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Provincial Library

POWER BY-LAW IS DEFERRED

Electric Light Rates Must be Fixed First

By-Law for that Purpose to be Introduced

At the meeting of the city council last evening the power by-law was again passed on till next meeting as it was discovered that a by-law to fix the rate to be charged for the electric light service would have to be passed first. To borrow money under the amended Municipal Clauses act, which provides that the revenue from a public utility can be pledged as security, those revenues have to be collectable by law, as the water rate is at present.

At the opening of the meeting a letter was read from A. V. Mason, from the Nelson Electric Tramway company, stating that with further reference to the operation of the tramway, "and to our president's letter which was laid before you on the 5th instant, I am directed to write and ask you to lay this before the council tonight, and I trust that it will have their full consideration. We have received a cable from our London officers instructing us to continue operations, and the local board have every hope that the continuation will be permanent."

The reading of the letter was not deemed altogether satisfactory to the council, as it was not considered a definite answer. What they wanted to know was what the company intended to do, and not as to what the local board hoped to do. Ald. Selous said that judging from appearances that the London board had not yet met to consider the matter, but as they had received full notice of the city's intentions at the time of the passing of the bylaw regarding the length of time they would be allowed to cease operations without forfeiting their charter he thought that by the instructions the local board had received they evidently intended to keep on running.

Ald. Morrison said that to bring the matter to a head, and have a satisfactory understanding arrived at he would present a motion to the effect that the company's charter had been forfeited and that the company be required to furnish some guarantee of a continuous service if allowed to keep on. A motion was accordingly drafted and seconded by Ald. Irving, and being put to the vote passed unanimously.

A letter was read from the city auditor stating that he was holding back the report of the quarter ending September 30th till such times as the tax accounts were completed.

Payrolls amounting to $266.73 and $315.25 respectively for the city staff and fire brigade were approved and instructions given for the cheques to be issued.

Ald. Irving gave notice of his intention at the next meeting of the council to submit a bylaw fixing the eletric light rates. He also read a letter which he had received from the city solicitor notifying him that such a bylaw would have to be prepared and submitted to the people before the power bylaw could be voted on. The letter caused a long discussion over the Municipal Clauses act, and the portions bearing on the proposed action of the city in borrowing money sufficient for the installation of an electric power plant. Enough of the rates have to be secured to pay the interest and sinking fund on the amount to be borrowed, and to show that this is possible a fixed rate has to be struck. Under the present arrangement the city turns off the light after a certain amount of arrears have accumulated, but this is not sufficient security for the collection of the rates to borrow money on. Of course the city is responsible for the rates, as it collects them, but at the same time to borrow it has to show that the corporation has the legal right and power to collect.

The city engineer pointed out on a map of the city and suburbs the places it was proposed to extend the limits to. Some opposition has arisen on one of the streets as the residents object to paying the scavenger rates that they will be compelled to after their premises are included within the city limits.

Ald. Selous gave notice that at the next meeting of the city council he would bring in two bylaws, one to regulate laundries, and the other regarding the shackers on the foreshore of the lake.

In the first of these it is stated that on and after the date on which the bylaw comes into force laundries may be established and operated in the city of Nelson within the following limits, viz.: On that part of the foreshore of the west arm of Kootenay lake lying immediately in front of block 74 between Cedar and Park streets; that after the said date no laundry shall be operated within the city unless the same be properly connected with the city's water mains and the city's sewerage system, and ample provision shall be made to the satisfaction of the city medical health officer for the drainage of all slops and materials used in washing into the sewers of the said city; that all buildings used as public washhouses shall be fitted with proper ventilating pipes or shafts of a size of at least twelve inches in diameter, which shall be carried above the main roof, the opening of such pipe or shaft shall be at least 20 feet from any opening or window in said building, or in any adjoining building, so that all steams or odors may have full access to the outer air. After several unimportant provisions it goes on to state, that after the date mentioned, "No person shall wash, dry or air clothes, linen, or other materials of a like nature in the open air in any part of the city of Nelson within forty feet of any street or highway of said city."

The other bylaw declares that all buildings of any kind whatsoever now on the foreshore of the west arm of Kootenay lake between the west frontage of Ward street and the eastern boundary line of lot 95, group 1, and the land covered by the lake 200 feet out from the extreme low water mark, except on land granted to the C. & K. railway and the Nelson Saw & Planing mills, are nuisances and dangerous to public health and the chief of police and sanitary inspector for Nelson are hereby authorized to take all necessary steps to remove or cause to be removed the said buildings, or any of them.

Notice was given by Ald. Morrison that the committee appointed to look after the sale of the city horses that were not needed had closed a deal with A. Stewart, selling the team with full harness for $200, on terms which the city considered satisfactory.

There were no other matters on the list, but before the motion to adjourn was passed Ald. Scanlan said that there was a matter he wished to bring up, and to have the council express itself on. It was as to whether deliberations of committees of council held in private were supposed to be hawked around the streets. This was not a new matter, it had occurred frequently, but should be put a stop to at once. At these meetings, being private, a member was liable to express himself a good deal stronger than would occur at a public meeting. This was especially the case when arrears of city dues were being gone over. It was the duty of the alderman at such times to remember that they were working in the city's interests alone, and that personal considerations should have no bearing. Now, he knew that remarks made at the last meeting by himself had been carried direct to the person alluded to, and that in a manner that placed him in an entirely false light. When the committee had decided on action and an employee of the city was sent to collect a bill it was his duty to say that he had been sent by the committee or council with whatever the message was. It was not, however, his place to tell the person what alderman Scanlan or any other alderman said regarding the account or person.

Mayor Fletcher—Certainly the committee meetings are supposed to be private.

Ald. Irving—They are not private, whether they are supposed to be or not. I know of statements being circulated immediately after such a meeting when the only persons present besides the committee were the city clerk and Mr. Macleod. I here give notice that at the next meeting of the council it is my intention to make a motion calling for the dismissal of Mr. Macleod.

The question was discussed at some length, the opinion being expressed that while Mr. Macleod's duty was frequently a very unpleasant one, yet he had no right to shift the responsibility from the committee to any special alderman as he was accused of having done.

THE MOLINEAUX TRIAL.

Continued Yesterday With the Dead Woman's Daughter as Witness.

New York, Oct. 27.—The trial of Roland B. Molineaux was continued today. Mrs. Rogers, daughter of the dead woman, answering Mr. Osborne's questions, told of her going to the theatre with her mother on the night of December 27th, of her mother's headache in the morning, and of her appeal to Cornish for a draught of his bromo-seltzer. She told of the giving of the poisoned drink to Mrs. Adams and of her almost immediate collopse. To the counsel for the defense, Mrs. Rogers said that her relationship to Cornish is by marriage, and not by blood. She said she had known Cornish nearly all her life, and that the separation from her husband occurred a couple of months after Cornish came to New York, was only a coincidence. Mrs. Rogers denied absolutely that her mother ever hired a letter box from Daniel Callahan, who said last week that she did. She declared that she and her mother kept no secrets from each other. Mrs. Rogers said that she had a private letter box once under an assumed name, she hired it from David Murdock, of 503 Columbia avenue. Counsel were arguing whether Mrs. Rogers should or should not be asked to identify Cornish's handwriting when an adjournment was taken.

LOCOMOTIVES FROM GLASGOW.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Has Placed an Order For Ten.

Montreal, Oct. 27.—Unable to secure the promised delivery of urgently required motive power from either American or Canadian builders, the Canadian Pacific railway has placed an order with a Glasgow firm of locomotive builders for ten large locomotives. These will be the first locomotives imported into Canada from Great Britain in nearly half a century.

THE TARTE INCIDENT.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: The Daily Chronicle this morning says that Canada promises to be prolific in political complications in the near future. So far the indications point only to a half-hearted alliance between Tarte and Borden, but unfortunately for the cause of fiscal freedom the Canadian free trade party is not strong nor courageous enough to put their principles in to full practical force.

The Liverpool Post on Saturday, referring to the British subsidy for the proposed Canadian fast line, says that as the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom came forward to oppose such a policy in its initial stage, it is certain that the new departure should not be taken without a very clear knowledge of what it involves.

EVIL EFFECT OF GOSSIP.

Havelock, Ont., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Fred Glynn, 19 years of age, committed suicide this morning by taking strychnine. She had had some words with her mother over local gossip.

A NEW PULP COMPANY.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—The British Canadian Pulp company has been incorporated with a capital of half a million. The head office is to be in Toronto. The incorporators are judge MacDougall, A. Ritchie, T. P. Coffee, S. C. Smoke and J. J. Warren, all of Toronto.

Commission Now at Work

Plan of Procedure Discussed by the Operators' and Miners' Representatives at Yesterday's Session

Washington, Oct. 27.—The anthracite coal strike commission today, in the hearing room of the interstate commerce commission, held its first conference with the parties to the controversy in the anthracite regions. There was a full representation of both operators and miners, and members of the press, and other interested parties were present. The commission occupied the elevated seats generally filled by members of the interstate commission. Judge Gray, as chairman, occupied the centre seat, and Messrs. Wright, Watkins and Clark the seats to the right of him, in the order named, while Mr. Wilson, bishop Spaulding and Mr. Parker sat on the left, in the order of their names.

The proceedings covered about two hours' time, and were given up entirely to a discussion of the time and method of proceeding with the proposed investigation. The commission decided to begin work next Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. The first days of the investigation are to be devoted to an examination of the mines and homes of the miners, starting in the vicinity of Scranton. The entire anthracite field will be covered. There was considerable discussion over a proposition made by the commission to have expert accountants appointed to audit the statements of wages, and the classifying of miners to be made by the operators for the use of the commission, but no result was reached on this point beyond the announcement by the chairman of the commission's intention to appoint such accountants in case their services should be found necessary.

During the progress of the meeting, Mr. Mitchell, as the representative of the miners, presented a copy of the original declaration of the miners, as formulated by the Shamokin convention, as the basis of demands of the miners. This demand is, first, for an increase of 20 per cent in wages of those not engaged by the day; second, a reduction of 20 per cent in working hours of those engaged by the day; third, the payment for coal mined by weight at a minimum rate of 60 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds; fourth ,a wage agreement between the operators and the miners for adjustment of wages.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Before the opening of the arbitration proceedings this morning, the members of the commission and the representatives of the contesting parties were photographed. Judge Gray, chairman of the commission, then read the order of the president creating the commission, and in a general way outlined the procedure to be followed in the presentation of the issues. He said that in accordance with the immemorial practice among English speaking people, the commission would first receive the statements or demands of the miners who were to be regarded, for the purposes of this case, as the prosecutors. The reply of the other side would then be heard, in order that the commission might have before it a definite issue. At the conclusion of judge Gray's remarks president Mitchell said that he had with him the formal demands made by the miners upon the operators. At the suggestion of judge Gray, he read the demands adopted by the Shomokin convention, the rejection of which resulted in the strike.

Walter Edward Weile was also present as a representative of the miners.

President Baer objected to the appearance of Mr. Mitchell as a representative of the Mine Workers of America, but said he had no objection to Mr. Mitchell's appearance as a representative of the anthracite coal miners generally.

Mr. Baer's objection was to avoid the recognition of the Mine Workers union as an order. Mr. Mitchell replied that the objection as to his status was not involved in the case. He said that he appeared as a representative of the anthracite coal miners, and distinctly refrained in his reply from mentioning the union.

The commission made no attempt to settle the controversy, but it was apparent that the recognition of the miners' union would be an important and knotty problem for the arbitrators.

Presidents Baer and Thomas suggested that the commission proceed at once to the coal fields in order that it might be informed at the outset as to the conditions there. It was agreed that Mr. Mitchell should file with the commission next Monday a detailed statement of the claims of the miners. The statement he read today was a preliminary statement of the case. The representatives of the operators announced that they would file an answer to this detailed statement of Mr. Mitchell's within three days of its presentation. It was suggested that each side to the controversy appoint an expert to go through the books of the coal companies to secure data upon which to work.

But president Baer and the other representatives of the companies immediately objected and suggested that they would furnish whatever information it needed. This question precipitated a long discussion, in which the coal presidents and the miners' representatives took part. The commission adjourned to meet in Scranton next Thursday morning. Before adjourning it was agreed that the operators shall submit sworn statements as to their payrolls, etc., and that Mr. Mitchell shall have an opportunity of verifying them through the miners. If discrepancies are found it was agreed the commission shall appoint an auditor, whose findings shall govern the commission.

Preceding the discussion over opening the books to the experts, Mr. Baer said the operators would be prepared to meet the miners in the region and to assist in giving all information. Many of the indvdual operators were not represented and they were not consulted and were not compromised by the letter he had written.

Judge Gray suggested that they could be represented. At the meeting to be held Monday they would determine which of the companies could be taken up first and the place of meeting could be determined by the location of the coal company selected.

Mr. Baer said that the case of each coal company should be dealt with separately. He would contend for the sliding scale in the regulation of wages. "I shall urge the adoption of the profit sharing plan," he said, "which gave us peace formerly in our relation to our employees."

Mr. Thomas, of the Hillside Iron & Coal company and the Pennsylvania Coal company, said he noticed that the term "arbitration" had been applied to the commission's work, while he wanted it considered as an investigation.

Judge Gray said the president's instructions settled it as an arbitration.

Mr. Thomas also urged that the conditions in each of the mining companies were different, and could only be considered separately. He thought more progress could be made by an examination of the coal region. He thought as many of the interests involved in the controversy were represented in New York some of the hearings should be held in that city.

The suggestion that both sides appoint experts to examine the books of the companies was made by judge Gray, the chairman of the commission. Mr. Baer afterwards expressed his disinclination to accept this suggestion. He said that his company would submit their payrolls under oath of their accountant. He said they had now 70 clerks working day and night compiling data for the commission.

President Mitchell said that it would facilitate the work of the commission if it would accept a general statement on those issues that affect all the companies and the mine workers alike, for instance the question of shorter hours. Mr. Truesdale said that his company had a plan by which it was hoped to speedily adjust the differences between his company and the men. His plan was for the miners to appoint a commission to meet a commission of his company and discuss their grevances, and if there were any such that could not be settled, then those issues should go before the commission for final arbitration.

Mr. Mitchell said that he would not be insistent on this subject, and, turning to Mr. Baer, said: "If we are able to agree as to what rates are paid for different classes of workmen, the monthly and annual earnings, that would form a basis of any arguments that might be made on either side."

Judge Gray expressed the opinion that it would be a criminal waste of time to dispute over facts that could be veritably and accurately ascertained without dispute. "When once ascertained," he said, "their interpretation is another thing."

Mr. Mitchell declared that it was his desire to facilitate matters and that there should be mutual agreement on the facts, and that controversies should be eliminated if possible. "That is the only object I have in view," said he, "in asking that the rates of wages as shown by the companies' books be verified."

President Baer responded by saying that the men would know whether the companies' payrolls were right, and no issue would arise on that subject.

"Will your statement give the different classes of workmen," inquired Mr. Mitchell.

"Undoubtedly," said Mr. Baer.

After further controversy between the members of the commission and the miners and mine representatives, judge Gray modified his suggestion, this time putting it in the shape of a propostion that only an expert accountant be appointed who should analyse the facts for the consideration of the commission. Mr. Baer promptly accepted the suggestion, and Mr. Mitchell followed suit. After a brief explanation on his part, chairman Gray announced that the commission for the present would proceed without appointing an expert, but that it would require that statements be presented, and added that an accountant could be secured in case it was found his services were needed. The question of the examination by the commission into the conditions into which the mining of anthracite coal is conducted was then entered on, and Mr. Watkins, of the commission, suggested that a week or ten days' time would be necessary in order to make adequate examination of the physical conditions about the mines. He appealed to Mr. Thomas for his opinion as to the time necessary, and that gentleman replied: "You will certainly need that much time. I should think that 30 days would be none too little. We've grown grey in our study of that question."

Mr. Baer also fell in with the suggestion, saying that it would be impossible to do justice to the investigation without a complete inspection of the mines and the methods of operating them. Mr. Mitchell thought that not only should there be an inspection of the mines, but also of the homes of the miners.

After consulting the members of the commission president Gray announced that it would begin its inspection next Thursday, commencing its work in district (W), in which the city of Scranton is located.

While the subject was up, Mr. Baer said that the mine operators would furnish all the facilities at their command to enable the commission to make its investigation thorough, adding that they would place a special train at the disposition of the commission, providing also for the accommodation of the representatives of the miners. The public meeting of the commission came to a close and the commissioners retired for the purpose of private consideration. They first took up the question which had been raised by the offer of a special train by Mr. Baer, and immediately decided not to accept the train. The exchange of views brought out the facts that the commissioners expect personally to pay all of their own expenses, accepting no favors, and relying on the government to reimburse them if so disposed. An agreement was reached to leave the hotel Jermyn, in Scranton, at 9 o'clock next Thursday morning for the first tour of inspection. There was, however, no agreement as to what mines should be visited first, that point being left for future termination.

IN THE ANTHRACITE REGION.

The Coal Production Is Now Assuming Normal Proportions.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 27.—More coal was mined and more men were employed in mining today than any day since the mines in the anthracite regions resumed work. The only districts that lay behind in the output are Lehigh and Mahanoy. The individual operators and their employees in these districts are still at loggerheads. In the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions, all the collieries are in operation, with the exception of a few which are still under water. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Delaware & Hudson, the Lehigh Valley, the Temple Coal & Iron Co., the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre, the Erie and the Ontario & Western, all had large outputs today, and heavy trains of coal were moved rapidly to seaboard points. The miners and laborers who left the region during the strike are returning in large numbers.

A GREAT LABOR COMBINE

AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WORKMEN.

FIRST STEP IN THE DIRECTION OF UNIVERSAL FEDERATION.

London, Oct. 27.—Important steps have been taken at the international trades congress here toward the greatest labor combination ever made—an offensive and defensive alliance between the English and American workmen.

The first step had reference to the Pennsylvania coal strike. Owing to the famine in anthracite coal in America, big shipments are being made at Swansea, in South Wales, in response to American orders. The American delegates to the trades congress called attention to the fact.

Patrick Dolan, president of District No. 5, of the United Mine Workers of America, said:

"The miners' federation of Great Britain agreed a few weeks ago to support us to the extent of $50,000, and they have already mailed $5,000 as a first installment; surely they do not mean to take away with one hand what they give with the other. I am afraid this congress thinks a great deal more about politics than it does about labor; politics in fact, dominates everything in it, yet the English delegates who go to America each year tell us an entirely different story."

An informal meeting of the mining delegates to the congress was held to consider the matter, and the standing counsel to the parliamentary committee of the congress was invited to attend. Although much secrecy was imposed as to the result of the meeting, it is stated that it was decided to advise the coal miners and porters at Swansea to stop work on American ships.

Charles B. Stanton, a miner's agent and delegate from South Wales, on being interrogated on the subject, said: "This is the first step in a universal federation of labor. The interests of the English and American workmen are becoming so nearly identical that its consummation cannot be longer delayed."

On the last day of the congress the American delegates laid their views before the officials of two of the largest industries in England—the miners and the tin plate workers—and both agreed that the question was one that required urgent action. The delegates had decided to remain in England for some time and visit some of the important industrial centers, but the situation of the workers in both countries was considered to be so critical that it was found expedient for delegate Blakemore, of Chicago, to return to America at once.

As a second step toward the Anglo-American combination, it is understood that the tin plate workers of South Wales, who supply vast quantities of cans to the Standard Oil company, will come to an understanding with the American workers by which one will not undercut the other in price. It was explained to the South Wales men that their action in producing work for the Standard company cheaper than it was done in America was an encouragement to the company to fight the American workmen for lower wages. A working arrangement between the men employed in the two industries will be ratified as soon as delegate Blakemore can complete the terms.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS RESUMED

FROM THE GRANBY MINES TO THE GRAND FORKS SMELTER.

A THIRD FURNACE PUT IN BLAST YESTERDAY.

Phoenix, Oct. 27.—(Special to The Daily News.)—For the first time in several months heavy shipments were resumed today from the Granby mines to the company's smelter at Grand Forks, at the rate of 36 cars each 24 hours, or nearly 1,100 tons—the third furnace of the smelting works being put in blast today, only two having been running lately, first an account of shortage of coke, and then because of low water in the north fork of Kettle river.

As it will probably be but a couple of weeks till the power from Cascade is supplied to the Granby smelter, as an auxilliary, probably by that time the fourth furnace of the smelter will be in blast. The increase in shipment of ore and thus in treatment at the smelter means largely augmented forces of workmen at both the company's mines and reduction works, which will a little later be still further increased.

GOSSIP OF GREENWOOD.

Greenwood, Oct. 27.—(Special to The Daily News.) — Several interesting events are reported as having lately taken place in the homes of the employees of the B. C. Copper company. Yesterday a little daughter came to the home, in Anaconda, B. C., of C. Jensen, one of the engineers at the company's smelter. On Friday a daughter was added to the family of J. A. McKinnon, hoist engineer at the Mother Lode mine, and a few days earlier, Goerge Terhune, also employed at the Mother Lode, welcomed his firstborn, a son. Mrs. McKinnon and Mrs. Terhune are daughters of Mrs. Hutchens, whose husband was superintendent of the Mother Lode for between two and three years.

Yesterday morning his lordship bishop Dontenwill, Roman Catholic bishop of New Westminster, performed the ceremony of blessing the new church bell, lately received at the Sacred Heart church, Greenwood. He also held a confirmation at which three girls and a boy were confirmed. The church was crowded, and the ceremonies were of much interest to the large congregation. The singing was a special feature, several of the best vocalists in Greenwood having taken part. His lordship was assisted by reverend father Bedard, C. M. I. Similar ceremonies took place at Phoenix in the evening.

Harry C. Adams, who last Wednesday in the Le Roi mine, Rossland, met with an accident which had a fatal termination, was a brother of Mrs. L. A. Smith, wife of the well known storekeeper of Anaconda, B. C. Mr. and Mrs. Smith went over to Rossland on Saturday, they having been apprised by telegraph of the death that morning of the unfortunate young man. The late Mr. Adams was married early last year at the Mother Lode mine, where he was then employed, to a step-daughter of Richard H. Hutchens, then superintendent of the mine. He leaves a young widow, resident at Rossland; his mother, and an unmarried sister, at Spokane; a brother, at Seattle, and a sister, at Anaconda, to mourn his loss. The body has been removed to Spokane for interment there.

TO IMPROVE LONDON'S PORT.

London, Oct. 27.—The first step toward remedying the glaring deficiencies of the antiquated port of London was taken today when representatives of the dock companies, the shipping interests and the city of London assembled in conference at Mansion House with sir Joseph Dimsdale, the lord mayor, presiding. In a preliminary way the conference discussed practicable measures for the improvement of the port, with the purpose of agreeing upon a plan to be laid before the government. Among the various proposals was one for the entire abandonment of the present dock and wharf system, on which the recent dock commission proposed to expend $140,000,000, and the conversion of six or seven miles of the river into a vast tidal dock, furnishing ample room for all kinds of craft.

DISTINGUISHED MASON DEAD.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—Rev. Matthew E. Fothergill, for 25 years rector of St. Peter's church, Quebec, and for several years chaplain of the grand lodge, A. F. & A. M., of that province, died here yesterday, aged 67 years.

DEATH OF J. B. POWELL.

Whitby, Ontario, Oct. 27.—Captain James Bradford Powell, 75 years old, and one of the founders of Whitby college, is dead.

METAL QOUTATIONS.

London, Oct. 27.—Lead: £10 15s.
New York, Oct. 27.—Bar silver, 50 3-8.

RICH STRIKE ON GOLD HILL

Ledge Has Been Cut in the Long Cross-Cut Tunnel

Gives 300 Feet Depth and a Considerable Ore Tonnage

One of the most important mineral strikes of the year was made last week on the Gold Hill location, at the head of Forty-Nine creek. The Gold Hill is a location of 1896, which was made in the name of Alexander McDonald, of this city, and although the locator of the property pursued his search for the ledge with the greatest of diligence, it was generally conceded that the laugh was upon him and the men whom he employed.

The claim was located upon a very fine surface showing, assays from the croppings of which ran well up in the hundreds of dollars in gold values. With the first assessment, however, it was found that there had been a slip, and to give the property a value it became necessary to find the ledge in place. This meant a lot of plucky work, but the locator of the property was equal to it, and he commenced a long crosscut for the lead. This work he commenced in 1898, and year after year he continued it until last week he encountered the ledge after the driving of a tunnel a distance of between 600 and 700 feet.

The showings on the surface were very encouraging, and the croppings assayed all the way from $15 to $300, many of the specimens carrying specks of free gold. The ore also carried some copper, but assays for this value were never made. Where the ledge was struck last week it gives a depth of at least 300 feet, so that the property may be considered fairly well developed in that there are backs opened up which should give a considerable tonnage.

At the point where the ledge was struck the showing was not very promising, but after a few feet of drifting the ledge widened out to 2 1-2 feet, of which 18 inches is made up of a very nice looking rose quartz. The ledge is as nice a one as a man could wish to see. It cuts the formation almost at right angles, and on both walls there are seams of talcy clay. No assays have as yet been made on the quartz, but the general opinion is that it will run at least $50 to the ton, and it is also thought that the entire ledge matter will yield a profit upon milling.

The ore will not require to go anything like as high as this to yield a very handsome profit, as it is estimated that with the backs developed there is sufficient ore available to make the owner rich if the average value of the ore chute does not exceed $20 to the ton.

There are two claims in the group, which are situated at the head of Forty-Nine creek, about 12 miles from the city, and already there are a number of enquiries for the property. It cannot be said to be in the market, however, as the owner is of the opinion that he can take out the ore as well as anyone else. All that is required is a mill, and with a depth secured on the property the showing is sufficient to warrant the erection of a mill, and the securing of very easy terms from the manufacturers. Another feature which adds to the value of the property is the fact that the ground is remarkably easy to work. This will admit the milling of ore of a very low grade.

The work on the property has been done by Alfred Olson. There was nothing up to date in the workings, and for weeks past Olson has been trundelling his material for the entire length of the tunnel in a wheelbarrow. Since the ledge has been struck he has taken out a considerable quantity of ore. It is doubtful if there is on record a case of more plucky development of a property, and the reward for the years of labor is in keeping with the work done.

ALWAYS OPTIMISTIC.

Ex-Governor Mackintosh Takes a Cheerful View of the Future.

Ex-governor Mackintosh, of Rossland, arrived in Nelson Sunday evening, on his way through to the northwest from the coast, and leaves this morning by the Crow's Nest boat. He states that Rossland is picking up considerably, and that the prospects for the coming year are very good. As regards the Kootenays generally he believes that the problem of cheap treatment of ores is rapidly approaching a solution, and that when this is achieved the country will then take the place it is entitled to. Regarding the report sent out from the coast that he had been to the Crofton smelter with the object of arranging for the treatment of ore from some of the Rossland mines, Mr. Mackintosh said that there was no foundation for it, beyond the fact that a certain amount of cobalt and molybdenite having been found in the ore of the Giant mine, he was arranging for shipping this to Crofton, as the Trail smelter was not fitted for the reduction of such metals. He thought that copper and gold bearing ores of the Kootenays were bound to bring it to the front even faster than silver and lead, although when the conditions at present confronting the latter class of mines had been improved there would be a tremendous revival, especially in the Slocan.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1670.

Fall Goods Newly Arrived

French Flannel Blouses
EXCELLENT VALUES

Blankets, Comforters and Flannels, Housefurnishings, Carpets and Curtains, Brussels, Tapestry and Wilton Squares and Rugs.
Latest and neatest designs and patterns in all lines.

Hudson's Bay Co.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

With which is Amalgamated
The Bank of British Columbia.

HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO.

Paid up Capital, $8,000,000; Reserve Fund, $2,000,000;
Aggregate Resources Over $65,000,000.
HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

Saving's Bank Department — Deposits Received and Interest Allowed. Present Rate 3 per cent.
Nelson Branch. GRANGE V. HOLT, Manager.

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid-up, ... $2,000,000 | Rest, ... $1,700,000
Head Office, Halifax;
Thomas E. Kenny, President. General Manager, Edson L. Pease, Montreal.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Grand Forks, Nanaimo, Nelson, Rossland, Vancouver, Vancouver East End, Victoria.

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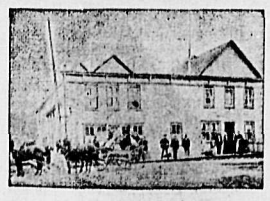

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Capital Authorized.....$4,000,000
Capital Paid Up..... 2,868,932
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THE PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IDEA.

The Toronto Mail is not enamored of the public ownership idea and the "dreams" of the minister of railways have evidently scared it very badly. The Mail says that the fact that the minister of railways during his recent western trip has endorsed a state-owned line to the Pacific when our net public debt stands at the present figure, must cause the taxpayer many misgivings, and then asks whether Mr. Blair's statement was merely a specimen of political kite flying or "are we on the eve of another appalling increase in public expenditure?"

This query follows what is virtually an attack upon the principle of state ownership of railways, the Intercolonial railway and the Australian lines being held up as living witnesses of the folly of indulging in vain hopes of making things better than they are. We are gravely informed that those who advocate state ownership "need not be stigmatized as quacks," and then are warned that we must be always vigilantly on our guard against the person "who promises us a new heaven and a new earth." It is, of course, very kind and good of the Mail to evince such a paternal interest in the people, but it is very evident that it does not realize the meaning of the principle it essays to discuss. Can anyone imagine a more convincing argument than this, advanced by the Mail: "To pass over a virtual dictatorship in public affairs to a huge body of state employees is an error more serious than misapplied bonuses and high rates. The one you can reform the other is irreparable." This is mere twaddle and the Mail knows it. The only reason it speaks on the matter at all is to throw cold water upon the idea of a government line across the continent. Mr. Blair may mean to endeavor to have such a line built, and we shall be glad if he succeeds in doing so, but it would by no means follow that the control would pass into the hands of the paid servants working on it. We notice that while instance is made of the Intercolonial—which, by the way, is doing now what it never did before the present adminstration had the management of it, serving the people and paying its way—and the Australian roads, no mention is made of the German railways nor of those of New Zealand.

But the Mail, perhaps more with the intention of bolstering up its alleged case than because of any firm belief in what it advances, does not regard with friendly eyes either national or municipal ownership. "The truth is," it says, "that essays in either national or municipal ownership should be tentative and experimental if embarked in at all." The Mail must have run across some very badly managed municipalities or be grossly ignorant of the trend of public opinion, begotten not of theory but of knowledge, of the good work achieved in this direction in so many cities in Canada as well as in Great Britain. The Mail should take a run over to Glasgow, for instance, and no one will accuse the canny Scot of risking the bawbees in chimerical undertakings, and learn of what they are doing there. Not only have they acquired a magnificent water supply and installed a first-class electric tramway system (which only makes a profit of £100,000 annually), but it runs its own gas and electric lighting plants, owns its own telephones, maintains bath and wash houses, owns markets, libraries, museums, art galleries, parks, slaughter houses, model lodging houses, employs 10,000 people in its many services, and owns more than £13,000,000 value in property. Yet this does not content it and it is now seeking for authority to borrow, please notice that it wants to borrow, £750,000 for the erection of houses for the poor. Imagine how many of these undertakings would have materialized had the Glaswegians been imbued with the same pusillanimous spirit as the Mail. They have made a success of what they have taken in hand because they have kept municipal politics out of the management and have given careful business-like attention to the working of the several schemes. What a city can do, a national government can and should do, the wailings of the Mail and others of that ilk notwithstanding. As for reforming the errors of high bonuses and freight rates, which the Mail says can be done, it would be interesting to know how it would suggest this should be done, in, for example, the case of the C.P.R., or the Columbia & Western, or any of the many other subsidized lines British Columbians know something about.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

It is gratifying to know that some, at least, of the influential British journals realize the importance of treating the Chinese question as affecting the colonies, seriously. Too many seem disposed to look upon the objection raised in British Columbia, it is a pity we cannot say Canada, and Australia to an unrestrained immigration of Chinese as frivolous, and inspired by the laboring classes only. They do not seem to realize the important economic effects such immigration can have upon the countries subjected to it, because perhaps they have not been brought in contact with them. The London Daily News strikes the right note when it says:

The desire of the Australian to secure his heritage for the white man is one which must command general sympathy. He is so conveniently situated for Asiatic invasion that the "yellow peril" with which Europe is periodically threatened is for him a constant and very real danger. More than once he has been brought face to face with the possibility of being swamped by yellow Outlanders, who, if they could not steal his land from him by force of arms, as is sometimes done, could annex it by force of numbers. The future of the country clearly depends upon the success of the Australians in stemming the tide of Chinese and Japanese. It is not merely a question of labor and wages though that is sufficiently serious, for the capacity of the Chinaman for work is only equalled by his joy in his noisome surroundings. No white man can compete with the Chinese in the matter of labor conditions. He has no cravings for an eight-hour day, and his idea of a minimum wage would make a self-respecting British bricklayer blush. He is a standing rebuke to those who ask whether poor men can save. His thrift is as amazing as his powers of endurance. To the sweater he is the most admirable thing created in the likeness of man. To the worker he is a rival of appalling import. But, as we have said, it is not only or even chiefly as a candidate in the labor market that the yellow man is a menace to Australia. He is a bad citizen. The conditions under which he lives, the atmosphere which he creates, the problems which he raises are all such as a community which desires to see its country develop on wholesome lines must desire to avoid. The Australians are justly proud of their country. They see in it vast potentialities which they desire to realize in their own way. They have had sufficient experience to know that allowed a free course the Chinaman became as all pervasive as the rabbit, and a far greater nuisance. And they are wisely doing their best to keep him at bay.

For some reason or other Canada's, or rather British Columbia's case, is not mentioned by the London journal. It cannot be that it is ignorant of the conditions here; they have been so widely discussed that, small a part of the empire as we are, it is not likely so important a question as this, and which has been the cause of so much diplomatic correspondence, can have escaped its attention. To make the case fit us all that is necessary is to substitute British Columbia for Australia; the arguments that hold good in the one case, answer equally well for the other.

ROOSEVELT IS 44 YEARS OLD.

Washington, Oct. 27—President Roosevelt is 44 years old today, and, according to the custom of his family, the anniversary was observed this evening by a dinner in which the children participated. The president's birthplace was at No. 28 East Twentieth street, New York City. While one of the youngest rulers of nations, president Roosevelt is the senior of several. For instance, Nicholas of Russia is only 34 years of age, while William II. of Germany is a year younger than the president. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is young enough to be the president's daughter, having been born as late as 1880. Kuang Hsu, emperor of China, has but 29 years to his credit, while sultan Abdul Azziz, of Morocco, was born in 1878. The khedive of Egypt is only 28. King Charles of Portugal is another who is junior to the president, having been born in 1861, while his nearest neighbor, Alfonso of Spain, has not reached his seventeenth birthday. Ferdinand of Bulgaria is still another, he having first seen the light in 1861. Alexander of Servia is quite a youth in comparison with him, however, having been born in 1876. King Edward VII. of Great Britain, is one of those called a young ruler, but he is a grandfather, and is 17 years older than president Roosevelt.

A SAILOR'S LONG FALL.

Victoria, Oct. 27.—Edward Gibbard, a marine of H.M.S. Shearwater, fell into the Esquimalt drydock this morning. There was no water in the dock, the warship having been docked, and he struck some timber at the bottom, 33 feet below. He has not gained consciousness since, and will probably die.

PECULIAR DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Peterborough, Ontario, Oct. 27.—Samuel Currier, a resident of this place, while shooting at Rice lake on Saturday morning, was drowned. A premature discharge of his shotgun made a hole in the bottom of his canoe, which caused it to sink, taking Currier with it.

A LEAP THAT FAILED.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Oct. 27.—John Duncan, of this place, while endeavoring to jump on to a ferry boat which started from the wharf at the American Soo on Saturday, fell into the water and was drowned. Mrs. Duncan only died two weeks ago.

WILL LOSE HIS LEGS.

Coborg, Ontario, Oct. 27.—William Stumps, of Purpleville, Ontario, while trying to board a west bound freight train, fell between the cars yesterday, and had both his legs mangled. It will be necessary to amputate them.

KILLED BY A FREIGHT TRAIN.

Cooksville, Ontario, Oct. 27.—George Wolfe, 62 years of age, was killed by a freight train here yesterday.

Save Money

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FALL SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Our properly made and perfectly fitting garments are equal to the best custom work in style, workmanship and material, and we guarantee to let you go away from our store with complete satisfaction to all parties.

BROWN & CO.

269 BAKER STREET.

YOU WANT OUR Shoes

Why do you want our shoes? Because a big consignment of just what you need has arrived and if you make this store your HEADQUARTERS FOR FOOTWEAR you will decide that our prices have had a good deal to do with it, besides convincing you that quality, fit and comfort have played a more important part.
Mail orders promptly attended to.

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THEY HAVE ARRIVED
You Must See Them

They are goods of the most beautiful design and texture that ever left the looms of old England or Bonnie Scotland. They are perfect in coloring, elegant in weave, and fashioned especially for the fall of 1902.

The fashions for this season are so radically changed that you will be entirely out of fashion without them. You may with perfect confidence leave your orders with

ARTHUR GEE
Merchant Tailor

TREMONT BLOCK, BAKER ST., EAST.

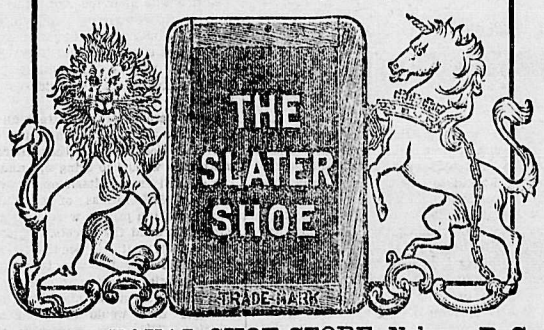
He will give you the stylish cut and finish for which he has gained a deservedly high reputation.

SUITS FROM $25.00 UP.

"A PUDDING HAS TWO SIDES"

It has an inside and an outside!
The inside of a pudding, like the inside of a shoe, is the most serious part of it.
If "the proof of the pudding is in the eating" the proof of a shoe is in the wearing of it.
It is the wear of $4.00 and $5.50 Slater Shoes, which proves the materials put into them equal to their appearance.
Price-control, by the Makers helps the inside of Slater shoes, even more than the outside.

Booklet "Shoe Ideals" explains why.



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Silver Spoon Tea 50c lb

Each package contains a beautiful triple silver plated spoon—hence its name. Two hundred pounds of this choice Ceylon Tea sold last month. Hygienic Baking Powder, 16 oz. can 25c.

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PROPRIETORS OF "MARATA" TEA IN HALF AND ONE POUND PACKAGES
AN EXCELLENT LINE OF CHEAP BLACK TEAS NOW IN STOCK.

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B. C. RIBLET, Engineer.

(Manufacturer and Agent for Canada.)
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Patent Automatic Aerial Tramway

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Manufactured by
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Most economic system for the transportation of ores and other material.

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Opposite Court House and new Postoffice. Best 25c meal in town. European and American plan. Only white labor employed. Firstclass bar.

THOMAS & ERICKSON, PROPS.

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MEALS, 25c. ROOMS, FROM 25c TO $1.

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Baker Street, Nelson.

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FRANK A. TAMBLYN, Manager.
Telephone 93 - - Baker St., Nelson.

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has greater demand for Stenographers, Telegraph operators, Bookkeepers at good salaries than can be supplied. This week C. P. R. Co., and Gardiner Johnson, Esquire, Lloyd's agent, engaged two more young ladies at high salaries.

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Will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of second hand goods. Will buy or sell anything from an anchor to a needle. Furniture, stoves, carpets, cooking utensils bought in household quantities. Also cast off clothing. Call and see me or write. Address Silver King Mike, Box 200, Hall Street, Nelson, B. C.

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Agents for Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York; Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of England; Insurance Company of North America.

FOR SALE.
Five-roomed cottage with complete plumbing and two good lots, also stable for four horses on the back of lost. Price $1700; part cash.
Store and warehouse in central position in Kaslo, rented at $37.50 per month. Terms on application.

FOR RENT.
Houses in all parts of the city at reduced rentals. Call and see our lists.

Cascara Tablets FOR CONSTIPATION. **25C**
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Ore Shipped to Nelson for Treatment Will Be Carefully Looked After.
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Under new management.

The most commodious and up-to-date bar in the City.
The Dining Room is in the hands of an efficient staff.
Lunch served daily from 12 noon to 2 p.m.
Rates from $1.00 per day upwards.
J. R. McPHERSON, Proprietor.

Madden House
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Do you need a comfortable home? If so try the Madden House. Well furnished rooms, lighted by electricity; first-class board. In the bar you will find all the best domestic and imported liquors and cigars.

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BARTLETT HOUSE

Formerly Clarke House.

The best $1 per day house in Nelson.
None but white help employed. The bar the best.

G. W. BARTLETT - Prop.

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Brewers of Fine Lager, Beer and Porter.

DROP IN AND SEE US.
Latimer Street - - - Nelson, B. C.

STOP LOOK LISTEN

Holiday Christmas goods that I bought direct from the manufacturers.

GOODS THAT ARE GOOD GOODS

New styles and patterns and as reasonable as you can buy in the East. I want your patronage. You can get your Christmas presents at my store and you are not taking any chances.

I guarantee all goods for quality and as reasonable as you can buy anywhere.

JACOB DOVER
The Jeweler, Nelson

Orders by mail receive our prompt attention.
Send your watch repairs to me and I will do the rest.

WEST KOOTENAY BUTCHER CO.
E. C. TRAVES, Manager.

Fresh and Salted Meats

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Orders by Mail Receive Careful and Prompt Attention.

FISH AND POULTRY IN SEASON.

K. W. C. BLOCK, WARD STREET, NELSON, B. C.

The Dominion Wire Rope Co., Limited
MONTREAL

Manufacturers of
Best Steel Wire Rope
Tramway Hoisting and Mining Wire Rope
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Local Stock Carried
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NELSON, B. C. ROSSLAND, B. C.

LEAD ORE TREATMENT BY BETTS' PROCESS

Important changes in lead refining practice are bound to follow, in my opinion, the late demonstration on a large scale, of the low working cost and high efficiency of Betts' electrolytic process of refining lead bullion. It was my good fortune recently to see this highly interesting process in operation at Trail, British Columbia, through the kindness of the inventor, Mr. A. G. Betts, and Messrs. Labarth and Aldridge, of the Trail works, says a writer in the Engineering and Mining Journal. As I have not noticed any acount in the techical press of Betts' refining process and plant, notwithstanding their novel character and prospective commercial importance, I will describe these as fully as my incomplete notes and regard for the inventor's interest will permit.

A plant of about 10 tons daily capacity, which probably cost about $25,000 although it could be duplicated for perhaps, $15,000 at the present time, was installed near the Trail Smelting works. It has been in operation for about ten months, I am informed, with signal success, and the erection of a larger plant, of approximately 30 tons capacity and provided with improved handling facilities, in now contemplated.

The depositing rooms contain 20 tanks, built of wood, lined with tar and approximately of the size of copper refining tanks. Underneath the tank-room floor, is a basement permiting of inspection of the tank bottoms for possible leakage and removal of the solution of slimes. A suction pump is employed in lifting the electrolyte from the receiving tank and circulating the solution. In nearly every respect the arrangement of the plant and its equipment is strikingly like that of a modern copper refinery.

The great success of the process is primarily based on Betts' discovery of the easy solubility of lead in an acid solution of lead fluosicate, which possesses both stability under electrolysis and high conductive, and from which exceptionally pure lead may be deposited with impure anodes at a very low cost. With such a solution there is no polarization from formation of lead peroxide on the anode, no evaporation of constituents except water, and no danger in its handling. It is cheaply obtained by diluting hydrofluoric acid of 37 per cent. HF, which is quoted in New York at 3 cents per pound, with an equal volume of water and saturating it with pulverized quartz.

According to Mr. Betts, an acid of 20 to 22 per cent. wil come to about $1 per cubic foot, or to $1.25 when the solution has been standarized with 6 pounds of lead. One per cent. of lead will neutralize 0.7 per cent H2SiF6. The electrolyte employed at the time of my inspection of the works contained, I believe, 8 per cent. lead and 11 per cent. excess of fluosilicic acid.

The anodes consist of the lead bullion to be refined, cast into plates about two inches thick and approximately of the same size as ordinary two-lugged copper anodes. Before being placed in position in the tanks they are straightened by being hammered over a mould and their lugs squared. No anode sacks are employed as in the Keith process.

The cathode sheets which receive the regular lead deposits, are thin lead plates obtained by electrode-position upon and stripping from special cathodes of sheet steel. The latter are prepared for use by cleaning, flashing with copper, lightly lead-plating in the tanks, and greasing with a benzine solution of paraffin, dried on, from which the deposited lead is easily stripped.

The anodes and cathodes are separated by a space of 1 1-2 to 2 inches in the tank and are electrically connected in multiple, the tanks being in series circuit. The fall in potential between tanks is only about 0.2 of a volt, which remarkably low voltage is due to the high conducting power of the electrolyte and to some extent to the system of contacts used. These contacts are small wells of mercury in the bus-bars, large enough to accommodate copper pins soldered to the iron cathodes or clamped to the anodes. Only a small amount of mercury is required.

Current strengths of from 10 to 25 amperes per square foot have been used but at Trail 14 amperes have given the most satisfactory results as regards economy of working and the physical and chemical properties of the refined metal produced.

A current of 1 ampere deposits 3.88 grams of lead per hour, or transports 3 1-4 times as much lead, in this case, as copper with an ordinary copper refining solution. A little over 1,000 kilograms, or 2,240 pounds, requires about 260,000 ampere hours. At 10 amperes per square foot the cathode (or anode) area should be about 1.080 square feet per ton of daily output. Taking a layer of electrolyte 1.5 inches thick, 135 cubic feet will be found to be the amount between the electrodes and 175 feet may be taken as the total quantity of solution necessary, according to Mr. Betts' estimate. The inventor states that he has worked continuously and successfully with a drop of potential of only 0.175 volt per tank, and that therefore 0.25 volt should be an ample alowance in regular refining. Quoting Mr. Betts: "260,000 ampere hours at 0.25 volt works out to 87 electrical horse power hours of 100-horse power hours at the engine shaft, in round numbers. Estimating that 1 horse power hour requires the burning of 1.5 pounds of coal, and allowing say 600 pounds for casting the anodes and refined lead, each ton of lead refined requires the burning of 210 pounds of fuel." With coal at $6 per ton the total amount of fuel consumed therefore should not cost over 60 cents, which is for below the cost of fire-refining base lead bullion, as we know.

In the Betts' electrolytic process, practically all the impurities in the base bullion remain as a more or less adherent coating on the anode, and only the zinc, iron, cobalt and nickel present go into the solution. The anode residue consists practically of all the copper, antimony, bismuth, arsenic, silver and gold contained in the bullion, and very nearly 10 per cent. of its weight in lead. Having the analysis of any bullion, it is easy to calculate with these data the composition of the anode residue and the rate of pollution of the electrolyte. Allowing 175 cubic feet of electrolyte per ton of daily output, it will be found that in the course of a year these impurities will have accumulated to the extent of a very few per cent. Estimating that the electrolyte will have to be purified once a year, the amount to be purified daily is less than 1 cubic foot for each ton of output. The amount of lead not immediately recovered in pure lead form is about 0.3 per cent., most of which is finally recovered. As compared with the ordinary fire-refined lead, the electrolytically refined lead is much purer and contains only mere traces of bismuth, when bismuthy base bullion is treated. Furthermore, the present loss of silver in fire-refining, amounting it is claimed, to about 1 1-2 per cent. of the silver present, and covered by the ordinary loss in assay, is to a large extent avoided, as the silver in the electrolytic process is concentrated in th anode residue with a very small, loss and the loss of silver in refining the slimes is much less than in treating the zinc crusts and refining the silver residue after distillation. The silver slimes obtained at Trail , averaging about 8,000 ounces of gold and silver per ton, are now treated at the Seattle Smelting and Refining works. There the slimes are boiled with concentrated sulphuric acid and steam, allowing free access of air, which removes the greater part of the copper. The washed residue is then dried in pans over steam coils, and melted down in a magnesia brick-lined reverberatory, provided with blast tuyeres, and refined. In this reverberatory furnace the balance of the copper left in the slimes after boiling, is removed by the addition of niter as a flux, and the antimony with soda. The dore bars finally obtained are parted in the usual way with sulphuric acid. making silver .999 fine and gold bars at least .992 fine.

Although the present method for recovering the precious metals and by-products from the anode residues leaves much room for improvement, the use of the Betts process may be recommended to our lead refiners, because it is a more economical and efficient method than the fire-refining process now in common use. I will state my belief in conclusion, that the present development of electrolytic lead refining, signalizes as great an advance over zinc desilverization and the fire methods of refining lead as electrolytic copper refining does over the old Welsh method of refining that metal.

SALSBURY JENKIN'S SCHEME

Mr. Salsbury Jenkins stepped out upon the hotel porch under the fire of inquisitive glances with an easy nonchalance of manner, which comes only with long practice. He was the latest arrival. He lit his cigar and gazed with an indifferent curiosity upon the crowd. Mr. Salsbury Jenkins was an observer—especially of women, and he speedily made up his mind that the girl in the pink dimity at the end of the piazza was the one girl in the crowd. Having reached this conclusion he rested not until he had been formally introduced—having been formally introduced he improved his opportunity.

A day or two later he sat on the railing looking down upon the girl, as she reclined in an easy chair. She laid down a book, with a sigh.

"What do you think of it?" queried Mr. Jenkins.

"Perfectly lovely," returned the girl, "Masterson, the hero, is such a fine fellow—the kind of man who's strong and brave and risks his life for women and really accomplishes things. I could fall in love with a man like that. I'm tired of the rest—the kind who talk all day about books and the theatre, the races and golf. Masterson was so different."

Mr. Jenkins winced. For two days he had held forth upon golf and the races, the theatre and books. Still, he thought, complacently, of his manly appearance, and he considered that he would push Masterson, the book's hero, close for second place. But it was up to him now to make an impression—to prove his supremacy. He preferred to eclipse Masterson if possible. To this end he racked his brain.

And then—a sublime idea occurred to him; the more he thought of it the more he liked it—and as he contemplated it he thought it must end in but one way—with the girl's arms around his neck, like the heroine's about the neck of Masterson. This idea was not entirely original—he had read of it in fiction, but it was, he considered, without precedent in real life. It was to place the girl in a situation of apparent danger, from which, without danger to himself, he would gloriously rescue her.

It was a great idea, and Mr. Jenkins worked it out.

. . . . . .

"Well, mister," said the tramp, glancing doubtfully at Mr. Jenkins' well-padded shoulder, "I'll tell you how it is. I stood up once to have a man knock me down for $5—it was John L. what did it. An' he broke me nose. I don't want no more of it. I don't want you to use me rough." Mr. Jenkins reassured him.

"Well, then, I'll go you, mister. I'm not much on scaring women, but I s'pose I could do it on a pinch. All right, I'll go you. Only," he added, "don't you use me rough, and don't you hit me on the beak."

Next evening at sunset the girl set out for her customary walk through the glen. She always went alone. Mr. Salsbury Jenkins had often offered to go with her, but, although exceptionally gracious to him at other times, she had acknowledged his suggestion with a glance which, in another person, would have been a stony glare. This time he did not offer. He watched her disappear in the woodland path, and then he followed her.

The glen was a wild and wierd and lonely place, especially after sundown. Mr. Jenkins felt that keenly. But he pressed on after the girl. Occasionally he caught glimpses of her—but finally he lost her.

Suddenly he heard a wild scream—a woman's scream. For an instant it froze his blood. Then he braced up and spurted on ahead, shouting as he went—he, the deliverer, in a reassuring voice. He reached the spot. The first thing he saw was the girl—he caught sight of her through an opening in the leaves. She was standing near a tree, her eyes opened wide with—fright?—no, with interest. She was gazing intently at some spectacle. Jenkins knew not what. Her expression for an instant gave him pause. Then he stepped forward, cautiously, rather than impetuously, as he had intended. As he did so he heard fierce imprecations in one voice, gutteral entreaties in another. And then he saw that his tramp was being beaten and pounded unmercifully by some young giant in the most approved manner. For a while the tramp put up a real or pretended resistance—then he weakened.

"Don't, don't, mister," he pleaded. "Ain't yer got yer money's worth? Stop, mister. No! no! no! not on the beak," he screamed in agony. For his opponent had planted a vigorous blow upon that already fractured member. He followed it by another blow that sent the tramp sprawling. The tramp, seizing his chance, scrambled to his feet and scampered through the underbrush and out of sight.

As he did so, the girl, with a cry, sprank forward and threw herself into the man's arms, clinging closely around his neck.

"Duncan, oh Duncan," she cried. "Duncan, my preserver." The man held her close ,and bent down and kissed her, not once, but many times. As he did so, Jenkins saw his face and knew him. It was Kennedy, Duncan Kennedy, a mining engineer, a guest at the hotel.

For the moment Mr. Jenkins was overcome. He sank upon the ground. When he recovered his equilibrium he found that they had disappeared, but, hearing the sound of voices on his right, he moved in that direction.

He came to a small opening. In the middle of it was an old log.

On the log sat Kennedy and the girl.

"Dear little girl," the man was saying, "next time I'll come with you instead of meeting you down here." It was the trysting place.

"Darn 'em," said Mr. Salsbury Jenkins to himself, "that's what brought her down here every night!"

He carefully retraced his steps.

. . . . . .

"Can you tell me," inquired Mr. Salsbury Jenkins later, of the hotel clerk, "what is the next train up to the city?"

The clerk looked up. "Six fifty-five," he replied. Then, seeing who it was, "What's the matter? Not afraid of the girls?"

Mr. Salsbury Jenkins was not afraid of the girls, no—but of the girl—that was a different matter.

And then, too, he was a bit apprehensive as regards the tramp.

WANT BETTER MAIL SERVICE.

Residents of Winderemere District Petition Postmaster-General.

The following petition has been circulated extensively throughout the Winderemere district, and unanimously signed. It is to be hoped that the P. M. G. will deal with it promptly, and give an important district the very modest mail service asked for:

Sir William Mulock, Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,—The petition of the undersigned residents of the Winderemere district, of British Columbia, humbly sheweth:

That several months ago the residents of said district petitioned your department to establish a mail route from Wilmer to Cranbrook on the Crow's Nest railway.

That said petition it is feared did not receive from the department the consideration that the merits and importance of the subject matter thereof justified, and now renew their request with the earnest hope of a more favorable consideration.

The district has made marked progress in the development of its rich mineral and agricultural resources within the past few years, but, notwithstanding this, its mail facilities are not as good as they were five years ago; the Winderemere-Fort Steele mail route having been in the meantime discontinued.

The establishment of the route asked for will bring the district in closer touch with West and South Kootenay and the extensive development in progress there at the present time, and thus place our vast undeveloped mineral resources within easy reach of the investor and capitalist.

The large increase in the volume of postal business transacted in the district and its importance as a mineral and ranching centre justifies the assumption that it is entitled to better mail facilities than at present enjoyed, and it is believed the postoffice inspector of the province will concur in this view.

Your petitioners respectfully submit:

(1.) That the district is entitled to better mail facilities than that now furnished.

(2.) That the residents in the district, who should be the best judges of their own interests are almost unanimous in their desire for a weekly service from Wilmer to Cranbrook in preference to a bi-weekly service from Winderemere to Golden.

(3.) That the establishment of this route means for the district almost the difference between prosperity and stagnation in the development of its ranching and mining interests.

(4.) That the expese of establishing the route asked for will be less than the expense of the service to Golden; a consideration which should appeal to the well-known economy of the department over which you preside.

(5.) That the fact above stated that the mail service has retrograded, notwithstanding the material progress made in the district served, is not in keeping with the usual progressive character of the postoffice department under your incumbency.

In conclusion your petitioners bespeak for the subject matter of this request a fair consideration on the merits.

DOUBLE YOUR SALARY

Don't spend spare time thinking what you might be if your salary were doubled! *Doing*, not thinking, will make your wish a reality. Our free booklet, "Are Your Hands Tied?" tells you what to do and how to do it. Thousands have already doubled or largely increased their salaries by following our plan. Under our guidance you can do the same. Act today! I. C. S. Textbooks make it easy for those already at work to

Learn By Mail

Mechanical, Steam, Electrical, Civil, Mining, Telephone, and Telegraph Engineering; Shop and Foundry Practice; Mechanical Drawing; Architecture; Plumbing; Sheet-Metal Pattern Drafting; Chemistry; Ornamental Design; Lettering; Bookkeeping; Stenography; English Branches; Teaching; Locomotive Running; Electrotherapeutics; German; Spanish; French.

Circular free. State subject that interests you.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, Box 799, SCRANTON, PA.

REPRESENTED BY
W. H. M'DOUGALL
BOX 130, NELSON, B. C.

F. C. GREEN. F. C. CLEMENTS.
GREEN & CLEMENTS,
Civil Engineers and Provincial Land Surveyors.
P. O. Box 145. 'Phone 261.
Cor. Kootenay and Victoria Sts. Nelson.

JOHN McLATCHIE,
DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
NELSON, B. C.

SITUATION WANTED

WIDOW LADY wishing to winter in Nelson or Trail offers services for really comfortable home. Mrs. Doughty, Innisfail, Alberta.

FOR RENT

PIANOS and sewing machines for rent or sale at The Old Curiosity Shop.

FURNISHNED Rooms for gentlemen with or without board. Terms moderate. Mrs. H. W. Smith, Silica street; central.

PLEASANTLY furnished front room to rent on Silica street, near Postoffice. Enquire at The Daily News office.

FOR RENT—Dining room and 11 bedrooms, cheap. Best location in town. Apply at the Victoria House, Cranbrook, B. C.

TO RENT—The first-class barber shop in Hume Hotel.

WANTED

NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—Wanted—Men for the bush. Teamsters. Laborers. Waitress. Cook. Waiter. Girl for housework.

HELP of all kinds wanted and furnished. Western Canadian Employment Agency. Large warehouse for storage; call at Prosser's Second Hand store, Baker street, west.

SOLDIERS land scrip for British Columbia purchased. Holders please forward prices at which they will sell to X. Y. Z., Daily News office, Nelson, B. C.

WANTED—Two good plasterers; 60 cents an hour. Come at once. Charles Fullyjame, Fernie, B. C.

WANTED.—Cook and waitress want positions; out of town preferred. Corner of Hall and Baker .

WANTED—A first class cook and his sister want position as cook and waitress. Mining camp preferred. Address, M. J., The Daily News.

WANTED—Sewing by the day. Miss Anna Svoboda, Belleview House, Hall street.

WANTED—Servant girl. Apply to Mrs. G. C. Hodge, Stanley street.

WANTED—A young woman, or young girl as nurse to take care of one child, 15 months old. Apply to Mrs. H. E. Macdonnell, Victoria street.

FOR SALE

A SNAP for dressmaker and milliner, at a bargain, a store in Slocan City doing fine business. Must be sold at once. Address P. O. Box 42, Slocan City.

LOST

LOST—Bunch of keys, between Lapoint's Boarding House and Thelin's Cigar factory. Finder will please leave at Stanley's Cigar Store.

CHIMNEY SWEEP

HOUSEHOLDERS are reminded that they are liable to a fine if their chimneys are not cleaned regularly. Orders left at the Nelson Wine Co.'s store, Baker street, will be promptly attended to. Satisfactory work guaranteed.

WHOLESALE HOUSES.

PRODUCE.

STARKEY & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS in Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Produce and Fruit. Houston Block, Josephine Street, Nelson, B. C.

AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS.

NELSON SODA WATER FACTORY—M. M. Cummins, Lessee—Every known variety of soft drinks. P. O. Box 35, telephone No. 21, Hoover steet, Nelson. Bottlers of the famous St. Leon Hot Springs Mineral Water.

GROCERIES.

A. MACDONALD & CO—CORNER FRONT and Hall Streets—Wholesale Grocers and Jobbers in blankets, gloves, mitts, boots, rubbers, mackinaws and miners' sundries.

HARDWARE AND MINING SUPPLIES.

NELSON HARDWARE CO.—BAKER STREET—Wholesale paints, oils, and glass; mechanics tools, fishing tackle and sporting goods a specialty.

LUMBER.

NELSON SAW & PLANING MILL—Office, corner Hall and front streets, Nelson.—Lumber, ceiling, flooring, and everything in wood for building purposes. Get our prices. Correspondence solicited.

UNION MEETINGS.

NELSON MINERS' UNION, NO. 96, W. F. M.—Meets every Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Samuel L. Peacock, President; James Wilks, Secretary. Visiting brethern cordially invited.

AUCTION SALE

BANKRUPT STOCK

of A. C. Cummins & Co., Ferguson, B. C.

Under instructions from the assignee, I will offer for sale by public auction at a rate on the dollar, on Tuesday, Nov. 4th, 1902, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of John Cholditch & Co., Nelson, the stock in trade and book debts of the above estate consisting of

Hardware	$521 29	
Groceries	399 07	
Drygoods, boots and shoes etc.	119 20	
		$1119 56
Book Debts		$6330 56

At the same time and place I will offer for sale the store building and lot in Ferguson, B. C., in which the business of A. C. Cummins & Co. was carried on, being corner lot No. 1, Block 5. This is a two story building situated in the centre of the business portion of the town and a conservative estimate of its value is $1800, and may readily be rented for at least $30 per month. Also a store building, only, at Ten Mile, estimated value $200. This is a first class business opportunity for anyone desiring to open business in a flourishing mining town in the centre of the Lardeau district.

Stock sheets and all information may be had at the office of John Cholditch & Co.

ONSLOW NEWLING,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the license commissioners for the city of Nelson at their next meeting held thirty days after this date, for a permit to carry on the business carried on in the Bodega Saloon in the name of Davison & Walmsley, under the current liquor license therefor, and that such license shall thereafter stand in my name as landlord of the said premises.

Dated at Nelson, B. C., this 22nd day of October, 1902.

W. C. McLEAN.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following announcement:

22nd, October, 1902.

William John Goepel, of the city of Nelson, Esquire, Inspector of Offices, to perform the duties of the undermentioned offices at the said City, vice Mr. John A. Turner, resigned, namely:

Government Agent;
Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works;
Gold Commissioner, and
Court of Revision and Appeal under the "Assessment Act."

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY CO.

WASHINGTON & G. N. RAILWAY.
VAN. VIC. & E. RY. & N. CO.

The only all rail route between points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson, Grand Forks and Republic. Connects at Spokane with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co., for points east, west and south; connects at Rossland and Nelson with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Connects at Nelson with the K. R. & N. Co. for Kaslo and K. & S. points.

Connects at Curlew with stage for Greenwood and Midway, B. C.

Buffet cars run on trains between Spokane and Republic.

Effective Aug. 17th, 1902.

Leave		Arrive
9.25 a. m.	Spokane	5.45 p. m.
10.30 a. m.	Rossland	5.10 p. m.
7.15 a. m.	Nelson	8.00 p. m.
11.07 a. m.	Millers	3.58 p. m.
	(Grand Forks)	
9.20 a. m.	Republic	5.45 p. m.

H. A. JACKSON, General Passenger Agent, Spokane, Wash.
G. K. TACKABURY, City Agent.

Hotel Registers can be obtained at The Daily News office, printed and bound in first class style, at reasonable prices. Orders promptly filled.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

WORLD'S SCENIC ROUTE
DIRECT ROUTE

WEST	EAST
New Westminster	Toronto
Vancouver	Winnipeg
Victoria	Ottawa
Skagway	Montreal
Dawson	St. John
Seattle	Halifax
Portland	Boston
San Francisco	New York

LAKE ROUTE
From Fort William, the favorite summer route for all eastern points.

VIA SOO LINE
For St. Paul, Duluth, Sault Ste. Marie, Chicago, etc.

THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
EAST
Leaves Dunmore Junction Daily for St. Paul; leaves Kootenay Landing Tuesday and Saturday for Toronto, Montreal and all Eastern points.

WEST
Leaves Revelstoke daily for Seattle and Vancouver.

Through booking to Europe via all Atlantic lines.

Prepaid tickets at lowest rates issued from all European countries.

For rates and full particulars apply to local agents, or

CITY TICKET OFFICE
J. S. CARTER, D.P.A., Nelson. E. J. COYLE, A.G.P.A., Vancouver.

Atlantic S.S. Sailings

LAST ST. LAWRENCE SAILINGS
Montreal to Liverpool

Allan Line
Bavarian .....Oct. 25
Tunisian .....Nov. 1
Corinthian .....Nov. 8
Pretorian .....Nov. 15

Beaver Line
Megantic .....Oct. 30
Simcoe .....Nov. 6
Champlain .....Nov. 13
Ontario .....Nov. 20

Montreal to Glasgow
Allan Line, Numidian .....Oct 29
Allan Line, Sicilian .....Nov. 19

Boston to Liverpool
Cunard Line
Saxonia .....Nov. 1
Ivernia .....Nov. 22
Saxonia .....Dec. 6

Dominion Line
New England .....Oct. 22
Commonwealth .....Nov. 5
Merion .....Nov. 12

New York to Liverpool
White Star Line
Majestic .....Oct 29
Celtic .....Oct. 31
Germanic .....Nov. 5
Teutonic .....Nov. 12
Cyanic .....Oct. 14

Cunard Line
Etruria .....Nov. 1
Campania .....Nov. 8
Umbria .....Nov. 15
Lucania .....Nov. 22
Etruria .....Nov. 29

New York to Southampton
American Line, Philadelphia .....Oct. 29
American Line, St. Paul .....Nov. 5
American Line, St. Louis .....Nov. 12

Continental sailings of French, North German Lloyd, H. A. P., and Italian Lines on application.

RATES—Saloon fares, $55.00 and upwards. Second, $35.00 and upwards according to steamer and location of berth. Steerage quoted on application. Prepaid passages from England and the continent at lowest rates.

J. S. CARTER, D. P. A., Nelson. W. P. F. CUMMINGS, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

NONE BETTER.
SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS.
PALACE DINING AND OBSERVATION CARS.—MEALS a la CARTE.

Close connection East and Westbound at Spokane with trains of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway.

Direct connection at St. Paul without change of depots, with all trains for Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, New York and all points East and South.

Leaves Spokane daily for East at 9.40 a. m.
Leaves Spokane daily for West at 7.20 a. m.
Leaves Spokane daily for West at 8.00 p. m.

Westbound trains make direct connection for Victoria and Vancouver, Portland, San Francisco, and all points on the Sound.

During the season of navigation, eastbound trains connect at Duluth with the magnificent steamships North-West and North-Land of the Northern Steamship Company's line, operated in connection with the Great Northern Railway.

For further information, maps, folders, etc., apply to any agent of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway, Kaslo & Slocan Railway, Kootenai Railway & Navigation Company, or to

H. BRANDT,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent, W 701 W, Riverside avenue, Spokane, Wash.
G. K. TACKABURY, Local Agent, Nelson, B. C.

N. E. T. CO.—CAR TIME TABLE.

Stanley Street			Bogustown		
					*7.20
*7.00	7.40	8.20	8.00	8.40	9.20
9.00	9.40	10.20	10.00	10.40	11.20
11.00	11.40	12.20	12.00	12.40	1.20
1.00	1.40	2.20	2.00	2.40	3.20
3.00	3.40	4.20	4.00	4.40	5.20
5.00	5.40	6.20	6.00	6.40	7.20
7.00	7.40	8.20	8.00	8.40	9.20
9.00	9.40	10.20	10.00	10.40	

*(Except on Sunday).

Rooms for rent, and good lots for sale. All enquiries,

TRAMWAY OFFICE: THE CARBARN
Phone No. 162B. Mines Road.

Leather Goods

We are showing a very superior line of
PURSES
WALLETS
DRESSING CASES
LETTER AND CARD CASES
PORTFOLIOS
MUSIC ROLLS
PHOTOGRAPH CASES
CHATELAINE BAGS
WRIST BAGS

We are making a specialty of these goods. The prices are lower than any previously offered in Nelson.

Morley & Co.
NELSON, B. C.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

COALT COAL AND WOOD OF ALL KINDS.
Terms Spot Cash.
W P. Tierney
Telephone 265.
Baker Street,

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

At the police court this morning a case of illicit tapping of the city's electric light wires is to be tried before police magistrate Crease.

The city engineer is making an inspection of the city water service boxes with a view to having them all available without entering private premises.

The Rev. John Reid, who has been supplying the pulpit of the Congregational church, will give a temperance address at the meeting of the Epworth league this evening.

At the record office yesterday the locations were: Oxeye, on north side of Pend d'Oreille river, by A. E. Churches; Copper Queen, east fork of Forty-Nine creek, by A. Olson. Certificates of work were issued to A. B. Campbell et al. on Log Cabin, and Grenville, and E. J. Curran, on Silver Bar.

C. Miller, a merchant of Salmo, who was in the city yesterday purchasing stock, states that business in Salmo has picked up a good deal during the fall. The carpenter work on the big mill which Sayward & Co. are putting in was completed yesterday and will afford employment altogether to 40 men, including those getting out the logs. The building is 346 by 60 feet in size, and was erected by contractor Toye, of Nelson.

The Nelson ministerial association met yesterday morning at the residence of Rev. F. H. Graham. After routine business had been disposed of, a very interesting paper on evangelistic work was read by Rev. Dr. Wright, which was followed by a free discussion. Arrangements were also made for holding religious services fortnightly at Willow Point school house, dating from October 26th. The next meeting will be held at the Methodist parsonage on the last Monday in November.

Yesterday there were two speedy trial cases up before judge Forin at the courthouse. In the first of these, rex vs. McCullough, the prisoner was accused of attempting criminal assault. He was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The second case was rex vs. Deschenes. The prisoner, Narcisse Deschenes, alias J. Monporant, was accused of feloniously wounding some cattle belonging to a rancher at Elko, named J. Desrosier. After several hours' sifting of the evidence, Deschenes was found guilty of felonious wounding and was given one month's imprisonment.

John Wannamaker, the great New York and Chicago drygoods man, has a forcible way of expressing his views. This is a remark of his recently anent advertising: There is only one way to advertise, and that is to hammer your name, your location, your business so thoroughly into the people's heads that if they walked in their sleep they would constantly turn their heads toward your store. The newspaper is your best friend in spite of your criticism. It helps to build up the community which supports you. When the day comes that the newspapers are dead the people are near the edge of the grave, with no one to write their epitaph.

J. W. More, of Nelson, has patented an invention for gold dredging that should prove very useful. The buckets or scoops of the present style dredge open at the bottom to let the water run out and to dump. As a consequence of this it is claimed that much fine gold is lost in handling. Mr. More's invention, of which he has a working model, consists of a bucket and mechanism for dumping from the top, the bucket being simply upset. As in scooping up the sand from the bottom the water naturally comes to the top of the bucket, there is no loss of the heavier sand, such as occurs at present. The system appears to be very simple and ingenious.

There was a crowded congregation at St. Saviour's church on Sunday evening, the first of a series of musical recitals being given after the service by the choir. The following programme was rendered, and all taking part were heard at their best: Selections, Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" "If with all your hearts," Mr. Lochore; "Lord God of Abraham," Mr. Grizzelle; quartette, "Cast thy burden," Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Goepel, Messrs. Lochore and Grizzelle; "O rest in the Lord," Mrs. Goepel, and the anthem, "Praise ye the Father," Gounod. Mr. Jowett played on the organ, "Pia Jesu," and "Fugata Cherubim," and "Hallelujah to the Father," from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives."

E. J. Mackay, representing Rattray & Co., of Montreal, arrived in the city last evening.

The sale of the stores of the Hall Mines is about completed. It is thought that another night will complete the clearing out of the stock. The sale will be on again this evening in the Hume building, Vernon street, at 7.30 o'clock.

The Presbyterian church was filled Sunday afternoon with the many friends of the late John Ross, and even up the steep road to the cemetery the funeral procession was followed by a great many people. The service at the church was short. The grave was covered with wreaths and cut flowers, marking the high esteem in which the deceased had always been held.

J. J. McMullen arrived in the city yesterday from Ymir, bringing with him some samples of free milling gold ore from the Spotted Horse, which he is working in company with his partner, C. Ditter. This property attracted attention last year on account of the rich ore found on it after but little work had been done. It has, however, been idle for some time, but Mr. Ditter states that it is the intention of the owners to push the development work ahead rapidly from now on. On the Gold Cup, an adjoining property, J. Ryan and F. Donnely have encountered a lead of free milling gold quartz carrying values of from $25 to $75.

A THRIVING INDUSTRY.

East Kootenay Lumber Mills Have More Orders Than They Can Fill.

There is considerable activity in the lumbering business at Moyie at the present time, and the outlook is that it will continue for some time to come. The two local mills are away behind in their orders, but this is principally due to the inability to get cars. The Moyie Lumber company, for instance, have orders in for between 70 and 80 carloads, and the East Kootenay Lumber company for between 150 and 300 carloads.

Sam Grant and his father, Donald Grant, of the Moyie Lumber company, arrived in town last week from Fairbault, Minnesota, and are looking after the interests of the company. The company has decided to push operations with all possible speed. They will take out as many logs as possible this winter, and will probably enlarge their mill to nearly double its present capacity. Lamb creek, which traverses their immense timber limits, will be cleared, as will also the upper Moyie river, along which they also have a good belt of timber. They have all the work they can possibly handle for years to come.

The East Kootenay Lumber company have somewhat changed their plans lately. As near as can be learned, says the Moyie Leader, now they intend to move their Moyie mill west to Yahk on the lower Moyie river, and add machinery to double its capacity. Then they will dam Moyie lake at its outlet so they can raise it about two feet and get a head of water for fluming the logs down the river. In this way they can drive logs clear from the head of the lake to their mill down the river. By doing this they have several years cutting in sight. It is also the intention of the company to move their Jaffray mill to Wardner, on the Kootenay river.

POPE'S PHYSICIAN SICK.

Rome, Oct. 27.—Dr. Lapponi, the pope's private physician, is suffering from appendicitis, and the pontiff is much distressed. Dr. Mazzoni, who operated on the pope for a cyst about two years ago, is attending Dr. Lapponi, and will operate upon him tomorrow. In referring to his physician's illness, the pope exclaimed: "I hope that Dr. Lapponi's constant prediction that he would die before me will not be fulfilled."

BRINGING THOMPSON BACK.

Lincoln, Nebraska, Oct. 27.—On authority of extradition papers issued at Washington, Robert Thompson, a convict in the Nebraska penitentiary whose term expired today, was turned over to officials from the Dominion of Canada, who started with him tonight for Toronto. He was chained to one of the officers. Thompson, according to the Canadian officers, is a desperado, and one of Canada's worst criminals.

TOLSTOY'S HEALTH IMPROVED.

Moscow, Oct. 27.—Tolstoy is expected in his town house shortly, as his physicians decided that he is strong enough to withstand the Russian winter and as his country place, Jassnaja Poljana, was so damaged by fire as to make it uninhabitable. The count's workroom under the roof, widely known by innumerable illustrations thereof, was destroyed by the fire, but none of his manuscripts were lost.

WYNDHAM WINS.

Glasgow, Oct. 27.—In the election of a rector of Glasgow university in succession to lord Rosebery, Mr. Wyndham the Irish secretary, defeated John Morley, the liberal leader, by 674 to 645 votes. The result, which was rather unexpected, will doubtless be claimed as another endorsement of the government's education bill and the measures adopted toward Ireland.

ERNE-CORBETT SLUGGING MATCH.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—Young Erne, of this city managed to stay six rounds with young Corbett, the featherweight champion, tonight at the Washington sproting club. During the six rounds Erne was down 24 times, but only one of these falls was the result of a fair knock down blow.

KING OSCAR IN LAW COURT.

Stockholm, Oct. 27.—King Oscar has had the novel experience of being summoned to appear in court, in connection with documents belonging to the late Helga de la Branche, said to be in his possession. Helga, who was the daughter of the dethroned king Gustavus Adolphus IV., died some years ago. Her legatee now demands the delivery of papers recived by king Oscar's father from Helga. These papers are understood to be of an interesting historical character.

MAPLE SYRUP

ABSOLUTELY PURE

YOU WOULD HARDLY FEEL SAFE IN BUYING PRETTY GOOD EGGS, AND ARE NO BETTER PLEASED WITH "VERY FAIR" SYRUP. WE DO NOT OFFER YOU ANYTHING "PRETTY GOOD" OR VERY FAIR, BUT THE RICH SWEET PRODUCT OF THE SAP OF AN UNVARYING QUALITY. A REAL MOUTH-WATERING ARTICLE, AND ITS GOING LIKE HOT-CAKES

T. S. McPHERSON

FASTEST HALF MILE.

Memphis, Tennessee, Oct. 27.—In the special match race between Sir Albert S. and Prince Alert, at one-half mile, one heat, Prince Alert won by three lengths. Time, 57 3-4, beating the world's record by 2 1-4 seconds.

WIFE MURDERER WILL HANG.

Halifax, Oct. 27.—George W. Cook has been found guilty of murdering his wife at Albermarle last July by cutting her throat with a razor, and this morning was sentenced to be hanged on January 13th.

ROOT BEATS CARTER.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—Jack Root, of Chicago, won the decision over "Kid" Carter, of Brooklyn, at the end of six rounds tonight. It was one of the fastest fights seen in this city in several years.

OVERTAXED HIS STRENGTH.

Barrie, Ontario, Oct. 27.—John Stephens, one of Barrie's best known retired business men, died while rowing home from a trout fishing trip to Eight-Mile point, on lake Simcoe, yesterday.

INTERESTING NEWS ITEM.

Victoria, Oct. 27.—The coal hulk John C. Potter, which was badly damaged as a result of stranding in Portier Pass some days ago, arrived here today for repairs.

AT THE HOTELS.

NELSON, B. C. HUME HOTEL.

Hume—E. M. Holland, E. Davies, Toronto; R. Green, Frank; W. M. Jackman, Toronto; D. Bayne, Medicine Hat; T. W. Crofts, South Omaha; J. J. McMullen, Ymir; W. H. Adams, Kaslo; W. McLean, Ottawa; J. J. Maher, Toronto; D. G. Dickson, Vancouver; L. R. Wallace, Morence, Arizona.

Grand Central—G. R. Linklater and wife, Salmo; S. Lovatt, Pilot Bay; G. Lingard, C. Harmon, Ainsworth; J. W. Austin, Frank; G. H. Keefer, Forty-Nine creek; J. Campbell, Slocan; E. Willis, Salmo; J. R. McDonald, Rambler mine; A. Eusted, Seattle; A. McDonald, Sandon; J. W. Masterson, Ymir; W. R. Knowles, Hall.

Imperial—R. Cross, Greenwood; Mrs. J. Green, Moosejaw; J. C. Brock, Portland, Oregon; W. C. Hammond, Tacoma, Wash.; R. C. Upham, Mrs. R. C. Upham, Grand Forks; D. Davidson, Frank; C. C. Secomb, Minneapolis; J. B. Drury, Seattle.

Bartlett—T. Lester, Ymir; C. Matthews, Ymir; J. Pearson, Banff; W. Doherty, Ymir; R. S. Pearson, Spokane; T. Henderson, Sandon; S. Mills, Ymir; W. Collins, Five Mile Point; T. Murphy, Slocan City.

Tremont—P. J. Vance, F. Edwards, Ymir; M. McDonogh, J. Culhane, Molly Gibson.

Madden—R. Wood, Granite; L. M. Hamblin, H. H. Hamblin, Deer Park; C. Almon, New Denver; D. Green, Ymir.

The steamer "International" will go from Kaslo to Port Hill on the Kootenay river on Thursday returning Friday. It is reported there is splendid duck and geese shooting in the river now and this will be a splendid opportunity for sportsmen to make the trip without losing much time, as they can take the steamer "Kaslo" out of Nelson Thursday at 5.00 a. m. and connect with the "International" at Pilot Bay.

Handkerchiefs—Lawn Handkerchiefs hemstitched at 5c, 10c, 12 1-2c. Lace trimmed at 25 and 35c. Linen hemstitched narrow hem, special at 15c, 20c to 25c. Kerr & Co.

Hosiery—Ladies hose in wool and cashmere, good value 35c or three pair for $1.00. Special good hose for children. Kerr & Co.

The latest and most approved stylish Ladies' Jackets at $10.00, $12.00, $15.00, $20.00, $25.00 and $30.00. Kerr & Co.

New stylish up-to-date millinery, prices to suit everybody. Kerr & Co.

ARE YOU RIGHT?

YOU CAN BE SURE OF YOUR MINUTES IF YOU PROVIDE YOURSELF WITH ONE OF OUR ACCURATE AND RELIABLE TIME KEEPERS.
BEAUTIFUL CASES, STANDARD MOVEMENTS, VARIOUS STYLES FOR VERY MODERATE PRICES.
DON'T RUN—GET A GOOD WATCH TO RUN FOR YOU.

Patenaude Bros. Jewelers

Vaseline HAIR TONIC

A preparation made from petroleum for preserving and restoring vitality and beauty of the hair. It contains no animal mater, and can never become rancid. It will prevent dandruff, and keep the scalp clean, sweet and healthy, and is superior to all other preparations for the hair.

TWO SIZES
50 and 75c Cents
PER BOTTLE

Your money back if not satisfied.

Canada Drug and Book Co.,
LIMITED, NELSON.

HEATING STOVES and RANGES
Queen Heaters, Air Tight Heaters, Hard and Soft Coal Burners.

The J. H. Ashdown Hardware CO., LTD.
Successors to Lawrence Hardware Co.

JUST RECEIVED

A big lot of Carpets and Carpet squares like that gathered here. It is certain that a pattern, quality and price is to be secured that will suit. The variety of this complete and new line cannot be appreciated without a visit.

Call and see us whether purchasing or not. The values are remarkable.

D. McARTHUR & CO.

KOOTENAY COFFEE CO.

ROASTERS OF CHOICE

Coffee

OUR JAVA AND MOCHA AT 40c AND OUR CHOICE BLEND AT 25c. is the best value for the money. We guarantee satisfaction if you buy direct from us.

CHOICE TEAS
All Varieties and Grades.

WEST BAKER STREET
Telephone 177 P. O. Box 182

Snaps in Groceries

For the Next Few Days in Order to Reduce Some Lines We Will Offer in Exchange for

$1.00

Any of the Following Options

Sunlight Soap	20 Bars
Linen Soap	30 Bars
Royal Crown Soap	25 Bars
Baby's Own Toilet Soap	12 Bars
Oatmeal Toilet Soap	15 Bars
Gold Dust Toilet Soap	25 Pkgs
Crosse & Blackwell's Jams	5 1-lb glass jars
Jam and Jelly	2 5-lb Tins
Salmon	12 Tins
Catsup	6 Bottles
Blueberries	10 Cans
Strawberries	6 Cans
Raspberries	6 Cans
Peaches	6 Cans
Pears	6 Cans
Plums	6 Cans
Gooseberries	6 Cans
Cream	12 Cans
Milk	12 Cans
Evaporated Pears	10 lbs
Evaporated Peaches	10 lbs
Evaporated Prunes	15 lbs
Evaporated Figs	20 lbs
Corn Meal	50 lbs
Cod Fish	12 lbs
Starch, Laundry	15 Pkgs
Pork and Beans	15 Cans
Assorted Spices	12 Cans
Excelsior Tea	3 lbs
Malt Breakfast Food	7 Pkgs
Rock Candy Syrup	7 Bottles
Cream of Wheat	6 Pkgs

J. A. KIRKPATRICK & Co. Ltd.

THURMAN TOBACCONIST

All the best lines Domestic and Imported Cigars sold by the box, 10, 25 and 50, at a special discount.

A. R. SHERWOOD
Real Estate and Insurance Agent

FOR SALE—480 acres on Lower Arrow Lake. One-acre bearing orchard. Good range for cattle in vicinity.

A. G. GAMBLE
Real Estate and Insurance Agent

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Make your own Coats and Capes, Etc. See our large and complete stock of Ladies' Cloths, Beaver, Cheviots, English and Canadian Friezes, most suitable for Ladies and Children's Coats, Capes and Winter Mantles.

November Patterns are now in, and show a splendid variety of new Norfolk and Monte Carlo Coats, Capes and Fall Mantles. Call and inspect our stock or write for samples of cloths. Fashion Sheets mailed free to any address.

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B & K ROLLED OATS

A SUBSTANTIAL BREAKFAST FOOD AT
HALF THE COST
OF FAD CEREALS IN PACKAGES
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT. IT IS THE REAL THING

SEE
McLachlan Bros.
Line of Heating Stoves
BEFORE BUYING
HOT BLAST STOVES (For coal or wood.)
HOT BLAST STOVES (For wood only.)
HARD COAL STOVES (Base burners.)
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHANCELLOR STEEL RANGES.

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WHOLESALE LIQUORS and CIGARS

BEGG'S ROYAL LOCHNAGAR Scotch Whiskies
PETER DAWSON'S "PERFECTION" Scotch Whisky
MITCHELL'S "HEATHER DEW" (in glass and stone jars)
A Dozen Other Leading Brands

We carry a well assorted stock in case and bulk BRANDIES, RUMS, GINS, PORTS, SHERRIES, and LIQUEURS

A large range of Union Cigars from leading Manufacturers.
Grandas—A pure Havana Smoke.
Agents Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.
We carry a stock of Billiard Chalk, Cue Tips and small wares. Write us for Catalogue and Price Lists.
Billiard and Pool Tables, Bar Fixtures and Supplies.

A FULL LINE OF CANADIAN WHISKIES

Launches

For an ideal Launch or Gasoline Engine, marine or stationary, buy a Pierce. Special inducements to parties placing orders now for spring delivery. Sample boats can be seen here. Purchasers instructed in running engine.

Agent for B. C. Box 622, Nelson **C. E. Miller**

For Sale

1500 Shares Calumet and B. C. Gold Mines
400 Shares Edgewood Dairy
3000 Shares Venus; 8 Cents
5000 Shares Juno; 3 1-2 Cents
5000 Shares Similkameen Coal; 7 Cents
500 Shares Northwestern Development
1 Share Imperial Development; $850

E. B. McDERMID
CLEMENTS-HILLYER BLOCK

1,000 shares Venus stock are worth 832 shares Athabasca-Venus (the new company.)
Leave your orders for Imperial Development, War Eagle, Centre Star, or any other stock.

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"THE BEER WITHOUT A PEER"

A BEVERAGE FOR PEOPLE WHO PREFER THE BEST.
The result of well-directed skill to improve upon the best foreign and domestic beer in every essential for absolute purity and healthfulness.
In answer to: "WHAT'LL YOU HAVE?" say—"CASCADE"—*say it every time you want a glass of beer and you'll be sure* to get the best there is.

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