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KOOTENAY

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

The Tribune

RAILROADS

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

SECOND YEAR.—NO. 40. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1894. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

MINING NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRACTICAL MEN MAKING A SUCCESS OF PUMPING WATER

For Hydraulic Mining—Ore Shipments Again Beginning to Amount to Something in the Aggregate—A Gold Claim that Promises Well—Brought His Miners in With Him from Nova Scotia.

Practical men are making a success of hydrulic mining by the pumping method on Salmon river. Hardman & Babb who have two leases, 5900 feet in all, on the east side of the river about a mile above its mouth, have put in a steam plant and pump water from the river to a height of forty feet. The water is then used in the the ordinary way for sluicing. The gravel is fine, easily worked, and pays about 50 cents a yard. Hardman & Babb, in order to get in their engine and boiler, built four miles of wagon road at their own expense. On the west side of the river, and near its junction with the Pend d'Orielle, Mr. Litchfield is ground-sluicing and prospecting a lease. He also intends, if the grounds prospects well, to put in a pumping plant like that of Hardman & Babb's. The Kootenay Hydraulic Company, that has twelve miles of leases on Pend d'Orielle river, will put in a pumping plant with a capacity of 15,000 gallons a minute. This company has already spent thousands of dollars in making wagon roads, digging ditches, and building flumes.

The Silver King.

As soon as the railway is open through to Spokane, which will be within a few days, The Hall Mines, Limited, will begin shipping the ore now stored at Nelson. Forty tons were taken to Five-mile mile point by the Nelson on Wednesday night. The first one hundred tons will go to Denver, and it is said that future operations at the mines will hinge largely on the returns received from this shipment. The freight rate to Denver is $14 a ton. At present about six tons a day are brought down from the mines by Wilson's teams, but it is understood more teams are to be put on, so that from twelve to fifteen tons can be landed at Nelson daily. The machinery at the mines was started up this week and worked to the satisfaction of the management.

The Two Idahos.

There are two mines in Slocan district by the name of "Idaho." One is situate in the vicinity of the Blue Bird and the other is located in Twin Lake basin. An immense body of ore has been uncovered on the one, and a good showing is in sight on the other. The one has had its cabins burned and the other is threatened with destruction. But which is which? Isn't there nam es enough to go round for the mineral locations in Slocan district? Recorders should refuse to record locations named the same as other locations previously recorded.

Will Begin Work Next Year.

Captain R. C. Adams of Montreal, who has mining interests in the Slocan and Boundry Creek sections of southern British Columbia, was in Nelson this week in attendance at court. Speaking in a general way of his intentions, captain Adams said he was getting crown grants for the more valuable of his claims, but did not intend to develop them until he had good titles. It was too late, anyway, to begin work this year; but next spring he expected to work some of the properties on a large scale.

Developing Gold Prospects.

Charles H. Park of Salt Lake City, who has a working bond on the Sundown, a gold claim 3½ miles south of Nelson, has a tunnel in 65 feet on the property, and will have to extend it 240 feet farther to reach the ledge. Mr. Park is also likely to do some work on a gold prospect on Hall creek, owned by Frank Fletcher and partners, which is said to be one of the best showings for a gold mine yet discovered in Nelson district.

Forty-Nine Creek Placers.

The Nelson Hydraulic Company is now piping to reach bedrock. The work is being done satisfactorily, although the water is a trifle low. Louis Everson is at work on the next lease above, which is owned by John A. Turner and partners, and he says it prospects as well as any ground he has yet seen in British Columbia. The gold is rough, an indication that it has not traveled far.

Brought His Miners With Him.

D. W. McVicar of Walton, Nova Scotia, arrived at Nelson on Tuesday with eleven men to work on property he has bonded in Ainsworth district. He claims that the men have been in his employ a number of years and that they receive the wages prevailing in Ainsworth district.

A Gold Mill Brought in.

The 5-stamp mill for the O K mine, in Trail Creek district, was landed at Trail this week. It will be run by steam. Slowly, but surely, is the gold mining industry being developed in South Kootenay.

Minor Mining Notes.

The London Times of July 7th has the following: "Two trial shipments of argentiferous copper ore from the Hall mines, British Columbia, have been made. One, of first-grade ore, assayed at Swansea, gave 146 ounces silver and 12¾ per cent copper to the ton of 2240 pounds, and the other, of second-grade ore, assayed at Denver, Colorado, 93.03 ounces silver, 0.13 ounce gold, and and 10.98 per cent copper per ton of 2000 pounds."

John A. Finch and associates have about fifty men employed in developing the Slocan mines in which they are interested, namely, the Reid & Robertson group of seven claims, the Wonderful group of five, the Mammoth group of two, the Carbonate group of four, and the Iron Crown group of four.

A trail is being made between Salmon siding on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway and Sheep creek, a distance of five miles or so. At Sheep creek connection is made with the old Dewdney trail, a trail that could easily and at small expense be made a wagon road.

Revelstoke Mail, 18th: "The Silver Bow mine at Flat creek, near Illecillewaet, has forty tons of ore ready for packing out to the railway. A packer is wanted to contract for carrying the same a distance of seven miles.

Tom Avison and partner of New Denver have been over in the Trout Lake country prospecting. They made three locations, and brought back specimens of high-grade galena.

What is locally known as the Haskins claims on Healey creek, in Lardeau district, are being surveyed for crown grants.

An Incongruous Outfit.

Captain John Irving, manager of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company of Victoria, has been, or will be, returned as member for Cassiar. In commenting on the result, the Victoria Colonist says: "As we fully expected, captain Irving comes from the north victorious. Cassiar is to be congratulated on having for its representative in the legislature an energetic and a capable man of business. He will look well after its interests, and he will not let any chance of benefiting its inhabitants slip. Captain Irving is a valuable addition to the legislative assembly. He is a worker rather than a talker, and workers are what the country wants in that body." If a worker and not a talker is what is wanted from Cassiar, why was a talker and not a worker wanted from South Kootenay? During the campaign in South Kootenay the government party's chief argument in behalf of their candidate was that he was a talker, and that the district would suffer if a talker was not elected. Verily, the government party is an incongruous outfit.

The Crow's Nest Pass Railroad.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: "Work on the Canadian Pacific's Crow's Nest cut-off, from the main line in Alberta to a connection with the Nelson & Fort Sheppard at Nelson, British Columbia, has been temporarily abandoned, and will not be resumed until next spring. The completion of this line would have given the Canadian Pacific an entrance into Spokane, and by traffic arrangements with the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company it could have got into Portland, Oregon." No work was being done on the Crow's Nest Pass road, therefore work could not have been abandoned. That the road will be built is not to be doubted; but it will not be built until the Canadian Pacific is easy financially. At present it is hard up for money—as hard up as were the Seattle banks last summer.

The Political Bee Still Buzzing in His Bonnet.

The members of the government party in and about Kaslo have no confidence whatever in the member-elect from South Kootenay, and they do not propose to allow him to represent them at Victoria. They intend to have their own representative on the ground, if not on the floor of the house. To that end they are joining the South Kootenay Progressive Association of Kaslo, of which defeated candidate G. O. Buchanan is president. One of the objects of the association is to send, so it is said, Mr. Buchanan to Victoria to look after the interests of South Kootenay in general and Kaslo in particular. If the people of South Kootenay had wanted Mr. Buchanan to look after their interests at Victoria they would have elected him member.

Victoria Unduly Represented.

By the election of captain Irving for Cassiar, the city of Victoria will be unduly represented in the legislative assembly for the next four years. Under the redistribution bill she was given four members, yet according to the returns she has been allowed to elect no less than ten members, namely, Theodore Davie, C. E. Pooley, W. M. Higgins, E. C. Eberts, R. P. Rithet, John Irving, H. D. Helmcken, John Braden, J. H. Turner, and James Hunter. To these ten two more should be added, for they are practically residents of Victoria, namely lieutenant-colonel James Baker and James Bryden. The next legislative assembly may be a representative one, but will not the city of Victoria be unduly represented in it?

The Manner of His Proposal.

A young man, who looked every inch the bridegroom, stood in the rotunda of the Great Northern hotel the other day, says the Chicago Times, telling a friend of the manner of his proposal to his bride. She had known of his wild ways and fondly hoped to reform him through marriage. "After I had popped the question and she had accepted me," he said, "I at once began to talk about the wedding. 'We will go away somewhere by ourselves, my dear,' I said; 'there will be no flourish, no cards, no ceremony'—here she interrupted me, and, with a dignified sweep of her arm, declared 'Mr. ——, I shall certainly insist upon a ceremony.'"

The Charges Will be Investigated.

The acting government agent at Revelstoke has received instructions to notify John Sanderson to be at Nelson on September 7th to prove the charges he preferred last February against Napoleon Fitzstubbs, assistant commissioner of lands and works in West Kootenay. The attorney-general himself will probably conduct the investigation.

CHINESE ARE NOT DESIRED.

And Their Importation to Canada Should be Restricted.

The people of eastern Canada, like the people of the eastern states of the republic to the south, believe that natives of China should be as free to come and go as natives of any other country. They believe that the common offices of humanity and friendship should be as freely extended to Chinese as to English or Scotch or Irish. They believe that in favoring the restriction of the importation of Chinese, the people of British Columbia, and of the Pacific coast generally, are governed entirely by motives that are unchristian. The Telegraph of St. John, New Brunswick, has been most bitter against the people of British Columbia for attempting to restrict the importation of Chinese, and its denunciations has brought out the following letter to its editor from a workingman in Victoria. The letter is worth reading, for it expresses the sentiments of every man in British Columbia who believes that if the importation of Chinese is not restricted, British Columbia will simply become an abiding place for a few landed and manufacturing plutocrats.

Sir: It was as if one of the foundations of Liberalism had been knocked from under me, when I read the editorial, which appeared in the Weekly Telegraph of June 27th ult., anent the Chinese question. If the remainder of the Dominion had a proportionate Chinese population in comparison to British Columbia, it would mean that more than half the present inhabitants would have to emigrate, as their living would be wrested from them by the Chinese. Picture to yourself, New Brunswick, with a population of 80,000 Chinese, who would be employed as sawmill hands, section men on the railroads, as laborers around all manufactories, in salmon canneries, lime burners, plasterers' help, farm help, gardeners, restaurants, etc.; in fact monopolizing more than two-thirds of the labor performed in the province. Besides this they would also enter into competition with the farmers, as they would in all probability supply the demand in market gardening, besides engaging in general farming, underselling the white man every time. I rather think that the dust would accumulate all over Ungar's laundry. You have been lamenting, during the past few years, about the exodus to the United States; but the past exodus would be nothing in comparison to the future one, if New Brunswick received within the next few years a Chinese population in proportion to British Columbia. There is another side to be considered. How would the merchants fare in the changed conditions, as the Chinese only trade among themselves. Besides 80,000 Chinese probably numbers man for man of the present adult male population of New Brunswick. Do you think that New Brunswick, under the circumstances portrayed above, would be the most un-British and undesirable place to live in under the British flag? Further, does it not seem terribly unjust that the Canadian should be crowded to the wall in his own land by Chinese slave labor? Just think of it, that if New Brunswick had its quota of Chinese in comparison to British Columbia, that the whole lot would not make up over half a dozen subscriptions to the newspapers, and would also play havoc in the advertising columns. Look at the situation in this light, and the benefits to be derived from Chinese immigration are not quite so apparent as the Presbyterian Assembly would have us believe. It will probably surprise people in eastern Canada to know that no man with political aspirations to a seat in the local house or in the house of commons would dare openly espouse the cause of the Chinese from the platform in British Columbia. This may seem overdrawn, but it is as plain a statement as I can make of the situation in British Columbia, so far as the Chinese and labor are concerned. I expect that there is not much need to say that the Chinese will work at half the wages or less paid a white man. I only hope that the day is not far distant when Canada shall close her gates completely to Chinamen. Then would come a new dawning of prosperity, owing to an influx of proper immigration, giving an impetus to trade, such as would cause the merchants and tradesmen of British Columbia to pause and wonder how it was that they so patiently stood the curse of Mongolianism so long.

Clever but Cynical.

Walter Besant, the well-known novelist, gives the following maxims, which are at once as cynical as they are clever:

Out of ten men nine are born to work for the tenth. Resolve to be the tenth.

Without trampling the cleverest cannot get rich.

The consolation of those who fall is to deprecate those who succeed.

The greatest things are done by the greatest fools.

Wise men never attempt anything.

When you lose a leg begin at once to practice with a wooden one.

Men's motives are mercifully hidden by their shirt front.

Observe moderation in all things, especially virtues.

The best way to make a man honest is to make him ashamed of being found out.

There may be pride even in confessing mistakes.

Everybody says that gentle birth is an accident, and everybody treats it as an achievement.

The most charming attribute of friendship is the right of candor.

THE BIG BEND COUNTRY.

Considerable Work Being Done on the Several Creeks.

Revelstoke Mail, 18th: As the water has now dropped sufficiently at Carnes creek, work will soon be in full swing there.

At the Whalen-Kirkup claim, up McCulloch creek, they are taking out gold, although the work being done at present is only preparatory. Six men are employed.

The Sol Holden mine, near Smith creek, is in full work and big pay is being taken out, although the flume is of the most primitive kind. With a long hose and a 6-inch nozzle about twenty times the amount of ground could be hydrauliced in a day's work.

The Fairhaven people interested in Big Bend gold claims are jubilant over their prospects on French creek. They were ditching last week, and Mr. Nestelle, who is superintending the work, says the dirt has averaged $3 a day per man. Great things are anticipated when bedrock is reached.

A. N. Beaton, partner in the Vandall mine on French creek, who came down two weeks ago with $750 in nuggets, returned here this week from down the river, where he had been to purchase horses. He bought seven and will pack supplies from Revelstoke. He loaded up and started for the mine on Thursday.

J. W. Haskins, who is conducting operations for the Smith Creek Mining Company, is meeting with the greatest success in the work of development. He has put in a 27-foot pump and has already got through twelve feet of boulders and two feet of sand. Several small nuggets have been taken out, and the indications are that gold is lying thick upon the bedrock. If the pump proves insufficient, Mr. Haskins will erect a wheel, water being plentiful.

At the Consolation mine they are still at work repairing the damage done by the washout last June. The dam across the creek has been completed, as well as most of the buildings on the mine, and if nothing happens to prevent it, work in the tunnel will commence about the first of September. As they were in good pay ground when the floods struck the mine, it is reasonable to believe that the output will equal, if it does not exceed, the amount which was being taken out then—about $25 a day per man. There are ten men working at the mine.

George C. Marsh, who has spent nearly the whole of the summer on Downie creek, came down this week. He has a preemption there, and has been clearing and planting a portion of it. Downie creek has never been prospected for gold yet, and Mr. Marsh expresses the belief that placers will be as profitable on that creek as in any other portion of the Bend. He says he can wash gold in paying quantities in several places from the sand along the creek, and intends doing some prospecting on his return. He says the Big Bend mines will be sending out $1000 a day inside of two months.

Joe Bourgeois, who has been employed on government trails during the summer, went up on Thursday to work on the North Star mine on McCulloch creek. The owners are George Laforme, Gus Lund, and Messrs. Sullivan and Sweeny. Six men will be employed. The three men who have been working on the claim up to the present time have met with gold on several occasions. Bedrock is about fifty feet deep, the bottom being very hard, which is not so easily worked as soft bedrock. Great things are expected from the North Star, and the belief is expressed by competent gold miners that it will be one of the best paying properties in the Big Bend before the year is out.

Reports from the Hardpan mining claim, located in August, 1893, on Lookout mountain, go to show that a prodigious body of ore exists there. Tom Bain, who is in charge of development work on the property, says for the amount of work done, he has never seen such an immense showing. The vein is a strong, well-defined contact, and varies from twelve feet to twenty feet in width. A tunnel has been commenced to tap the vein at a depth of about seventy-five feet. The ledge has been traced a distance of five claims and shows a large pay shoot on each claim. Assays made in Seattle last fall from the surface croppings gave $18.81 in gold per ton. If the ore on this claim increases in value as depth is reached, or if the surface croppings are any indication of the ore body, in all probability the Hardpan will become one of the noted gold properties of the now famous Kootenay district.

Charles Molson, one of the best practical miners in the district, came down this week and recorded four placer claims located on Gold stream. They are in two groups, named Twin Falls and Alki, and are owned by a partnership. The claims are each 200 feet, and are, Mr. Molson says, situated in one of the most beautiful spots nature could conceive. Picturesque falls tumble down the steep cliffs into Gold stream, which is a river 200 feet in width. As soon as the water in the Columbia recedes sufficiently to permit of rowboats being used from Steamboat canyon to Downie creek, machinery will be taken up for the working of these claims. There will be an innovation made in the method of conducting operations, and the community in the Big Bend are waiting to see how Mr. Molson will improve on the practices now in vogue. He has every confidence that the claims on Gold stream will prove bonanzas of the first water and "eye-openers" to the whole district.

The Conceited Chinese.

The North China Daily News, which is one of the ablest English newspapers in the Orient, ascribes China's lack of preparation for war to the boundless conceit of the leaders in the strength of the nation. The viceroy Li is about the only man in China who recognizes the weakness of the nation, and he has done what he could, in the face of great opposition, to strengthen the army and navy. Many governors of provinces actually believe that China could have whipped France had the war over Tonquin been carried on. These fellows now affect to look with contempt on the Japanese, who, they say, are descended from monkeys. Meanwhile Japan is taking nearly every trick in the Corean game, and China, despite her vastly superior resources, is placed at an enormous disadvantage. Whatever may be the outcome it cannot fail to be of service to China, as it will go far to shatter this childish self-confidence, which is founded on utter misconception of the strength and spirit of other nations.

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

General James Longstreet, the distinguished Confederate soldier, has asked the United States senate to increase his Mexican war pension from twelve to fifty dollars monthly, because of his present total disability.

Tom Reed of Maine, and leader of the Republicans in congress, is fond of whist, and, as he lives at a hotel, his pleasure is sometimes subject to interruptions from persistent callers. To insure absolute privacy, Mr. Reed, whenever he goes to a friend's room to indulge in his favorite diversion, now takes the precaution of slipping off his shoes and setting them in the hall beside the door. It shows that Mr. Reed has gone to bed, and is said to insure him absolute immunity from interruption.

Lord Coleridge, the late chief justice of England, left a private income of only $75,000, but this comparatively small sum was explained by the fact that a few years ago he settled about $500,000 on his family. Nearly all English judges in recent years have died pretty well off. Lord Coleridge's predecessor, lord chief justice Cockburn, left $200,000. Lord justice Thesigers and general baron Kelley's estates were proved at $400,000 and $300,000, respectively. The late lord Hannen left an estate of about $300,000.

Abas Pasha, the young khedive of Egypt, always has his mother with him, and she outranks all his advisers. She is said to be one of the most beautiful women in Egypt, in addition to being the brainiest. The khedive lives the life of an English or American well-to-do farmer. On his large model farm he has established a model village, with school, club, and mosque, and a fire engine of modern manufacture. He rises at five o'clock and works hard, for a sovereign, all day. He is fond of riding, driving, and outdoor sports, and is an excellent shot.

The emperor of China, Kuang Hsu, is 23 years old. He cannot appear in public, and when he goes abroad, it is usually in a close sedan-chair, with guards along each side of the road to prevent intruders from staring at his sacred person. He lives in a great palace, surrounded by a wall through which nobody but the court officials ever penetrates without special permission. He was kept in seclusion throughout his youth, the dowager-empresses acting as regents. He had in his palace yard minature models of men-of-war, a train of cars which was an exact model of the first railroad train ever run in China, and every toy that wealth could procure, but he has never seen one of his own men-of-war, or ridden in a real steam car. He learns as much of what goes on in his empire as the viceroys see fit to tell him. He is of frail physique and in very delicate health.

Li Hung Chang is not only a viceroy, but occupies the place of premier of the empire, although he has no title beyond that of viceroy. He is very tall, measuring more than six feet in height, and his build is proportionately heavy. He is not a Manchu, like the present emperor, but a fullblooded Chinaman, and it is said that any disturbance looking to a restoration of the native line would bring Li Hung Chang close to the throne, despite his 71 years. He is the head of an army of thirty thousand men, who have been drilled by foreign officers. In 1860, when he was governor of the Thiang-Sin province, he assisted colonel Gordon in suppressing the Taeping rebellion. Later the other Thiang province was added to his rule, and he was appointed viceroy of the united countries in 1865. A year later he was made minister plenipotentiary, and in the following year became viceroy of Hong-Kuang. In 1868 he became a grand chancellor. In 1870, after the Tien-Tsin massacre, his titles were taken from him and he was punished in other ways, on the ground that he had not assisted the general in command. But, in 1872, he was restored to the office of grand chancellor.

A New Kind of Ballot.

The legislative assembly of the Northwest Territories is just now considering a bill providing for the use of the ballot in elections to that body. Such legislation comes as a sequence to the adoption of the ballot for federal elections in the territories, a provision for that purpose being made in the amendment to the Northwest Act passed at the late session. But it is proposed that voting by ballot for members of the assembly shall be done in a vastly different manner from its practice elsewhere. Each candidate is to be given a distinctive color and pencils of corresponding colors are to be placed in the polling booths. Ballot papers will have no names or printing of any kind thereon. All the voter has to do is to mark an X on the ballot paper with the pencil of the same color as is assigned to the candidate for whom he wishes to vote.

CAN BE IMPRISONED FOR DEBT.

THE COURTS ARE NOW LITTLE MORE THAN COLLECTORS FOR MEN

Who Do not Know How to Do Business, as a Glance Over the Court Dockets Go to Show—If Less Credit was Given There Would Be Little Need of Holding Frequent Sessions of Court.

The man that believes there is no such thing as imprisonment for debt in British Columbia will form a different opinion by glancing over a court docket, or by interviewing anyone who has been served with a judgment summons. In many instances these summons are issued against men who should never have been allowed to contract debts, and in other instances they are issued against poor devils who are willing to pay but can't through being out of employment. Were the business men of the Kootenay country more careful in granting credit, they would not only be better off, but there would be no great necessity of holding frequent sessions of court. It is safe to say that for every dollar collected by the aid of the courts another dollar has been lost in payment of legal expenses and loss of trade resulting from the commencement of suits. The following are a few of the cases heard at the session of the county court that began at Nelson on the 18th and closed on the 23rd, Judge Spinks presiding:

R. E. Lemon vs. B. H. Lee; judgment summons; order, 30 days imprisonment or until payment is made.

R. E. Lemon vs. Henry Smith; judgment summons; adjourned to next court.

J. Fred Hume & Co. vs. John E. Walsh; judgment summons; order, 30 days imprisonment or until payment is made.

G. O. Buchanan vs. G. S. Cleveland; judgment summons; adjourned to next court.

Nelson Sawmill Company vs. William Carrington; judgment summons; order, $10 per month, first payment to be made September 20th.

J. Almore vs. James Price; amount of claim, $32.73 for goods sold; judgment for $35.39 by consent.

William H. Rouse vs. J. H. Adams; amount of claim, $50 promissory note; judgment for plaintiff.

Augustus Carney vs. Frank Lane and Fred Lane; action in replevin for horses, amount $250; judgment for plaintiff without damages.

Galena Trading Company vs. W. M. Walters; amount of account, $88.21; adjourned to next court.

R. E. Lemon vs. Grant Thorburn; judgment summons; order, $10 per month, first payment to be made September 20th.

R. E. Lemon vs. Glencross & Carson; judgment summons; order, Glencross not served, adjourned to next court; defendant out of employment.

J. Fred Hume & Co. vs. George Stephenson; judgment summons; adjourned to next court.

George Mathers vs. James Sproule and James Slayton, and W. O. Clymo, garnishee; promissory note; judgment for $150.38; no order against garnishee.

Darke & Sutherland vs. Josiah Fletcher and James Delaney; account for labor, $165; withdrawn; plaintiffs to pay costs.

Archibald Looby and William Walmsley vs. G. B. Wright, and Bank of Montreal, garnishee; for freighting and money paid, $81.50; adjourned, plaintiff to pay costs; should defendant be out of district, case to be adjourned to May court, plaintiffs to have thirty days notice of defendant's leaving.

Godfrey Birch vs. Arthur E. Hodgins, and Nelson Hydraulic Mining Company, garnishee; for $188.90 for labor; judgment for plaintiff for $17.31.

R. E. Lemon vs. William Roberts; judgment summons; order, $10 per month, first payment to be made September 20th, and may be increased on application.

Robert E. Lemon vs. D. S. Cameron; judgment summons; order, $10 per month, first payment to be made September 20th.

Nelson Sawmill Company vs. George H. Keefer, and A. E. Hodgins, garnishee; $30 balance due on lumber sold; judgment for plaintiff.

Ira J. Jenkins vs. G. B. Wright; for $110.50 cash; adjourned.

Adams & Cummings vs. C. Hamber; judgment summons; stand for next court.

Jim Foo vs. P. Rodier; $45.10, money paid for rent; judgment for plaintiff for $10.

Yeong Ah Jee vs. G. W. Aldous and William McEachran; $117.12 for washing; judgment for $126.84.

American Type Founders Company vs. C. Coy; promissory note for $18.48; judgment for plaintiff.

D. C. McGregor vs. N. M. Fitch, M. Edlams, and Andrew Jardine; for $111.27, balance due on contract; judgment by confession against Edlams; stand over as to Fitch and Jardine.

J. M. Carroll vs. R. F. Benson and J. Serson; for $99.01 for labor; judgment for defendants.

H. Giegerich vs. William Carrington; for $21.50 for goods sold; judgment for plaintiff.

John Blomberg vs. Wilhelm Hanson; action for dissolution of partnership; accounts to be taken and receiver appointed.

Frank Edwards and Gerald Cavanaugh vs. Inland Construction & Development Company; for $649.36 for work, labor, and goods; judgment for defendant.

James Gillis vs. William E. Terrill; for $150 for damages done to horse; order, left to Messrs. Walmsley and Deacon to say amount of damage done.

David A. Fraser vs. James McKenzie, and major Vanmoerkerke, garnishee; judgment for plaintiff, and judgment against garnishee for $50.60.

Legalizing Bare-Faced Robbery.

Last winter a man was brought to the hospital at Nelson from one of the Nakusp & Slocan railway camps. He was cared for at the hospital, with the understanding that his fellow-workman make an effort to recover the cost of his care from the railway contractors, who had regularly deducted a monthly hospital fee from the men, but had neglected to provide the men with medical attendance. The case came up in the county court this week with the usual result in all such cases, the men lost. The railway contractors proved that no hospital fee had been collected from that particular man for the month in which he was injured, although such fee was collected regularly before and afterwards. This may be good law, but it is simply legalizing bare-faced robbery.

Not to Have Wagon Roads.

If New Denver is to have wagon roads the people resident there will have to build them, as the government has decided that a railway is all the town needs to afford it connection with Three Forks and the mines on Carpenter creek. A road, however, is to be built from Three Forks to the mouth of Cody creek, a distance of seven miles. The people of New Denver will propably in time find that those that help themselves are helped best.

Good Drawing Cards.

It takes a rich man to draw a check, a pretty girl to draw attention, a horse to draw a cart, a porous-plaster to draw the skin, a toper to draw a cork, a free lunch or free show to draw a crowd, and an advertisement in a newspaper to draw trade.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. LABAU, M.D.—Physician and Surgeon. Rooms 3 and 4 Houston block, Nelson. Telephone 12.

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

The Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 25, 1894

MR. HUME'S POSITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIST: Whilst the circumstance that a large deputation consisting of the bulk of Mr. Hume's supporters in the town of Nelson (where Mr. Hume gained his largest vote) waited on premier Davie to assure him of Mr. Hume's support, may to some extent justify you in classing Mr. Hume with the government side, yet the fact must not be lost sight of that Mr. Hume was elected distinctly as an oppositionist and upon a most pronounced opposition platform. Such being the case, I fail to see the propriety of accepting Mr. Hume as a *government supporter just simply* because his adherents wish him to fly the track, and he presumably (for Mr. Hume has never disavowed the action of the deputation) is willing to do so. The government with 21 in a house of 33 is plenty strong enough to carry through its measures without the aid of any of the mugwumps, to say nothing of the probability of a seat or two more being gained by the government upon election petition. The platform upon which Mr. Hume was elected may suit his followers, but to an advocate of good government its foremost planks are simply abhorrent, as savoring of anarchy and socialism. To use the language of the premier in the course of the last house, "There can be no compromise with the advocates of such principles; it is war to the knife between me and them." Those are my sentiments precisely, and of every other

"SOLID GOVERNMENT SUPPORTER."

In a former issue, THE TRIBUNE stated that the premier, while at Nelson, was not waited on by Mr. Hume's campaign committee, and he certainly was not waited on by the bulk of Mr. Hume's supporters. On the occasion in question Mr. Hume's supporters were celebrating a victory gained over the party of which the premier is leader, and if the premier took part in the celebration, he was simply dancing at the funeral of his party friends.

The writer of the above letter would have it appear that had it not been for the support he received at Nelson, Mr. Hume would not have been elected. Mr. Hume received 263 votes outside of Nelson, while the candidate of the government received only 258 in the district, Nelson included.

Mr. Hume and his supporters now stand precisely where they did before the election. They cannot support the Davie government unless that government shows by its actions that it favors the passage of general laws that will do away with private and special legislation; that it will subsidize no more railways as it did the Nakusp & Slocan; that the surplus revenue shall be used for the building of new wagon roads and the betterment of old ones; that a speedy settlement be made with the Dominion government regarding the lands that are within the railway belt along the line of the Canadian Pacific; that the timber of the province shall be held for the future needs of its people; that the mining industry shall not be hampered by such unwise legislation as that which took away surface rights from claim owners; that the right to use water for any purpose be made easy under a general law; that a land registry office be established in Kootenay; that county judges be required to hold court in Kootenay at shorter intervals; that laborers shall be protected from the extortions to which they now submit through the issuance of time checks; that contractors and sub-contractors on railways shall be given means by which the differences that arise between them and the railway companies can be speedily settled; and that in the future redistribution of seats in the legislative assembly be made on some uniform basis.

Whether or not the government party will undertake to bring about legislation in accordance with the above ideas remains to be seen. If it does, Mr. Hume cannot consistently oppose the government; if it does not, Mr. Hume cannot consistently do otherwise than oppose it. That there is anything that approaches anarchy or socialism in the above ideas must be disputed; and if there can be no compromise between the premier and the men who advocate them, then let it be war to the knife. Premier Davie has already seen that the men of the interior do not care two straws for him personally; and if he would have their political support, he must endeavor to carry out their views in legislation that affects, first, the province-at-large; and second, the districts in which they live.

AN INCONSISTENT NEWSPAPER.

In its issue of the 16th instant, the Victoria Colonist quotes with approval an editorial on tariff reform from the Winnipeg Norwester, a paper that advocates the return of the Liberal party to power in Canada, and in another editorial it denounces the tariff bill passed by the congress of the United States last week.

The Norwester approves of the changes made in the tariff at the last session of the Dominion house of commons, and says that the tariff question has practically been taken out of the list of issues, as far as Manitoba and the Northwest is concerned; that the people, in nearly all cases, got what they asked, and they are not disposed to keep up the complaint, merely to make themselves disagreeable. The reductions average about 10 per cent, and this small reduction practically takes the tariff question out of the live issues in Canada.

The Colonist calls the bill passed by congress "The Deformed Tariff Bill," yet the reductions made by it are greater in number and average a larger per cent than the reductions made by the house of commons.

If a reduction of 10 per cent on Canadian tariff duties meets with the approval of The Colonist, a paper that supports the protective policy party in Canada, why should a like reduction in the United States be referred to as being made solely in the interest of trusts and monopolies and the protective-policy party of that country be roundly denounced as robbers? The Colonist is notoriously inconsistent when it attempts to discuss questions that concern the United States.

TRUTH WITH A BIG T.

There is one little matter, however, to which we find it necessary to draw our contemporary's attention. It is a matter without which no honest men travel, it has been pointed out as the highest of virtues, but it is apparently unknown to our opposition paper. This quality is Truth. When dealing with our affairs we must ask them to keep within the lines of Truth, or there may be trouble. Amongst other matters we have been accused of maligning the character of Mr. Hume. We challenge our opponent to produce a single instance of having done so. What we have said about Mr. Hume may be summed up as follows: We believe him to be an excellent, honest, upright citizen, absolutely ignorant of politics and entirely in the hands of perfectly unscrupulous persons who hope to use him as a tool to bring about their own ends. Of Mr. Hume's character we have the highest opinion and we hope it will serve him to clear himself of the society in which he finds himself. Not one word against his character have we ever written.

The above is an extract from an editorial in last week's Miner, a paper that is ridiculed in every mining camp in Kootenay, however much it may be considered an authority on mining matters by mining men in London and looked on as a literary gem by the inmates of Muley Hassan's harem at Fez in Morocco. It is ridiculed by the people of the mining camps in Kootenay because it is priggish. It is despised by the people of Nelson because of its repeated attempts to belittle Mr. Hume, member-elect to the legislative assembly for South Kootenay.

THE TRIBUNE has at times commented on these attempts, but in doing so never accused The Miner of maligning the character of Mr. Hume. But, then, the man who would append his name to a letter that does a fellow-countryman a grave injustice is not likely to be above lying about his contemporaries. If Mr. Hume's character could be smirched, The Miner would only be too willing to do the smirching. Notwithstanding it believes him to be an excellent, honest, upright citizen, it did not hesitate to print the following words at divers times since Mr. Hume first announced himself as a candidate for office:

January 20th.—"The Bogus Convention."—At a preliminary meeting of electors friendly to the government, over which Gilbert Malcolm Sproat presided, the Houston-Hume mock primaries and mock convention were denounced as an attempted fraud upon the electorate, etc.

April 28th.—"Save Me From My Friends."—Mr. Hume has thought fit to content himself with being a mere figure-head. * * What we want is to find something about Mr. Hume himself. Of course we have long known him as an estimable citizen, but unfortunately estimable citizens are not all fit to take upon themselves the task of governing or helping to govern their fellows. Etc.

April 21st.—It has been an open secret for some time that the Houstonian clique did the campaign thinking for J. Fred Hume. Etc.

May 12.—"People's Right."—And who will say now that that candidate [J. Fred Hume] is not entirely the tool of one other man? Etc.

June 23rd.—"Fair Play and Foul."—We prefer to turn a deaf ear to the rumors that have been floating about to Mr. Hume's discredit. * * The methods used, however, prove that he is simply the tool of men who cannot fight fairly. Etc.

June 30th.—"Give a Poor Dog a Bone."—The men of Kootenay are not fools. * * If Mr. Hume cannot tell them a little more about his opinions and theories, they will remain at home and not vote at all. Etc.

July 10th.—"Opposition Procession."—G. A. Bigelow and dog with monkey astride, John Houston with short string—opposition candidate [J. Fred Hume] on end of string. Etc.

July 11th.—Mr. Hume has been trying for a year or so to sell his business and go back to his home in Nova Scotia. We do not want men to represent us in parliament who do not care a jot for the country, etc.

July 21st.—"The Elections."—It was only because they knew he could do the Davie government no harm that the boys have sent Fred Hume to play at being a member of parliament for four years. Etc.

July 28th.—"Ignorance."—Mr. Hume has promised to put the Land Act in shape. We would like to see the result if he was shut up in a room with a copy of the Act, a bundle of paper, scissors and paste, and a pen and ink, and told to work his wicked will on it. It would be interesting to watch as an experiment, but heaven help the country that had to abide by his tinkering. Etc.

These certainly are attempts at belittling Mr. Hume, and the oft-repeated statement that Mr. Hume is nothing but a tool of unscrupulous men is an aspersion that tarnishes that gentleman's character; an aspersion that cannot be justified, and one that could only be made by a man malignant by nature and a liar by practice.

BRITISH COLUMBIA is the only province in the Dominion that is without trained men in charge of its government. The premier is a lawyer without any special training in governmental affairs or in the conduct of large business enterprises; the chief commissioner of lands and works is an ex-ranchman with neither the ability nor the inclination to attend to the duties of his office; the provincial secretary is a visionary; the minister of finance is a nice old gentleman. The premier is credited with ability, but the province does not get the benefit of it, for he devotes more time to his private practice than to his official duties. The premier should be paid a salary large enough to allow of his devoting his entire time to the duties of his office. He should be allowed to employ at least one trained assistant, a man capable of framing laws that would be so plainly worded as to be understood by the bar and the courts. Neither the attorney-general nor his assistant should be allowed to appear in court for private parties. Great corporations and firms find it necessary for the proper conduct of their business to employ specially trained men as heads of departments, and the same rule might work well if it was tried by the provincial government.

DAVID ALEXANDER STODDART has filed a petition contesting the election of James Douglas Prentice for the east riding of Lillooet district. The grounds of the contest are: 1. Certain persons voted for Prentice who were not qualified by law to vote; 2. Certain persons who voted were and are disqualified by reason of having been bribed, treated, and unduly influenced by agents of Prentice, or by reason of having been retained or employed for reward on behalf of Prentice; 3. That the returning officer received certain ballot papers as votes for the said Prentice which were not marked according to law. The petitioner prays for a scrutiny of the votes given and tendered at the said election, and that the return be amended by substituting his name in the place of Prentice as member for Lillooet. Mr. Stoddart is represented by Gordon Hunter, law partner of premier Davie, and Mr. Prentice by Mr. McPhillips. Evidently, Mr. Davie is not satisfied with his majority in the assembly. He wants one more.

IT WILL BE remembered that premier Davie did not hesitate to proclaim to the world that Victoria was sorely afflicted with small pox in 1892, and took vigorous measures to rid the city of the fell disease. Although heralding that fact to the world had a bad effect on the trade of Victoria for a time, yet in the end it worked to the city's advantage. The Victoria Times of late has proclaimed that the province is in a bad plight financially, and calls on the government for a clear balance sheet. For doing this, it is roundly denounced by premier Davie and his newspaper organs. Yet Victoria was not in greater danger from the small-pox plague than the province is from bankruptcy through the reckless extravagance of a government that is without a trained man at its head.

THE MINER has often made the statement that Mr. Hume "is entirely in the "hands of perfectly unscrupulous persons "who hope to use him as a tool to bring "about their own ends," and that he should at once clear himself of the society in which he finds himself. Will The Miner name these perfectly unscrupulous persons and let the cat out of the bag as to some of their schemes? We hardly think it will do either. The Miner would have it appear that South Kootenay is overrun with unscrupulous persons—for was not Mr. Hume supported by nearly two-thirds of the electors of the riding—who do little else than put up jobs on the provincial government. Once again we are compelled to assert that The Miner is an ass.

NO GOOD reason can be given for the removal of Mr. Kirkup from Revelstoke to Port Simpson. If Mr. Kirkup has been an efficient official, his services are required at Revelstoke, where he is identified with the country. If he has been inefficient he should not be given an appointment anywhere in the province, but should be retired to private life.

J. M. KELLIE, member-elect for the north riding of West Kootenay, denies that he is about to resign his seat in order to take the appointment of gold commissioner of the Revelstoke division. Thus, one by one do the chances of Mr. Vernon's return to office fade away. What is Mr. Vernon's loss is the country's gain.

IT IS SAID that Mr. Vernon takes his defeat much to heart. In that case, he had better not think of getting back to office through North Kootenay, for he would surely be defeated, and a second defeat might break his heart.

THE government organ at Nelson is much exercised over the leadership of the opposition in the next house. There is one thing the organ will not be exercised over, that is, the leadership of the government party in South Kootenay. That party has dwindled down to the small end of nothing, The Miner and its editor.

A Curious Matrimonial Advertisement.

A middle-aged gentleman, barely turned sixty and as yet unmarried, is desirous of altering his condition. He has a good estate, sound constitution, an easy temper, and, having worn out the follies of youth, will be determined by reason in the choice of the lady he intends to make happy. She must be upward of fifteen and under twenty-five. Her size must be moderate, her shape natural, her person clean, and her countenance pleasing. She must be lively in her humor, but not smart in her conversation; sensible, but utterly unaffected with wit; her temper without extremes, neither too hasty, and never sullen. Then she must invariably observe all forms of good breeding in public places and mixed company, but may lay them all aside among her acquaintances. She must have no affectation but that of hiding her perfection, which her own sex will forgive and the other more quickly discover. She shall be restrained in nothing—the gentleman having observed that restraint only makes good women bad, and bad women worse. In some things, perhaps, she may be stinted, which is the only method he will take to signify his dislike to any of her conduct. Any lady whose friends are of opinion (her own opinion will not do) that she is qualified as above, and has a mind to dispose of herself, may hear of a purchaser by leaving with the printer hereof a letter directed to C. D.

Opium Factories Closed.

Victoria Colonist, 15th: "The passage yesterday of the new amended American tariff bill had its immediate effect in this city of closing down all the large opium factories which for years have done business here, employing between fifty and sixty men and contributing in the neighborhood of $200,000 annually to the revenue. The proposition in the United States congress to lower the duty on opium to $6 per pound had put all the firms on their guard, and the closing of the factories was not altogether unanticipated. Opium smuggling from this city to the republic over the straits is now at an end, and Chinese exportation is also practically extinct as a branch of business in which a few months ago many a dollar was to be nimbly turned. The raw opium carried in stock by the Victoria factories is said to have all been held in bond awaiting the turn of affairs at Washington. It will now be sent back to Hongkong, and the factories of this city will become things of the past, only to remain as memories of what were once features of a very profitable industry, as well as 'sights' which no curious visitor to British Columbia's capital could afford to miss."

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.

Hunter & McKinnon,

General Merchants,

New Denver and Silverton.

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

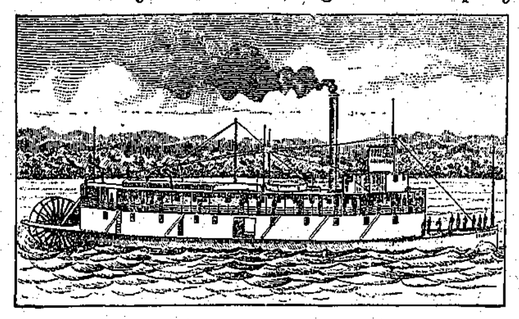
Nelson Livery Stable

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

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.

THE MADDEN HOUSE

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

THOMAS MADDEN, Prop.

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

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

THE BAR

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

Special Attention to Miners.

SILVER KING HOTEL

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

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

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

The Tremont.

East Baker St., Nelson.

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

MALONE & TREGILLUS. Props.

Stanley House BAR.

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

DAWSON & CHADDOCK.

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

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

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.

NELSON STEAM

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY

SASH, DOORS, AND WINDOW FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates Given on Building Supplies.

TURNING, SURFACING, AND MATCHING.

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

RICHARD STUCKEY, Proprietor.

Kootenay Lake Sawmill

LUMBER YARD,

Foot of Hendryx Street, Nelson.

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

G. O. BUCHANAN, Proprietor.

HENRY DAWES, Agent.

NOTICE.

Nelson Electric Light Company, Limited.

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

GEORGE A. BIGELOW, Secretary.

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

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.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT.

"BLACK BEAR" MINERAL CLAIM, SITUATED WEST OF AND ADJOINING THE "LE ROI" MINERAL CLAIM, IN THE TRAIL CREEK MINING CAMP, WEST KOOTENAY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Take notice that we, the Le Roi Mining & Smelting Company (free miners' certificate number 50469), intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the gold commissioner for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim, and, further, take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the mining recorder and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

THE LE ROI MINING & SMELTING COMPANY,

GEORGE M. FOSTER, President.

Dated the 25th day of June, 1894

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

GREAT SNAKES.

In Java They Grow 100 Feet Long, but the Longest Killed was Only 94.

For the last 100 years there have been traditions of huge snakes in the interior of Java 100 feet long and as big round as a hogshead, and our native hunters report these from time to time. Fifty years ago a man named Tait, a Scotsman, started with a party of natives to hunt up the pythons. He never returned, and was supposed to have been killed by some wild animal. He must have been a giant, as I have seen one of his guns, weighing thirty pounds, and carrying two-ounce balls.

About a year ago a captain in the English army named Coles landed here, accompanied by a party of Sikh soldiers. He was soon joined by lieutenant Ayres of the British navy, and it was announced that they were after the big snakes. Captain Coles was a remarkable shot, and at 400 yards would knock over a parrot every time. Their course was up the Dowan, a stream running clear for fifty miles and then spreading over a swamp for one hundred miles, almost to the south coast, and alive with man-eating crocodiles. They had with them several donkeys, and one night, encamped on the river bank, one of these animals gave a tremendous squeal, and the Englishmen, looking out, saw a huge gray mass sliding over the ground and gave the alarm. Two crocodile had come ashore and seized a donkey. Both were shot; they were hideous reptiles, thirty feet long, with jaws capable of cutting a man in two. Next morning they went to work and killed thirteen, one thirty-six feet long.

In a few days they reached the heart of this submerged region. Snakes thirty-five feet long were shot, but the giants kept out of sight. On land the brush was very thick, and wild hogs and deer make well-defined paths from one watercourse to the other, and along these the pythons watch for game.

One morning a native hunter came in and reported a big snake near. Two hundred yards away the Englishmen saw swinging between the trees a serpent almost as big in the middle as a barrel. Its backbone was broken by a shot, and after much trouble it was taken in and skinned. It was forty-one feet long. Such a snake would crush a man in five seconds.

They had now reached the end of their journey; the river ended in a mass of vegetation so dense as to make further progress impossible, so a camp was made on the river bank and next day the guides brought in the head and a few feet of the trunk of a serpent that had evidently been eaten by crocodiles. The head was nearly three feet long and indicated an enormous length. It weighed sixty pounds and was a hideous object. It had no doubt been caught in the water and bitten to death.

Early one morning an alarm was given by one of the Sikh soldiers. He pointed to something glistening in the water half a mile away. Through the glass it was seen to by a snake swimming. The raft was at once manned by the two Englishmen and their gun bearers. Seen above the water the reptile's head was as large as a barrel and shone like bright copper. It was evidently making for a flat, sandy place near shore, and the hunters waited. Part of the body was now exposed, and the men were amazed. It was at least three feet thick, and as the long coils glided over the sand it seemed to get bigger.

"Now, men, break its back."

Four shots were fired and three went through the body of the snake. A hiss like a steam escape and the head arose twenty feet in the air, while the tail beat the water like a flail. Suddenly it turned, and the next moment a tremendous blow smashed the raft. All got into the water and made for the shore but one Sikh. He stopped to secure his rifle, and again the tail descended and he was struck fairly, his back and ribs being smashed into fragments. He never made a sound. Another shot back of the head and the monster dropped. It took six hours to get the body on land, and its length was ninety-four feet. The skin was treated with palm ashes by the natives, an excellent preservative. There is no record of such a snake ever being killed before.

Fever now attacked the party, and it took them three weeks to get home. They had been out three months.

Beer is no Cheaper.

Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, in presenting this year's budget to parliament, called attention to a fact which is perhaps of more interest in the United States than in England. It is this: That while in the last ten years there has been a falling off of from 30 to 40 per cent in the cost of the ingredients used in beer making, there has been no corresponding decrease in the retail price of beer. English brewers get hops and barley cheaper than they used to. Recent appliances for refrigerating have largely reduced the cost of that element of ale and beer making. Cooperage expenses are less than they were, and there has been, in fact, a cheapening of all the processes; but the price of beer is as before. Sir William Harcourt also called attention to the fact that while, in 1884, the collective revenue of British brewers, subject to the income tax, had increased one-half, representing, in part, the increased profits of the brewers.

What is true of England is true also of the United States. All articles entering into the composition of American beer have come down in price, but beer itself continues at the same rate as before, and the diminution of cost instead of benefitting the consumer goes exclusively to the brewer or the retailer, but oftener is divided between the two. The number of barrels of beer drunk in the city of New York in a year is 5,000,000. Chicago comes next with 2,800,000. Then Milwaukee with 2,500,000 (an abnormal total for a city not in the first rank); St. Louis, with 2,000,000; Brooklyn, with 1,800,000; Philadelphia, with 1,800,000, and Cincinnati, once the paradise of beer drinkers, with only 1,300,000, against 1,200,000 in Newark. The population of Cincinnati is 330,000, while that of Newark is little more than 200,000. Beer is now the almost universal American drink, and of late it has found a great popularity in the south, New Orleans consuming 300,000 barrels last year and Louisville 360,000.

Coking Coal.

The production of coke from dry coals and lignites is now accomplished by means of a process which, according to the description, is both simple and effective. It is demonstrated that during the ordinary process of coking coal which produces a hard, strong, and cellular coke, the coal becomes semi-fused and soft, or cakes, in the early stages of the operation when gases are being evolved freely, it being this evolution of gas in the soft mass that gives the proper cellular structure to the coke; on the other hand, when a dry coal or lignite is heated, as in the ordinary method of coking, there is no softening of the mass of coal during the evolution of the gases, and no true coke is formed. The inventor of this new method holds that the failure in making coke from non-coking coals hitherto is attributable to the premature evolution of gases during the heating, there being consequently no opportunity for the coal to cake; he claims to have also discovered that by retarding the evolution of gas when the coal is first heated changes take place in the constitution of the coal which allow it to cake, and a good quality of coke can be produced from a coal which would otherwise yield no coke. The new plan effects changes in non-coking coals by heating them at a low temperature under pressure, thus giving them the property of coking, and then coking them by the ordinary process.

Hoisted by Her Own Petard.

When the Yale athletes were in New York, prior to their departure for England to contest with the athletes of Oxford, a well-known Brooklyn society woman gave them a dinner. It is part of the creed of these young men never to express surprise at any joke at their expense. This their hostess knew. She was determined to compel a departure from this law and conceived her plan with that object in view. The women of the party had been notified, and were bound over to silence until some comment should be made by the broad-clothed guests. At an exquisitely appointed table the party sat down. The butlers first served coffee, liqueurs, and candies. Next came ices. Then salads. Talk flowed on brilliantly and easily. Evidently there was no stupidity on the part of the servants in serving thus contrary to established etiquette, for the hostess remained unconcerned. So did the Yale men. The reversed dinner went through its courses without hitch or jar, until after the soup and just before the clams were served. Then the Yale men asked to be excused. Their hostess acquiesed with a broad touch of wonder on her face. In ten minutes the team filed back into the dining-room, each with his "swallow-tail" on "hind part before." They had done honor to the reversed dinner. The surface of unconcern was broken down. The hostess was hoisted by own petard, but the table rang with applause.

Cleveland in Effigy.

Residents of Carson, Nevada, who evidently have little respect for the occupant of the presidential chair, stuffed an effigy and suspended it from a tree in the capitol grounds. It bore the following legends on various portions of the figure:

"The king is dead! Long live the king! God save the queen!"

"Buzzard's Bay."

A miniture dagger, with blood trickling down the blade, was sticking in the region of the heart. On the dagger was the inscription: "Carnot's End," and on the other side was "Cleveland's Deserts."

Pinned to the figure was a representation of a crown with the words "No Crown of Thorns for the King."

On the rear of the effigy was the inscription: "Drunk Again."

"Coat made in England, deah boy, don't yer know!"

On that part of the anatomy that occupies the chair were these words:

"Seat of Learning."

The Fight Will not be Fought.

Peter Jackson and Jim Corbett came together in New York the other day, and now it is settled that Jackson will not fight south of Mason and Dixon's line, and Corbett will not fight in England. So that these two pugilists are not likely to settle which is the better man in the only way that it can be settled satisfactorily to the public. Jackson has gone to England, and Corbett will resume his theatrical career, which seems to suit him.

WHICH IS THE MORE SCIENTIFIC?

Fine Points of Base Ball and Cricket Set Forth for Comparison.

Americans and Canadians who play the great game of base ball will naturally say that their pet sport is more scientific than cricket, and they can give come excellent arguments, too. The old practice of throwing rainbow outcurves and sharp inshoots has been greatly improved upon by the addition of several new wrinkles. Of course the "drop ball" is a most puzzling thing, but when a pitcher uses a swift high "jump" ball delivered overhand with great speed so as to cut the plate, one may readily see that base ball pitching is considerably more than a trick. To throw a ball that looks like a straight one, but which shoots upward just before it reaches the bat is certainly a science, and requires more skill than is at the command of a cricket bowler. A good pitcher is not without a scientific "change of pace." This means the delivering of balls with various kinds of speed. There's a fast delivery with a slow ball, a slow delivery with a fast ball, and a combination of curves with each. Then there's the placing of balls for certain batsmen, requiring a knowledge of the weak points of every hitter in the National League. Men who can kill high balls must necessarily be prevented from doing so by the pitching of low balls, or vice versa. A quick inshoot close to the neck is another scientific bit of work, which nearly all clever pitchers are masters of. In addition to all these points is "control" which means that a ball can be placed so that it is hard to hit, whether the batsman stands away from or near the plate.

The system of signals used by batteries is also something far beyond cricketers in point of scientific play. This includes "tips," when to throw to any of the bases, how to "work" batsmen, and where to pitch a ball so that the catcher can make a good throw to a base that may be occupied. Outside of battery work there is science in batting, fielding, and base running that also outclasses anything of the kind known to cricketers. The days when batsmen struck wildly at any and every ball that came near the plate have gone by. The Bostons, who are in the lead for the championship of the National League in the United States, have inaugurated a new system called "team work at the bat," which is very scientific and is being extensively copied by all the big teams. The scheme is to hit the ball while men on bases are running; also to push it through the infield after fielders have been drawn away from their usual places by clever bluffs by the base runners. The batsmen of the present day, that is the scientific ones, can come near hitting pitched balls in any direction. This is accomplished by standing in certain positions in the batter's box and meeting the ball, the bat being grasped well up near the middle. Bunting is also a science, as is sacrificing.

There is more science in base running than one would suppose, while there is nothing like this branch of the game in cricket. The start and the slide are the two principal features, and, unless a man is proficient in both, he is not a successful stealer. With men on first and third bases, there are greater opportunities of scientific plays than were known to base ball men five years ago.

Fielding is not haphazard. There is a degree of brain work attached to it that would surprise the uninitiated. Outfielders have so studied the opposing batsmen that they know where to lie for them, while infielders have various positions to cover with certain men at bat. There is science in the knowledge of what to do with the ball when men are on bases, and how to field it to certain points. In other words, base ball bristles with science, is faster than cricket, and has many points to be developed even yet.

CRICKET'S FINE POINTS.

The votaries of all outdoor pastimes never hesitate to lay claim to their own particular sport being the most scientific, and whether it be cricket or base ball, lacrosse or tennis, each has its own supporters, who bring forward arguments which, in their own opinion, prove conclusively the correctness of their assertions.

Between base ball and cricket the difference, from a cricketer's standpoint, is exceedingly great, and the very comparison seems absurd. In fact, when the question was put a short time ago to a prominent cricketer of today, who formerly shone as a leading light on the diamond, he replied: "From a scientific point of view, base ball is to cricket what bagatelle is to billiards."

The practice a batsman obtains at cricket teaches him the exact timing and placing of every ball, and every ball bowled should be treated in a manner in accordance with its pitch, curve, and break, and the numerous ways in which it can be hit, every one of which is at the desire of the batsman, compare very favorably with the "blind sweep" of the base ball man, or the "bunt," which might be compared with the block in cricket. The cricketer not alone hits in front of him, but all around, getting the ball away behind his legs or to the off with a back cut, cutting horizontally the long hop or pulling round the short pitched ball on the leg or on side. He can drive to the on off, play back to the "shooter," or reach forward and "smother" the "break" or "twister."

Of course, the greatest difference in cricket and base ball in reducing them to practice is in batting, but nine out of ten base ball men will claim that pitching has been brought to a greater state of perfection than bowling. The contrary, however, is the case. In pitching, we have the in-curve and the out-curve, the drop, and one or two other vagaries to deceive the batter; but the ball comes through the air, and its course is much easier to follow than if it struck the ground before reaching the home plate. That is what happens in cricket, and we have added to the curves the break and spin of the ball, which alters its direction immediately it strikes the ground. Some bowlers succeed in curling the ball in the air in one direction, which is changed the moment it pitches. The "deadly shooter" never rises after striking the ground, while again the ball may get up from the pitch so rapidly that the batsman is sometimes caught before he is ready to properly play it, and a catch in the slips is the result.

Even in cricket fielding science plays its part, for as each ball, properly hit, follows the course laid down for it, the bowler can send in a ball and place his fielder where he knows it will be hit, and often a catch is the result. When the ball is on the leg side all the fielders there are ready for it, and a quick man will often anticipate its direction and be in a position to cover its flight before it is hit. The little practice the cricketer obtains in this country prevents us from seeing the best exhibitions of the game, and the skill displayed by the country teams of England, in which the accuracy of the professional bowling is seen, is unknown here.

What Money Can't Buy.

George Gould's attempt to tack into the land-locked pool of English society is pathetic, says the New York Commercial-Advertiser. Even if he trails the Vigilant astern of the prince of Wales' cutter in every race; even if he "lends" that adroit German a half million dollars, as baron Hirsch did, he will be no nearer the goal. It was undoubtedly W. W. Astor's fierce attempt to break into the charmed circle that led Mr. Gould to perpetrate a similar bit of snobbishness. Astor bought a newspaper, the Pall Mall Gazette, turned it into a howling Tory sheet of anti-American tendencies, hired a lord and a lick-spittle to edit it for him; then he waited. As far as society is concerned he is still waiting. His newspaper costs him $200,000 a year. It would have been just as cheap to have started a racing stable, and much more advantageous. When Mr. Astor toryized the Pall Mall Gazette it had a circulation of 2000. Editor Cust has pushed the circulation up to about 20,000, but the paper is not a favorite. With all its sneers of Yankeeland the Britisher does not love it. Mr. Astor is not in society any more than Mrs. Nobody is or any of the names the London correspondents cable over. There is an outer circle into which any man with a decent coat and tact and any woman with handsome shoulders and plenty of money can enter. In the inner circle the great Tory families and the old Whig lords dwell apart. They would as soon think of admitting Mr. Astor as his butler. As for George Gould what the mischief would he do in this gallery? Yet Mr. Astor and Mr. Gould are both head and shoulders, in ability and moral worth, above a large majority of the great Tory and Whig lords and lordlings.

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

ORE SHIPMENTS FROM SOUTH KOOTENAY.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23RD.

August 18th.—Le Roi mine, Trail Creek district, via Northport to Tacoma, Washington	40 tons
August 19th.—Josie mine, Trail Creek district, via Revelstoke to Everett, Washington	13¼ "
May mine, Trail Creek district, via Revelstoke to Everett, Washington	2½ "
August 22nd.—Le Roi mine, Trail Creek district, via Northport to Tacoma, Washington	40 "
Silver King mine, Nelson district, via Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway to Denver, Colorado	40 "
August 23d.—Josie mine, Trail Creek district, via Revelstoke to Everett, Washington	20 "
Total	156 tons

APPROXIMATE VALUE.

Trail Creek district ore (gold and copper)	$5,800
Nelson district ore (silver and copper)	4,000
Total	$9,800

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Silver, 64¾ cents; lead, $3.15.

Hereafter, the subscription price of THE TRIBUNE will be $2 a year, payable, as heretofore, in advance. No subscription taken for less than a year.

Gold commissioner Goepel returned on Thursday from a trip through Trail Creek district and the Salmon river section of Nelson district, and left this morning for Slocan district. He encountered forest fires everywhere, and at times had great difficulty in traveling.

George W. Hughes came in from Spokane on Thursday and went north to Slocan today, where he says he will stay for a time. He reports a better feeling prevailing in business circles in Spokane, and the impression is that silver will keep advancing in price. Mr. Hughes is of opinion that a good percentage of the Slocan ore will find its way down the wagon road to Kaslo this winter.

Smoke from forest fires is so dense at Nelson that the bluffs across the outlet cannot be seen.

Steamboat men say there has not been a ripple on Kootenay lake for weeks, all because the smoke is so dense that the wind cannot cut its way through.

The Revelstoke Mail was a little premature in making the announcement that deeds to lots in the town of Revelstoke could be registered at the land registry office at Victoria. They can be recorded, not registered.

The Nakusp Ledge has commenced using the plate matter that appeared in the Kaslo Claim, and the publication of its last issue will be announced on the arrival of a small consignment of blue ink. The Ledge will be no more missed than was The Claim.

The Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company has decided to run the steamer Lytton but once a week hereafter between Robson and Northport. The trip will be made on Saturday. It is also likely that a change will be made in the time-table now in effect on Kootenay lake and river, owing to a proposed change in running trains on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway.

Methodist church: In the forenoon on Sunday, "Faith;" in the evening, "Ransomed at a Heavy Cost."

Born at Kaslo, on the 21st instant, to the wife of George J. Atkins of Duluth, Minnesota, a son. If that boy lives he will be proud of the land of his birth.

The steamer Ainsworth has been chartered by the Union Sabbath School for a picnic to Six-mile point (north shore) on Friday, the 31st instant. Excursion leaves city wharf at 2 p. m.; returning at 7:30. Tickets 50 cents.

Richard Moseley died at the hospital at Nelson on Wednesday, where he was admitted the day before. He was aged about 50 years, and had been in the province since 1880. He was a blacksmith by trade, and before being taken down ill was employed as a helper at one of the mines in Slocan district. Pneumonia was the primary cause of his death. He is reported as having a daughter living in San Francisco.

Ralph L. Watson, one of the discoverers of the Fourth mine, in Ainsworth district, and who sold that prospect to a Duluth wheat speculator, left Nelson this week for Nova Scotia, where he will spend the winter.

Albert McCleary is building a boat at Beaver, in East Kootenay, with which to transport an outfit to Gold river, a stream that empties into the Columbia about twenty miles north of Beaver. He has found fairly good placer ground in that locality.

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.

FEMININE LITIGANTS.

A Lawyer That Would Rather be Dead Than Have a Woman for a Client.

San Francisco Argonaut, 20th: Judge Coffey is the probate judge of San Francisco, or rather he presides over that division of the superior court which exercises probate jurisdiction, Judge Coffey has, therefore, had much experience with feminine litigants. Many widows have wept over their abstract husbands and their abstract husband's concrete pelf in judge Coffey's court. Many daughters have figured there, in legal contention over the shekels of dead and gone fathers. Squads of contending widows, when the deceased gentleman was of polygamic tastes, have waved their marriage lines before judge Coffey. Troops of job-lot children, when some wealthy and defunct bachelor had philaprogenitive instincts, have marched in procession before judge Coffey like little Japhets in search of a papa.

From this it follows that judge Coffey's knowledge of woman before the law, like Sam Weller's knowledge of London, is extensive and peculiar. We fear that it has slightly jaundiced the judge's views. In a recent interview, he is reported as saying that he would rather be dead than have a woman for a client. If the word "client" were stricken out of the judge's dictum, and the word "wife" substituted, there might be some possible palliation for his remark. But is it there as it stands?

The judge admits that many women are good, and unselfish, and intelligent, and he knows that many men regard women as angels, but he insists that in courts of law women are "unreliable, suspicious, unreasonable, and ungrateful." And what is worse, he gives reasons for the faith that is in him.

Are women unreliable? The judge says that "if they think a thing ought to be true, they will declare it to be true so often that they will end by believing it." No one who has seen a woman in the witness box will deny that there is some ground for the charge. When a woman is summoned into court, she generally has made up her mind how the case should go, and all her evidence will be shaped to conduce to that end. In ordinary life, she may be truthful and honest; but as a witness, she will, as a rule, suppress facts and distort her statements so as to give them a color to suit her hopes.

That women are suspicious is merely another way of saying that they are women. They have been under subjection for generations, and all subject races are prone to suspicion, says judge Coffey. Even in our day, when a woman is as good as a man, and a little better, too, men are constantly setting traps to ensnare confiding maidens and buxom matrons, and it behooves them to see that there is not a snap-catch to the bouquet of flowers or the box of bonbons. Bred in such habits they carry their suspicious nature into court. They suspect every one, from the judge on the bench to their own counsel. They see a trap in the simplest question. They detect trickery in the plainest form of pleading. They do not understand the motive of this question or that objection, and they fancy there is something concealed which bodes them no good. When a lawyer has spent a day in court pleading a case for a female client, he has to devote an hour or two in his office to explaining why he did this and did not do that. A male client would trust that he had done what was right and proper.

It is almost impossible to make a woman see that cases in court must be conducted according to the rules of law. For good and substantial reasons, the law of evidence forbids a lawyer from putting certain questions to a witness; when these questions would have elicited answers favorable to the woman's side, she cannot be made to understand why they were not put. She suspects the judge of being prejudiced against her, and suspects her own counsel of weakness in not sitting down on the judge. She does not see why the code and the statutes should stand in the way of her getting justice. She is capable of believing that they were framed especially for the purpose of wronging her sex.

But it is in dealing with her own lawyer that the daughter of Eve comes out in her most vivid colors. When a woman has a lawsuit, she, as a rule, mentally selects a lawyer to conduct her case. If, on applying to him, she finds, as she often does, that he is not hankering after female clients, and he observes that he is so overwhelmed with work that he is taking no new cases, she becomes more convinced than ever that he is the only lawyer to whom she can confide her interests, and she half suspects that his reluctance to act for her is part of a conspiracy against her rights. She insists, implores, beseeches, entreats, with tears and sobs, and, in the end, the lawyer yields and takes the case. From that hour his peace of mind is at an end. She is at his office daily and hourly. She insists on confiding to him matters which have no bearing on the case. She puts hypothetical questions to him which drive him out of his wits. She overwhelms him with suggestions and objections to the course he proposes to pursue. She interferes with him in court, and almost takes the case out of his hands. At last the case is tried, and is either won or lost. If it is won, she believes it is won on its intrinsic merits, in spite of his blundering. If it is lost, it is lost through his mismanagement. Whichever happens, she is in no mind to pay him his fee. It is only by threatening her with legal proceedings that he can collect his costs and honorarium.

This is judge Coffey's view of women in a court of law; it is a view which lawyers in general practice will indorse.

It is needless to state, after laying these heterodox views before the world, that judge Coffey is unmarried. If that able jurist should ever take unto himself a wife, the legal opinion of which we have just given a syllabus will be reviewed, and we greatly fear that the result will read: "Judgment reversed and cause remanded. Mrs. Coffey, C. J."

Decline in Good Manners.

An interesting discussion has been started in a popular English weekly about the decline in good manners among Englishmen. It appears to be pretty well established that cads are increasing at an awful rate, and that something has brought out within a few years the inherent brutality of the Englishman. He is losing the courtly manners of his fathers. As a rule he stares women out of countenance, lets them stand while he ogles them through his monocle. In the tennis-field he is inclined to slap a girl on the back and call her a good fellow, because she does not object to his blowing his cigarette smoke in her face. Wives are not waited on as they once were; they are left to defend themselves, and daughters look in vain for the proud solicitude of the father, which was to them a kind of Providence. We are told that the general air of any society gathering has an element of roughness and brutality in it from the queen's drawing room downward. In truth, the presentation affairs at the palace are, from all accounts, far ahead of every other affair in selfish crush, and jostling envy, and irredeemable caddishness. One American lady has told how, while waiting for hours in the pen, among full-dressed dowagers, she felt someone behind her lift her train and examine it, and then remark audibly: "Well, it is real lace, but I wouldn't have believed it." In how far woman herself is responsible for the change in man's treatment of her is a vexed question. But it appears from some of the women observers in England that her defiant refusal to be treated as the weaker sex has had its influence in bringing about this new order.

The Denticure.

Someone in England has thought of another occupation for women, that is, "denticure," one who takes care of women's teeth, giving them the skillful cleansing with dental instruments which is usually done by the dentist, and which must occasionally supplement the personal attention received daily from the owner's own brush, dentifrice, and floss. In fact, this new employment provides for the teeth the careful ministrations now furnished for the hands by an army of manicures; and as it requires special study, much intelligence and skill and a good deal of personal refinement, it offers an opportunity to those of more ability than that possessed by the average manicure.

Getting Even With a Lawyer.

Law Notes for July has the following excellent story: In a town in the north of England a tailor was dissatisfied with his solicitor's bill. The solicitor to smooth away his client's irritation, took an early opportunity to give the tailor an order for some clothes. Judge his surprise when the bill was delivered in the following form:

Instructions for coat	£0 13 4
To attending you, measuring, advising as to cloth and generally	0 13 4
To journey to London to obtain cloth	2 2 0
Paid fare	1 3 6
To attending fitting, and taking further instructions as to alteration of coat sleeve	0 13 4

and so on and so on, amounting in the end to some twenty pounds.

THIS WEEK'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. H. Giffin, Nelson—Notice of date of holding session of assize court.

The sitting of the Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, and Oyer and Terminer, which was adjourned from 19th June, 1894, will be held in the court house, Nelson, on Monday the 10th day of September, 1894. T. H. GIFFIN, District Registrar Supreme Court.

Nelson, August 18th, 1894.

NELSON FANCY STORE.

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

Baker St., next door Nelson Shoe Store.

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.

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.

We Have Quit Selling Off At Cost

G. A. BIGELOW & CO.

BAKER STREET, NELSON.

and from this time on, or until further notice, we will sell Groceries, Crockeryware, Glassware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Furnishing Goods, etc., at a fair profit, for Cash. Liquors and Cigars, at wholesale only.

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.