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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. 39. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1894. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

MINING NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NEW LOCATIONS BEING MADE ON FOUR-MILE CREEK.

Objects of the Pilot Bay Smelter—The South Fork of Kaslo River—Fry Creek Gold Discoveries—Etc., Etc.

Numerous new locations have been made during the last week on the granite belt at the head of Four-mile creek. Ben Finnel is to the front with a new strike about a mile to the south of the Thompson group on Finnell creek. The ore is galena and the samples of the croppings he brought in look all right. Allan McPhee has also made a rich find in the same locality. An assay from the samples he brought in gave 104 ounces silver and $16 to the ton in gold. It is dry ore. Brindle and McMartin have staked two claims on Four-mile creek. They have not as yet had an assay on their rock, but it is similar in character to McPhee's. One of the most pressing improvements needed in the country just now is a good pack trail up Finnel creek. Finnel creek is the third tributary entering Four-mile creek from the south. It is said to be a larger stream than the main creek. It cuts through the great Fisher Maiden lode and it is on its higher reaches that all the late discoveries have been made. The probabilities are that after the district is opened out it will be as famous in the annals of West Kootenay as Sandon or Cody or any other of the creeks in the Slocan.

Good Finds Made Near Kaslo.

Several parties have returned with news of encouraging finds made on the south fork of Kaslo river. Otto and Sullivan have three claims, two within 10 miles of Kaslo. These they call the Bunker Hill and Theresa, consisting of iron carbonates and galena in granite formation. Assays have been had ranging from 140 to 200 ounces and 70 per cent lead. Their Morning mine is in a granite and porphyry contact. This claim is 12 miles from Kaslo via the south fork and at the head of Twelve-mile creek. The Briggs brothers, men of means from Minnesota, have about the best showing on the creek. They have a fine mining outfit on the ground and are actively engaged in developing their property, which is not on the market, as they propose to develop and work it for themselves. All who have examined it speak in high terms of "Bob" Yuill's showings in this vicinity, "Bob" is too modest and conservative to say much about it. A party of Swiss-Italians have some elegant prospects which they are improving. Ed Becker is is allowing the Montezuma to rest on its laurels for the present.

Did not Get to the Ground.

T. M. Ward and John Hirsch returned to Nelson on Wednesday from an 8-days prospecting trip to the southeast of Nelson. On leaving Nelson they followed the trail up the east fork of Cottonwood creek to a ridge that extends southerly to the headwaters of the creek that empties into the outlet at Five-mile point. That ridge was followed to Ymir mountain, a peak 8200 feet high that stands near the basin from which flows Whitewater creek and Wilson or Sixteen-mile creek. Whitewater empties into Salmon river and Wilson or Sixteen-mile into Kootenay lake. Wilson or Sixteen-mile creek was followed down to the third fork and the fork followed up to the summit; from the summit Thunder creek was followed to its mouth, nearly opposite Balfour. Few indications of mineral were found, and the country is described as being a good one in which to graze stock. All the high peaks are covered with snow. Judging from the locations given on the maps, Messrs. Ward and Hirsch were not within twenty miles of the locality in which the McGuigan-Hennessy party made their find.

Stand by Home Industries.

Manager Hendryx is reported as saying that the smelter company at Pilot Bay will be ready within two months to purchase all ore offering. If so and the price paid is equal to that paid by outside smelters, there is no reason why every ton of ore mined in Kootenay should not be treated at Pilot Bay. The operation of that smelter means employment to quite a number of men, and every man drawing pay regularly in Kootenay is a factor in the development of the mineral resources of the district. The ore of Slocan district, even if it goes out by way of Nakusp, should not be sent to Tacoma or to Denver if it can be handled at Pilot Bay. The railways and steamboat lines in southern Kootenay are as fairly entitled to patronage as are the railway and steamboat lines in more distant sections of Canada. The section that first cares for its homes interests and industries is generally found to be prosperous when sections that do otherwise are in various stages of depression.

The Objects of a Strong Company.

The objects for which "The Kootenay Mining & Smelting Company (Foreign)" is established are to purchase, hold, mortgage, lease, sell, dispose of, and operate the mines and mining properties, comprising one hundred acres, more or less, on the Hendryx peninsula, and to purchase, hold, mortgage, lease, sell or otherwise dispose of or operate the smelting plant situated at Pilot Bay, and also the site of the smelter at Pilot Bay, consisting of one hundred and ten acres of land, and also an interest in the townsite of Pilot Bay, and to carry on the business of mining, milling, smelting, concentrating, reduction, and refining of gold, copper, silver, lead, and other ores and minerals in all its branches in the Kootenay and other mining districts in British Columbia and the United States of America, and to own, buy, sell, and deal in gold, silver, copper, lead, and other ores and minerals, bullion, and refined metals, to purchase, own, improve, mortgage, lease, sell, and work and operate mines, mining claims, mining property, and mining lands, and to carry on the business of the transportation of goods, merchandise, and passengers upon land and water, and the building of houses, vessels, wharves, and docks, the damming of rivers and streams, including the storage, transportation, and sale of water and water power and privileges, and all things necessary or convenient to the carrying on of the said business.

The capital stock of the company is $2,300,000, divided into 23,000 shares of $100 each.

The head office of the company is situated at Jersey City, in the county of Hudson, state of New Jersey, and out of that state, at Pilot Bay.

The Fry Creek Gold Find.

For a week or more reports have been coming down from Kaslo of a gold strike on Fry creek, which empties into Kootenay lake from the east nine miles north of Kaslo. Jack Thompson, the well-known prospector, took a trip to the locality, but returned without making a location. He says the country rock is granite, and the ledge on which the discoverers have made eight locations is from 6 to 15 feet wide. The vein filling is porphyry. Cy Simmons, Jimmy Anderson, Bert Campbell, and Lee Parkison are the discoverers. There was quite a stampede from Kaslo to the find, but it is yet too early to give accurate information as to its probable worth.

Fire Destroys Mine Buildings.

The fire that destroyed Three Forks got over to the Noble Five group of mines on Wednesday of this week and burned everything in sight. The owners of the group lost all their buildings and provisions, and the eighteen men at work only saved themselves by taking to the tunnels. John G. McGuigan, who arrived at Nelson yesterday, says it was the quickest fire he ever went through.

Minor Mining Notes.

Dan Clark and Jimmy Van Hook are taking out some fine looking ore from the Lady of the Lake, in Ainsworth district.

Loon lake, in Ainsworth district, is to be drained by a siphon. It is said that the plant will not cost more than $300.

H. M. Harris of Chewelah, Washington, arrived at Nelson on Wednesday and went out next day to Forty-nine creek, where he will be employed by the Nelson Hydraulic Company.

A. W. McCune of Salt Lake, accompanied by Scott McDonald of Wallace, Idaho, took a look at the Skyline mine, in Ainsworth district, this week. It is reported that active operations will be commenced at the Skyline as soon as the Pilot Bay smelter company is prepared to purchase ore.

John F. Stevens, the owner of the Little Donald and Black Diamond mines, in Ainsworth district, will begin operations on the first-named mine as soon as the Pilot Bay smelter company is ready to handle ore.

NEWS FROM NEW DENVER.

NEW DENVER, August 8th.

New Denver had a very narrow escape from fire on the 6th, but the watchfulness of the citizens and the rain that came in time averted the danger. A fire has been for some time creeping through the flat on the other side of Carpenter creek, and on Monday a tremendous gale from the south fanned it into a fierce heat. The creek made an excellent barrier against the progress of the fire itself but the danger arose from flying brands some of which were put out as far into the town as Slocan avenue. The wind was fortunately accompained by rain and in a few minutes all danger from sparks and brands was over.

During last week forest fires have been raging more fiercely than ever, and on Saturday and Sunday the country around New Denver was an awe-inspiring sight. For at least three miles the opposite side of the lake was a mass of flame. Between New Denver and Wilson creek it was the same. At the Mountain Chief they were fighting fire night and day, while a colossal fire was raging to the south of Four-mile. A flaming piece of bark about six inches square from this fire on Four-mile creek fell in the streets of Three Forks. The rain that fell on Monday has checked the fires but not extinguished them and they are still smouldering in all directions. But everything at present points to more rain.

Three Forks is now a city under canvass. The citizens are nothing if not energetic. Some fifteen lots have been sold since the fire and several building contracts have been let. Just as soon as lumber can be got on the ground numerous large buildings will be erected. Although the fire has worked a terrible hardship on many men who were struggling for a business footing there is no doubt that the town will build up better than before.

Obliging Steamboatmen.

"If you want to meet obliging steamboatmen, you must travel on the boats that ply on Kootenay lake," was the remark made by a Minneapolis man who is out here taking a look at some mining property at Ainsworth in which he is interested. "The day I went from Nelson to Ainsworth a passenger's hat blew overboard. Although the boat was making about twelve miles an hour, the captain stopped and turned the boat and a deckhand fished the hat out of the lake just as it was sinking. That is what I call an obliging act."

THE THIRD OF THE SERIES.

A Letter that is Nothing but a Tissue of Misstatements.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PROVINCE: I have read Mr. Bogle's letter in your last issue with amazement. Mr. Bogle himself is a Scotchman, and for the purpose of this unhappy controversy Scotchmen, Irishmen, and Englishmen are all branded with the same mark. There is a little behind the scenes business in connection with Mr. Bogle which may be as well to explain. Six months ago Mr. Bogle and Mr. Houston, the leader of the opposition party here, were at daggers drawn. But probably Mr. Houston wanted Mr. Bogle in the political strife and so, in spite of the opposition plank denying the right of Englishmen to any office in this country, Mr. Bogle was promised the office of recorder at New Denver. The opposition were so certain of success that they promised offices by the score to all sorts of people, in the most amusing way. These future gold commissioners, recorders, etc., already felt the glow of office pride in their bosoms and could not hold their tongues. It was interesting to count up the number of pledges given for each office, and these silly gulls sucked down the worms so freely thrown to them by their keeper that they really appeared to believe all they were told. But Mr. Bogle was evidently given to understand that the bribe was only for himself, he must chuck over his fellow countrymen and join the ranks of the men who hate and despise them. This he appears to have done with cheerful alacrity. When his politics are so evidently guided by expediency his patriotism bears its value on its face. I am, etc.,

Nelson, August 1st, 1894. CHARLES ST. BARBE.

Charles St. Barbe is the editor of The Miner, which is owned in part by C. Phillips-Woolley, who belongs to the class of Englishmen that Mr. Bogle so aptly described in his letter to The Province. Evidently, Mr. St. Barbe also belongs to the same class.

No plank in the opposition party platform denied to Englishmen the right to hold office. The plank referred to reads as follows: "Whereas, the men who upbuilt the Dominion of Canada were not of one nativity, and if a healthy patriotic sentiment is to prevail, and only by the growth of such a sentiment can Canada take a place among English-speaking nations, the responsibilities of government must be entrusted to men of known capacity, and not to men who by accident of birth imagine themselves rulers by divine right."

Mr. Bogle had editorial charge of THE TRIBUNE during the month of September, 1893, and has been a regular contributor to its columns since. Therefore, Mr. Bogle and Mr. Houston could not have been at "daggers drawn" six months ago. The opposition party in South Kootenay made no promise of office to Mr. Bogle for his support, for no such promise was needed, he not being a seeker after any office at the disposal of the government. No promise of office was made to anyone, for the reason that the opposition party in South Kootenay is in accord with the custom that prevails in this province, that is, of retaining officials in office as long as they perform their officials duties satisfactorily to the public.

The opposition party may have conducted the campaign in a way that was amusing to Mr. St. Barbe, but judging from the way it is accepted, the result was not at all amusing to the goverment party or to the class to which Mr. Woolley belongs.

Foreign Immigration Undesirable.

Discussing lord Salisbury's Aliens bill, the London Daily Telegraph says: "Our new masters, the English laborers organized in trade unions, have recently been clamoring with no small energy against the immigration of foreign competitors in the various trades, especially as these competitors can live on smaller wages, and thus reduce the standard of living. If, however, it be an economical sin to prevent the free import of commodities into England because we have made up our minds that our policy of free trade is the best one, it is equally an economical sin to put obstacles to the free immigration of aliens, because in this way we get the best work done by those hands best fitted to execute it. The labor leader of the moment is always forgetting that we are all alike consumers as well as producers and that the English workman will be the first to suffer if he has to pay more, not only for his bread, but for the various articles which he needs for his work or for his home. At the same time we can obviously press this free trade in labor too far. There is no kind of reason why, because we alone in Europe happen to possess an efficient poor law, we should permit other countries to take advantage of the fact and pour in upon us a stream of destitute aliens who will rapidly come upon the rates and swell the taxes of decent Englishmen. We should never think of letting such regulations remain as they are in times of war, and we ought to be equally careful in times of peace, lest our generosity should produce a state of furious competition which is, for all practical purposes, a social war.

A Much-Discussed Agreement.

The agreement made between A. B. Campbell, on behalf of the mine owners, and Edward Boyce, on behalf of the miners' union, and which resulted in the starting up of the mines on Canyon creek, in the Coeur d'Alene country, is as follows:

This agreement, made and entered into at Wallace, Idaho, this 30th day of July, A. D. 1894, by and between the Milwaukee Mining Company, the Standard Mining Company and the Coeur d'Alene Mining & Concentrating Company, parties of the first part, and the Central Executive Miners' Union of the Coeur d'Alenes, by Edward Boyce, its president, parties of the second part, Witnesseth: For the purpose of settling the difference existing between the parties of the first part and the parties of the second part the following agreement has been entered into:

The present maximum wages $3.50 per day shall be paid to all underground men.

There shall be no discrimination in the employment of men, the men now in the country shall have the preference. No men shall be imported for the purpose of working in the mines.

The men who lately left the employment of the companies, who were objected to, shall not again have employment in any of the above mines.

It is hereby agreed by both parties hereto, that should any differences arise between the parties hereto, that the same shall be settled by arbitration.

It is the desire of both the above parties that the long existing differences be and are hereby buried for all time; that henceforth be friends and work for the mutual benefit of both parties.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our hands and seals the day and year above written.

EXPERIENCE AGAINST THE PRACTICE.

Railways Operated by Governments are Not Run Satisfactorily to the Public.

We have a number of examples of government ownership of railroads which may be regarded as precedents. A portion of the railroad systems of France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Belgium is owned by the governments, and the whole of the railroad systems of Australasia and British India are in government ownership. With regard to the two latter, experience is against the practice. The railroads of Victoria and New South Wales have been largely instrumental in bringing the colonies to the verge of bankruptcy; those of New Zealand are slow and the tariffs high; the eighteen thousand miles of railroad in British India comprise probably the worst managed and the least efficient system in the world. It is but fair to add that the Hindostan lines were built as military roads, and that the distances are enormous.

In France, the government owns and operates 1609 miles of railroad out of 22,362; in Germany, 23,848 miles out 26,971; in Austria, 11,000 out of 17,198. In all three countries the service is good, though the tariffs are high; the government schedules of fares and freights make the rates for the line compulsory, because there was not, sufficient private capital in the country to build railroads; while, in the case of Austria, the government was forced to buy the roads in 1873, in consequence of the bankruptcy of the companies. It must also be noted that, just ten years ago, the government of France was asked to buy all the French lines at a fair valuation, and it refused. In Italy, all the railroads are owned by the government, and are leased to an operating syndicate for sixty years at an annual rental which only yields a nominal interest on their cost; yet the lessees importune the government at every meeting of the chamber to release them from their bargain, and the government steadily refuses to comply with the request. The six thousand seven hundred miles of railroad in Spain are owned and operated by private companies, which are liberally subsidized by the government. The most successful example in the world of government ownership of railroads is in Belgium, where all, or nearly all, the lines are the property of the state. The service is excellent and cheap, but it must be remembered that Belgium is the most densely populated country in the world; with an area of 11,323 square miles, it contains about six million five hundred thousand souls, so that the railroads are more like city lines than highroads. The traffic is enormous, and enables the trains to be run at brief intervals and at a minimum cost. The problem of railroad transportation in Belgium is precisely the opposite of the problem which would be presented by government ownership of railways in the United States or in Canada.

Mansions in Heaven.

In heaven the workingman can live in a beautiful mansion; on earth he is lucky if he has a roof to cover his head. In heaven he will live on all the delicacies of the seasons; on earth he is often glad to secure a bowl of soup dispensed by charity. In heaven he will be clothed in purple and fine linen and sport a halo around his head; on earth he is fortunate if he can barely clothe the nakedness of himself and family. Is it not a funny argument? Mansions in heaven are quoted at a very low figure. They are not worth a cent on the dollar at the stock exchange. To secure a mansion in heaven and be happy it is necessary for a workingman to die—an unpleasant experience to which all men have decided objections.

British Fair Play.

On the 4th instant, off Cowes, England, the American centerboard yacht Vigilant dashed across the line nearly a mile and a half ahead of the British cutter Britannia, yet there were no shrieks of applauding whistles and no resounding cheers from the throngs ashore. Only a single toot came over the water, and that was probably from an American yacht. No lusty throats sent forth greeting to the gallant Yankee. Perhaps it might have been different if the British cutter had won, as she has frequenty, amid a tempest of cheers and yells.

Neither a Christian Nor a Good Citizen.

The general superintendent of the Southern Pacific railway in California has declared that no one of the employees of that road who took an active part in the recent strike will ever again be employed by the railway company; and, more, should the men secure employment elsewhere, efforts will be made to bring about their discharge. The general superintendent of the Southern Pacific railway is evidently neither a Christian nor a good citizen. The fewer such men in any community the better off will be the community.

The Panama Scandals.

Dr. Cornelius Herz, the Panama lobbyist, was sentenced in contumaciam in Paris, France, on the 2nd instant, to five years imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3000 francs.

This is the virtual winding up of the Panama scandals. Dr. Herz has not been in France, as far as known, since the inquiry into the stupendous canal frauds began. He was not in court to be tried nor when sentence was pronounced.

He fled to England at the beginning of the exposure and has been there ever since. Most of the time he has spent in Bournemouth, where he had a hotel to himself. France sent after him repeatedly, but each time received the answer from his physicians that he was so ill that it would endanger his life to move him. So finally he has been tried "in contempt," and the docket, presumably, is now clear of Panama cases.

Count Ferdinand de Lesseps has been sentenced to prison, but never incarcerated. His son Charles was convicted of swindling and was imprisoned for a while under a five years' sentence, but was released after serving about six months.

M. Baihut, once minister of public works, was fined $150,000 and sentenced to prison for five years. M. Blondin, who was intermediary between him and the bribers, was sentenced to prison for five years. Baron Cotter and M. Fontaine, directors of the Panama Canal Company, were fined 3000 francs and sentenced to prison for two years. M. Eiffel, builder of the famous tower, also a director of the company, got a two years' term and was fined 20,000 francs.

M. Arton, who bribed the small-fry statesmen and others while doctor Herz exerted his own influence over persons of higher degree, is also a fugitive. He has been sentenced in default to twenty years' penal servitude, to five years' civil degradation, and to pay a fine of 400,000 francs.

Baron de Reinach, the rich banker who had extensive dealings with the Panama people and in the company's stock, died soon after the swindle began to come to light. It is believed that he died of poison, self-administered, some say.

The reputations of a great many public men in France were smirched by the revelations of the investigation, though most of them escaped the clutches of the law. It has been estimated that doctor Herz got at least $2,500,000 out of Panama. Whatever property he had in France which the courts could lay hold of has been seized.

PERSONAL AND NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Deerfoot, the Seneca Indian, who, in 1863, was declared to be the campion runner of the world, is still living on the reservation of his people, near Irving, New York.

The combined assets of the Rothschild family in Europe are not less, it is said, than two billion dollars. The virtual head of the family is Nathaniel, lord Rothschild, of London.

Robert G. Ingersoll is very fond of his home and never visits clubs. It is next to impossible to get him to a dinner where speech-making follows dessert. Not even Neal Dow, the temperance apostle of Maine, himself is more temperate.

Lord Randolph Churchill's friends are much concerned about his condition. While at Bar Harbor, Maine, a week or two ago, he appeared one night in the office of the Malvern hotel, clad only in his pajamas, to remonstrate against the music for the dancers.

It is estimated that the value in increased fees of the baronetcy which was conferred on Dr. Williams, the physician to the duchess of York, is fifty thousand dollars a year. His professional income had previously reached the enormous sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

M. Casimir-Perier, the new French president, despite his name and fortune, belongs to no club, it is said. Prior to 1870, his father had him elected a member of L'Union Artistique, but he only appeared there, he says, to write a few letters and wash his hands. He resigned years ago.

One of the notorieties of Paris is Linquet, who was official coachman of Napoleon the III. during all of his imperial career. After the latter's downfall, Linquet became driver of the hearse for the great burial company of Paris. He recently officiated in that capacity for president Carnot, and had previously presided at the funerals of Thiers, Victor Hugo, and Gambetta.

A brother of M. Casimir-Perier, the new president of France, once wanted to buy one of Corot's pictures. The painter let him have it on condition that he "pay the butcher and baker bills of my friend Millet." Casimir-Perier accepted the condition; but when he came to pay, he found that Millet had lived on credit for twelve years and the bills amounted to twenty-two and twenty-four thousand francs, respectively. He paid the total more than nine thousand dollars—and though the picture was worth only about fifteen hundred francs at the time, the bargain was a good one, for the picture—"Biblis" (Nymphs in the Forest at Sundown)—is now worth fully thirty thousand dollars.

Bismark was a student in Gottingen in 1832 and 1833, where his skill in fence won him the surname "Achilles the invulnerable." In three terms he fought twenty duels and received only a single wound, of which the scar on his lower jaw near the lip is still perceptible; but as this was caused by his adversary's blade flying from the hilt, it was contrary to the code, so that his reputation for invulnerability remained technically unimpaired. Indeed the university authorities forbade him to fight certain projected duels, on pain of expulsion; and a month later he was sentenced to three days' incarceration for a like offence. His first duel was with an Englishman, who has spoken in derision of the many petty states of Germany. With an American student he made a bet that Germany would be politically united in twenty years. The wager was twenty-five bottles of champagne, to be drunk in the country of the winner. After the lapse of this score of years, in 1853, Bismarck was preparing to cross the sea in order to pay his bet, when he learned that the American had died, and adds: "The name he bore did not presage long life Coffin."

THE CONDITIONS ARE UNFAVORABLE

FOR LARGE SHIPMENTS FROM THE SLOCAN MINES THIS WINTER.

Mine Owners That Can Afford to do Development Work Without Shipping Ore are Likely to Withhold Shipments Altogether.

NEW DENVER, August 15th.

The unanimous opinion of mining men in the Slocan is that shipments of ore during this fall and early winter will be light. There is a disinclination to ship in the present depressed state of the market, and most of the big producers are now in the hands of men who can afford to wait.

Byron White always played a waiting game and it is not likely that he will alter his policy. He says that he will ship the ore he has at Three Forks over the railroad provided he can do better that way than over the snow road to Kaslo. It will be easy for mine owners to close down their mines in the summer and ship ore over the snow in the winter if the railroad does not prove accommodating. The railroad people appear to have an exaggerated idea of the cost of transportation on the snow road to Kaslo, whereas in reality it is transportation from the mines to the road that costs as a rule. Mr. Taylor manager of the Bluebird and Mr. S. S. Bailey of the Payne both think that not a great deal of ore will be shipped. J. A. Finch will certainly not ship any ore. So far as can be seen the Mountain Chief, the Idaho, the Alpha, and the Slocan Star, as far as the ore at Three Forks is concerned, will be the main shippers this season. There is little encouragement to mine owners to ship at the present time. Those who are able to do so will develop their mines and put them in shape to be worked at the least possible expense. A number of people therefore who expected that the advent of a railway would mean an immense output of ore are likely to be disappointed. But the light shipments will not mean that the Slocan is not what it is cracked up to be; on the contrary, it never looked better than it does today; the amount of ore in sight was never one-tenth part of what it is now, and the new strikes and other favorable indications are more numerous than ever. It simply will mean that the men who handle the mines now know that rob-mining does not pay, and that the first use they will make of increased facilities of transportation and cheapness of supplies will be to get in machinery and open out their properties in good shape in the hope that the market for silver will improve and in the certainty that whether it does or not they will shortly be able to produce ore at less expense.

Although shipments will be light in comparison with the known resources of the country they will be heavy compared with the exportation of previous seasons.

The Tail Wags the Dog.

The Kootenay country has a number of custom houses and the collections amount to close onto one hundred thousand dollars annually, yet not a single permanent officer is stationed in the country and all reports are sent through the collector's office at New Westminster, an office hundreds of miles distant and one whose collections are small as compared with the collections at Nelson. No good reason can be advanced for not making the Kootenay country a separate collection district, in charge of a full-fledged collector, whose reports should go direct to Ottawa. The collections at Nelson alone amount on an average to over $600 a week, and the collections at Kaslo will amount to as much more. The collections at Waneta and Trail and Rykert's are not inconsiderable. Mr. Mara, your attention is, most respectfully, called to the matter. The tail has waged the dog long enough.

A Question: Will it be Answered?

The Spokane Review is dead sore against the miners' unions of the Cœur d'Alene country, and winds up one of its virulent utterances with the following words: "There is nothing like having a lot of high-toned, educated, patriotic foreigners guarding our institutions against the evil designs of the lawless American element in this country." This same lawless American element, twenty years ago, dissatisfied with native-born labor, imported as contract laborers the high-toned, educated, patriotic foreigners that have become so troublesome to the capitalistic class of which the Review is a mouthpiece. How many of the capitalistic class in the United States give employment to native-born Americans when they get foreigners at a less wage? The Review, probably will be able to answer the question.

Authentic Figures.

From the report of the chief of the mining statistics, United States geological survey, the mineral production of the United States for the year 1893 was as follows:

Pig iron, 7,124,592 long tons, value at Philadelphia	$84,816,426
Silver, 69,000,000 Troy ounces, coining value	77,575,757
Gold, 1,539,081 Troy ounces, coining value	35,956,000
Copper, 337,416,818 pounds, value at New York City	32,054,604
Lead, 163,982 short tons, value at New York City	11,835,590
Zinc, 78,832 short tons, value at New York City	6,306,560
Quicksilver, 30,161 flasks, value at San Francisco	1,108,527
Aluminum, 339,629 pounds, value at Pittsburg	266,903
Antimony, 250 short tons, value at San Francisco	15,000
Nickel, 49,399 pounds, value at Philadelphia	22,197
Tin, 8,938 pounds	1,783
Platinum, 75 troy ounces, value at San Francisco	517
Total value	$249,981,866

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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

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The Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 18, 1894

IS THE RATE EXCESSIVE?

It is said that the mine owners of Slocan district refuse to ship ore over the Nakusp & Slocan railway because of the excessive rate of freight asked by the railway management. It is said that the rate has been fixed at $5 per ton from all points on the railway to Nakusp. This rate would be an excessive one were the tonnage offering of any considerable amount; but the tonnage offering is small, and it is not likely to be large until the mines in Slocan district reach that stage of development which will allow of continuous shipments being made. Railways regulate their charges by the volume of business in sight. If they can see but twenty tons of ore a day in sight the rate will certainly be higher than if one hundred tons were in sight, and the rate would be lower still if one thousand tons could be had for shipment daily. The first year that George Hughes hauled ore out of the Slocan country, the rate to Kaslo was in no instance less than $25 a ton. For the tonnage offering, he could not afford to haul it for less, as he had made a large outlay in building trails and roads, erecting quarters for his men and his animals, and for the purchase of plant. The next year the rate probably did not exceed $15 a ton, and it is said that the rate this winter will not be to exceed $7.50 a ton, and may be as low as $5. The railway company follows the same lines. Large sums have been expended in building the road, and a large sum will be required to operate it this fall and winter. Practically, the only business to be done is the haulage of ore, and if the tonnage in sight is small the rate will be correspondingly high. Surely a company that has expended $500,000 in providing the country with transportation facilities is entitled to as much consideration as a company in the same line of business that has expended one-twentieth of that amount.

A HOWL WOULD BE RAISED.

If member-elect Kellie should resign his seat in North Kootenay to take the appointment of gold commissioner, what a howl would be raised by his friends. Kellie's friends are not through-thick-and-thin supporters of the government, and if given a chance will resent the attempt to foist defeated-candidate Vernon into office through North Kootenay. The people are right in not supporting non-residents for members. Unless a member lives in the district which he represents, he is not likely to be in touch with its people, and the best members in all legislative bodies, with few exceptions, are those in touch with the common people. Mr. Vernon has no interests in North Kootenay; he is not likely to change his residence from Victoria; he has no acquaintances in the district; and his sympathies are not with its people. Whatever Mr. Kellie's faults may be, he cannot be charged with neglecting the interests of his constituents, for by neglecting their interests he would be neglecting his own.

WHAT British Columbia needs in the Dominion house of commons is five members who will fight for the interests of the province: members who will not talk one way and vote another. Surely five such men can be found without depriving any of our large transportation companies of their most efficient officials.

THE people of Revelstoke are beginning to complain about the freight rates charged them. They cannot understand why it is that the rate from eastern Canadian points to Nelson is much lower than from the same points to Revelstoke. The reason is that Nelson is a competitive point, and Revelstoke isn't.

THE "mother country" is not at all sentimental; she does not propose to give her colonial children something for nothing. Hence all the sentimental gush about preferential trade indulged in by the recent intercolonial conference at Ottawa will be barren of results to Canada. The sooner Canadians realize that they must fight their own battles, without aid from the mother country, the sooner will they become a self-reliant, independent people. And unless they are self-reliant they can never be independent. The mother country cares as much for Canada as she does for Argentina or Chili or Peru; she cares for the trade she can get from our people, nothing more. In this connection the London Times says "that the mother country is so much "more populous and has so much greater "interests than the colonies, that the "commercial conditions that are best for "her must be the best for the empire." There is the whole business in a nutshell, and their is not any sentiment in it either.

A MAN named Towler writes to the Vancouver World from London, England, that the whole of England eagerly awaited the result of the election in this province, and are over-joyed that premier Davie and his progressive government are returned to power. We suppose that the whole of England wore mourning when the returns from East Yale were received. What beslobbering sycophants The World and its correspondents are.

WANTED: A BRITISH IMPERIAL DOLLAR.

The currency of the British empire is in a said state of chaos and crisis. Not India merely, but British colonies further east, West Africa and the West Indies are all inconvenienced by the present system, or rather, want of system, in imperial coinage. Within the dominions of the one sovereign there are no less than nine different systems of currency. The empire is divided into the following groups, according to the currency they employ:

1. British gold standard (£ s. d.).—1. The British islands. 2. The Australian colonies, Tasmania, New Zealand and Fiji. 3. South Africa, i. e., the Cape Colony and Natal, with their dependencies, including the South Africa Company's territory. 4. Off-lying minor places; St. Helena, Malta, Bermuda, the Falkland islands.

2. Special gold standard.—Newfoundland. Newfoundland has a special gold coin all to itself—the gold double dollar.

3. Foreign gold standard.—1. Canada (United States gold dollar and its multiples.) 2. Gibraltar (Spanish gold and silver). Many West India Islands (United States gold).

4. Legally British gold, practically foreign coins.—Most of England's West India possessions.

5. The Mexican dollar.—1. Hong Kong. 2. Straits Settlements.

6. The Guatemalan dollar.—British Honduras.

7. French silver.—West coast of Africa, especially Gambia.

8. British and foreign gold.—Cyprus (French and Turkish gold).

9. The rupee.—1. India. 2. Ceylon. 3. Mauritius.

The way out of this muddle is suggested by the fact that among these various coinages there is a certain denomination of money which within an easily remedial differences is common to them all. This is equivalent of the United States dollar. It is nominally the equal of the various dollars of Central and South America; and its near equivalents are the double florin of the United Kingdom, the French 5-franc piece, two Indian Rupees, and the Newfoundland half-gold double dollar. Such a coin minted in India for the eastern half of the British empire, and in London for the western half, would restore order. Already the coin exists, but it is perversely called a double florin instead of a dollar. It cannot surely do any possible harm to England to change the names of two of its coins—the double florin to the dollar, and the florin to the half dollar; but it certainly would benfit greatly the colonies which in any way deal with or use dollars of any kind, to have an honest home-made British dollar of guaranteed weight and fineness, instead of their being at the mercy, as they are now, of foreign countries for their supply of coins, and trusting to foreign mints for the intrinsic value of what they get. Various British colonies have specifically asked for a British dollar. A British dollar is, in fact, the sole means for establishing a common British currency throughout the empire; it is a means as thorough as it is practicable; and a corresponding gold dollar equaling one-fifth of a pound sterling would link gold and silver together on a sure and satisfactory basis, without any empiric changes in our time-honored currency.

Possibly the simple change of name from double florin to dollar would prove a new and serviceable link between the English-speaking empire and the English-speaking republic.

The Dominion Voters' List.

Any man is entitled to vote who is: (1) Of the full age of 21 years, and not by any law of the Dominion of Canada disqualified from voting; (2) A British subject by birth or naturalization; and (3) A resident of the electoral district for which he applies, having had for more than one year previous to date an income earned and derived within Canada, exceeding $300 per annum; or (4) The son of an owner of real property in the electoral district, valued at more than $600—or $300 if the owner is the voter's mother—and not otherwise qualified to vote in said electoral district, and having continuously resided with his parents within said electoral district for more than one year past. All who possess these qualifications should take advantage of the opportunity now offered of putting themselves in a position to perform the primary duty of citizenship under a representative government.

Not Adapted to Our Climate.

Winnipeg Free Press: "Many officers—and some ex-officers too—of the Canadian militia will be pleased to learn of general Herbert's prospects of promotion in the British army, and his probable departure from Canada. In this instance there will be some difference of opinion as to whether Canada or Great Britain is the gainer. The latter acquires a good soldier, the former loses one not specially adapted to the climate."

A SHORT STORY OF REAL LIFE.

A strange chapter in a life romance came to an end the other day when a landslide swept down on one of the Slocan mines and crushed the life out of a big sturdy workman without an instant's warning. Had such a story come to light in dreamy India some Kipling would have let half the world sigh over it. In plain, prosaic British Columbia the only note will be the sentence on an ugly little headstone: "Clarence Donahue; died July 22, 1894."

It was early in the '70's that the wife of a properous Illinois merchant took a wonderful fancy to a pretty little girl in a Peoria orphanage. To obtain possession of the child was as easy as asking. In a brief time little Maud was formally installed in a new home, ruler of the whole household. She forgot the asylum. The merchant and his wife were "papa" and "mamma" to her, and had she been their own daughter she could not have known greater love or more tender care.

At eighteen Maud was queen of the village, a beautiful, cultured, strong-willed, loving girl, the idol of a happy home—but discontented. She had learned at last that the old merchant and his wife were not her true parents, and that her mother was still alive. She vowed that she would find her own people. Week after week she sought for clews and at last her wish was gratified. Through some chance she discovered that her mother had married another husband, a Dakota business man, and moved with him to Wardner, Idaho.

It was useless for her Illinois friends to argue. Maud vowed she was going to her own people. The fall of 1891 found her at Wardner—a stranger in a strange land, surrounded by unknown men and women who had pronounced western ways and notions that seemed very queer to the little girl from Illinois. She was homesick but plucky. She determined not to aeturn to the old Mississippi valley. She would cure the homesickness by making a home of her own.

Clarence Donohue was shift boss at the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine. He was a handsome fellow too—big, strong, industrious and open handed. He did drink and gamble a little—but what of that? He was so different from the Illinois boys—and so very much in love with Maud—and on Christmas day, 1891, they were married.

It was a busy, happy year. The baby came and made life all the happier. But one unlucky night Clarence ran up against a faro game and won. Worse still, he kept winning. In the morning he blundered home with $1500 in his pockets and something strong on his breath.

That fixed him. What was the use of working? He quit the mine and went into the saloon business. Whisky and faro were all around him. It took just a few months to do the business and another man took the saloon. Clarence loafed around Wardner for awhile, and drifted to Spokane. He got a job tending bar in a Howard street saloon, but that closed up and he was stranded.

Two months ago a notice appeared in a Spokane paper, warning Clarence Donahue to come into court and show cause why Maud Donahue should not be granted an absolute divorce. But he did not come. That notice found him digging in a Slocan mine, toiling early and late, stopping once in awhile to wonder blindly whether he would ever brace up and be a man again. He was bending down in a deep cut one day all alone, wondering vaguely what Maud was doing when the roaring avalanche swept upon him, struck him down, covered him, crushed and ground him under its awful weight of logs and boulders. Maud's decree had come from the higher court.

THE CURSE OF TEA.

Driving Thousands of Irish Women Into Lunatic Asylums.

People who have found themselves denounced because they found agreeable relief from thirst in a glass of beer or it might be wine, and who have mildly attempted to contend that the gifts of the creator were intended for man's use, and not abuse, will perhaps find themselves shut off from an alternative that has hitherto always been open to them. Mr. Maclean, the member for East York in the Dominion house of commons, has raised the banner inscribed, "The Curse of Tea." The beverage, it appears, is destroying the health of womankind and driving thousands of women in Ireland into lunatic asylums. Mr. Maclean says so, and we presume he has acquainted himself with his subject. If the idea commends itself to any section of the great army of anti-everything-someone-else-finds-pleasure-in we may see anti-tea lecturers at $10 a night stumping the country, and societies with and without the mantle of Christianity formed for its suppression. And if tea proves an alluring subject, coffee may follow. Then there will remain only the voice of the anti-ginger ale and lemonade crank to almost entirely surround the thirsty soul. If tea has in Ireland the destroying influences attributed to it by Mr. Maclean, it must be equally pernicious elsewhere, and it is a terrible reflection to be haunted by that, our mothers and our wives, our sisters and our cousins and our aunts are being ruined in health and driven into lunatic asylums by "the curse of tea." It is a serious thing to an expectant legatee when his rich aunt gets mad. Perhaps a large proportion of those complaints of the day which afflict women so much more than in our ancestors' time, when wine and beer were more in request, may be due to this alleged poison. Messrs. Somebody's sea green pills and Messrs. Somebodyelse's phosphate of something for wives and mothers and girls in their teens, may find cause for their extensive sale in the tea habit, which according to Mr. Maclean, is worse than the wine habit or the beer habit, and perhaps than the opium habit. The matter should be inquired into with the view of having a commission and plebecite appointed. In the meantime, when A insists that B shall not drink a glass of beer because A thinks it injurious, B possibly will insist that A and his family shall forswear the use of maddening, health destroying tea. It is a saddening thing for those who love the seductive Chinese decoction that the poet's words are in danger of being changed faom "the cups that cheer but not inebriate" into the cups that poison and fill our lunatic asylums. What a comfort it is to feel that Mr. Maclean may be wrong.

It Is Often Too Late to Mend.

There is a thrifty sort of woman who cannot bear to admit that a thing is worn out. She will spend two hours of precious time and $10 worth of eyesight working on a garment in order that it may be worn one more week or in trying to rejuvenate bed linen, handkerchiefs and similar articles that when they once begin to give way are good for nothing, and in which the first symptom of dissolution is a sign of their ripeness for the ragbag. Hosiery with holes as large as a silver half dollar is not worth mending, since the remaining fabric, after such hard service, must be on the point of yielding. Undergarments that begin to show lengthwise rifts are past their usefulness, and towels gone in the middle would better be laid aside for lint. To wear one's self out over wornout articles is poor economy. The hours devoted to such work would be more wisely employed in reading or resting. Life is short, and the list of articles continually decaying is exceedingly long. A Vassar girl who has a notable mother solves the vexed question of mending by rending garments to ribbons as soon as they are past the stage of repair. Another sacrifices them by fire. Total destruction is, in fact, the only means of placing useless veterans of the wardrobe beyond the reach of the inconsiderate thrift in which extremes meet and frugality merges into folly. Since revolutions are in vogue, let us inaugurate one and declare a war of fire and sword—or scissors—against the tyranny of patch and darning needle and no longer allow them to arrogate to themselves a reputation for the chief virtue and honesty of the world.

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 Phenix 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,

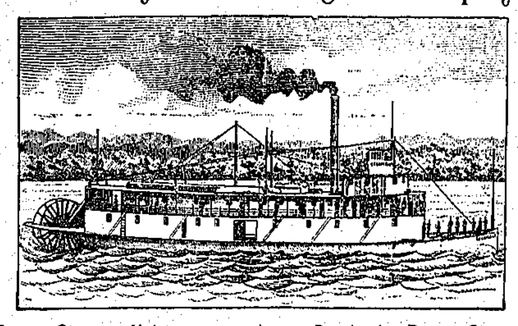
General Merchants,

New Denver and Silverton.

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

Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

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



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

Kaslo Route---Steamer Nelson.

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

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

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

Bonner's Ferry Route---Steamer Nelson.

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

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

Revelstoke Route---Steamer Lytton.

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

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

Northport Route---Steamer Lytton.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All Rail to Spokane, Washington.

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

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

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

Kootenay Lake Sawmill

LUMBER YARD,

Foot of Hendryx Street, Nelson.

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

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

NELSON STEAM

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY

SASH, DOORS, AND WINDOW FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates Given on Building Supplies.

TURNING, SURFACING, AND MATCHING.

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

RICHARD STUCKEY, Proprietor.

WILLIAM PERDUE

Nelson Meat Market,

EAST BAKER STREET.

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

MEAT MARKETS.

WILSON & BURNS

(Successors to Burns, McInnes & Co.)

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

Nelson, Kaslo, and Three Forks

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

JOHN M. KEEFER. JAMES E. SEALE.

KEEFER & SEALE

TEAMSTERS.

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

LEAVE ORDERS AT

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

Nelson Livery Stable

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

WILLIAM WILSON .....PROPRIETOR

WARNING NOTICE.

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

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

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

Application for Liquor License.

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

THOMAS STACK,
C. McDONALD.

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

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

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

GEORGE A. BIGELOW, Secretary.

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

THE MADDEN

HOUSE

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

THOMAS MADDEN, Prop.

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

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

THE BAR

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

Special Attention to Miners.

SILVER KING

HOTEL

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

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

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

The Tremont.

East Baker St., Nelson.

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

MALONE & TREGILLUS. Props.

Stanley House

BAR.

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

DAWSON & CRADDOCK.

GOLD AND SILVER EXTRACTION.

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

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

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

All kinds of assay mining and analytical work undertaken

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 Burrett Block on West Baker street (next door to T. A. Garland's).

JOS. EHRLICH, Manager.

Nelson, August 8th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Nelson Electric Light Company, Limited.

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

GEORGE A. BIGELOW, Secretary.

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

APPLICATION FOR TIMBER LICENSE.

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

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

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

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

BANK OF MONTREAL

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

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

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

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

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers.
GRANT COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS, available in any part of the world.
DRAFTS ISSUED; COLLECTIONS MADE; ETC.

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

FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

What the Great Historian Macaulay Feared Half a Century Ago.

The following letter was written by lord Macaulay to Henry S. Randall of New York, in 1857:

"Your fate I believe to be certain, though it is deferred by a physical cause. As long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land, your laboring population will be far more at ease than the laboring population of the Old World; and, while that is the case, the Jeffersonian policy may continue to exist without causing any fatal calamity. But the time will come when New England will be as thickly peopled as Old England. Wages will be as low, and will fluctuate as much with you as with us. You will have your Manchesters and Birminghams, hundreds and thousands of artisans will assuredly be sometimes out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to test. Distress everywhere makes the laborer mutinous and discontented, and inclines him to listen with eagerness to agitators, who tell him that it is a monstrous iniquity that one man should have a million while another cannot get a full meal. In bad years there is plenty of grumbling here, and sometimes a little rioting, but it matters little, for here the sufferers are not the rulers. The supreme power is in the hands of a class, numerous, indeed, but select, of an educated class, of a class which is, and knows itself to be, deeply interested in the security of property and the maintenance of order. Accordingly, the malcontents are firmly, yet gently restrained. The bad time is got over without robbing the wealthy to relieve the indigent. The springs of national prosperity soon begin to flow again; work is plentiful; wages rise; and all is tranquility and cheerfulness. I have seen England pass three or four times through such critical seasons as I have described. Through such seasons the United States will have to pass in the course of the next century, if not in this. How will you pass through them? I heartily wish you a good deliverance. But my reason and my wishes are at war; and I cannot help forboding the worst. It is quite plain that your government will never be able to restrain a distressed and discontented majority. For with you the majority is the government, and has the rich, who are always a minority, absolutely at its mercy. The day will come when, in the state of New York, a multitude of people, none of whom has had more than half a breakfast, or expects to have more than half a dinner, will choose a legislature. Is it possible to doubt what sort a legislature will be chosen? On one side is a statesman preaching patience, respect for vested rights, strict observance of public faith. On the other hand is a demogogue ranting about the tyranny of capitalists and usurers, and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and to ride in a carriage while thousands of honest folk are in want of necessaries. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by a workingman who hears his children cry for more bread? I seriously apprehend that you will, in some such season of adversity as I have described, do things which will prevent prosperity from returning; that you will act like people who should, in a year of scarcity, devour all the seed corn, and thus make the next year not of scarcity but of absolute famine. There will be, I fear, spoliation. The spoliation will increase the distress. The distress will produce fresh spoliation. There is nothing to stop you. Your constitution is all sail and no anchor. As I said before, when society has entered on this downward progress either civilization or liberty must perish. Either some Cæsar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand; or your republic will be fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman empire was in the fifth, with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman empire came from without, while your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country by your own institutions."

Hundreds of Others Just Like Him.

At the last Dominion election the government party asserted that the Liberal policy of untrammeled trade with the United States was calculated to lead ultimately to annexation and the Liberals were taunted with the discharge of disloyalty. Referring to this charge in an address delivered to the Nova Scotia Liberals at Halifax, honorable Mr. Laurier, the leader of the Liberal party, and who is now on a visit to British Columbia, expressed the following sentiments: "Loyalty, in my judgment, like charity, should commence at home. I claim that there is no more loyal man to England than I myself. I need not tell you that I am French origin. Loyalty is natural to you men of English blood. It runs in your veins; but I can say also that it runs in my heart from another and perhaps as sacred a cause. I am loyal from gratitude. I am loyal to the flag of England because under the banner of England my fellow countrymen have found ten times more freedom than they would have found had they remained subject to France. But I have no hesitation to say, at the same time, that much as I love England, still more do I love Canada, and that if the day ever came, which God forbid, that I would find the interests of Canada clashing with those of England, and if I had to take one side, of course I would stand by native land of Canada."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Court plaster should never be applied to a bruised wound.

Sweet oil will renew patent leather tips. Rub over the surface with a bit of cotton batting dipped in the oil.

Some cooks add to the water in which rice is to be boiled the juice of a lemon. It is said to whiten, lighten and separate the grains.

Never put stovepipes away without rubbing them thoroughly with linseed oil or something similar. This will prevent an accumulation of rust.

In making pastry have the edges quite untouched; do not even smooth them with your finger. It is the air in the paste that causes the flakes; therefore do not press it out. There is the rule in all use of pastry.

To cure a sty, take white of an egg on a saucer and rub into it a small pinch of powdered alum. It will become a curd. Put it between two fine pieces of muslin lawn and bind it over the eye before retiring for the night. In the morning the sty will be gone or much better. One more application will be sufficient, and it is said no more stys will come.

By putting lace handkerchiefs in warm water, a few drops of ammonia and using castile soap, they are easily washed and made a beautiful, clear white. Then do not iron, but spread the handkerchief out smoothly on marble or glass, gently pulling out or shaping the lace. Just before it is entirely dry, fold evenly and smoothly and place under a heavy weight of some kind, and you will find handkerchiefs lasting thrice as long as before.

Most servants, and, indeed, too many housewives, burn a great deal too much fuel in cooking. It is simply waste to fill up the grate with coal and then punch and poke it till it nearly melts the top off the stove, only to go through the process again when it is all burned out. When the fire is burning a small shovelful at the time will keep the oven in prime condition and cook everything on top of the stove just as fast as though the vessels were dancing a jig from the intense heat.

The Bold, Bad Smuggler.

It was the lady of the house herself who answered the bell at one of the palatial residences on Woodward avenue, Detroit, the housemaid being engaged in pealing pineapples for preserves.

"What do you want?" she asked of the person on the doorstep, an impulsive-looking man, with a roll of rugs under one arm.

"Sh!" said the impulsive one, "not so loud. I've got some rugs here that I will sell you for a song, only you mustn't let anybody know."

"Why, are they stolen?"

"No; smuggled."

"Come right in," said the lady, and ushered him into the hall. Carefully closing the door, she invited him to display his wares.

He did so, and as the rugs were spread out on the hall floor their dainty richness filled her with a longing. "You are sure they were smuggled?" she asked in an anxious tone of voice.

"Certain sure, ma'am," he answered, "I smuggled them myself, and you can have them for $5 apiece, which is less than half what they would cost you at any store in the city."

"Then that is all you need, Robert," she said, turning to a gentleman who stood in the shadow beneath the stairs, "the man admits that he is a smuggler, and all you've got to do is to report him at the custom house."

"For heaven's sake, don't do that ma'am," said the man. "I've got a sick wife and four small children at home who are dependent on me for bread. Take the rugs for $2.50 a piece and let me go."

"But my husband is a custom house officer," she said; "we can't let you go."

"Have mercy!" he pleaded; "take them for $2.50 and say no more about it."

"Justice is inflexible," said the husband. "I must do my duty."

"Call it $2," moaned the self-confessed smuggler, "and spare me."

The hurband and wife communed apart, the latter evidently pleading for the poor wretch. At the end of their conference the money was silently counted out to the smuggler, the door was opened and he was permitted to go.

And the next day when madame priced the same kind of a rug at the stores on Woodward avenue she found that they would have been dear at $1 apiece.

Intercolonial Conference Criticized.

In a late number, the London Economist pronounces an absurdity the resolution passed by the Ottawa Intercolonial Conference in favor of differential tariffs within the empire. The aim of such a scheme is to increase the interchange of commodities among British dominions. But the Economist says there is little left to be done in that direction. Already nearly 80 per cent of the trade of the colonies circulates under the British flag. There is only a little above 20 per cent that strays to foreign ports. This is all, it says, that a customs union could add to the total trade carried on within the empire. Nor could all of this 20 per cent be dragged inside the lines of a sovereign, as some of it must include articles for which an adequate supply or demand has to be sought in foreign countries.

RESPONSIBLE WITH THEIR LIFE.

How Debts are Collected in Portions of British India.

A recent tragedy in Kathlawar divulges how closely our modern India treads on the heels of an ancient world. Among the time-honored customs of the Hindoos are certain methods of constraining the unrighteous man to do right under religious pressure, apart from either physical compulsion or the intervention of human tribunals. In the bad times before British rule, when weakness had no chance against strength, and the law was a goad in the hands of the wrongdoers rather than a defense for the wronged, such processes of religious duress were often the sole modes of obtaining justice. The common form was for the injured party to sit fasting at the door of the tent or house of his oppressor, in order to compel payment of a debt or to enforce redress from a high official or prince. As long as the suitor abstained from food, public opinion and religious usage compelled the debtor or unjust prince to also fast and shut himself up from his usual occupations or amusements. If the suitor died at his door, the sin of his death rested upon the wrongdoer. This process of Dharna ceased to be suitable under the reign of British law, and as it could be used as a means of extortion, it was made a punishable offense. But another and even more honored method survived. Public treaties and important private or family engagements were formerly guaranteed by a caste of heralds (Charans), who became responsible with their life for the fulfillment of the agreement. Our old treaties with the Rajaput princess were negotiated in this way, and the documents still bear the impress of the herald's dagger—the dagger which the herald, in the event of his being unable to constrain either of the contracting parties to perform his engagement, would plunge into his own breast. The guilt and infamy of thus causing a herald's death were long regarded as the best security against breaches of public faith throughout central and western India.

Notwithstanding the Bombay penal regulations, this system of Traga has lingered on in various modified forms, especially among the feudatory states. If the herald feared that his own single death would not overawe the wrongdoer, the proceeding began by the voluntary sacrifice of a beloved or honored member of his family or caste. Last week's mail brought the decision of the chief court of Kathlawar in a case of the kind. A banker had made a loan to a landlord in native territory and took the precaution of securing the distress of the herald's dagger as a guarantee. The landlord evaded payment and on the herald's coming to demand it, he laughed at him and referred the creditor to the civil court. The herald stood as public surety for the repayment of the loan. The honor of his caste was at stake and he determined to uphold it at whatever cost to himself and his kindred. He and his brother and their mother, after solemn religious ceremonies, set off once more for the landholder's house.

"Wilt thou pay or not?" he demanded of the debtor.

The debtor tried to temporize. The two brethren drew their swords and their aged mother bent low before them, with her neck outstretched for the blow.

"I will pay as soon as the wheat crop is gathered," cried the alarmed landholder.

"Wilt thou pay now or not?" the herald again demanded.

The landholder, terror-stricken, began some incoherent reply. With one sweep of his arm, the herald struck off his mother's head and the brothers rushed with their swords on the defaulting debtor. Having wounded him, but not too seriously, they sprinkled their mother's blood and his own on his accursed doorpost. Further proceedings were stayed by the police. The landholder, smitten by public infamy and the guilt of the matricide, starved himself to death. The brothers were not allowed to complete their sacrifice, but the one who struck the blow was sentenced to transportation for life. His memory will be sung for many a year as the hero of the herald caste in Guiara.

Why He Quit Playing Poker.

During the time W. C. Squire was in the United States senate from the state of Washington a small party gathered at John Chamberlin's one evening to indulge in a quiet, friendly game of "draw." Besides senator Squire there were senators Farwell of Illinois, Aldrich of Rhode Island, and the late senator Plumb of Kansas. It was an assemblage of big brains, big money, and great nerve, and the game was naturally a very interesting one. The game proceeded in a very placid way without any distinctive feature other than the Kansas senator's hard luck. No matter how good his "hands" were he was sure to be beaten. The game had gone on for some time when a messenger came to the door and inquired for senator Plumb, saying he was wanted on important business. The senator excused himself and said he would be back presently.

While he was gone his friends jokingly conspired to put up a "hand" on him. They arranged it so that Plumb would get four jacks and Farwell four queens. Knowing that the former was a stiff player they anticipated the heavy betting with much glee and the senator's crestfallen relief when they would subsequently explain the practical joke played on him. Senator Aldrich was the dealer.

The Kansas senator returned in a very short time and resumed his place at the table. The others all wore their most serious aspect. The cards were dealt as arranged by the senatorial conspirators. Senator Plumb held three jacks and called for one card. Aldrich dealt him a jack from the bottom of the pack, and senator Plumb saw it.

In an instant he was on his feet, boiling with rage. The others tried to pacify him, but he only became the more infuriated. The others grasped him by the arms and supplicated him to be quiet, explaining that it was all a joke that they intended playing on him, but the Kansas senator, who was a very serious man, would not see it in that light.

The game naturally broke up, leaving the participants in anything but a jovial mood. Further explanations were subsequently made to Plumb, but he would not forgive Aldrich and never spoke to him afterward, though their official duties frequently brought them together in the senate.

From that night senator Squire made up his mind to quit poker. "If," said he to a friend, "a small game like that can arouse such bitter hatred and enmity among friends I never want to play it again."

Rules for Canning.

Miss Bedford, principal of a New York cooking school, uses the following proportions in canning fruit: For apples, pears, peaches, blackberries and sweet cherries, one-fourth pound of sugar to every pound of fruit and one quart of water to every pound of sugar. In canning strawberries, sour cherries and raspberries (to which she adds a half cupful of currant juice to every pound of fruit), she uses one-half pound of sugar to a pound of fruit, and water in the same proportion as before. For pineapples, blue plums and gages she uses three-fourths of a pound of sugar to one of fruit, and water in the same proportion as for the others, except pineapples. They require no water to make a syrup, as they have sufficient juice without it. Pineapples should stand in sugar at least twenty minutes before heating to start the flow of juice, and should steam forty-five minutes or until they look clear. They should be shredded with a silver fork, as the large slices of pineapple that look so tempting in cans are awkward when served at the table, it being almost impossible to cut them with the spoon without soiling the tablecloth. Damson plums require five pounds of fruit to three of sugar. Quinces should first be steamed before putting them in a syrup. Fruit should be measured by the scales; as sugar does not vary it may be measured in a pint or half-pint measure. Fruit juice that remains after filling the cans may be canned and used to flavor sauces and ices.

Artificially Prepared.

Blood oranges are now prepared artificially. They are even richer in flavor than the regulation red orange of nature. An ordinary orange is punctured and a small quantity of California claret is injected by means of a powerful syringe. The wine is drawn up into the pulp of the fruit by means of the capillary attractions and gives the orange the deep red so admired by connoisseurs.

ONE DOLLAR . . . A FRONT FOOT

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

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

D. B. BOGLE, General Agent, NEW DENVER

"BLAKE-MORSDEN" ORE CRUSHERS

AND ALL KINDS

HOISTING AND POWER PLANTS FOR MINES.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The Jenckes Machine Company

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC.

AIR COMPRESSORS

OF THE MOST EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL TYPE.

"SLUGGER" AND "GIANT"

AIR DRILLS FOR MINES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

The Canadian Rand Drill Company,

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC.

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

The Pulsometer Steam Pump

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

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

J. FRED HUME & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

VERNON STREET, NELSON,

Are Going Out of Business

and are selling off their entire stock

Groceries, Hardware, Tinware.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

Crockery, Glassware, Doors, etc.

AT COST

SOUTH KOOTENAY ORE SHIPMENTS.

For the week ending August 15th, the ore shipments from South Kootenay were:

Le Roi mine, Trail Creek district ..... 30 tons

The ore was shipped to Tacoma, Washington, by way of Northport.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Silver, 63¾ cents; lead, $3.10.

Among the mining men at Nelson this week were J. E. Boss and C. D. Porter of Spokane and N. D. Moore of Duluth.

"The courteous, accommodating, and gentlemanly Canadian customs officer" is the way the Northport News refers to W. S. Jones. Pity 'tis that people who are compelled to cross the international boundary line via the Northport route never describe Uncle Sam's customs officers in the same words.

George Keefer brought back from 'Frisco a number of stacks of 20-dollar pieces, and with his usual liberality distributed them among his friends.

The mare "Duchess" is to be raffled at the Tremont house on Saturday evening, September 8th. "Duchess" is one of the best saddle animals in Kootenay, and is speedy in short-distance races.

The Victoria Colonist continues to print the report of the royal commission on the Nakusp & Slocan deal. The report is ancient history; but our "progressive" government probably pays for its publication, in order to keep the ancient Colonist from going into the hands of a receiver.

Now that Nelson is actually lighted by electricity, no end of disputes will arise as to the efficiency of the plant and to the effects of electric light on the human system. For a time, however, the stockholders will not have any very serious disputes as to what will be done with the company's income.

That letter of Bogle's cut the English snobs to the quick; if it did not, why do they attempt to discredit him throughout the province by publishing statements that they know to be false?

M. S. Davys of Nelson has received instructions to proceed at once to Three Forks and survey a route for a wagon road from that place up the south fork of Carpenter creek to the mouth of Cody creek, a distance of seven miles.

The electric light company's plant was tested on Wednesday afternoon, and by making a few alterations will work satisfactorily. Light will probably be turned on Saturday night.

Charles Van Ness returned to Nelson from the coast on Thursday. He reports meeting captain Fitzstubbs in Victoria, and that the captain was, apparently, in good health.

For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, the customs collections at Nelson amounted to $30,761.43.

After spending eight days in vainly searching for ahidden golden fleece, Tom Ward is back nailing pickets on his garden fence.

"A Subscriber" asks THE TRIBUNE to give the number of Canadians who served in the United States army during the civil war and the number of Canadians now in the United States. The only reference book in THE TRIBUNE library is a "Star Almanac, 1893," and the few pages in it not devoted to giving the names of the clergy in Canada is taken up with the names of the nobility of the United Kingdom. Hence, "A Subscriber" had better ask some better equipped newspaper for the information he wants.

Methodist Service on Sunday: Morning subject—"The Holy Spirit;" evening subject—"Work and Wages."

A Kaslo wet goods dealer, who has been a papa for a year past and who has not been in the habit of packing anything heavier than his offspring, started on the stampede for Fry creek the other day. As soon as he had the pack on his back and realized there were eight miles of trailless boulder-strewn and brush-covered mountain between him and the gold finds, he "bucked" and returned to town, stating he would rather pack the kid until he was a full grown man than carry grub and tools a mile over the country he had to travel.

Miss Steffins of Spokane, a first-class dressmaker, is with Mrs. George N. Taylor, Victoria street.

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.

A Letter Explaining a Delay.

It will be remembered by some of the oldest inhabitants that a dinner was once given by the ladies of Nelson for the purpose of raising money with which to purchase a bell for Firemen's hall. As bells are not manufactured in Canada, the order was sent to a firm in the United States. The order was sent promptly, but for some reason it has not been filled promptly. One of the reasons is explained in the following letter:

OFFICE OF JAMES LINFORTH,
GENERAL AGENT FOR PACIFIC COAST,
37 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, California, August 8th, 1894.

MRS. GEORGE N. TAYLOR, Nelson, B. C.—DearMadam: Yours of 4th instant just received. The bell was, no doubt, delayed by the railway strikes. They expected at the foundry it would be, and promised to keep a tracer after it. I expect they have been doing so. I think you will have the bell shortly, but I will ask the foundry by mail tonight to follow it up. It must be done from Cincinnati. Yours respectfully, JAMES LINFORTH.

The Last Straw.

Advices from Victoria are in effect that the government has decided to send captain Fitzstubbs back to lord it over West Kootenay. The people of West Kootenay have already been sorely afflicted by fire and flood, and are beginning to wonder what they have done to be further afflicted. The return of Fitzstubbs may, perhaps, be the straw that will break the camel's back.

Flowery but Graceful Sentences.

The Boundary City correspondent of the Northport News has this to say of "judge William Melville Newton, who has worn the ermine and administered justice tempered with kindness and mercy in her majesty's adjoining province during the past eighteen months, and who while residing in Sayward and Fort Sheppard drew about him a host of warm and faithful friends, has on account of ill health resigned his position and gone to Nelson for medical attendance and care. When able to travel comfortably, the judge will journey to Victoria, and from there to New Zealand, where his kindred reside, and where he will probably settle down to enjoy a ripe old age among friends who will be only too glad to assist in making his days sunshiny and sweet and the evenings balmy and full of gladness. Your correspondent is glad to have known the judge, and the pleasant hours spent in his society will be like a shaded oasis in the desert of time; and, should we not meet again this side of the 'unknown beyond,' may we, in our incarnation, be more closely associated and happily surrounded, so that an thousand years will be only as an yesterday as we bask in the sunshine of sublime joys and the happy company of 'jolly good tellahs, don't cher know.' Bon voyage, judge."

HOT WEATHER STORIES.

A Southern California Desert That is Next Door to Hell.

General Miles, who had command of the United States regulars in Chicago during the late labor trouble, was twenty-odd years ago stationed on the frontier in Texas and had the reputation of being the best Indian fighter in the regular army. During the labor trouble in Chicago the weather was hot, which led general Miles to relate some of his experiences. He said:

"The warm weather we have had here does not compare with what I have experienced in the Panhandle of Texas, in New Mexico, and in Arizona. I remember once during the campaign against the Comanches in the Red River country some twenty years ago when it was so hot we had to let the water stand over night to let it cool off so the men could drink it. Many times we had to go hours at a time without water of any kind. During that campaign I saw some of the men cut the veins in their arms to get blood with which to moisten their throats and mouths. I saw the same thing during the Geronimo campaign in New Mexico.

"At three military posts down in the southwest country I have seen the mercury register 126, 128, and 130 degrees in the shade and 110 degrees at midnight. The heat here as compared with that, was cool and refreshing. But in all the hot weather in the regions to which I have referred I don't think I ever knew of a case of sunstroke. Sometimes, it is true, I have known of the men giving out so they had to be placed in the ambulance for a time, but never a case of actual sunstroke. This may have been due to the difference between the atmosphere of this country and that. It is a peculiar fact that we have the hottest and probably the coldest weather in the United States of any country in the world. In Dakota and Montana the mercury often registers 55 to 56 degrees below zero and, as I said, in the southwest it often runs up to 130 degrees in the shade. The atmosphere in the Arizona region is thin and dry, while it is heavy and humid here and this makes it seem so much hotter here than there."

"The heat down in southern California, New Mexico, and Arizona did not seem to affect a person like it does here in Chicago. I have never heard of any one being sunstruck down there. I have been through a good many campaigns in the southwestern part of the country, but I do not now recall any instances where the soldiers suffered excessively. I have often seen it so hot it would burn one's hand to touch the barrel of a gun and have seen men and horses suffer for water until their tongues would swell. In the Mojave desert in southern California they tell a story which illustrates the climatic situation. An army officer with a detachment of men was following a band of Indians. The soldiers were out of water and suffering intensely when they came upon a shack at one side of the trail. The owner had deserted it. Before leaving it he hung a sign over the door which read: 'One hundred miles from water, 50 miles from wood, and 10 inches from hell.' The soldiers were quite ready to believe the sign told the truth, especially the last phrase, as it was then about 125 degrees in the shade."

American Grass Widows.

Mrs. Lynn Linton, the English novelist, has been giving the world her impressions of traveling Americans, not the least interesting of whom are "the queer 'grass-widows' who abound abroad—those pretty, well-dressed, free-mannered young women, who have left husband and child behind them in America, and who profess unbounded love for both and infinite weariness and longing for a reunion, which does not prevent their sitting out in the garden to a late hour of the night in close confidential talk with a handsome, well-set-up English officer. These 'grass-widows' who have come to Europe on lengthened visits for their own pleasure, yet who continually speak of the husband as the one being they most adore, are a common feature in the traveling American world, and they are difficult to locate. Who are they? What are they doing here alone? Why have they left their own home and belongings in this strangely irresponsible way? We are bound to say that, if they are undesirable acquaintances, they mask the inner fact under an outer appearance of such guileless boldness and the very simplicity of innocent assurance as to put Mrs. Grundy into a tight place. For it would almost seem as if her code of morals were simply criminally suspicious, and that to condemn these artless innocents were to show herself of a corrupt and unclean imagination."

The Royal Heir.

Now from the bottle let me draw the cork,
And let my voice sound like a dinner-gong—
A 'eir is born to the great 'Ouse of York,
And so, behold, I tumble into song.

Alas! no pote lariat 'ave they got
In England for to weave a magic spell
Around your hinfant brow; hence mine the lot
To do so, though the day is 'ot as 'ell.

Your R'yal 'Ighness, if the kingly trade
'Olds good and prospects for some decades more,
Much baccarat you'll play, I'm sore afraid,
At Tranby Crofts and places by the score.

You may lay corner-stones and swill champagne,
And then again you mayn't, for queen and kings
Are going out of fashion, that's quite plain,
With many other ancient hoodoo things.

All mitey prince! beneficient and wi e;
I 'opes Your 'Ighness will not get the colic;
I 'opes your nusses, blast their blooming heyes,
Will not neglect you while with 'lords they frolic.

I 'ave no more to say—I wish I 'ad;
My share's exhausted of divine afflatus
In writing hads about the liver pad,
But w'at I give your little nibs is gratis.

The Agony Over.

Notwithstanding president Cleveland's interference, the lower house of congress accepted the senate amendments to the tariff bill, and the bill will be a law in a few days. The duty on lead is reduced one-half, the rate under the bill being three-quarters of a cent a pound.

THIS WEEK'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. A. Bigelow & Co., Nelson—Change in advertisement.
Le Roi Mining Co., Trail Creek—Certifibate of improvement notice.

AUCTION SALE

OF TOWN LOTS.

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

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

W. F. TEETZEL.

Nelson, August 7th, 1894.

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 50169), 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

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.

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.

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 Pinched 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.