of suspension until they are redeemed; therefore, holders of the bills of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba should not part with them at a discount.

A GOVERNMENT THAT FAVORS THE

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IS NO BETTER THAN THE ANARCHIST

Who Would Destroy all Governments — The One Should be Condemned as the Other is Detested.

There are honest differences of opinion on all great questions, and that of Silver is one of these great questions. Without attempting to give the arguments used for or against the use of silver as money, THE TRIBUNE can only say that if silver is demonetized millions of people depending on its mining will be reduced to want and hundreds of millions of property rendered valueless. All for what? Merely to make richer the few already rich. Is not property created by the silver mining industry as fairly entitled to the protection of governments as that created by any other industry? If so, then why should governments destroy it? Why should the government of the United States destroy, by legal enactment, the towns upbuilt by silver miners in the states and territories west of the Mississippi river? The builders of these towns have in no way sought to render valueless the towns upbuilt by the farmers and manufacturers in the states to the east of that great river. Why should that government destroy the earning capacity of the railroads of the west, which it will do if silver is demonetized. Should the government enact a law placing a prohibitory export duty on wheat or on cotton, what would be the result? Whole states would be impoverished. Yet the one is no more unfair than the other. The people of the west are as dependent on the silver mining industry as are the people of the east or of the south on the raising of wheat or of cotton. The product of silver mining is a metal that has for ages been used as money in all countries; a metal that costs for production more than its money value, even if that value was on a basis of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold. That its production has increased need not be denied, for the increase has not been in greater ratio than the increase of trade and commerce. Its demonetization is not asked for by the people of the United States; by the people who create property and after its creation defend it and their country with their lives. But its demonetization is asked for by the few who grow rich through the labor of others; by the few who in the time of their country's peril are never found fighting in the front ranks. But the few are the money power, and the money power rules all governments, that of the United States not excepted.

President Cleveland is generally considered an honest man; but he is self-opinionated. His ideas on the silver question are well known. He would make silver a commodity, like iron or copper or lead, well knowing that in doing so it would have no commercial value. As president, he has used his every influence, accompanied by threats, to force the legislative branch of the government to his way of thinking. Whether he has succeeded will be proven after congress meets in special session on August 7th. Silver has many able friends in both houses of congress; so has the money power. Will the latter triumph?

Will Continue Buying Ore.

All the smelters in the United States have not closed down, as the following goes to show:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6th, 1893.
THE TRIBUNE, Nelson, B. C.: We are buying ore, paying New York prices for lead and silver.
SELBY LEAD WORKS.

The above telegram was in reply to one sent by THE TRIBUNE asking whether the Selby Lead Works would continue purchasing ore, and what was the ruling price in San Francisco for lead. A telegram of inquiry as to the price of lead and silver in New York was also sent to Spokane. The price of silver was given at 73½ cents, but no quotation was returned for lead. Lead was quoted in the fore part of the week at 3½ cents. The only mine owner likely to ship ore from this section is George W. Hughes, who has ore in the Mountain Chief that can be shipped at a profit, even if silver should drop to 50 cents. He sent thirty pack animals up to the mine last week, intending to use them in packing ore from the mine to the end of the wagon road at Watson, a distance of about nine miles; thence the ore would go to Kaslo by wagon. Mr. Hughes, while not posing as an authority on the silver question, or even pretending to understand that question, says he will take chances that his ore will be worth as much in the warehouse at Kaslo as in the mine, and that his animals might as well be at work as standing idle. The Slocan country needs a few more men like Mr. Hughes.

One is Patriotic, the Other is Unpatriotic.

A country that would destroy the property interests of its people at the demand of the money power of another country cannot long survive. Yet that will be the position of the United States if president Cleveland's wishes on the silver question are carried out. How unlike the United States is Mexico. Instead of complying with the demands of England and thousands of English money is invested in Mexico her government takes the opposite step and orders that the coinage of silver at the mints be increased 50 per cent. The Mexican government protects the interests of the people of Mexico; the United States government is apparently only too willing to destroy the interests of the people of the United States.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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

REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS printed at the following rates: One inch, $36 a year; two inches, $60 a year; three inches $81 a year; four inches, $96 a year; five inches, $105 a year; six inches and over, 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 OR READING MATTER NOTICES 50 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 12.

L. R. HARRISON, B. A.—Barrister and Attorney at Law (of the province of New Brunswick), Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner for taking Affidavits for use in the Courts of British Columbia, etc. Offices—Second floor, Scott building, Josephine St., Nelson, B. C.

The Tribune

THURSDAY MORNING.....JULY 6, 1893

NOT SO BAD AS FIRST THOUGHT.

A week ago today, when the outlook for silver was very gloomy, a representative of one of the largest smelting concerns in the country is reported to have said: "This sudden drop in silver may be "only a flurry, and there may be an im-"provement in a week or ten days; but "one thing is certain, the smelters will all "close down, as will all, or nearly all, of "the silver mines in Colorado and Utah. "Except for its use as a circulating me-"dium, silver has little or no commercial "value. If the price of silver continues "low, as it probably will for some time, it "will have the effect of shortening the "lead supply, as many of the mines of "Colorado and Utah, which are classed as "silver mines, contain a sufficient per-"centage of lead to have a material in-"fluence on the market. The prospect "for improvement in lead is much better, "therefore, than for an advance in silver. "Lead is a staple necessity, much the "same as wheat, and the supply cannot "be cut off for any great length of time "without a rise in prices." The flurry is over, and the price of silver is advancing, the latest quotation being 72 cents an ounce, a rise of 10 cents from the lowest price to which it dropped.

VICE SPENDS MONEY FREELY.

Why Business Men, Generally, Object to the Police Closing Dives.

"You have no idea how respectable citizens kick when gambling houses and other off-color resorts are closed by the police."

This startling statement was made to a newspaper man recently by a prominent official of the New York police department.

"Well, it's a fact," continued the speaker, more positive than before. "When I was captrin of a certain precinct downtown, which was fairly honeycombed with dens of vice, some gilded, but the most of them just plain, everyday sinks of iniquity, I incurred the enmity of all the respectable tradesmen who did business in the precinct. Of course I set to work to close up as many of these dens as I could and drive away the people who made their living in them. Well, I raided one place after another until almost all of these resorts had been wiped out. When I raided a place some rosy-cheeked grocery man, the honest father of an honest family, would call on me next day or meet me in the street, and say:

"'Captain, what made you close that place? It's inmates were my very best customers. They had plenty of money and always ordered big quantities of goods and paid spot cash. If you keep on closing up these resorts I'll have to close up business myself.'

"One time I closed up a notorious place, and the very next day around came a prosperous and influential citizen of the precinct who ran a big livery stable.

"'Look here, captain,' he said to me. 'I don't think this is fair. Those folks you hauled in last night pretty nearly paid the feed bill of my entire stable every month. They were always ordering carriages, and they never forgot to pay for their drives, as some people who are church members do. If you keep on you will drive me into some other precinct. My business has fallen off one-half since you began this crusade.'

"Well, that's the kind of roasting I got from all the shopkeepers in the precinct. It was just the same up town further, in the neighborhood where the great dry goods stores are. I was always fighting the gamblers and other dissolute people. Once when I closed up a dozen resorts in one night and arraigned the inmates in court the next day, the business manager of one of the biggest dry goods stores in the avenue came to me and protested vigorously, saying that the women whom I had arrested bought the most expensive materials in the store and paid cash, and that the store was largely dependent on them for trade. I told him I had to do my duty, and he left declaring that he thought I was too officious and that it was a shame to close these places. You see, sports, gamblers, and people of that kind are very free spenders, and they keep the money circulating. When they are flush they want the best and they pay cash for it."

Broker's Notice

From and after July 1st the undersigned will be prepared to attend to all consignments of goods and chattels held at the Outport of Nelson, B. C., for payment of customs duties.

C. HAMBER, Nelson, B. C.

W. A. JOWETT

(Notary Public)

MINING AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION AGENT

REPRESENTING

The Confederation Life Association,
The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,
The Provident Fund Accident Company;
ALSO,
The Sandy Croft Foundry Company, near Chester, England, makers of all kinds of mining machinery, air compressors, rock breakers, stamps, etc.

No. 1 JOSEPHINE STREET,
NELSON, B. C.

LOTS FOR SALE IN

ADDITION "A"

Adjoining the government townsite of Nelson,
AT $125 and UPWARDS,
with a rebate for buildings erected. The best residential property in Nelson. Value sure to increase.
Apply to
-:- W. A. JOWETT, -:-
Mining and Real Estate Broker, Auctioneer and Commission Agent,
Agent for Nelson and West Kootenay District, or to INNES & RICHARDS, Vancouver, B. C.

J. R. MARKS & CO.

Real Estate and Mining Brokers.

AGENTS FOR

TOWN OF SEATON.

Office in BANK BUILDING, KASLO.

W. P. ROBINSON

(Deputy Sheriff)
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
NELSON, B. C.

Auction sales made at any point in West Kootenay district. Town lots and mining claims bought and sold on commission. A general real estate business transacted. Office for the present at residence, corner Carbonate and Kootenay streets.

J. WILLIAM COCKLE. R. A. COCKLE.

COCKLE BROS.

Boat Builders.

Down the Grand Stairway,
KASLO.

BOATS FOR HIRE.

Boats of Every Description Built to Order.

TO THE EAST | The Kootenay Country is 300 Miles nearer the Eastern States and Canada via Bonner's Ferry than any other route.

and WEST and

Boat connections are made at Bonner's Ferry with trains On the | SOUTH

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

For Spokane, Puget Sound, St. Paul, Chicago and points in Canada and the Eastern States.

For further information apply to the officers of the boats on the Bonner's Ferry run: to J. A. McNab, agent, Great Northern Railway, Bonner's Ferry, Idaho; H. H. St. John, general agent, Spokane, Wash.; H. A. Johnson, division passenger and freight agent, Seattle, Wash.; H. G. McMicken, general agent, 4 Palmer House block, Toronto, Ont.; or F. I. Whitney, general passenger and ticket agent, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE.

Lot 6 block 7, East Baker street, Nelson, with 1½ story house. Rents for $30 a month. Price, $1600; one-third cash, balance in 3, 6, and 9 months at 8 per cent interest.

Two lots on Main street, Trail Creek, with building suitable for a hotel. Price, $600; half cash, balance in 3 and 6 months at 8 per cent interest.

Lots 4 and 5 block 18, Trail Creek, with 3-room house furnished. Price, $500; half cash, balance in 3 and 6 months at 8 per cent interest.

Apply to JOHN HOUSTON & CO., Houston block, Nelson, B. C.

SUMMONS.

In the County Court of Kootenay, holden at Nelson.

In the matter of the Mechanics' Lien Act, 1891, and in the matter of liens filed by Frank Halpin and Harry Bailey against the Le Roi mine, situate, lying, and being on Trail creek, in West Kootenay district of British Columbia, about seven miles from the mouth of said Trail creek, and being duly recorded in the office for the record of mines, at the town of Trail Creek, in West Kootenay district aforesaid, and owned by the Le Roi Mining & Smelting Company, carrying on business at Trail Creek aforesaid.

To Le Roi Mining & Smelting Company aforesaid.

You are hereby summoned to appear at County Court, to be holden at Nelson, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1893, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why the said Le Roi mine should not be sold to satisfy the claims of Frank Halpin and Harry Bailey who have lately obtained judgments in this honorable court for $1125.80 for wages due them for work and labor done in, on, and around said Le Roi mine and for damages connected therewith and costs of said judgments.

Dated this 19th day of June, A. D., 1893.

(Signed) T. H. GIFFIN,
Registrar of County Court, Nelson, B. C.

F. M. McLEOD, Nelson, B. C.,
Solicitor for Frank Halpin and Harry Bailey.

NOTICE OF SALE OF MINERAL CLAIM.

(Under Section 39 of the Mineral Act, 1891.)

Eugenie Augusta Lewis having failed to pay her proportion of the assessment work done on the London mineral claim, situate on Toad mountain, in Nelson mining division of West Kootenay district, British Columbia, her undivided one-half interest in said claim, or as much thereof as will pay the amount delinquent (16.00) together with the costs of sale, will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, on Thursday, July 20th, 1893, at 2 o'clock P. M. The sale to take place in front of the mining recorder's office at Nelson, British Columbia.

ROBERT TUDLL, co-owner.

Nelson, B. C., June 13th, 1893.

THE

Kelly Sectional Boiler.

(Patents applied for in Canada and U. S.)

SIMPLE CHEAP DURABLE | HEAVIEST SECTION 170 POUNDS.

Can be set up by two men in two days and taken apart by one man in ten hours.

Specially constructed for packing over mountain trails.

Thoroughly Tested Before Leaving Shop.

For prices, etc., apply to

Edward Watts,

Kaslo, B. C.,

or The Kootenay & Columbia P. & M. Co., Bell telephone Building, Ottawa, Ontario.

LUMBER!

Double Dressed,
Single Dressed,

Shiplap, Rustic, Ceiling,

Flooring, Laths, Shingles,

ALL DIMENTIONS OF ROUGH.

Having bought the stock of the Davies-Sayward Sawmill Company I am prepared to furnish builders with lumber of the above lines.

Special Rates to Building Contractors.

GEORGE H. KEEFER,
Corner Lake and Ward streets, Nelson.

Miss BELL

(Late from Victoria, B. C.)

FRONT STREET, KASLO.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS

THE LATEST STYLES IN

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S MILLINERY

ALL ORDERS BY POST PROMPTLY FILLED.

Indispensable to Prospectors!

Messrs Kirk & Ritchie, Dominion and Provincial land surveyors of Nelson, have published in pocket form an abstract of mineral claims recorded in the Slocan mining district.

Many claims were taken up last year by parties unable to make the improvements required by law. These will lapse one year after date of record. Doubtless many of these claims will be found to be very valuable, and there will be a rush to re-stake them when they lapse.

This timely publication gives the date of record, name of locator, and description of each claim. It will be indispensable to prospectors and those interested in prospecting parties.

The cost of getting the above information respecting one claim from the Slocan recorder's would be greater than the price of this book.

To mining brokers and all interested in transfers of mining properties it has only to be known to be appreciated. The price has been lowered to $2, to enable it to be within the reach of all.

Apply to Messrs. Gilker & Wells, Nelson, or Messrs. Richardson & Bealey, Kaslo.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following additional Mining Recording Division in the West Kootenay Electoral District has been established, namely:

S. Lardeau—Daniel A. Lamey, Recorder—to comprise all the land on the Lardo River, commencing at a point eight miles from where the said river leaves Trout Lake, and on all the streams flowing into such portion of the Lardo River, and on all the streams and rivers flowing into Trout Lake and into the Columbia River, Upper Arrow Lake, between Adelaide River and Halfway Creek, excepting the lands on Fish Creek lying north of Battle Creek, and on the streams flowing into said Fish Creek above Battle Creek.

Notice is also given that the limits of the Revelstoke and Illecillewaet Mining Recording Divisions, as defined on the 9th day of December, 1892, and the 4th day of August, 1892, respectively, are altered by excluding those portions of the divisions now contained within the aforesaid Lardeau Division.

A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 30th May, 1893.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for a special license to cut timber on the following described land in West Kootenay district. Commencing at an initial post planted on the eastern shore of Shear lake at a point about two miles from the head of the lake, thence running south 160 chains along the shore of the lake; thence 40 chains east; thence 160 chains north; thence west 40 chains, more or less, to initial post. Containing 1000 acres more or less.

ALEXANDER McKAY.

New Denver, June 23rd, 1893.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that, thirty days after date, we intend to apply to the stipendiary magistrate of West Kootenay district for a license to sell liquor at our hotel at Duncan City, in said district. H. FREESE & CO.

Duncan City, June 9th, 1893.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the stipendiary magistrate of West Kootenay for a license to sell liquor at my hotel at Fredericton in said district. DAVID T. MORICE.

Fredericton, June 9th, 1893.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the stipendiary magistrate of West Kootenay district for a license to sell liquor at my hotel at Trout Lake City in said district. W. S. THOMPSON.

Trout Lake City, June 9th, 1893.

The Richest Mines in British Columbia are Within Sight of

NEW DENVER

UPSET PRICE OF LOTS
$50
$100
$150
$200
ACCORDING TO LOCATION

a town that must, from its location, be the supply point and commercial center of the great Slocan district, a district in which are located producing mines like the Washington, Freddy Lee, Idaho, Slocan Star, Mountain Chief, Bonanza King, World's Fair, Bluebird, Alpha, Vancouver, Dardanelles, Lucky Jim, Northern Belle, and half a hundred others in advanced stages of development. New Denver is not a town in name only, but already has stores, hotels, and other business houses. Besides, it is the recording office for Slocan district. It can be reached by three different routes, namely: From Kootenay lake, via Kaslo wagon road and trail; from the Columbia river, via Nakusp trail and steamboat on Slocan lake; and from the Columbia & Kootenay railway, via Slocan River trail and steamboat on Slocan lake. New Denver will be connected by telegraph with the outside within four months, and by railroad within the year. A wagon road that will tap every mine on Carpenter creek will be built within 90 days, the distance from New Denver to the mouth of Cody creek being less than 11 miles. Sampling works, a bank, and a newspaper will be established; all with the single aim, TO MAKE NEW DENVER THE TOWN OF THE SLOCAN LAKE COUNTRY.

A limited number of Lots in the townsite will be offered at public auction, on the ground, on TUESDAY, JULY 11TH, 1893. Terms of sale: ONE-FOURTH CASH; balance, in 3, 6, and 9 months, with interest at rate of 8 per cent. Title to land, CROWN GRANT.

Sale will begin at 2 o'clock, sharp.

JOHN HOUSTON & CO.,
New Denver, June 27th, 1893. General Agents.

NELSON LOTS

A New Railway Under Construction.

Buy Before the Market Rises

In the RAILWAY CENTRE and SEAT OF GOVERNMENT of West Kootenay.

CHOICE BUILDING and RESIDENCE PROPERTY

REBATE ALLOWED FOR GOOD BUILDINGS.

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

LOOK OUT FOR DAWSON

THE CENTRE OF THE LARDEAU COUNTRY.

Apply for Prices, Maps, Etc., to

Frank Fletcher,

Land Commissioner Columbia & Kootenay Railway Co.,
NELSON, B. C.

BOURNE BROS.

NEW DENVER

REVELSTOKE - - - AND NAKUSP

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Miners' . Supplies . and . General . Merchandise

Lardo Transportation Company

Pack Trains are now running from LARDO on KOOTENAY LAKE to SELKIRK on TROUT LAKE, and in a short time will be running from LARDO to HOUSER or UPPER KOOTENAY LAKE. Shortest and best routes to both LAKES.

SADDLE HORSES FOR HIRE.

APPLY TO LARDO TRANSPORTATION CO.
LARDO, KOOTENAY LAKE, B. C.

FRANK HEAP

General Merchant,

PROSPECTORS' SUPPLIES. BIG JAM, DUNCAN RIVER.

JOHN M. KEEFER. JAMES W. SEALE.

KEEFER & SEALE

TEAMSTERS.

Job teaming done. Have several hundred cords of good wood, which will be sold at reasonable prices.

LEAVE ORDERS AT

J. F. Hume & Co.'s, Vernon Street, Nelson.

Nelson Livery Stable

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

WILSON & WILLIAMSON.....PROPRIETORS

LANGTON W. TODD

ARCHITECT

AND GENERAL DRAUGHTSMAN.

Comfort and artistic effect guaranteed.
Builders' quantities made out.
Front street, Kaslo City, Kootenay, B. C.

NOTICE.

From and after the date of this notice, no employee of the Kootenay Lake Telephone Company, Limited, has authority to contract debts in the name of the company. All orders for goods or supplies must be signed by John Houston, president of the company.

W. F. TEETZEL, secretary.

Nelson, B. C., May 1st, 1893.

JOE PARKIN

NELSON, B. C.

Plasterer, Bricklayer and Stone-Mason.

Contracts taken for work at all points in West Kootenay

SOUTH KOOTENAY BOARD OF TRADE.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETING.

The second quarterly meeting of the South Kootenay Board of Trade will be held at the Board of Trade room, Houston block, Nelson, on Monday, July 10th, 1893, at 2 o'clock P. M. GEORGE A. BIGELOW, secretary.

Nelson, June 10th, 1893.

H. GIEGERICH

GENERAL MERCHANT.

AGENT FOR . . GIANT POWDER.

Ainsworth, Kaslo.

BANK OF MONTREAL

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

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

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

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

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers.

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

DRAFTS ISSUED; COLLECTIONS MADE; ETC.

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

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

Capital (paid up) £600,000 . $2,920,000
(With power to increase.)
Reserve Fund - £260,000 . $1,265,333

NELSON BRANCH,
Cor. Baker and Stanley Sts.

Branches: Nelson, B.C., Victoria, B.C., Vancouver, B.C., Nanaimo, B.C., New Westminster, B.C., Kamloops, B.C. San Francisco, Cala., Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash., Tacoma, Wash.

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Lombard street, LONDON, Eng.

Agents and Correspondents
CANADA—Bank of Montreal and branches; Canadian Bank of Commerce and branches; Imperial Bank of Canada and branches. Commercial Bank of Manitoba; and Bank of Nova Scotia.
UNITED STATES—Agents Bank Montreal, New York; Bank of Montreal, Chicago.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
On and after January 1st, 1893, the rate of interest on deposits will be 3½ per cent. until further notice.

LAWS TRAMPLED UNDER FOOT.

The United States Government Subservient to Wall Street Sharks.

In a recent number of the Salt Lake Tribune, "Dan de Quille," a newspaper man who has been on the great Comstock lode at Virginia, Nevada, since the early days, writes as follows regarding the mining industry in Nevada. What is true of Nevada is true of every state, territory, and province in which mining for silver is the chief industry. If silver is not to be used for money the people living in the vast mountain areas of the United States and Canada must of necessity seek other fields in which to labor. And whither will they go? Go eastward and compete in already overcrowded labor markets? The outlook is indeed gloomy and it will not be brighter as long as the governments of the great commercial nations of the world are under the thumb of subtle financiers like the Rothchilds. That the government of the United States is under the thumb of the magnates of Wall street in New York is not even disputed, and history records but few instances of such men allowing patriotism to get the better of their avariciousness. No government on earth is today more subservient to the money power, and therefore more cowardly and lacking in patriotism, than that of the United States. "Dan de Quille," who, by the way, is an Englishman, named William Morris, says:

"Mining is at a very low ebb, both on the Comstock and in other parts of Nevada. On the Comstock the ore obtained is gleaned from streaks and stringers on the old levels, and from old fillings—material which was dumped into worked out places in the early days as waste rock. But for the large per cent of gold found in most of the ore of the Comstock mines it could not be worked at the present price of silver bullion. The gold found enables the companies to linger along after a fashion—life not coming wholly through assessments—wherein without it a general closing down of the mines would be inevitable. 'While there is life there is hope,' and it is constantly hoped that something may yet occur to enable our mines to be worked to a living profit. This is what we want and what all men in all the industries of the country—east, west, and south want. That which will give a new start to the wheels of the mining industry will give a fresh impetus to the wheels of all the industries.

"While the per cent of gold we are getting on the Comstock keeps us alive it has been found necessary to close down the mines of Candelaria and some other camps where the veins are purely silver bearing. The discount on silver bullion in scores of mines is so heavy a tax that it kills all profit. The manner in which silver has been sat down upon by the government not only discourages mining but also discourages all prospecting—men no longer go out into and explore the wilds of the country as in former times. They feel that it is of no use for them to toil and wear out their lives to find that which men of the east, sitting in their counting rooms, may with a breath render of little or no value. When one class may thus, with a word, render unvaluable the exertions and enterprises of another, the result is by no means favorable to the progress in any industry or undertaking. The gold-bug, like the 'Old Man of the Sea,' sits astride the neck of every industry in the land.

"We see now throughout the country failures, assignments and all manner of troubles. Everywhere in the east gold monometallists assert that all these troubles are owing to the Sherman act, and that the only cure lies in the repeal of that act. That is a remedy which, without some substitute for the act, would merely aggravate the disease. Inefficient as the Sherman act is, it has added many more millions to the legal tender currency of the country than are in the gold reserve about which so much is heard as being the mainstay and very sheet-anchor of the country. To kill the Sherman act without providing some substitute by means of which silver may be used in some shape as money, would but add to the present trouble. Whatever lessens the amount of money lessens the value of all property.

"It is the shrinkage of values that is causing the many financial failures. Any measure that would cause a further shrinkage of values would but add to the number of failures. That which causes the shrinkage in the value of property of every kind is the small amount of the one money in circulation—the appreciated gold of the eastern banking plutocracy. In the failures reported we hear of abundant assets in many instances, but of what use are these when a policy is being pursued which continually sends gold—the one money demanded—up and assets down? There is in the country plenty of all kinds of property, but there is not a proportionate amount of money, and the amount in circulation is being constantly contracted.

"In the east the banking plutocracy and their hired newspapers are using every effort to make the masses believe that the silver men and silver are wholly to blame for the present financial disturbances that are demoralizing the business and industries of the country, whereas it has been brought about wholly and solely through gold-bug machinations and manipulations. Were the people permitted to live under the laws of the United States government there would be seen nothing of the present financial troubles. Silver would be paid out on silver certificates and on all other demands made upon the government. But we have a government outside of and above the United States government—the Wall Street government. This Wall Street government wholly ignores the laws of the United States government. It says silver shall not be paid out in redemption of silver certificates nor for any other form of government indebtedness. It demands that gold, and gold alone, be paid out continually and in satisfaction of all demands. The laws of the government of the United States are trampled under foot as a mere farce. The country is being run under the laws formulated by the Wall Street government and that government and that alone is responsible for the present demoralized condition of the finances, business, and industries of the country. The United States government no longer has any voice in the financial affairs of the country, nor has it had since the Wall Street government was set up in 1873. The laws of the United States government say one thing and the laws of the Wall Street government say another—directly the opposite. The time is now near at hand when will be asked of every man in the United States—'Under which king, Bezonian? speak, or die.' The Wall Street tail has too long been wagging the United States dog. One interpretation of the laws for a favored class and another for the 'commons' is unendurable under the Star Spangled Banner.' We must pull together or pull apart. 'If a house be divided against itself, that house cannot stand.'"

The Americans Are Not a Great People.

Butte, (Montana) Inter-Mountain: "But what a travesty it is upon the greatness of the American nation, with its 65,000,000 of civilized people and greater natural resources than any other country on earth, that its whole financial system should be shaken because a semi-barbarous dependency of Great Britain in South Asia has decided to stop the coinage of silver! Why, if we took proper care of our own silver England would have to pay a premium to get what it would require for its India accounts, for it will be seen that it is not proposed to place India on a gold basis. But why on earth should a country like the United States attune its financial policy to that of the semi-savages of far off India? That is a question which every self-respecting American will ask himself."

WHAT IS A MILLIONAIRE?

Is a Million in Gold of as Great Value as a Million in Other Property?

It is alleged that it is the constant study of millionaires to grow into multi-millionaires. As to that, we have nothing to say here, the object being to study millionaires themselves, through a few brief paragraphs.

What is a millionaire? A person with a million dollars. If this person has exactly one million dollars in gold, all told, in a safe deposit vault, he or she is supposed to be a real, bona fide millionaire; if the pile does not decrease, he or she will remain a millionaire.

Money being worth, say, four per cent, let us suppose the case of a man who for the past ten years has been forging ahead, financially. His net income during those ten years has averaged forty thousand dollars per year. Is this man a millionaire, on an average? As forty thousand dollars is the interest on a million for one year at four per cent, we must conclude that this man has been, on an average, a millionaire.

By his wits, aided by Dame Fortune, a patron of the turf has netted an income of forty thousand dollars a year for the same ten years—is he also a millionaire?

A journalist, attorney, architect, inventor or building contractor has averaged a like sum per year in salary, fees, royalties—the ability, the occupation, the business that netted such a sum was equivalent to one million dollars.

Now, let us go back to the safe deposit vault. The alleged bona fide millionaire has a million dollars in gold there. Unless he has other means of livelihood and of paying the rent of the vault, he is not a millionaire. If he puts his million out on interest at four per cent in government bonds, he will not be worth a million, because four per cent United States government bonds, payable in 1907, are at a premium (today, July 4th, 1893); and his annual income will be less than forty thousand dollars.

We conclude, therefore, that a person with exactly and only a million dollars in gold is not likely to be a millionaire at all, while it is possible for a worker of brains and industry to enjoy the income derived from one million dollars at four per cent per annum.

The question is, are millionaires and their millions created and sustained by that modern omnipotence called progress? Or is this question the outcome of a socialistic dream?

Forty years ago, a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres lay contiguous to a thriving lakeport city, in one of the states bordering on one of the great lakes. The owner of the land had all he could do to live upon it. Pioneer hardships, the corduroy road and the ox-team made his visits to town so few and far between that for years the pioneer was engaged in making the land into a farm. Neighbors came to the same section, they helped one another; but no money passed. These were the pioneer days.

The civil war found stalwart sons and patriotic fathers who went to the front. But the farms were not neglected. The younger sons—mere boys—took good care of those farms. After the war is over, prosperity sets in and adds to the large sums accumulated during the time of big prices. The city on the great lakes route grows to be a great railroad, commercial, and manufacturing center.

A few years ago an improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres in that region was worth about eight thousand dollars. Forty years ago it was the abiding place of a hardy pioneer who worked hard all day and every day for his board, and very inferior board it was, except that it was sweetened with independence, and flavored with the aroma of home. Today that farm is part of a solid city. And our pioneer has not sold any of the lots—the "company" which is composed of himself and his family and a few wealthy bankers have not failed during the recent period of uncertainty.

The great army of labor invaded that quarter section, and where that army comes and receives steady and remunerative employment business thrives, "subdivisions are added to cities, booms are not needed. Our pioneer farmer of forty years ago is worth today more than one million. He has no slippery "bonds" in the hands of despairing bankers. He was never in a hurry. His associates in the great factory with its thousand workmen, in the electric railway, in the First National Bank, are not in a hurry.

But—mark you—shut up that great factory, let the workmen go elsewhere, let progress frown for one short year and then leave that city for a more favored locality, and these "millions" invested in great properties would vanish.

We must not fancy that the ruin of that lakeport city is a mere supposition. Millions are frequently scattered in that fashion in the great warfare of speculation. The great bulk of American "millions" is, today, not money, but property.

Property has no intrinsic value. It is not necessarily worth even what it cost. It is valuable in proportion to its earning capacity. The millionaires of the United States have no assurance of safety for the future, except in building up from below.

Let population take root and stay in one place. Capital must not travel too far away from home. The waste-places outside of the walled city must be taken in by degrees. It is folly to move the great city out to the waste-places. Great cities, substantial millions, real property, grow by accretion.

On the other hand, new cities, new enterprises, whose foundations are solidly laid in natural resources, energy and reasonable prospects, should not be lightly abandoned.

Confidence, fair dealing, a permanent population in their own homes, are the breath of the millionaire's life. Let the millionaire see to it.

A Royal Scandal.

The story that prince George, now betrothed to princess May, had contracted a clandestine match with a girl at Malta, receives general credence in England; but her majesty's subjects, though they have no doubt that this future king of England did really marry some girl far removed from his own rank, have the comforting realization that the marriage is null and void without the sanction of the queen. The feelings of the young lady at Malta do not appear to have any part in the consideration of the affair.

Should Become Law.

A drastic measure for the regulation and restriction of foreign immigration is before the legislature of New South Wales. It regulates the conditions of residence of foreigners already resident in the colony, restricts the immigration of persons belonging to colored races, and absolutely excludes all Asiatics, "whether subjects of the queen or not." There is a sentiment in favor of such a measure in the colony, but, as it would have to receive the consent of the crown, it is not likely to become a law in its present form.

Cœur d'Alene HOTEL

JOHN F. WARD, MANAGER. | FRONT STREET, KASLO, B. C.

The Very BEST OF Everything.

THE LELAND HOTEL

Front Street, Near the Steamboat Landing, KASLO, B. C.

Devlin & McKay, Props.

THE BEST CUISINE. THE BEST BEDS. THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

Grand Central HOTEL

Corner Front and Fourth Streets, KASLO, B. C.

A. & J. Fletcher, Props.
ACCOMMODATIONS FIRST-CLASS.
Stage leaves Grand Central for Watson, Bear Lake City, Three Forks, New Denver and all points in the Kaslo-Slocan district.

THE PALACE HOTEL

Corner Front and Fourth Streets, KASLO, B. C.

MAHONEY & LUNDBURG
PROPRIETORS.

Watson Hotel

WATSON, B. C.

THE TOWN OF WATSON, situated as it is between Bear and Fish lakes, on the Kaslo-Slocan wagon road, 20 miles from Kaslo and 10 from New Denver, is the most central point in Slocan district.

THE WATSON HOTEL is one of the best kept houses in the entire Slocan country. The dining-room and kitchen are in charge of female help of experience. The bar is stocked with the best brands of liquors and cigars.

BREMNER & WATSON,
PROPRIETORS.

Three Forks HOTEL

E. C. CARPENTER, Manager.

ALL THE PRINCIPAL MINES in Slocan district can be reached in from two to seven miles from this hotel, which is located at Three Forks on Carpenter creek.

THE DINING ROOM is under the immediate superintendence of Mr. C. Bowen, formerly of the Windsor Hotel, Butte, Montana, and the Rogers Hotel Missoula, Montana, who will see to it that the cuisine of the Three Forks is not excelled by that of any hotel in West Kootenay.

SPECIAL RATES will be made for weekly boarders. Private rooms for transient guests.

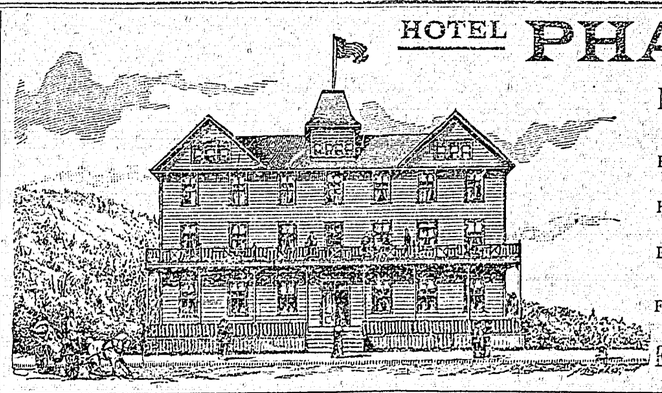
The Bolander HOUSE

Corner Eldorado and Slocan avenues, opposite record office, NEW DENVER.

Restaurant in Building on the Corner.

Bedrooms newly furnished. A share of the public patronage solicited.

J. C. BOLANDER, Proprietor.



HOTEL PHAIR
Nelson, B. C.

Billiard and Pool Room.
Hot and Cold Water.
Electric Bells.
Baths.
Flush Closets.

E. E. Phair, Proprietor.

POODLE-DOG RESTAURANT.

Next Door to the Madden Hotel, NELSON, B. C.

Mrs. W. C. Phillips, PROPRIETRESS.

PRIVATE BOXES FOR LADIES.

The only Restaurant in Nelson that keeps open DAY and NIGHT.

MERCHANTS HOTEL

RESTAURANT and LUNCH COUNTER. | OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

BEN EDINGTON, PROPRIETOR.

Drop in and See Me. | Hot and Cold Lunch.

East Baker Street, Nelson,

Hotel Victoria NELSON

The VICTORIA is pleasantly situate on Victoria street, and is one of the best Hotels in the Kootenay Lake Country.

MILLS & REVSBECH, Proprietors

THE GRAND HOTEL

HANSEN & BLOOMBERG
Proprietors.

THE CLOSEST HOTEL in Nelson to the Steamboat Landing. | THE BAR CARRIES THE Best Brands of Liquors and Cigars.

Valley House.

Lardo District.

JUNCTION LARDO AND DUNCAN RIVERS. | NOW OPEN AND READY FOR BUSINESS.

Best of Accommodations.

A. C. PEARSON, Prop.

THE GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL

CORNER OF SIXTH AVENUE AND MAIN STREETS, LARDO, B. C.

Best of Accommodations.

RATES: $1.50 TO $2 PER DAY.

FINE BRANDS OF DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

ALLEN & GARVEY, Proprietors

The Tremont.

East Baker St., Nelson.

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

MALONE & TREGILLUS, Props.

SILVER KING HOTEL

John Johnson, Proprietor

Extensive Improvements Now Completed.

All Rooms Refitted and Refurnished

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

Special Attention to Miners.

ROOMS FIRST-CLASS. RATES MODERATE.

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.

KOOTENAY HOTEL

Situate on Vernon Street, Near Josephine. The Hotel Overlooks The Kootenay.

Its Guests can Obtain Splendid Views of Both the Mountains and River.

Axel Johnson, Proprietor

THE ROOMS ARE CONVENIENT AND COMFORTABLE. | THE TABLE IS THE BEST IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Special Attention to Miners.

THE BAR IS FIRST-CLASS.

International HOTEL

Corner of West Vernon and Stanley Streets NELSON, B. C.

First-Class in Everything.

THE INTERNATIONAL has a Comfortably Furnished Parlor for Ladies, and the Rooms are Furnished Newly Throughout.

THE TABLE is not Surpassed by any Other Hotel in the Kootenay Lake Country, Being Supplied with the Best of Everything.

JAS. DAWSON & B. CRADDOCK,
PROPRIETORS.

THE BAR
Is Stocked with Choice Imported and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

THIS WEEK'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. O. Buchanan, Kaslo—Lumber for sale at Nelson.
Turner Brothers, Nelson—Change in advertisement.
Hunt & Dover, Nelson—Change in advertisement.
G. A. Bigelow & Co., Nelson—Change in advertisement.
P. W. Scott, New Denver—Real estate announcement.
John Houston & Co., Nelson—Town lots in Trail.
Gilker & Wells, Nelson—Change in advertisement.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Hereafter work on the wagon road from Kaslo to New Denver will be under the superintendence of Archibald Cameron, who has been in the government employ for a number of years and is looked on as a first-class man.

The work of clearing the right-of-way on the Canadian Pacific's branch south from Revelstoke has commenced, but no grading has yet been done.

The celebration committees will be able to square accounts when the lumber in the pavilion is sold, providing it brings $18.33. Over a thousand dollars were paid out for prizes, labor, and material.

The foundation walls of the new court-house are nearing completion, and part of the joists and studding are framed and on the ground. The hospital building is enclosed and part of the flooring laid.

The State of Idaho is reported to have broken the record on one of her trips in from Bonners Ferry last week. The boys on the Nelson say that, at the time, there was no one aboard except the boat's crew.

R. L. T. Galbraith, the owner of the land on which Fort Steele is located, intends to plot the ground and place it on the market some time in August. Fort Steele will then be the third plotted townsite in East Kootenay, Donald and Golden being the other two.

New Denver has a newspaper, named "The Slocan Prospector," the first number appearing on the 4th instant. W. D. Pratt is the publisher. That it will succeed depends entirely on the publisher. The field is a virgin one in which to prospect.

When "Jack" Nolan was one of the railroad boys and lived at Nelson he would hardly look at a girl, and had not the slightest intention of marrying; but soon after being appointed a government official and stationed at one of Josh Davies's townsites, he began to long for someone to keep him company. He could stand the appointment, but he didn't like to be left alone on the townsite. He, therefore, sent up to Nelson for his best girl, and she was willing. The marriage ceremony was performed in Spokane. "Jack," we wish you joy, and all the happiness that you will ever get.

"Jack" Seaton, who with Eli Carpenter made the first discovery, in 1891, of mineral in Slocan district, died at Spokane last week. He had returned to that city but recently from taking the remains of a brother to their last resting place in Tennessee. Mr. Seaton was one of the owners in the Noble Five group of mines, a property that is considered one of the best in the Slocan country.

It is reported that J. M. Burke & Co. will resume business at Kaslo next week; not as bankers, however, but as brokers, the business which the firm intended carrying on at the start. Mr. Burke is still absent on the outside. Unlike the bank suspensions elsewhere, the trouble at Kaslo was that the bank did not owe the depositors, but the depositors owed the bank.

The Hudson Bay Company has raised a 50-foot flag-pole in front of its store on West Baker street. If it is not oftener used than the 75-foot pole in front of the Scroggs building on Josephine street, it might as well not have been raised.

With silver of uncertain value, why is it that some one does not take a look at the gold properties to the southwest of Nelson? They are easily accessible, with abundant water power close by. The ore is not high grade, but there is enough in sight to keep several small mills in operation.

The Nelson & Fort Sheppard grade is completed for the first eight miles north of Pend d'Oreille river, but the bridge across that stream will not be completed for two weeks yet, owing to the Hamilton Bridge Company sending out material here that was intended for a bridge somewhere else. Grading parties are now working on the Salmon river side of the Beaver summit. On the Nelson end, outfits are strung along as far south as Hall creek. Nelson & Co.'s men are making a good showing between the east fork of Cottonwood Smith creek and Cottonwood lake. McLean's rock men between Nelson and Five-Mile point are also making a good showing.

Two men are at work on the Great Western mine, in Slocan district, preparing a site for a tunnel that will tap the ledge about 150 feet below the first tunnel.

The Fourth of July would have passed unnoticed by half the people of Nelson had it not been for "Keno Jack," Jim Beatty, and George Wilson. These three worthy gentlemen having made large winnings on the Dominion day races decided to have a celebration on their own hook. To that end they purchased half a ton of dynamite, and fired every stick of it at sunrise on the Fourth, the explosions awakening every man, woman, and child in the town. The day was not otherwise observed at Nelson than by a display of bunting.

John Ayton Gibson prides himself on having an interest in the finest fitted-up drug store in the province, and he takes great pains to keep everything in apple-pie order. Since the fishing season commenced one of the show windows has had fishing tackle nicely arranged in it for display. Yesterday John Ayton was seated in this window talking free trade to a Republican steamboat captain from Oregon, when his dog "Toby" jumped up alongside him and began switching his tail among the tackle. It was not long before the big hook of a salmon troll caught in his tail, and then the fun began. "Toby" jumped to the floor and pulled all the tackle in the window after him. John Ayton swore and the steamboat captain thought of his boyhood days when he used to "can" dogs in Portland for fun. "Toby's" only thought was to get rid of the tackle that was hooked to his tail, and he bolted to the street. He has not been seen since. Now John Ayton is in a quandary. He does not know what has become of his pet, the dog, and he does not know how to account for the loss of the fishing tackle to his partner, who is absent in Victoria.

Assayer Davys of Nelson reports some good ore being brought in from the Duncan river country for assay. Assays show that it carries over 100 ounces in silver to the ton.

"Bill" Hunter came in from New Denver yesterday. He left the head of Slocan lake in the morning, walked to Nakusp (20 miles), arriving there in time to catch the Lytton, and made Nelson at 11 o'clock at night—fifteen hours in all on the road.

Estimates of the cost of a box sewer in the bed of Ward creek are being prepared, it is stated. The work cannot be commenced too soon.

The Slocan Prospector wants the government to build a wagon road from New Denver to Nakusp. Evidently the Prospector is not aware that work is actually being done on the Nakusp & Slocan railway; but, then, the Prospector has not been long enough in the country to know much about what is going on.

Thomas N. Simpson, the irrepressible insurance agent, has decided to locate at Nelson and open an office. For the present, he can be found in the Bank of British Columbia building.

A "Vienna" bakery has been opened on East Baker street.

The Hamilton Powder Company has purchased a lot on the corner of Baker and Kootenay streets, on which to erect a warehouse and office.

THE TRIBUNE has now the most complete stock of stationery ever shown in a country printing office.

The Commercial Bank of Manitoba, with head office at Winnipeg and branches at Boissevain, Carberry, Emerson, Minnedosa, Morden, Portage la Prairie, Souris, and Virden, has suspended. It was a bank of issue and had a capital of $552,150 and a rest of $50,000. Duncan McArthur was president and I. M. Ross, vice-president. The only resident of Nelson caught was George Johnstone, the customs officer, who had $1500 on deposit in the Emerson branch.

There will be a meeting of the fire company in the board of trade rooms on Saturday night, at 8 o'clock, to take action looking towards the erection of a suitable fire hall. Every member of the company should be in attendance.

When "Jim" Gilker gets all the fixtures in his new postoffice store he will have one of the neatest places of business in the lake country.

A match race was made on Dominion Day between Jim Beatty and the Kaslo mare for $500 a side, the race to take place at Nelson on the 22nd instant. A forfeit of $50 was put up; $150 more was to be put up on Tuesday last, the remainder on the day of the race. At last accounts, the backers of the mare had failed to put up the $150.

NEW DENVER NOTES.

[From the Slocan Prospector, 4th.]

S. M. Wharton has launched a 50-foot barge, which he will use in transporting lumber from his mill, on the west side of the lake, to New Denver and Silverton.

New Denver's first fire was the burning of one of W. R. Will's log houses by the street cleaners, it being on a street. The house was not valuable from a money point of view, but its building cost many a hard lick in labor in the early days.

General Scott, local manager of the Duluth syndicate's townsites, has christened the mountain ridge between Carpenter and Four-Mile creeks "Silver Mountain." An appropriate name, for on it are such well known mines as the Alpha, Mountain Chief, and Idaho.

The Duluth syndicate, of which W. D. Middough is local mine manager, has between thirty and forty men at work building a trail from Silverton up to the Canadian group of claims at the head of Four-Mile creek.

A. M. Esler, a mining man from Helena, Montana, is quietly securing some good properties in Slocan district.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by foot and horse races and an all-round program of sports.

The Brass Band Reorganized.

After a long period of innocuous desuetude, the brass band of Nelson is once more in a position to awaken memories of the days when "Jake" Cobaugh was willing to pay all the expenses of running the band himself. The new organization means business, and to show that it does, open air concerts will be given every Saturday evening, the first one taking place a week from next Saturday. S. D. Shultz is president, W. Shaw secretary, and G. H. Keefer treasurer. The working members are: C. Scanlan, solo cornet; S. P. Shaw, 2nd cornet; P. Turner, alto; A. McKay, 2nd alto; C. Van Ness, 3rd alto; J. E. Turner, 1st tenor; G. H. Keefer, 2nd tenor; S. D. Schultz, euphonium; W. Shaw, tuber; T. A. Mills, bass drum; W. G. Perkins, snare drum; A. Tregillus, piccolo. Three more instruments are needed to make the band complete. Mr. Scanlan is bandmaster.

Shut Down.

For a while it looked as if Ainsworth was about to resume its old-time activity as a mining town, but the flurry in silver has dissipated all hopes. Work on both the No. 1 and Highland mines has been suspended, as has work on the Shaffer company's tunnel. The latter is in 400 feet. Manager Johnson left for Seattle this week, but before leaving stated that work would be resumed in ten days.

Two Feet of Galena Ore.

The Noonday, one of the Duluth syndicate's mines in Slocan district, is looking remarkably well as development work progresses. The vein is over two feet in width and carries ore similar in character to that in the Slocan Star, of which the Noonday is an extension.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

E. R. Atherton has a full stock of everything required by prospectors and miners at his store, Watson, B. C.

Save money and purchase your outfit from E. R. Atherton, Watson, B. C.

The best bacon and ham in the Kootenay district at E. R. Atherton's, Watson, B. C.

One car flour in store at E. R. Atherton's, Watson.

People are taking advantage of the bargains which Hunt & Dover are giving.

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.

CHEMISTS AND : DRUGGISTS

A large and complete stock of the leading lines of

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

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

Central Office of the Kootenay Lake Telephone.

A large and complete stock of

WALL PAPER

Kootenay Lake Sawmill.

KASLO, July 1st, 1893.

The subscriber will sell his stock of lumber at present in the Nelson Yard to cash customers at the following rates, viz.:
Rough, per thousand feet, $10.
Shiplap, per thousand feet, $18.
Six-inch matched, per thousand feet, $20.
Laths, per thousand, $3.
Shingles, per thousand, $3.
Sash, doors, and mouldings at New Westminster prices.

G. O. BUCHANAN.

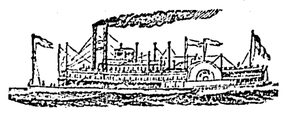
NELSON SHOE STORE

Our second consignment has arrived, and it contained men's turned Dongola gaiters and balmorals, men's dongola and carpet slippers, the celebrated 77 balmoral for men's medium wear, a line men's G. W. Russia tan pointed toe. Two lines of youth's balmorals, good lookers and good wearers. A beautiful line of Misses' grain school boots. Men's checked canvass for the dusty season. Our porpoise, rifle, silk, and flat laces, blacking kits, cork and premier insoles are also here. More to follow.

GRAHAM & TAYLOR.

Baker street, at east end of bridge, Nelson.

Slocan Trading & Navigation Company, Ltd.



The company's A1 passenger and freight steamer

W. HUNTER

G. L. ESTABROOK ..... Master

LEAVES NEW DENVER daily for Silverton, (Four Mile City) and head of Slocan lake, returning to New Denver by 4 P. M.
FOR RATES apply on board.

W. C. McKINNON, Secretary, Silverton, B. C.

June, 21st, 1893.

SILVERTON

Lots in the townsite of Silverton (formerly called Four Mile City) are now on the market. For prices call on or address P. W. SCOTT, Manager, New Denver, B. C.

SILVERTON

FURNITURE AND PIANOS

AND UNDERTAKING.

JAS. McDONALD & CO.

JOSEPHINE STREET, NELSON.
AVENUE A, NEAR THIRD ST., KASLO.

Carry full lines of all kinds of Furniture for residences, hotels, and offices. Mattresses made to order, and at prices lower than eastern and coast manufacturers.

THEY ARE ALSO AGENTS FOR
Evans Pianos and Doherty Organs

W. J. WILSON. W. PERDUE.

WILSON & PERDUE.

MEAT Markets

— AT —

Nelson and Kaslo.

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

NELSON Office and Market, 11 East Baker St.
KASLO MARKET, Front Street.

TAILORING.

I would respectfully invite gentlemen to an early inspection of my selections in Woollens Suitings and Trouserings. My prices will be found moderate; I make it a point to keep them as low as is consistent with good material. Good workmanship and the care and attention requisite to get up satisfactory garments.

JAMES PRICE,
Nerchant Tailor,
NEXT TO POSTOFFICE. NELSON, B. C.

SPRING and SUMMER SUITINGS.

F. J. SQUIRE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

has received his stock of Spring and Summer Suitings, and is prepared to turn out suits as well made and stylish as any Merchant Tailor in Canada.

Baker street (just west of the bridge), Nelson.

NOTICE TO OUR CUSTOMERS!

From and after this date, no goods, whether Groceries, Crockeryware, Glassware, Clothing, Dry Goods, or Liquors and Cigars at wholesale, will leave our store or warehouse except on a CASH BASIS. Our prices are adjusted to this rule.

Nelson, July 1st, 1893. G. A. BIGELOW & CO.

J. FRED. HUME & CO.

General Merchants.

Our stock is now complete in every department and our prices lower than ever. On and after the first of July our terms will be

STRICTLY CASH.

Stationery and Office Supplies

Everything in the Musical Line. Daily and Weekly Papers and Magazines.

Small Assortment of Toys Going at 20 per cent Discount, to Prepare for New Stock.

Turner Brothers, No. 2 Houston block, Nelson

GREEN BROS.

FRONT STREET, KASLO.

Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Iron and Steel.

MINING COMPANIES, MINERS, AND PROSPECTORS FURNISHED WITH SUPPLIES.

THE BYERS HARDWARE CO.

Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Stoves, Ranges, Tinware.

Coal, Iron, Glass, Powder, Fuse, Caps, Steel, Nails, Paints, Oils.

Miners' Lumbermen' and Blacksmiths' Outfits in Stock.

FRONT STREET, KASLO, B. C.

AUCTION SALE . . . .

of Diamonds, Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, Knives, Forks, Silverware, Sewing Machines, Pianos, etc.

SATURDAY AT

Hunt & Dover's, Nelson.

NOT DEPENDENT ON SILVER!

A Town that is Backed by Gold Mines!

LOTS IN TRAIL CREEK

are now in the market. The townsite is so situated that it is the only supply point for all the mines in Trail Creek District, the mines of which will produce GOLD, not SILVER. For prices and terms apply to JOHN HOUSTON & CO., Nelson.

TRAIL MERCANTILE CO.

TRAIL, B. C.—The gateway for Trail Creek's rich Gold Mines and the chosen site for the Pyritic Smelter. We are bringing in goods from Canada and the United States, having the best transportation facilities of any town in West Kootenay District, we cannot be undersold. Miners' Supplies and General Merchandise by the pound or ton.

Prospectors' Outfits a Specialty.

ALEX LYNCH,
JAS. M. STEWART.

Gilker & Wells, Clothiers, Nelson,

POST OFFICE STORE.

RING BOOTS.
FISHERMEN'S BOOTS.

Canadian K Boots

KANGAROO SHOES.
FINE TANNED SHOES.

Quilts, Blankets, and Iron-Clad Clothing; also a Fine Line of Pipes.

All kinds of Blank Books and Office Stationery and Supplies.