Provincial Library (2)

**KOOTENAY**

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

# The Tribune

**RAILROADS**

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

SECOND YEAR.—NO. 38. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1894. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY, AUG 14 1894 VICTORIA, B. C.

## MINING NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### AN IMMENSE BODY OF LOW GRADE ORE DISCOVERED NEAR KOOTENAY LAKE.

**The Noble Five Mines Preparing to Ship One Thousand Tons of Ore—Machinery in Position on the Silver King—A Trail Creek Gold Claim That Yields Fine Specimens—Etc., Etc.**

A party of four prospectors have returned from a trip made to the range of mountains that lies between the south end of Kootenay lake and Salmon river, and report discovering an immense vein of gold-bearing ore. The route taken was up the creek that empties into Kootenay lake near its lower end. For the first ten miles the rise is gradual and the slopes of the mountains covered with what they describe as the "finest timber in British Columbia." In about ten miles the forks of the creek is reached. One fork comes from the northwest, another from the west, and the main fork from the southeast. About two miles west of the forks the country rock changes from granite to dolomite, the latter running in a belt about a mile wide and in a northerly and southerly direction.

The vein, on which three claims were located, is described as being a contact, with dolomite for the hanging wall and granite for the foot wall. It is 30 feet wide on the surface and stands out like a street for a distance of 600 feet. It was traced in a northerly direction for quite a distance, but southerly was thought to end abruptly near where discovered. More diligent search, however, showed that the vein turned at almost right angles toward the southeast. The ore on the surface carries $10 in gold to the ton and is free milling. A prospect hole six feet in depth was sunk, and from indications the ore improves in value with depth. The discoverers, Messrs. McGuigan, Hennessy, McDonald, and Brennan, are men not likely to be elated unless they have something pretty good in sight, Messrs. McGuigan and Hennessy being two of the men who discovered the Noble Five group of mines in Slocan district.

When word of the discovery was brought to Nelson, there was no little excitement. Tom Ward was in the act of nailing a picket on the fence he is building around his residence, and he dropped hammer and nails and started at once for the new gold fields. Others followed him and quite a number of prospectors are already reported on the way in. As the crow flies, the new find is about twenty miles southeast of Nelson; by boat and trail, about sixty-five. Ainsworth is the recording office.

#### Machinery in Position.

Since the arrival of Mr. Wild, a representative of the Fraser & Chalmers company of Chicago, rapid progress has been made in getting the buildings and machinery at the Silver King mine in shape. The boiler and engine, air compressor, rock crusher, picking table, and Blake pump are all in position and pipe connections made with the diamond drill on the Kootenay Bonanza, 1500 feet distant. The air connection is made by a 3-inch pipe and the water by a 2-inch. The water supply is taken from springs near the mine, but if they fail there is an unfailing supply in a small lake not far distant. The main building is 40 by 65 feet. A new 2-story bunk-house and story-and-a-half office building have also been erected. It is reported that plans are in preparation for a concentrator.

#### An Hydraulic Company at Work.

The Nelson Hydraulic Mining Company, after encountering and overcoming all the obstacles, natural and artificial, incident to mining in Kootenay, is in a fair way to prove the value of its ground on Forty-nine creek. About $15,000 have been expended in flumes, ditches, wasteways, pipes, monitors, and sluice boxes. The flume and ditch is over a mile long, and the head of water is upwards of 300 feet. At present about 300 inches runs through the flume, which is barely enough to fill the pipe, when a 3-inch nozzle is used on the monitor. The ground is favorably located for working, but as it contains more boulders than gravel, it cannot be moved as rapidly as was expected. Fred Rice is acting as superintendent, and enough bedrock will be cleaned within the next two weeks to prove the value of the property.

#### In a Prosperous Condition.

Fred Ritchie and Tom O'Farrell have returned to Nelson from Trail Creek district, where they put in three months surveying mineral claims. They report that district looking up and at present in a prosperous condition. Over a hundred men are employed in and about the mines. The one mine that is justly famed for the richness of its ore is the O K, which is located on the Sheep creek slope. While the vein is not as large as the veins on the Trail creek slope, the ore is far richer, free gold being visible in nearly every piece of ore, and some picked specimens are almost solid gold. A tunnel is in 300 feet, from which an upraise has been made to the surface. Another tunnel will be started that will tap the vein in about 360 feet at a depth of 80 feet below the present tunnel.

#### Bonded for Twenty Thousand Dollars.

"Paddy" McCue has bonded the Utica, Alice, and Rocky Boulder, three claims on Twelve-mile creek, a tributary of Kaslo river, to G. J. Atkins. The price nominated in the bond is $20,000, of which $1000 was paid in cash at Nelson this week.

#### Will Ship a Thousand Tons.

John G. McGuigan, one of the owners of the Noble Five group, in Slocan district, was in Nelson on Thursday. He says there is 8½ feet of ore in the breast of No. 2 tunnel in the World's Fair, and that the mines never looked better than at present. Three tunnels were started on the Bonanza King, two of which are now in the World's Fair. No. 1 tunnel is in 200 feet, and an upraise made from it to the surface. No. 2 tunnel is in 310 feet, and an upraise connects it with No. 1 tunnel, near the mouth of the latter. At 98 feet a level was run from the upraise for a distance of 102 feet. This level is connected with No. 1 tunnel by a winze. No. 3 tunnel is in 100 feet. On the World's Fair a tunnel is in 75 feet. There is ore in the breasts of all the tunnels except No. 1. A thousand tons will be shipped this winter, part of which is now being sacked.

#### Minor Mining Notes.

William Monteith has been appointed liquidator of the Thunder Hill Mining Company, whose property consists of several mineral claims and a concentrator on the west shore of Upper Columbia lake in East Kootenay.

The south fork of Kaslo river has been pretty well searched for mineral during the past summer. Although no important discoveries have been made, yet several prospectors think they have indications encouraging enough to warrant them in doing development work.

Six men are at work on the Northern Belle No. 2, in Slocan district, on which the vein is from 8 inches to 2 feet in width. Ore has also been struck in the R. E. Lee tunnel. Both these claims are in the neighborhood of the Washington.

In sinking a shaft at the mouth of the tunnel on the Josie, in Trail Creek district, a fine vein of ore was struck at a depth of 50 feet.

Ore running $12.50 in gold has been struck on the San Francisco, in Trail Creek district.

#### The Cinchers are Getting Cinched.

From different sources it is learned that all is not serene with the men who undertook the building of the Nakusp & Slocan railway. It is now seen that the railway has been located more for the object of boosting townsites than for handling the business of the country, and it has been found that grading railways in mid-winter is very unprofitable. While loth to admit it, the promoters of the scheme are either losers already, or stand to make a losing. This they do not like, for there was "millions in it" at one time. It was one of the schemes that could not stand the white search light of criticism. Had the management been allowed to go on as they first planned, the sub-contractors would have been cinched, the men would have been paid in supplies, and the cheapest road possible turned over to the Canadian Pacific for operation. The management was forced to deal halfway fairly with the sub-contractors; they were compelled to pay a little money to the men; and now the Canadian Pacific will not take the road over unless it is placed in good condition for operating, and that can only be done by relocating a portion of the line. The cinchers are getting cinched.

#### A Weak Reply.

To the Editor of The Province: In reply to Mr. Bogle's letter I have only little to say. He admits the animus against Englishmen in Kootenay and deplores it. The published platform of the opposition in Kootenay is known to Kootenay men, so that I need not argue that point. As to the type of Englishmen described by Mr. Bogle, I am happy to say that I have never met any of them myself. At any rate, the views expressed by me in The Miner as to Canadians and Englishmen are those held by me and by most of my friends, while the facts of Mr. Bogle's unsuccessful attempt to obtain a nomination as a delegate from New Denver in the recent electioneering campaign, if truly reported to me by New Denver men, go to prove that even he is not the sort of Englishmen they want in that country. This is to be regretted, as if Mr. Bogle's real sentiments are those contained in his letter they are in every way to be respected.

C. Phillips-Wolley.

#### Got a Bad Shaking Up.

R. Marpole, superintendent of the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific railway, was at Nelson on Saturday, merely to see if his property interests had appreciated in value since his last visit. Asked as to when the Canadian Pacific intended taking over the Nakusp & Slocan railway he said he did not know, but that it was not likely to be taken over before it was completed. The main line of the Canadian Pacific got a bad shaking up by the recent flood, but by hard work trains were got through in three weeks, and everything is now running smoothly, although a large number of men are yet engaged in making permanent repairs. Mr. Marpole left for the north Saturday afternoon.

#### What British Columbia Needs at Ottawa.

It is safe to say that John Andrew Mara, our own member in the Dominion house of commons, made more sensible speeches during the last session than all the other members from British Columbia put together; yet he did not accomplish anything, for he is afraid to back up his convictions with his votes. What British Columbia needs at Ottawa is five members who have convictions and backbone. Our own John Andrew is getting the right kind of convictions knocked into him by a sturdy and independent press, and by the time of the next election he will have to prove that he has backbone or get an awful licking.

## TARIFF AND WAGES.

**The Issue on Which the Next Dominion Election Will be Fought.**

The Tribune has maintained that Canada would today be in no better condition than the United States were like political changes brought about by an election. Were the Liberal, or tariff reform, party in power in Canada, the consequent uncertainty as to the rate of duties in the future could have no other effect than to unsettle values of manufactured goods, and once values are unsettled production cannot long be maintained with that regularity of output that alone insures steady work to employees; and unless the people of a country are employed steadily the country cannot be prosperous.

The question of protection and free trade, when reduced to the very bottom, says the Salt Lake Tribune, is simply a question of higher or lower wages to employees. When the tariff is taken off, wages fall. The tariff reform advocates hold that this is no hardship to the workingman; what he needs he buys so much more cheaply, that his profits and his living amount to just the same. The theory is fatally defective in this, that if a laboring man saves a small percentage of his income, the difference in the percentage between a fair and a low income in the end decides the difference between the poverty or the independence of the worker. For instance, 10 per cent saved on $600 a year, of course, means $60. Ten per cent on $300, of course, means $30. The difference is the interest at 6 per cent on $500 a year. With the one income a man could buy a home for $500, and pay the interest annually. With the other he could buy the home the same way, pay the interest and pay for the home in twelve years. If the home was bought in a prosperous place, as for instance at the starting of a new factory, in the years necessary to pay for it, it might increase two-fold or four-fold in value, and be to the man and his family a little stake. The difference is shown between the laboring man in the United States and the laboring man in China. The one has a comfortable home, good food and clothing for his children. The other, through the process of the years, has become transformed by the friction of the awful poverty that has been upon him. He has trained himself in his fight with famine until he has transformed his very stomach, and can assimilate food which a white man would reject in a moment. He has learned to look poverty in the face with a smile; he has learned to laugh want to scorn. But in the meantime his own moral nature has become changed. He is a different being.

Then while wages are generous and steadily advancing, the advancement of the race is safe, because with the more money men receive, the more advantages they give those dependent upon them; the more refinement they draw to them. While on the other hand, under the competition which comes when the duties are thrown off, the men of the generous country have to directly compete with the labor of poorer countries; less and less work is done, fewer and fewer people receive wages, more and more of the money of the country is drained to other countries and irretrievably lost. New South Wales, the very last English colony, has given up trying to get along without protection. Her people cannot bear the tender mercies of their own mother, because they have found out by a good many experiences that whether the intention was so or not, by the adjustment which puts the laborer of the colonies against the laborer of the mother country, the old mother slowly robs them until they are penniless. England lives by her manufactures and her trade. She is a little country surrounded by no end of harbors, has no end of ships, no end of labor, no end of machinery, and she can live on free trade because she has to buy her raw material and trade back in payment her manufactured goods.

The strength of the United States so far has been in its raw material, and their people have never tried the experiment which exchanged that raw material with England for her manufactured goods that England has not been able, inside of five years, to absolutely drain the country of money. The question is as important to Canada, because the next election will practically decide whether our people, although surrounded by wonderfully varied and measureless undeveloped wealth, will maintain a policy that is developing industries that in time will make Canada independent, or substitute therefor a policy that can only result in transferring our industries to the mother country.

#### The Tailor Must be an Artist.

"The effect of military clothing," writes an army man in Harper's Weekly, "depends upon the bearing and athletic figure of the wearer. The best tailors can make little of a man whose head projects forward slantwise from the middle of his chest, nor can they squeeze a forty-inch waist into anything like athletic dimensions. If a man duck his head every time he raises his hand to his cap to salute, you will know he is no soldier, no matter what kind of clothes he wears; but an artistic tailor will make him look like one if he will consent to simply walk around and be quiet." Such being the case, let us see what the artistic tailor does for the soldier: "The blouse, jacket, and dress-coat must allow the chest free expansion, must hold the shoulders flat and square, and must compress the waist. A skillful tailor, by cutting the coat properly, using non-shrinkable cloth, and sewing with non-breakable thread, can make a garment that will hold a natural slouch together, at least as long as he is in uniform. If a man is not straight, his military tailor can make him straight. An athletic man will possess a waist which measures less in circumference than his hips or his shoulders, and all soldiers are supposed to be athletic men; therefore, his waist, to the eye of most people, will appear contracted. The tailor, then, in trying to make a soldier out of a man who is not a soldier, must cinch his girth in order to make him appear athletic. If the cloth will not hold, he must insert a belt leather in the lining and fasten it with hooks. There is a happy medium in the length of either blouse or frock coat, to pass which in either direction produces the effect of a tailless bantam on the one hand and a theological student on the other. The lines of the coat must curve, for, there is no beauty in angles. There must be smoothness; no wrinkles and drawn seams no twisted braids and missed stiches, no caught-in-the-rain effects. The belt must look tight. It is not an article of drapery; it is a means of holding the muscles together for business. Trousers are made of doeskin, and should be cut to fit the figure as closely as possible without discomfort, and showing neither wrinkle nor straight line. Even legs that instinctively run and hide at the mention of surf bathing can be given grace and shapeliness by an artistic military tailor. The best riding-breeches are made of Bedford cord, without a reenforce. They button around the leg closely, and conform to the shape of the leg as far as the swell of the thigh. From this point to the waist they are more capacious, increasing in amplitude enough to permit the free movement of the body, without attaining that prodigality of material sometimes seen in English hunting-breeches. There should be no pockets except the watch-pocket. At the back of the calf, under the knee, must be a hook or other fastening to support the boot-top. Trousers must be made to fit the leg, making allowance for every curvature. There is, therefore, a graceful swell over the calf and a contraction at the knee, which prevents bagging. The bottom settles gracefully over the shoe-top and falls to the tip of the boot heel in rear. Be suspicious of a tailor who measures the leg only at the hips, heel, and knee. It is a fallacy to believe that he can make a decent pair of trousers."

#### The Burning of the Columbia.

The burning of the steamer Columbia was either caused by one of the crew putting in his coat pocket a pipe that he had been smoking, and hanging the coat on the wall of the bunk-room, or by one of the crew leaving a candle burning in the bunk-room so that the flame could touch the wall. As the flames were first discovered in the ceiling above where clothes were hanging, the former is the most likely cause. The watchman was on duty, and when he gave the alarm the fireman got both pumps at work and made the hose connections, but the smoke was so dense that he could not stick to his post. Within ten minutes the boat was a mass of flames. She burned to the water's edge and the hull now lies submerged in shallow water. A barge will be sent down next week, and an effort made to recover the boiler. While the loss to the company is a heavy one, it has boats enough to handle all the business offering. In making the transfer between Waneta and Northport a good deal of time is lost, but as trains are now running to within a mile and a half of the former place, the transfer will be done away with in about ten days' time.

#### Did Not Tell Mr. Davie Anything.

The coast papers are much exercised over what the Hume committee of Nelson is alleged to have told premier Davie in regard to Mr. Hume's position. As a matter of fact, the Hume committee of Nelson did not tell Mr. Davie anything, for the simple reason that the committee did not call on Mr. Davie on the night of election day or at any other time. If Mr. Davie took part in the general hilarity on election night, it was at the invitation of one man, and not of seventy-five as the premier stated on his arrival at the coast. That the premier enjoyed himself will not be disputed, for it could not have been otherwise, for he was among jolly good fellows, even if they were his political opponents.

#### Does He Favor Independence.

Even our own John Andrew Mara is looking forward to the day when Canada will stand without support from the mother country, for did he not say, when urging the establishment of a mint in Canada, that "Canada occupies a peculiarly favorable position for doing a large portion of the world's commerce, and if our soil is to be the highway between Great Britain on the one hand and Australia, China, and Japan on the other, and I think we might look forward to the day when we will have our own coinage, and when the beaver and the maple leaf will be stamped on one side of our coins."

#### Fighting Strength of China and Japan.

Since China and Japan have gone to war, it will be of interest to know their fighting strength. China has 600,000 men in a sort of local militia who are called "braves," and are considered as practically worthless in modern warfare, but she has properly three armies—the army of Manchuria, the army of the Center, and the army of Turkestan. The latter are simply engaged in keeping order in the western part of the empire, and, except in extraordinary emergency, would never be called east. The army of Manchuria has 70,000 men, many of whom are armed with Mauser rifles and Krupp guns. The army of the Center has its headquarters at Kalgan, an important town northwest of Pekin. It numbers 50,000 men of the hardy race of northern China, and could be doubled in time of war. All these troops are well armed with Remington rifles. The imperial Japanese army is modeled after the German, and is organized on the European system of universal conscription. It consists of the active army, the reserve, the landwehr, and the landsturm. The latter includes all males capable of bearing arms. The total strength of the active army on peace footing is 70,000 men, with 470 field and mountain guns. The reserve and the landwehr each have a strength of nearly 100,000 men. Japan makes her own firearms, ordnance and ammunition at the national arsenals at Tokio and Osaka, and the Murata rifle, with which the Japanese troops are armed, is a native Japanese invention. China has one first-class, two second-class and three third-class battleships, nine harbor defense vessels, nine second-class cruisers, twelve cruisers of the third class, thirty-five gunboats and thirty-nine torpedo vessels. The Japanese fleet consists of five armored cruisers, nine second-class cruisers and twenty-two vessels which may be ranked as cruisers of the third class. She has one first-class torpedo boat and forty second-class. The Chinese fleet is the heavier, but the Japanese ships are the swifter. The two nations seem about equally ready for war, and if Russia and Great Britain do not interpose, it looks as though it would be about a fair fight, with the advantage in favor of China, because Corea is a peninsula of China.

#### Ruling of a Lower Court Affirmed.

P. Porter of Spokane, and a member of the firm of Porter Brothers who built the bridges on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, was in Nelson this week. He is reported as saying that the court at Victoria affirmed the ruling of the county court at Nelson in the Larson vs. Nelson & Fort Sheppard case. There must be something rotten in the laws that do not protect men in their property rights. The case will be appealed to the higher courts, and will probably go to the privy council, which apparently is the only court whose decision are always based on common sense.

#### Government Men Bellyaching Already.

A government party man, who has returned from a pilgrimage to Victoria, is reported as saying, that the south riding will get but little hereafter in the way of appropriations. How will the 258 good and true government men who voted for Mr. Buchanan like such news, when they all along maintained that the Davie government was the personification of fairness? The 400-odd men who voted for the opposition candidate know how to get what the district is entitled to, and one of the ways is not by bellyaching for appropriations before they are due.

#### An Expensive but Needless Work.

The Dominion voters' lists are to be revised, and the following appointments have been made to carry out the work in British Columbia: Victoria, E. E. Wootton, barrister; Vancouver Island district, judge Crease; Burrard district, R. W. Armstrong, barrister, Vancouver; New Westminster, William Grey, barrister, New Westminster; Yale and Cariboo district, judge Walkem, Kamloops. The work is expensive, but needless, for there is no reason why the provincial voters' lists should not be used in Dominion elections.

#### The Kaslo & Slocan Railway.

It is expected that the Kaslo & Slocan Railway Company will make another bluff this fall by putting a few men to work grading outside of town. This will be done so as to try and secure further charter privileges at the next session of the legislative assembly, as under the present charter the line to Sandon and all branches must be completed by September 1st, 1895. Engineer Perry has been at work about Kaslo locating the line higher up on the benches than it was heretofore.

#### A Political Rumor.

In these dull days every rumor heard is taken up and discussed by the boys. The latest going the rounds is that member-elect Kellie will resign his seat for the north riding to allow chief commissioner of lands and works Vernon to get a seat, and that in return he will be appointed gold commissioner and government agent for the district of which Revelstoke is the commercial center. Every man is said to have his price, but we never thought Kellie's price was so low.

#### The Fight Will be a Hot One.

If the north riding is opened to allow defeated candidate Vernon of East Yale to get a seat, so that he can remain as chief commissioner of lands and works, the fight will be a hot one. "The south end of the riding has a man that can knock the socks off old Vernon," is the way an enthusiastic Trail Creeker puts it. And the Trail Creekers will be backed up by the live men in every other portion of the riding.

#### Both Mean the Same Thing.

The Victoria Times has substituted editorials on "Tuberculosis in Cows" for editorials on "The Corrupt Practices of the Davie Government."

## A FAIR AMOUNT OF ACTIVITY.

### SOUTH KOOTENAY IN NO WORSE CONDITION THAN OTHER COUNTRIES.

**There Would be More Activity if There was More Capital to Do Development Work, Without Which Mining Cannot be Carried on Profitably.**

Barre, Vermont, August 1st, 1894.

To the Editor of The Tribune: Please let me know if there is at present any activity in the mining industry in Kootenay district; also, the wages paid miners and mechanics. Are there any mills being erected? Any information will be appreciated, as I am contemplating taking a trip west, and am desirous of learning something about the Kootenay country and its advantages.

N. A. McIver.

There is probably as much activity in Kootenay as in any other mining country in which the mines have not reached an advanced stage of development. Few of the mines are owned by men with sufficient capital to do dead work without the assistance that comes from selling the ore extracted in doing the dead work. Until a large amount of dead work has been done, few mines in any country are large producers of ore, and Kootenay is not an exception, although within its boundaries are to be found some promising mines. The present activity is confined to a dozen properties scattered throughout a country sixty miles long by thirty wide. In the northern part of this area are the Slocan mines; in the central, the mines around Ainsworth and Nelson; in the southern, the prospects in Goat River district and the mines in Trail Creek district.

In Slocan district, more or less work has been done on half a hundred prospects and mines, but with one or two exceptions thousands of dollars will yet have to be expended before they can be classed as producing mines. About 200 men are employed directly and indirectly in the mining industry in the district, at wages ranging from $3 a day for laborers to $3.50 a day for miners. So far, work has been commenced on but one mill in the district—a concentrator on Carpenter creek, between New Denver and Three Forks. Although a dozen or more mines could make ore shipments, no ore is likely to be shipped until winter, unless it be from one of the mines that has several hundred tons stored at a steamboat landing but a mile or two from the mine.

In the central districts, there is some little activity at Ainsworth, Pilot Bay, and Nelson. At Ainsworth, development work is being done on a number of claims, and one mine has had a concentrator erected to treat its output. At present operations are suspended, but work will be resumed within a short time. At Pilot Bay, a smelter is being got in readiness, and it is expected to be in operation some time in October. At Nelson, development work is said to be progressing satisfactorily at the Silver King mine. An air compressor and other machinery will be in place next week, and ore is being hauled to Nelson for shipment to Denver for treatment. At the Silver King laborers receive $2.50 a day and miners $3. The Poorman mine, on which a 10-stamp mill is running, is also at work, the mill treating from 12 to 15 tons of free gold ore a day. There are also a few men engaged in mining placer ground within a few miles of Nelson. Little but assessment work is being done at Goat River, but at Trail Creek over a hundred laborers and miners find steady employment at wages ranging from $2.50 to $3 for laborers and $3 to $3.50 for miners. Ore shipments are being made continuously from the Le Roi, a mine that is likely to be one of the largest in the country.

The wages paid mechanics range from $3 to $4 a day. But until there is a greater demand for laboring men and mechanics, there are enough already here to do the work that is to be done. Kootenay is a fairly good country at present, and it will be a great country, even if the price of silver remains in the 60s, when its mines are developed; but to develop them requires capital, and at present capital is timid of touching silver mines, or anything else except gold bonds issued by countries whose resources are not already pledged for the payment of loans.

#### Have Come to An Understanding.

Coeur d'Alene Miner, 4th: "Last Monday the gathering of some of the more prominent miner's union men at Finch & Campbell's office was the first indication to the general public that some sort of a deal was under way having for its object the starting up of the mines. Later in the day it became whispered on the streets that a compromise had been affected by which the Gem, Frisco, and Standard mines were to commence operations at once, provided that the railroads commenced and continued in service. The principal features of the agreement, as far as can be learned, are that the union shall in no way interfere with the management of the mine, which shall be free to hire and discharge whomsoever it pleases, and the executive committee of the miners' union agrees, also, that they will preserve peace and harmony as far as lies in their power. There is no change whatever in wages. Under this agreement the mines are already resuming work as fast as matters can be got in shape for work. Some men were put on Monday night at the Gem, and the number is being gradually increased. The Poorman, which had nothing to do with the agreement cited above, has resumed work this week. The Tiger continues on one shift as usual. To the uninitiated it would now appear that there should be several months of prosperity, and possibly more."

### PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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

REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS printed at the following rates: One inch, $36 a year; two inches, $60 a year; three inches $81 a year; four inches, $96 a year; five inches, $105 a year; six inches and over, at the rate of $1.50 an inch per month.

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# The Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 11, 1894


THERE is no likelihood of an election taking place this year, or even next, for members of the Dominion house of commons. A cabinet minister is reported as saying: "Why, in the name of all that is "sensible should parliament dissolve? "The government has lost no seats in the "bye elections and is stronger now in the "house than ever. Why, with the government supported by the people and "expressive of public sentiment, should "the government appeal to the people "and put the country to the great expense of an election. True it would be "good politics for the government to appeal to the country while it stands well "with the electorate, but its position "should improve. I really believe that "two more sessions of the present parliament will be held before dissolution." Accordingly, George Owen Buchanan of Kaslo will not have the chance of knocking out John Andrew Mara of Kamloops this fall, and the district of Yale-Kootenay will continue to be represented in the house by a man who is prolific in suggestions, but scrupulously careful never to vote in accordance with his suggestions.

THE Manitoba school question is to be reopened, the Dominion government having passed an order-in-council in which the following is the last sentence: "Your "excellency's advisers express the hope "that the government and legislature of "the province of Manitoba will give their "serious consideration to any well "founded complaint of the petitioners, "and take speedy measures to give redress." This is one of the results of the intolerance of religious organizations. The Catholics will not send their children to public schools in which the Protestant bible is read, and the Protestants will not lay aside the bible. Hence the fight for separate schools. Pitch the bible out of the public schools, then if religious zealots will not allow their children to attend the schools, let them keep them at home.

NO LESS than twenty-eight of the ninety-odd members elected to the provincial legislature in Ontario have to defend their title to their seats. This would indicate that corrupt practices are the rule, not the exception, in the premier province of Canada. The Canadian press have much to say about the corrupt practices that prevail during election campaigns in the United States, but judging from the number of contests entered to unseat members, elections are conducted far more honestly in the United States than in Canada. There are more contested seats after an election in Canada than in the United States, counting the Dominion and provincial elections as against the elections for members of congress and state legislatures.

THE PROVINCE of Victoria says "judge "Grosscup of Chicago has certainly "spoken to his grand jury with no uncertain sound in regard to their duty to "to send up for trial all who interfere "with interstate commerce. It is refreshing to see a judge who is elected "by the popular vote having the "courage to come out boldly and express his views. I wonder when the "time comes for his re-election if he "will be returned to office. He ought to "be. Yet I have in my mind the fate of "the gifted author of the Constitutional "Limitations, who was rejected by people "who did not appreciate what a privilege they were enjoying in having justice administered by such a distinguished man." The Province is in error. Judge Crosscup was not elected by the popular vote, but, like all judges of the United States courts, was appointed by the president, and holds office until retired by the age limitation. Judges of the state courts are elected by the popular vote.

### DIFFICULTIES OF PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

London Statist: "The difficulties of the producing countries, which are made so much of by the bimetallists, have nothing in them mysterious or even puzzling; the causes are plain enough. In good times the more backward countries largely work by means of capital raised in Europe, and more especially in this country. Investors are then anxious to employ their money profitably and they are ready to engage in all kinds of new enterprises. Those who wish to push new enterprises forward or to extend old enterprises therefore flock from all parts of the world to London. Funds are raised by means of the public issue of loans and companies, by attracting deposits, by borrowing on security from banks, and in short in every conceivable way. As long as this goes on the backward countries grow rapidly in prosperity, the area under cultivation is extended, railways are pushed in new directions, public works of all kinds are constructed. But there comes a check when credit receives a shock in Europe. During the years immediately preceeding the Baring crisis the amount of capital invested by this country abroad was unprecedentedly large. But as soon as the Baring embarrassments became serious, that capital began to be called home. Some of the great financial houses were compelled to bring home their capital in the hope of sustaining their position; others were alarmed at the possible consequences of the crisis they saw to be impending, and they also withdrew money. As the crisis deepened, the apprehension spread, and more and more investors called home their money. When the crisis actually occurred it will be in the recollection of our readers how great was the alarm here, and how long it continued. Nobody knew what other houses might come down; credit for the time was paralyzed; and the first thought of all who were engaged in business was to try and strengthen their own position. The withdrawal of capital then became more eager than ever. Soon new causes of uneasiness sprang up. The bankruptcy of Argentina, the wild speculation that followed the revolution in Brazil, the civil war in Chili, the default of Portugal, the increasing financial embarrassments of Spain, Italy, and Greece intensified the scare, and more and more capital was withdrawn. The refusal of this country to lend more to the Australian colonies brought on a crisis there; and as it was seen to be approaching, depositors withdrew their funds in immense amounts from the banks. Meantime it became clear that the Sherman Act was a failure, and that it would involve the United States in serious embarrassments. Silver fell ruinously, and alarm sprang up respecting the silver-using countries all over the world. This caused the withdrawals of capital to continue of a still greater scale.

This long-continued withdrawal of capital threw the more backward countries into the most serious difficulties. They would have been embarrassed by the mere stoppage of further supplies. As already said, they have been developed in the past largely by means of capital supplied from Europe, and the refusal of Europe to place more funds at their disposal would have prevented them from continuing their development at the old rate. But when Europe began not merely to refuse fresh supplies, but to insist upon the repayment of large portions of what had already been advanced, their embarrassments became grave indeed. In many cases governments had paid the interest on their debts only by means of fresh loans. Everyone can now see that this was the case with the South American countries, with Portugal, Greece, Spain, and to a lesser extent with Italy, with our own colonies of Australia likewise. The inability of the government to get further assistance compelled them to draw upon the banks. First they withdrew the deposits they had with the banks; then they proceeded to borrow from the banks. In doing this they reduced the funds at the disposal of the banks; and when the banks found themselves in danger of being unable to repay the deposits that that were being withdrawan they called upon their debtors to pay up. The consequence was severe and widespread distress and numerous failures. The debtors to save their credit, were compelled to sell whatever there was a market for. The first step in the process was a great fall in stock exchange securities; the next was a similar fall in commodities. The man who sees bankruptcy staring him in the face cannot wait for better prices; he has no option but to take what he can get for his goods; and so the pressure on all debtors throughout the backward countries to sell, brought about the low prices over which so much moan is made. The difficulties of the debtors abroad were of course intensified by the shock to credit all over Europe, and particularly in this country. Business of all kinds shrank here. Very many were unable to buy; very many more were unwilling to do so. Most people were far more anxious to protect their position than to venture into new undertakings. Thus the producing countries were under the necessity to sell as best they could, while the investing countries were afraid to buy upon any great scale. A fall of prices was then inevitable. When the Baring collapse occurred, we pointed out in this journal that there must be a great shrinkage in our foreign trade and that this must lead to lower prices. Any reader who will look at The Statist of November 22nd, 1890, will see how fully our forecast then has been verified by the event. What, it was possible to foresee clearly four years ago is not, then, in its nature either mysterious or puzzling; on the contrary, what we are now experiencing is a natural consequence of the over-trading of the four or five years before 1890, and the crash that then followed.

"We are far from denying that the appreciation of gold has intensified the fall in prices. We admit fully that there is an appreciation of gold, and in this we differ from the gold monometallists, who, in our opinion, are injuring their own cause by refusing to acknowledge what to us appears to be an incontestible truth. But while we think the gold monometallists are wrong upon this point, and that the bimetallists are right, we are equally convinced that the bimetallists so grossly exaggerate the influence of the appreciation of gold, and so misapprehend its bearing upon the economic condition of the world, that they put themselves altogether out of court. The appreciation of gold, of course, aggravates the difficulties of the backward countries which have borrowed too much gold. But it only aggravates; it does not create the difficulties. Whether gold had or had not appreciated, the countries which borrowed too much would be embarrassed. If they borrowed greatly more than they could afford to pay, they would have to default sooner or later. But the appreciation of gold by adding to the burden of their debts, necessarily increased their embarrassments. If Argentina, Portugal, Greece, Spain, Italy, and India had been wisely governed, had kept their borrowings well within their means of payment, their governments could look with indifference upon the appreciation of gold. The real cause of their embarrassments is that they were not wisely governed, but rushed into the most reckless extravagence. It may be admitted further that the difficulties of the producing countries have been aggravated in another way by the appreciation of gold. Prices are lower than they otherwise would be, because of that depreciation. But, as we have been pointing out above, prices must necessarily have fallen ruinously whether there was or was not appreciation of gold, because the withdrawals of capital by Europe from the producing countries have been on so enormous a scale during the past four years that those countries have been compelled to sell what they could dispose of at whatever prices they could get. And, unfortunately, the disposition in Europe was to buy little and to grant no credit. As the crisis passes away, their condition will begin to improve; and such of them as have recuperative energy will become prosperous once more when Europe, and more particularly when this country, is ready to invest in those countries upon the old scale.

### CAUSES OF DEPRESSION.

While most of us is ready to recognize that every effect must have its cause, there is ordinarily too great a tendency not to stop and think out the reasons for what is happening. Most of us, as a matter of course, realize to some extent what is going on, but we take it too much as a matter of course as if it had to happen in the ordinary run of events. Recently the Iron Age of New York has been discussing in what way we should regard as a profitable way the causes of existing low prices all over the world, and here is a summary of its conclusions. The first of the causes mentioned is the failure, several years ago, of that great British banking house, the Baring Brothers. Their collapse affected the whole world; British capital began to realize on its investments—many of them in the United States—which became a steady drain on the stock of gold. Then came what is termed the culmination of real estate booms and other real estate speculations. Next followed the completion of enormous iron and steel plants beyond the needs of consumption which have had the effect of locking up immense amounts of capital.

In recent years, too, the supply of food crops has been far in excess of the demand, prices being forced to a much lower point than ever before—the farmers say, too, below the natural cost of production. In consequence, agriculturists have immensely reduced their demands for implements, hardware, and general manufactured products. In every way dire necessity has forced this important element to economize, and as a factor in the consuming world it is one which is by no means to be ignored. Next, it is said, comes the destruction of capital invested in railroads and this, there can be no doubt, has amounted to an immense sum. Let any of us think over this consideration for a moment and we may possibly faintly appreciate what it means. Then how much has ordinary business been depressed by the decline in the value of silver and by the uncertainties which have prevailed and are prevailing as regards tariff legislation? Here we have a list of powerful elements which have been at work for several years past. What wonder then that times have been hard! Then, to cap the climax, have come the immense strikes that have prevailed in every line of industry. Capital and labor have both contributed to existing troubles. Can they not in the meantime forget their reciprocal difficulties and see if they can by combined effort place matters on a better footing and keep them there?

### Kissing is Bad Form.

The decline of the society kiss dates from the rise of the college woman's gymnasium. Trainers from Yale and Harvard were inveigled into lecture courses; Smith, Vassar, Wellesly, Farmington, and Ogontz girls went to hear them, and out of these athletic matinees grew the physical-culture fad which has eliminated kissing, headaches, nerves, fainting spells, and hand-shaking to a degree. The more tenderly reared girls were trained at home, but for one private pupil then the physical culturist has twenty today. Mothers who had music-rooms in the homes of their girlhood have gymnasiums now for their daughters, and, instead of a piano-teacher, an athlete from a riding academy, medical bath, or physical institute comes three times a week to put them in condition. Less study is made of muscular development than of personal culture and animal perfection. Diet, rest, recreation, association, and carriage are practically considered. Bathing and massage are taken scientifically. When one of these exquisite students of refined living is obliged to make a fine appearance on short notice, she is dressed in a sweater, put through a vigorous exercise with Indian clubs or boxing-gloves, and literally washed beautiful. The girl goes to a ball with her parents or her brother and maid, and the moment she drops her wrap she is all ready. Instead of going to the dressing-room and prinking, she is taken directly to the reception or ball-room. There are no hysterical girls to kiss. The society girl is calm. She has repose. She has powder on her face—lots of it—to keep her cool, and even if she did not consider kissing bad form, it would annoy her to have her complexion mottled. In the greeting of friends, most of the hand-shaking is done by the old folks. Men do not wish to have their young lady daughters or their young wives shake hands with everybody. A bow is much better; it shows a woman's breeding. A woman coming down stairs is graceful or awkward; but when she bows, she is aristocratic or common. That kissing is a privilege they appreciate, the old ladies and gentlemen show when their lips touch the hair of a neice or granddaughter. If the stately matrons who greet each other with the kiss of peace when family visits are exchanged are noticed, it will be found that the salute is lost on the air. Instead of being regarded as a messenger of love, the kiss is suspected of being a harbinger of disease; the recipient is always afraid of catching something. It may be insignificant, but observation shows that the healthiest people are least addicted to the kissing habit.

### Provisions Come High.

Placer mining on the Yukon river in Alaska is attracting a great deal of attention. It is estimated that 1000 miners and traders are now in that section. Those who enter by way of the Chilcat pass generally take a small outfit of tools and provisions weighing 500 to 700 pounds, and expect to reach the diggings after five or six weeks of climbing mountains, sailing across lakes, gliding down the current of the river, shooting one or two rapids, and making a few portages. Forty-mile Creek is the largest town at the diggings. Flour costs $17 per hundred, bacon $40, beans $20, sugar $33, dried fruit $25, and butter $75. Tom Barker, well-known at Nelson, is at Forty-mile Creek with his family.


# W. F. TEETZEL & CO.

## CHEMISTS AND : DRUGGISTS

A large and complete stock of the leading lines of

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

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

Central Office of the Kootenay Lake Telephone.

A large and complete stock of

FISHING TACKLE.

# FRED J. SQUIRE

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

Prices to Suit the Times.

# W. A. JOWETT

(Notary Public)

Victoria Street, Nelson, B. C.

## Mining and Real Estate Broker

Commission and Insurance Agent

REPRESENTING

The Confederation Life Association. The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company. The Dominion Building & Loan Association of Toronto, Etc.

MINES INSPECTED AND REPORTED UPON.

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

Stores and offices to rent at Nelson.

Tenant wanted for ranch on Columbia river near Robson, or will sell. Good opportunity.

LOTS IN ADDITION "A"

to sell on easy terms.

Apply at once to
W. A. JOWETT, Victoria St., Nelson, B.C.

# NELSON FANCY STORE.

All kinds of Fancy Goods, Notions, Ladies' Undercloth-ing, Children's Clothing, etc.

Baker St., next door Nelson Shoe Store.

## Hunter & McKinnon,

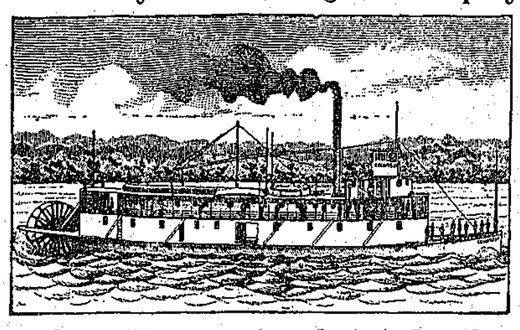
# General Merchants,

New Denver and Silverton.

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

# Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

TIME TABLE NO. 4.
In effect Thursday, July 12, 1894.



TIME TABLE NO. 4.
In effect Thursday, July 12, 1894.

### Kaslo Route---Steamer Nelson.

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

Leaves Nelson—
Tuesdays at 3 p. m.
Wednesdays at 5:40 p. m.
Fridays at 3 p. m.
Saturdays at 5:40 p. m.

Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—
Wednesdays at 2:30 a. m.
Saturdays at 2:30 a. m.

### Bonner's Ferry Route---Steamer Nelson.

Connecting with Great Northern railway for all points east and west.

Leaves Nelson for Bonner's Ferry, via Kaslo on Saturdays and Wednesdays at 5:40 p. m.
Leaves Kaslo for Bonner's Ferry direct on Mondays and Thursdays at 6 a. m.
Leaves Bonner's Ferry for Kaslo via Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 a. m.

### Revelstoke Route---Steamer Lytton.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway (main line) for all points east and west.

Leaves Revelstoke on Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 a. m.
Leaves Robson on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 p. m.

### Northport Route---Steamer Lytton.

Connecting at Northport for points north and south on the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway.

Leaves Robson Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 a. m.
Leaves Northport Wednesdays and Saturdays at 1 p. m.

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

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

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

# Spokane Falls & Northern Railway, Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway.

All Rail to Spokane, Washington.

Leave 7 A.M.....NELSON.....Arrive 5:40 P.M.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through to Spokane, arriving there at 5:30 P.M. same day. Returning will leave Spokane at 7 A.M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 P.M., making close connections with steamer Nelson for all Kootenay lake points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

# Kootenay Lake Sawmill

LUMBER YARD,

Foot of Hendryx Street, Nelson.

A full stock of lumber rough and dressed. Shingles, laths, sash, doors, mouldings, etc. Three carloads dry, clear fir flooring and ceiling for sale at lowest rates.

G. O. BUCHANAN, Proprietor.
HENRY DAWES, Agent.

NELSON STEAM

# SASH AND DOOR FACTORY

SASH, DOORS, AND WINDOW FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

## Estimates Given on Building Supplies.

TURNING, SURFACING, AND MATCHING.

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

RICHARD STUCKEY, Proprietor.

## WILLIAM PERDUE

# Nelson Meat Market,

EAST BAKER STREET.

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

# MEAT MARKETS.

## WILSON & BURNS

(Successors to Burns, McInnes & Co.)

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

Nelson, Kaslo, and Three Forks

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

JOHN M. KEEFER. JAMES E. SEALE.

## KEEFER & SEALE

TEAMSTERS.

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

LEAVE ORDERS AT

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

# Nelson Livery Stable

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

WILLIAM WILSON.....PROPRIETOR


### WARNING NOTICE.

To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I, John Henry, Jr., having lawfully and regularly located the Romolo mineral claim, situate in Hot Springs camp, occupying ground formerly known as Early Bird mineral claim, the said Early Bird having lawfully expired on May 18th, 1894, and the ground relocated by me, as the Romolo mineral claim, on May 9th, 1894.

Being the lawful owner of said ground, known as the Early Bird claim, all persons are notified that they purchase or lease the same from anyone but the undersigned at their own risk. JOHN HENRY, JR.,
Miner's Certificate No. 51,631.

Ainsworth, B. C., July 23rd, 1894.

### Application for Liquor License.

The undersigned hereby give notice that they intend applying for a license to sell liquor at retail at their hotel at the town of Thompson, in Trail Creek division of West Kootenay district, British Columbia.

THOMAS STACK,
C. McDONALD.

Dated, Thompson, B. C., July 25th, 1894.

### SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

The general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Nelson Electric Light Company, Limited, will be held at the company's office in Nelson, British Columbia, on Monday, September 3rd, 1894, at 3 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE A. BIGELOW, Secretary.

Nelson, B. C., August 1st, 1894.


# THE MADDEN HOUSE

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

THOMAS MADDEN, Prop.

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

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

THE BAR

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

Special Attention to Miners.

# KOOTENAY HOTEL

The hotel has a frontage on the Outlet, guests therefore have splendid views of both land and water.

Axel Johnson, Proprietor

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

Special Attention to Miners.
THE BAR IS FIRST-CLASS.

# SILVER KING HOTEL

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

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

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

# The Tremont.

East Baker St., Nelson.

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

MALONE & TREGILLUS. Props.

# Stanley House BAR.

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

DAWSON & CRADDOCK.

## GOLD AND SILVER EXTRACTION.

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

Is prepared to negotiate with mine owners and others for the extraction of the above metals from the most refractory ores, and to treat and report on samples up to one ton in weight sent to its experimental works, Vancouver. All communications to be addressed to

W. PELLEW-HARVEY, F.C.S.,
Assay and Mining Offices, Vancouver, B. C.

All kinds of assay mining and analytical work undertaken


### APPLICATION FOR TIMBER LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date we intend applying to the honorable the chief commissioner of lands and works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following tract of land in West Kootenay:

Commencing at a post marked Southeast corner post of Nelson Sawmill Company's application for timber license, being the southwest corner post of Lot 282, Group 1; thence west 60 chains, more or less, to southwest corner post; thence north 150 chains, more or less, to northwest corner post; thence east 60 chains, more or less, to northeast corner post on western boundary of Lot 228, Group 1; thence south 150 chains, more or less, on western boundary of Lots 228 and 282, Group 1, to place of commencement, containing 900 acres, more or less.

For NELSON SAWMILL CO., LTD.,
W. N. ROLFE, Manager.

Nelson, B. C., 19th July, 1894.

# BANK OF MONTREAL

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

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

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

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

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers.

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

DRAFTS ISSUED; COLLECTIONS MADE; ETC.

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


## HOW MEN FALL.

When Richard Hawley was at college, he was generally acknowledged to be the best amateur actor that institution had ever produced.

He had seen just enough of the easy side of an actor's life to become very fond of it; so when his mother died, he, much against the advice of his friends, went on the professional stage.

He had been left independently rich, so he found very little difficulty in getting a start.

For six months he barn-stormed through the west, and learned how to use his legs and arms, and that the life of a professional actor is usually a very hard and unprofitable one.

The members of the company, most of whom had grown gray in the service, bore with him and his ignorance of stage-lore because he was good looking and cheerful through it all. And then, when business was bad, he frequently helped them out of town. They were an uncongenial, hard-drinking lot, but Hawley bore with them because he knew he was soon to leave them, and while they would go on just as they were now, he would advance to a position of much honor and distinction. He sincerely pitied them when they spoke of their blasted ambitions and frequently soothed them with a round of whisky and water.

At the end of six months his chance came, and, after much rehearsal, he made his first appearance before a New York audience. He was not particularly good, but there was something so pleasing in his presence, and he wore his clothes with a grace so uncommon to the stage, that he went at once to the hearts of the audience, and the next day the papers announced that the stage had gained an acquisition in the person of one Richard Hawley. He cut out the notices and pasted them in a scrap-book which he had procured for the purpose several days before the opening. He read them over and over again, and felt that, having once attracted the notice of the metropolitan press, he could not now go back, but must push on until he had made the name of Hawley famous in this and all other English-speaking countries.

With considerable talent, and the advantages his breeding and wealth had given him, he succeeded in his first year beyond his fondest hopes. He was already known as a capable leading man, and offers of one hundred dollars a week for the coming season were not infrequent.

While in his new life he had made many new friends, he had succeeded in keeping nearly all the old ones. He had many of his mornings and afternoons free, and, when not studying, he spent them among those whom he liked and those who he knew would some day be of service to him. For he had decided to be a great social success. Not only would the swells sit in the boxes when he became a star, but they would ask him to their suppers afterward, and would lionize him, not as an actor, but as one of the men of the time whose opinion was worth the hearing.

And so, for two years, he made many plans and many friends for the future, and his fame continued to grow as a player until his name was familiar to every theatre-goer in New York, and there was none in the professional ranks whose future promised so much nor one whose ambition had been set so high. The public had come to regard him as its own. Independent as he was, he no longer controlled his actions, for his work he had promised much, and it was necessary that he should fulfil these promises. At the end of his third year he decided to start out for himself. He felt very strong after his last success, and so, after finding out from his lawyer just how much he could afford to sink in the venture, he engaged a manager and began arrangement for the coming starring season.

For his support he engaged a girl who at least had the attractions of youth and good looks. Few knew of her, and those who did said there was nothing to her beyond her pretty face. But Hawley thought in Miss Elton he had the coming comedienne of the American stage. He would make her famous, and in the meantime, her parts would not be very difficult ones. He was to be the star, and on his success or failure depended the outcome of the season.

For three months the Hawley company made money; then they began to pay expenses only, and for the last three months they lost more than they had originally made. At the end of the season, Hawley retired to a little cottage in the country, very near a large and fashionable summer resort. In a week, the manager came out to arrange with him for the next season.

Now this manager had been long in the service, and knew his business thoroughly. Hence he was much sought after, and was not afraid of being discharged. After he had dined with his star and business was in order, he said: "Hawley, I like you, and I come here tonight not only as a manager, but as a father. You are made of better stuff than I am, and you have had certain advantages of which I have only recently learned the full benefit. There is one thing, however, of which I am going to speak to you, which I have learned from a very hard experience. If you do not like it, you've only got to say so, and we will separate. But if we stay together speak of it I must, for your success depends on this and this alone. I know that your future reflects upon me, but I can stand that. It is of you that I am thinking."

Hawley liked his manager from more standpoints than a business one; but he did not like being lectured by any one. But the older man seemed to mean so thoroughly what he said that Hawley relit his cigar and, cheerfully as he could, told him to go ahead.

"When I took you," said Burton, "you were young, good-looking, clever, and, above all, ambitious. You had every chance before you that can be placed within the grasp of one man. What have you now? The love—or at least we will suppose you have the love—of one woman. Do you think it pays? Is she worth it? The friends you worked so hard to make, the hours you spent over your books, above all, the air of good breeding you acquired at your father's home, and which has done more than anything else to place you where you are—are these to be sacrificed for one woman?

"If there is one thing I know, it is the women of the stage, and, my boy, I tell you they are not worth the throwing away of a life's ambition. If you marry her, very well; it will hurt both your careers, but it will not completely ruin yours. You have a choice—you must marry or discharge her."

The young man had grown very red, and as Burton ran on, Hawley wondered why the coffee and mint ran down his throat with as little feeling as if it had been trough. Ever since his father had died, he had never been lectured or found fault with any way. The young man leaned forward with his elbows resting on the table.

"You have no right," he said, "to speak of me much less her, in this way. That girl represents everything to me that a girl should represent to a man who has been brought up by a good mother. As for what I think of her, or what she may think of me, that is our own affair. As for our intentions as to marriage, we shall arrange that to suit ourselves without regard to the advice of our manager or the box-office. Our relations are and shall remain what we choose to make them. In the meantime, I think you had better apologize for insulting a woman about whom you know absolutely nothing."

The manager took this outburst with a quietness that showed the actor had said just what he was expected to say, and having come to the end of the lines, Burton got his cue and went on.

"You are right; I don't know much of this girl, but I have formed my opinions on the lines that have been laid by experience many years ago, and since that time they have been tested and approved many times. When I see my star so nervous that he can not sit quietly in his dressing-room, but must needs stand and watch his leading woman make her every entrance and exit, and listen to every line as if he were hearing it for the first time, I feel sorry for him, and then I try to arrange with some one else for the next season.

"I was afraid of this girl the first time I saw her, but I had great hopes, because I knew you had had a large experience with women. As long as we were in town and you were surrounded by your friends you were in no temptation. When we took the road and began that awful life of hotels and railroad trains, then it was that you fell. You forgot your books, your letters, your work. Thank God, your friends were not there or they would have gone, too! Your work on the stage and the care and attention you had given to both the front and the back of the house fell off, and with your work went the receipts. You ought to have understood it; but all you could see were the big eyes and the dimpled chin of your leading woman. Why, you won't dare deny that our repertoire was changed to give her a chance.

"She was practically the star when we closed the season, and you were the leading man, and a damned bad one at that. And the pity of it is the woman saw her chance and took it. She is a cleverer actress ten times over than you are an actor, and now that she has a backer who will produce her plays with fat and will give her her dresses and diamonds to play them in, she will become a great woman, and when she finds an actor more suited to her tastes, she will discharge her present leading man and hire the new one. She is too clever to marry you, for love with her is not so strong as ambition. She has been brought up in a different school from yours.

"Her father and mother were actors who played on barges up and down the Mississippi. They were a hard lot of failures, but their blood flows in this girl's veins, and she has learned enough from them to get out of poverty and the Bowery museums when she has a chance. Opportunity is the thing in our business, and hers has been offered on a silver platter and she has seized it with both hands. Who is paying her bill at that hotel over yonder?" The young actor rose from the table and told the servant to find Mr. Burton's hat and stick where he had left them in the drawing-room.

"Good-bye," said Burton; "I came to you as a father, and you are turning me out with as little pity as you would a strange cur. If you keep that woman in the company, I'll give you two more seasons at the outside. I hope to have a stock company then, and I hope you will come to me and forget all about this. Good-night."

The next time they met was in a western variety hall, some five years later. Hawley was a little groggy, and did not recognize his old manager. He had lost much of his good looks and the health he once had. He was drinking by himself at a little table, and gazed in a maudlin way at the people on the stage until a man came out and recited "The Water-Wheel," and when he came to the line about the mill that would never grind with the water that was past, Hawley wiped his eyes with a much soiled handkerchief and went on drinking his whisky and water.

### KING SOLOMON'S MINES.

**An American Engineer Will Report on Their Probable Value.**

During the last week of July an ox wagon started from Johannesburg on a two months' trip through South Africa, with 1500 miles of travel in view before it traverses Matabeland and reaches the seaport town of Beira. It will hurry across the lowlands of the Transvaal, and in Mashonaland come within one hundred miles of the Zambesi river. In Matabeleland its course will lie between the gold-mines, whose worth it is the errand of this exploring party to determine, and Forts Victoria and Salisbury will never be left far distant, for despite the defeat of Lobenguela the Matabeles will not be trusted too far.

England is waiting already for the results of this expedition's efforts. It was undertaken by the British South Africa Company, and the man who is to determine the value of these African mines—deciding on the value of King Solomon's mines, among others, in Matabeleland—is an American, John Hays Hammond. Macaulay's New Zealander at the ruins of London Bridge is scarcely a more interesting figure than the American engineer who has found his way to Mashona and to tell England what it can now expect from King Solomon's mines. But it is an American who has been called upon for this work, and it is only an incident of the position which he has come to hold in Mashonaland and the British South Africa Company. Next to Cecil Rhodes there is probably no one so influential in the control of this company, whose prospects seem almost limitless. All the mines that this great company possesses, amounting to millions of dollars in value, are under the management of this American engineer. South Africa would seem to be the country in which such careers as that of its premier and his chief lieutenant, Mr. Hammond, are easiest to attain to, for examples of such success are rare.

It should be a matter of pride to Americans to feel that the conspicuous men in the direction of mining affairs in Africa are American engineers. Mr. Hammond, being in control of all the mining interests of the British South Africa Company, naturally comes at the head. Others almost as conspicuous are Henry Perkins, who is in charge of the Deer Level mines; Herman Jennings, who is manager for the Ekstein Brothers, and Gardner Williams, who is with the Kimberley-De Beers syndicate. The last is, like John H. Hammond, a Californian, and this group of men are in control of a great part of the South African mining interests.

The reward for living in Africa is generally as liberal a one as should be. The salaries of the engineers mentioned here range from $30,000 to $40,000, but that of Mr. Hammond is $60,000 a year—probably the largest sum paid to any one in a private salaried place. But Cecil Rhodes decided that he wanted Mr. Hammond as the general manager of the gold mines which he and the British South Africa Company own, and when the engineer said what he wanted he got it.

The headquarters of the British South Africa Company are at Johannesburg, the mushroom town which grew from nothing to a city of 60,000 souls within four years. Mr. Hammond has lived there with his family for the past year, and Mrs. Hammond recently returned to America to recuperate from an illness which was the result of the African climate.

The beginnings of Johannesburg date from September, 1886, when the government decided to lay out a town for the settlers who had flocked to the mines of that region. Despite the fact that numerous companies were established by wealthy miners, Johannesburg remained little more than a mining camp until 1890. Before that time the town was made up of mud huts and shanties, and as late as 1889 many of the miners dwelt in tents they had brought with them to the camp. The early settlers were too busy in their search for gold to take the time to build, and galvanized iron houses were their most ambitious undertakings. But when it began to be appreciated that Johannesburg was a fixture and would survive the mere feverish rush that had brought it into existence, a building craze seized the town, and made it what it is today, a city of ambitious public buildings, with theatre and clubs. The large buildings are of granite and the residences usually of galvanized iron, and rarely more than one story high.

Few of the streets as yet boast of sidewalks, although there is a theatre which is visited by the English theatrical companies that play at Cape Town. The productions are very ambitious and the actors often good. There are several clubs, and society is a formal matter. Unlike the life of an American mining town, there is no free-an-easy informality. Dinners and balls are very ceremonious, notwithstanding the fact that the personal histories of the people who make up these gatherings have rarely been cast in such a formal tone.

The large salaries that the successful engineers receive in Africa must be considered in relation to the cost of living, which is high. Clothes imported from England are to be had at prices very little above what they cost in England. Rent and the wages of servants are three or four times more than in England, and it may be this fact which makes it easy to find plenty of English servants in Johannesburg, competent, but very much affected by the spirit of the life of the hall. The meat to be had is bad and expensive, the cattle being driven from the Orange Free State. Johannesburg is ready to throw itself at the head of the man who will come there and grow vegetables. Everybody is too busy at the mines now to think of gardening in the fertile land about the town, in which almost anything will grow. Now everything is imported from Cape Town.

The miners are the native Kaffirs, and there is no opportunity in South Africa for American miners. They cannot compete with the natives in that climate. Mr. Hammond receives hundreds of letters from Americans who want to get work in the mines, and his advice to them all is to stay away. Hundreds of young Englishmen have gone there in the hope of gaining fortune and left disappointed and often almost starving. There is no opportunity for the man without capital or superior technical ability. There is plenty of gold, enough for the world, but it belongs now to the British South Africa Company.

### Used a Potato for a Retort.

A miner who was obtaining fine gold by sluicing, was asked how he saved it. He replied that he employed the common amalgamation process, but used a novel and ingenious retort for the purpose. "After amalgamating with quicksilver I get a potato," said the miner, "cut off one end and scoop out a cavity in it large enough to take my ball of amalgam. I next take a spade or piece of flat iron, and place that over the fire, and then upon that I place the potato with the cut side down. As the amalgam gets hot the quicksilver evaporates and goes all through the potato, but it can't get through the skin. When it gets cool, I have my gold button on the spade and my quicksilver, all in fine globules, in the potato. I break that potato up under water and I have all my quicksilver."

### Tallest Man in Minnesota.

The tallest man in the state of Minnesota, so far as discovered, is Ira D. Fregard, a farmer living near Zumbrota. He walked into the sheriff's office in St. Paul recently and looked over the partition in the office, to the evident surprise of the deputies who were sitting inside, they wondered if he were a man on stilts. Mr. Fregard stands seven feet one inch high. He is well-built, weighing 260 pounds. He says that his family are noted for their stature, but none of them are as tall as he. His father was six feet six inches; his mother, five feet ten inches; his grandmother, six feet one inch. While walking with other men who are fully six feet tall, Mr. Fregard seems like a giant, which he is, in fact; but it is more noticeable when he stands in a crowd of men.


# ONE DOLLAR . . . A FRONT FOOT

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

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

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

# "BLAKE-MORSDEN" ORE CRUSHERS

AND ALL KINDS

## HOISTING AND POWER PLANTS FOR MINES.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

## The Jenckes Machine Company

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC.

# AIR COMPRESSORS

OF THE MOST EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL TYPE.

## "SLUGGER" AND "GIANT"

**AIR DRILLS FOR MINES.**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

## The Canadian Rand Drill Company,

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC.

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

# The Pulsometer Steam Pump

The Handiest, Simplest, and Most Efficient Steam Pump

**FOR MINING PURPOSES.**

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

# J. FRED HUME & CO.

## GENERAL MERCHANTS

VERNON STREET, NELSON,

# Are Going Out of Business

## and are selling off their entire stock

**Groceries, Hardware, Tinware.**

**Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes.**

**Crockery, Glassware, Doors, etc.**

# AT COST


### SOUTH KOOTENAY ORE SHIPMENTS.

For the week ending August 3rd, the ore shipments from South Kootenay were:
Josie mine, Trail Creek district ..... 18 tons
The ore was shipped to Tacoma, Washington, by way of Revelstoke.

### LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Silver, 62⅝; lead, $3.10.

Peaches and plums were selling at 5 cents a box in San Francisco on the 6th. At Nelson, they bring $1.15 to $1.25.

At the annual examination of candidates for certificates to teach in the public schools of the province, Miss Nellie Delmage of Nelson obtained 2129 and Miss Stella Kane of Kaslo 1898 marks in grade A second class. Maximum marks of class, 3150.

The streets of Nashville, a townsite at the forks of Kaslo river, five miles from Kaslo, are so littered with fallen timber that prospectors have difficulty in travelling over the ground, and in places have to trespass on valuable, though unoccupied, town lots.

T. H. Giffin of Nelson has been appointed to be a deputy clerk of the peace for the county court district of Kootenay, under "An Act to Constitute County Judges' Criminal Courts."

Vancouver World, 3rd: "Captain Fitzstubbs, gold commissioner and government agent for West Kootenay, is in this city. He is recovering from his recent severe illness, but is yet far from being his former self. The captain is a pioneer of the pioneers and many of his old-time acquaintances hereabouts are pleased to see him in their midst.

For the first time in weeks, the Nelson & Fort Sheppard train arrived at Nelson on Wednesday in daylight, and only two hours behind time. It is expected that the steamer transfer between Waneta and Northport will be done away with in two weeks.

Fred Hume, Frank Teetzel, Angus McGillivray, George Long, Mike Mahoney, Lee Coombes, and about twenty other more or less influential people left Nelson on Wednesday for Slocan district, going by way of Robson and Nakusp.

The Revelstoke Mail cries aloud for a land registry office at that place. It had better kick for an appropriation to keep the land in sight from being washed into the Columbia.

Dr. and Mrs. Doolittle of Spokane, with their two children, are visiting A. B. Hendryx at Pilot Bay. To look at Mr. Hendryx one would not take him to be a grandfather; yet he is. Mrs. Doolittle is his daughter.

Jack Maginty and Alfred Olson will on Monday commence work on a 2-story cottage for H. E. Croasdaile, manager of The Hall Mines, Limited. It will be erected on what is locally known as the "Hoover addition."

Rev. D. M. Martin and wife left Kaslo on Wednesday for their old home at Mount Forest, Ontario. Mr. Martin leaves this country with the good wishes of not only the members of his church, but the people generally. If more of the apostles of religion had his "turn," religious organizations would have more respect shown them by the people who are classed as "sinners."

The public school at Nelson will be opened next Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The directors say children under six years of age will not be admitted. Miss Delmage has been employed as teacher.

A. H. Buchanan, Frank Fletcher, A. E. Hodgins, and George H. Keefer arrived from the coast on Tuesday night, coming by way of Revelstoke.

A. R. Shewan of Montreal, J. L. Warner of Seattle, William Gill of Victoria, J. O. Miller of Vancouver, George Stott of Winnipeg, J. B. McArthur of Kaslo, George Long of New Denver, Hugh Mann of Three Forks, and A. W. Black of Vancouver were a few of the "best people" who happened in Nelson this week.

The Methodist parson announces services in the school house for 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. on Sunday. At 11 a.m. "The Holy Spirit" will be the subject of discourse, and in the evening the subject will be, "Is Christianity a Failure." He says everybody is welcome to come and hear the services and listen to the discourses.

Tom McLeod, one of the best known prospectors in Kootenay, who had been ailing for some time, died at Spokane last week.

Miss Eva Lipsett and Miss Harmer who have been visiting relatives and friends at Kaslo since last winter left for their homes at Erie, Pennsylvania, and Manitou, Manitoba, on Wednesday.

H. G. Stimmel, formerly agent of the Northern Pacific at Spokane, has been appointed general traveling passenger and freight agent of the Spokane & Northern and Nelson & Fort Sheppard railways, with headquarters at Nelson. The "Corbin road" is going to have a share of the business of Kootenay or know the reason why.

The plant of the Kaslo Times is being moved to New Denver, where it will be used in printing "The Slocan Times." D. B. Bogle will edit the new paper and Will Hanks will be its business manager.


Peaches, per box, $1.25; plums, per box, $1.15. At C. Kauffman's.

Do not buy fruit for preserving until our stock arrives. International Commission Company.


### International Tug-of-War.

An international tug-of-war contest opened at San Francisco on Thursday night of last week in a tent in the Central Park with a large attendance. The contest was waged on a cleated platform and was of an interesting nature. Under the conditions the tourney opened with limited teams, the individual members of which were not to exceed 180 pounds in weight, eight men to a team. The Scotch and Irish teams contested the first event, pools selling 10 to 6, the Scotch having the call. The pull was bitterly contested throughout, the indicator above the platform several times changing with varying advantage on each side. There was only a difference of half a pound in the aggregate weight of the teams, the Scotch weighing the heaviest with 1261 pounds. After a desperate tug lasting 11 minutes the Irish team won keeping the Scotch on the run until the pistol signified the winning. Italy and England contested the second event, and was won by the former in two straight pulls in two minutes. The weight of the Italian team was 1396 pounds. The English were the favorites in the pools at 10 to 6. America was then pitted against Germany. The weight of the two teams were: America 1274 pounds, Germany 1236 pounds. Pools were selling 10 to 6 on America. It was won by the latter in the first pull, time 30 seconds. The final pull was between Canada and Slavonia. The weight of the teams was: Canadian, 1285; Slavonians, 1235. Pools were selling 10 to 2 on Canadians. Canada won in two pulls. Time 1 minute.

### POEMS THAT HAVE MEANING.

TO A PAPOOSE.

[The following verses are appropriate now that Nelson is overrun with squaws and papooses from the land over which Rykert rules:]

Lo! by the lodge door stands a smockless Venus.
Unblushing bronze, she shrinks not, having seen us.
Though there is naught but tall rye grass between us.

She hath no polonaise, no Dolly Varden,
Yet she looks not afraid, nor asketh pardon;
Fact is, she doesn't care a copper "farden."

All unabashed, unhaberdashed, unheeding,
No Medicean charmingly receding,
But quite unconscious of improper breeding.

Ah! yet her age her reputation spareth;
At three years old pert Venus little careth,
She puts her hands upon her lips and stareth.

Was ever seen so dark, so bright an iris?
Where sweep of light and phanton play of fire is,
And not a soupcon of a wild desire is.

Could boundaries be nearer, posture meeker?
Could bronze antique or terra cotta beat her?
Saw ever artist anything completer?—

'Tis well; it speaks of Eden ere came sin in,
Or any ray of consciousness or linen,
Or anything else that one could stick a pin in.

Oh, swarthy statuette, has thou no notion
That live is fire and war and wild commotion—
A burning bush, a chafed and raging ocean?

Hast thou no notion of what is before thee?
Of who shall envy and who shall adore thee?
Or who the dirty Siwash ruling o'er thee?

Die young, for mercy's sake! If thou older grow
Thou shalt get lean of calf and sharp of shoulder,
And daily greedier and daily bolder.

Just such another as the dam who bore thee,
That haggard Sycorax now bending o'er thee;
Or, die of something fatal I implore thee!

Who knows but in Time's whimsical gradations—
Say in a score or two of generations—
We two may swap respective hues and stations?

Methinks I see thee suddenly grow bigger,
White in the face and statelier in figure,
And I a miserable little "Digger."

Should this be thus!—But come! no moralizing,
Approach not thou my humpy poetizing,
Spare thine iambics and apostrophizing.

Let subtle Nature, if it suits her, rack me,
Big "Diggers" whack me and misfortune hack me,
And anguish hoist me to her highest acme.

Withhold from me thine incidental curses,
Nor spare the smallest of thy scanty mercies;
But put me not, oh, put me not in verses!

She grins, she heedeth not advice or warning,
Alike philosophy and triplets scorning.
Adieu, then, ta-ta, fare thee well, good-morning.

THE RED, RED WEST.

I've traveled in heaps of countries and studied all kinds of arts
Till there isn't a critic or connoisseur who's properly deemed so smart,
And I'm free to say that the grand results of my explorations show
That somehow paint gets redder the further out West I go!

I've sipped the voluptuous sherbet that the Orientals serve,
And I've felt the glow of red Bordeaux tingling each separate nerve:
I've sampled your classic Massic under an harbor green
And I've reeked with song a whole night long over a brown poteen.

The stalwart brew of the land o' cakes, the schnapps of the frugal Dutch,
The much praised wine of the distant Rhine and the beer praised overmuch,
The ale of dear old London and the port of Southern climes,
All ad infin. have I taken in a hundred thousand times.

Yet, as I aforementioned, those other charms are naught
Compared with the paramount gorgeousness with which the West is fraught,
For art and nature are just the same in the land where the porker grows,
And the paint keeps getting redder the farther out West one goes.

Our savants have never discovered the reason why that is so,
And ninety per cent of the laymen care less than the savants know
It answers every purpose that this is manifest:
The paint keeps getting redder the farther you go out West.

Give me no home 'neath the pale pink dome of European skies
No cot for me by Salmon Sea that far to the southward lies;
But away out West I would build my nest on the top of a carmine hill,
Where I can paint, without restraint, creation redder still.

### Fast Life Then and Now.

George Augustus Sala, who has been an important figure in the world of light literature in London from the days of Dickens and Thackeray, says: "Generally speaking, I incline to the impression that what little fast life we have left among us in the upper ranks of society has had its roughness materially modified by the habit of donning evening-dress on the slightest provocation, of smoking cigarettes, of wearing gardenias in the button-hole, and of drinking lemon squashes, or at least modicums of ardent spirits largely diluted with aerated waters. A gentleman in a sable swallow-tail coat, a white cravat, a snowy shirt-front, with a diamond stud in the center, and a Gibus hat, thinks twice before he punches the heads of cabmen and defies police-constables to single combat; and when we remember that the present time is one in which even prize-fighters appear in evening dress, I think there is something in my contention that fast life in 1894 is altogether more polished, more refined, and perhaps a little less courageous and dare-devil than the roaring horse-play and the coarse dissoluteness of the past."

### Kaslo Defeats Nelson.

For once Kaslo has made a winning from Nelson. On Sunday last her base ball club chartered the steamer Ainsworth and came down and defeated a Nelson nine. Their coming was a surprise, and it was with difficulty a nine could be got together to play the game. George Arthur Bigelow umpired with that fairness and amiability that is characteristic of him. The following is the score:

| KASLO | R. | O. | NELSON | R. | O. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jones, c | 1 | 3 | Ward, John, 2nd b | 0 | 4 |
| Keith, 2nd b | 3 | 2 | Muir, c | 0 | 4 |
| Giegerich, c.f | 1 | 2 | Merchant, p | 3 | 1 |
| Fink, l.f | 0 | 4 | Gill, 1st b | 1 | 2 |
| Covington, 1st b | 2 | 2 | Campbell, s.s | 2 | 2 |
| Joiner, r.f | 3 | 1 | Long, 3rd b | 3 | 1 |
| Roadley, s.s | 2 | 2 | Wilson, c.f | 3 | 1 |
| Flaherty, 3rd b | 0 | 1 | Ward, W., r.f | 0 | 4 |
| McLaine, p | 1 | 1 | Fitzpatrick, l.f | 0 | 2 |
| | 15 | 18 | | 12 | 21 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kaslo | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | × | —15 |
| Nelson | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | —12 |

### THIS WEEK'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. F. Teetzel, Nelson—Auction sale of town lots.
Nelson Electric Light Co., Nelson—Notice to intending consumers of light.
John Y. Cole, Thompson—Application for liquor license.
John Houston & Co., Nelson—Store for rent.
International Commission Co., Nelson—Notice of removal.
W. P. Robinson, chairman, Nelson—Notice of opening public school.

## AUCTION SALE

### OF TOWN LOTS.

The undersigned will cause to be sold at public auction at New Denver on Saturday, August 25th, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., the following lots in the town of New Denver. The sale will be without reserve. Terms cash:

Lot 11, Block 17.
Lots 14 and 16, Block 18.
Lot 14 Block 19.
Lot 18 Block 20.
Lots 8 and 9, Block 21.
Lots 7, 8, 27 and 28, Block 34.
Lots 6 and 7, Block 37.

W. F. TEETZEL.

Nelson, August 7th, 1894.

## Notice of Removal.

**The International Commission Company**

Will remove on the 15th instant from its present quarters (next to G. A. Bigelow & Co.'s) to the Barrett Block on West Baker street (next door to T. A. Garland's).

JOS. EHRLICH, Manager.

Nelson, August 8th, 1894.

## NOTICE.

**Nelson Electric Light Company, Limited.**

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

GEORGE A. BIGELOW, Secretary.

Nelson, B.C., August 10th, 1894.

## FOR RENT.

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

### NOTICE.

The Nelson public scoliool will open at 9 o'clock a. m. on Monday, the 13th instant. Children under six years of age will not be admitted.

W. P. ROBINSON, Chairman.

Nelson, August 7th, 1894.

### Application for Liquor License.

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

JOHN Y. COLE.

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


# Clearance Sale . . . . .

We are making ready for a dissolution of partnership, in the early spring, and from today (Thursday, December 21st) will offer our entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery, and Glassware at cost.

## . . G. A. Bigelow & Co.

## DO YOU WANT

The best Piano or Organ?
The best Sewing Machine?
The best in the stationery line?
The best in the music line?
The best prices consistent with quality?

IF SO CALL AT

## TURNER BROTHERS, Houston Block, Nelson.

Good assortment of Newspapers, Magazines, Candies, and Children's Toys always on hand.

## SEASONABLE GOODS

AT THE

## Postoffice Store

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

## STRAW HATS

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

**Prices lower than ever.**

## NELSON LOTS

The RAILWAY CENTRE and SEAT OF GOVERNMENT of West Kootenay.

## A SECOND RAILWAY IN OPERATION.

## CHOICE BUILDING and RESIDENCE PROPERTY

REBATE ALLOWED FOR GOOD BUILDINGS.

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

APPLY FOR PRICES, MAPS, ETC., TO

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

## $45 in Cash . . . .

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

Houston Block, Nelson. **JACOB DOVER, Jeweler.**

## FRASER & CHALMERS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

**Concentrating Machinery:**

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

**Smelting Machinery:**

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

**Hoisting and Pumping Machinery and Wire Rope Tramways.**