KOOTENAY

Has Mines that are Paying Dividends and Hundreds of Properties that can be Made Dividend Paying Mines.

The Tribune

KOOTENAY

Has a Mineral Output of Upwards of One Million Dollars Every Month In The Year

SIXTH YEAR.—NO. 33. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1898. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

Provincial Library 1 July 96

TURNERISM STAMPED OUT AT LAST

THE SECRET BALLOT TELLS HEAVILY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Out of Thirty-Six Seats the Opposition Carry Nineteen.—Fifteen Government Candidates are Returned and Two Seats are Held by Independents.

Although it is as yet impossible to secure complete returns of the voting on Saturday, sufficient definite information is at hand to place the defeat of the Turner government beyond all question. In the contest there was a struggle for thirty-six seats, and the opposition candidates secured nineteen of them. Of the remaining seventeen seats the government candidates secured fifteen, and two are held by independents. Of the independents—Henderson, of Westminster City, and Neilson, of Northeast Kootenay—there is every reason to believe that they will support the strongest party. With respect to Henderson it is already stated that he has expressed his intention of supporting a want of confidence motion in the Turner government, and, in the case of Neilson, his sympathies are with the opposition party rather than with the government. However, should they both go over to the Turner party, and should it also secure the two seats in Cariboo yet to be contested, the government would still be unable to defeat a want of confidence motion, since upon the election of a speaker the government would be in a minority of one in the legislature. That several of the seats will be contested there is every reason to believe, and in a move of this kind the government is more likely to lose than to gain ground. With the government's prestige gone and its available money all spent, there are several of the island constituencies which, if reopened, would tell a different story. The result of the voting throughout the province follows:

ALBERNI RETURNS AN OPPOSITIONIST.

Complete returns have not been received from the district of Alberni, but in the town of Alberni, where the heaviest vote is polled, the opposition candidate received a substantial majority. Alberni, it should be remembered, is the home of Huff, the government candidate, and his failure to secure a majority there may be taken as evidence that the constituency has gone opposition, especially in view of the fact that there is a very small vote in the rest of the riding. For the benefit of any who may be inclined to claim Alberni as still a government seat, it may be said that it is no oppositionist who says that Mr. Neill is elected, but it is the local operator at the telegraph office who thus reports to the head office. The Alberni returns were:

Huff, government	58
Neill, opposition	86

CRUSHING DEFEAT IN NANAIMO.

The most crushing defeat administered to the Turner government throughout the province was that which its candidate met with in the city of Nanaimo, the center of organized labor in this province. The government candidate was Archie McGregor, one of the most popular men in the city, but he was snowed under more than five to one by Dr. McKechnie, the opposition candidate, thus losing his deposit by a very wide margin. The poll stood:

McGregor, government	170
McKechnie, opposition	678
Majority for McKechnie	508

DR. WALKEM LOSES HIS DEPOSIT.

Despite the government's efforts to make Dr. Walkem's election safe by throwing a considerable opposition vote into Nanaimo city the doctor lost his deposit in his contest with Ralph Smith the head of the union miners organization. Excepting Texada Island, where there are but few votes, the returns from which have not be received, the result was:

Dr. Walkem, government	62
Ralph Smith, opposition	162
Majority for Smith	100

BRYDEN WINS IN NORTH NANAIMO.

As was expected J. Bryden had an easy victory in North Nanaimo, the latest returns fix his majority at 92 in a total vote of 406. The figures are:

Bryden, government	249
Hellier, opposition	157
Majority for Bryden	92

CLOSE CONTEST IN ESQUIMALT.

There were five candidates in the field in Esquimalt for two seats. Hon. C. E. Pooley and W. F. Bullen ran in the government interest, D. W. Higgins and W. H. Hayward as oppositionists, and D. R. Harris as an independent in the hope of defeating Pooley. The result of the first count gave Pooley 213, Bullen 208, Higgins 208, Hayward 189, and Harris 53. In an official count, to determine the tie between Higgins and Bullen, two of the ballots marked for Higgins were rejected, thus giving the seat to Bullen by two votes. Higgins will protest the election as there are four ballots marked in his favor which it is contended the courts would admit. Considerable feeling has been aroused by reason of the returning officer's alleged unfairness. The count at present stands:

Pooley, government	213
Bullen, "	208
Higgins, opposition	206
Hayward, "	189
Harris, independent	53

COWICHAN RETURNS ROBERTSON.

Complete returns from Cowichan give Robertson, the government candidate, a majority of 64, in a total of 294 votes cast. The successful candidate carried five out of the six polling places. The result in Cowichan was a surprise to the opposition party, the managers of which counted Herd's election as practically safe. The total vote was:

Robertson, government	179
Herd, opposition	115
Majority for Robertson	64

EBERTS MAJORITY IS 26.

Hon. D. M. Eberts, attorney general was given an exciting run in South Victoria by J. Stuart Yates a Victoria lawyer, having a majority of 26 in a total vote of 450. The vote stood:

Eberts, government	238
Yates, opposition	212
Majority for Eberts	26

BOOTH WINS IN NORTH VICTORIA.

J. P. Booth who was elected speaker in the last legislature upon the retirement of D. W. Higgins was returned in North Victoria with a majority of 15 votes in a total vote of 295. It was thought that T. W. Patterson would defeat Booth in this constituency and the result is a great surprise. Patterson will contest the election upon the grounds of corrupt practices, and some interesting developments are expected. The voting resulted as follows:

Booth, government	155
Patterson, opposition	140
Booth's majority	15

JAMES DUNSMUIR RETURNED IN COMOX.

As there are several points in Comox without either telegraph or telephone communication, the complete returns from this district cannot be expected for several days, but from the returns received there can be no doubt as to the result. James Dunsmuir the government candidate has such a lead that if the rest of the constituency went solid for his opponent he would still be elected. So far as heard from the returns are:

Dunsmuir, government	303
McAllan, opposition	164
Majority for Dunsmuir	139

CLOSE VOTE IN VICTORIA.

There was a great slump in the government's vote in Victoria. In the contest in 1894 there was a margin of 1232 votes between the lowest government candidate and the highest opposition candidate, but in Saturday's contest Colonel Gregory cut this down to 80 votes and had Gregory had a running mate anything like as popular as himself it is safe to say that the result would have been vastly different. It is significant that H. D. Helmcken ran a long way ahead of the government and polled 132 more votes than the first minister. The vote polled by the respective candidates was:

Helmcken (Govt.)	1434
Turner (Govt.)	1352
Hall (Govt.)	1274
McPhillips (Govt.)	1228
Gregory (Opp.)	1149
Stewart (Opp.)	1065
Belyea (Opp.)	949
Beaven (Opp.)	916

VANCOUVER'S SOLID FOUR.

The result of the poll in Vancouver was a surprise in view of the strength developed by Tisdall who led Macpherson by three votes, but all four opposition candidates ran well together there being a margin of 500 votes between the lowest man on the opposition ticket and the highest man on the government or citizens' ticket. McDonald on the citizens ticket forfeited his deposit and Bowser saved his by a very few votes. The voting was as follows:

Tisdall (Opp.)	1798
Macpherson (Opp.)	1795
Cotton (Opp.)	1667
Martin (Opp.)	1651
Garden (Citizens' Ticket)	1151
Carroll (Citizens' Ticket)	951
Bowser (Citizens' Ticket)	879
McDonald (Citizens' Ticket)	735

GOVERNMENT GAIN IN WESTMINSTER.

The government party gained one of the four seats in Westminster district. The successful candidate was Richard McBride, who defeated Whetham, the opposition candidate, in Dewdney riding. The riding was formerly represented by Sword, an opposition member, but he was forced out of the field by Whetham's action in insisting upon running. McBride secured a majority of 29 votes over Whetham in a total vote of 377. The figures given are:

McBride, government	203
Whetham, opposition	174
Majority for McBride	29

HENDERSON CARRIES WESTMINSTER.

Henderson the candidate whom the opposition managers rejected in the city of New Westminster had the satisfaction of defeating the regular opposition candidate with a majority of 21 votes in a total vote of 1089. Henderson made the race as an independent candidate and the fact that he switched a constituency which for more than 16 years has been recorded as an opposition stronghold shows that he drew a considerable opposition vote. Henderson since the election is reported to have said that he will support a want of confidence motion in the Turner government so that his election does not help the cause of premier Turner in the least. The vote in Westminster city was:

Brown, opposition	531
Henderson, independent	555
Majority for Henderson	24

McQUEEN LOSES HIS DEPOSIT.

James McQueen the government man who contested the election in Richmond riding with Thomas Kidd the opposition candidate lost his deposit. McQueen failed to carry a single place in the riding. The corrected returns are:

McQueen, government	173
Kidd, opposition	357
Majority for Kidd	184

TURNER DEFEATED IN CHILLIWHACK.

In the riding of Chilliwhack Charles Munro defeated premier Turner in every polling place, the first minister having fewer votes than he had names upon his requisition paper. Munro's majority was 65 in a total vote of 499. The vote was:

Turner, government	217
Munro, opposition	282
Majority for Munro	65

FORSTER'S WALKOVER IN DELTA.

Thomas Forster, the member who introduced the secret ballot bill, had a walkover in Delta against H. D. Benson the government's independent candidate. Forster secured a majority in every polling place. His majority is 88 in a total vote reported of 392. The figures so far are:

Benson, government	152
Forster, opposition	240
Forster's majority	88

THE LILLOOETS BREAK EVEN.

The contest in the east and west ridings of Lillooet did not furnish any surprises. The opposition party made good its claim that it would carry the east riding. Details of the voting have not been received but the opposition candidate J. D. Prentice has a majority of 21 over David Stoddart who represented the constituency as a government candidate in the last legislature. In the west riding A. W. Smith the government member was re-elected by a large majority his opponent Peters forfeiting his deposit. Smith received 133 votes against 72 cast for Peters.

TWO OPPOSITION MEN IN CARIBOO.

Complete returns from Cariboo firmly establish the two opposition candidates in their seats, and thus dispels whatever faint hopes the Turner government may have had of securing an even break in that constituency. Every polling place has been heard from, and although there is evidently some discrepancy in the figures there is no room for any doubt as to the result of the contest. The returns are appended:

	Helgesen	Kinchant	Hunter	Rogers
Quesnelle	30	28	20	23
Barkerville	63	55	41	67
Stanley	15	27	8	21
Soda Creek	4	4	10	8
150-Mile House	41	35	30	13
Alexandria	5	5	8	10
Horsefly	11	13	3	3
Quesnelle Forks	46	30	41	22
Keithley Creek	3	3	12	10
Snow Shoe	9	9	5	5
Alexis Creek	5	8	3	3
Hancevillle	1	2	3	2
Risky Creek	9	11	7	5
Total	241	224	181	192

The above figures totaled up show a slight discrepancy with the actual result. This is, however, unimportant, as the returning officer gives the results as follows: Helgesen, 243; Kinchant, 220; Hunter, 194; Rogers, 186.

HUME'S MAJORITY WAS FIFTEEN.

W. J. Geopel, returning officer, made an official count of the ballots cast in Saturday's election in Nelson riding, the result of the count increasing Hume's majority over Farwell from thirteen to fifteen. All told there were 661 ballots, but of these there were 14 spoiled and one was blank. Of the spoiled ballots all 14 were rejected because the voters had recorded their mark in the space in which the name of the candidate was printed instead of in the white disc. There were nine Hume ballots marked in this manner and five for Farwell. The following is the corrected state of the poll in the several polling places:

	Farwell	Hume
Nelson	217	269
Waterloo	2	1
Hall	1	1
Ymir	35	26
Erie	7	3
Proctor's	4	1
Silver King mine	13	7
Wauneta	4	0
Kaskonook	17	8
Goat River Crossing	2	6
Rykert's	12	10
Total	317	332
Majority for Hume		15

GREEN'S MAJORITY WAS 103.

In the contest in the Slocan riding Robert F. Green carried ten of the polling places out of fifteen. Among the places carried by Green were Ainsworth and Kaslo. Ainsworth was for a long time the residence of both candidates before Kaslo was. There were just 35 votes cast in Ainsworth and Retallack got but three of them. In Kaslo the present home port of both candidates the contest broke more even, Green having a majority of 20 in 240 votes cast. The only important point carried by Retallack was New Denver where he had a majority of 19 in a total vote of 95. The complete returns are appended:

	Green	Retallack
Kaslo	130	110
Ainsworth	32	3
Pilot Bay	15	13
Slocan Crossing	2	1
Robson	7	8
Deer Park	26	11
Slocan City	56	39
Ten-Mile	4	10
Silverton	40	19
New Denver	43	62
Three Forks	25	18
Sandon	81	80
Whitewater	43	23
Argenta	5	9
Jubilee Point	19	16
Total	528	425
Majority for Green		103

MARTIN'S GREAT MAJORITY.

The result of the voting in the Rossland riding was a surprise to every one. It was the general opinion that the opposition candidate would win, but none of his supporters counted upon his carrying every polling place in the riding. Martin went out of Rossland with a majority of 97 and added to his lead in every other polling place. The total cast was as follows:

	Martin	McKane
Rossland	329	232
Trail	76	72
Cascade	17	7
Grand Forks	51	38
Greenwood	69	35
Midway	27	5
Total	569	389
Majority for Martin		180

KELLIE HAS A SUBSTANTIAL MAJORITY.

The returns from the Revelstoke riding of West Kootenay show that J. M. Kellie who was returned in 1894 as a government supporter was this time returned as an opposition candidate with a majority of 63 over W. White, Q. C. of Revelstoke. So far there appears to have been 605 votes cast of which 8 were rejected as spoiled. The details received of the vote are as follows:

	Kellie	White
Revelstoke town	167	107
Ferguson	13	42
Arrowhead	13	19
Illecillewaet	20	3
Albert Canyon	33	8
Glacier	10	3
Comaplix	16	5
Thompsons Landing	16	5
Front Lake	25	40
Nakusp	23	40
Halcyon Springs	2	2

NEILSON'S ELECTION CONCEDED.

Details have not been received of the voting in the north riding of East Kootenay district but the election of Neilson, the independent candidate, is assured with a majority of 23. The total vote has not been received several polling places returning merely the majorities received by the candidates. So far as they have been received the details of the voting are:

	Neilson	Wells
Golden, majority Wells'		26
Donald	47	12
Field	11	12
Parallon	1	17
Rogers Pass	17	9
Beavermouth	21	2

BAKER WINS IN THE SOUTH.

Returns received from South East Kootenay show that Col. Baker has secured a majority of 15 over William Baillie the opposition candidate. The result in this riding caused little surprise and less sorrow among the oppositionists, as the interests of the party in the opinion of many were subordinated to the interests of William Baillie. The vote was as follows:

	Baker	Baillie
Wassa	11	2
Fort Steele	69	107
North Star Mine	3	6
Wardner	25	4
Fernie	12	1
Crow's Nest Landing	4	5
Cranbrook	21	10
Moyie City	14	9
Total	159	144

SEMLIN'S BIG MAJORITY.

Charles Semlin secured a great majority in the north riding of Yale. Out of 163 votes cast his opponent J. J. McKay secured but 31. McKay lost his deposit.

DEANE ELECTED IN NORTH YALE.

After an official count, lasting two days, F. J. Deane, opposition candidate, has been elected by a majority of four, the figures being:

Deane	127
Martin	123

PRICE ELLISON CARRIES EAST YALE.

Donald Graham, who represented East Yale in the last legislature, was badly beaten by Price Ellison. The details of the voting have not yet been received but the returning officer has announced the election of Ellison with a majority of about 75. Graham it will be remembered defeated Hon. Forbes G. Vernon in 1894 and his return was counted upon as beyond question.

THE CASSIAR ELECTION.

The writs for Cassiar were issued at the same time as the writs for the other constituencies, but they were issued in blank, the returning officer being empowered to fill in the dates for the nominations and elections as he might see fit. In other words, the government was waiting to see how the cat jumped before deciding what to do. Monday night a steamer left Victoria for Cassiar and on board her were the government's instructions to the returning officer in Cassiar. The government will leave no stone unturned to get Cassiar in line, but it may get fooled there just as badly as it did in the rest of the country.

SLOCAN MINING NOTES.

On the California, owned principally by A. J. Marks and P. Burns, of Nelson, and situated close to New Denver, a foot of clean shipping ore was struck last week. A shipment is now being made to the Nelson smelter, which will be more in the nature of a test. It is expected to return 150 ounces in silver. Fifteen animals are engaged in the packing, making an unusual but welcome spectacle in the streets of Denver. Preparations are being made for an increased force of men at the mine. Mr. Marks is personally superintending the work.

R. C. Campbell-Johnson, of Nelson, is preparing to crown grant the Bondholder group, on Ten Mile creek. In a short time a representative of English capital will examine the group, with a view to purchase. The Britishers have half a million available for development purposes.

On the Ohio, situated on the summit above the Enterprise and owned by F. Wells and R. I. Kirkwood, there is one of the largest showings of ore in the camp. Three veins are exposed, mostly by sluicing. The Enterprise lead shows up well on the claim, as does also the Nepawa lead, both with good high grade ore. The main vein, supposed to be the Arlington lead, has a width of 30 feet, with ore all the way across. It is of a zinc nature and gives an assay of upwards of 100 ounces. It is a most phenominal showing, and the work now being done is improving it.

R. I. Kirkwood has in the Speculator, on Springer creek, a mammoth proposition. The vein has been proven 33 feet wide, of full concentrating value. Several streaks of clean ore run through it, which has just given returns of 300 ounces. He lately located an extension and in the two properties has a group unequaled in the locality. They adjoin the Arlington, but surpass it in showing. Few people are aware of the immense deposit exhibited by the Speculator.

The Mollie Hughes, at New Denver, continues to develop in an encouraging manner Their test shipment to Trail gave over 500 oz. in silver.

The Case of Alexander Henderson.

The circumstance that the Columbian is very abusive and bitter towards Alexander Henderson, the successful independent candidate in Westminster City, tends rather to confirm the report that Henderson is likely to go over to the opposition. The Columbian says that Henderson, by opposing and defeating J. C. Brown, has dug his own political grave and should be left in it. This may suit the Columbian's book, but the circumstance of the Columbian's hostility will probably worry the opposition managers very little and Henderson still less should he decide to cast in his lot with the successful party. At the present moment the opposition party probably needs Henderson's vote more than it does the Columbian's influence.

Hudson's Bay Company Dividend.

A general court of the Hudson Bay company was held in London on Tuesday. The following report from the governor and committee was held before the shareholders: "The governor and committee submit to the proprietors the annual accounts, which show a profit of £69,373 7s. 9d., to which is to be added the sum of £21,999 12s. 1d. brought forward from last year, making a total of £91,372 12s. 10d. and they recommend that a dividend of thirteen shillings per share, free of income tax, be paid for the year ending 31st May, 1898, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £26,372 10s. 10d.

Wholesale Bribery Charged.

The Province: The Province is in a position to announce definitely this evening (July 12th) that the election of Messrs. Turner, Helmcken, Hall and McPhillips in Victoria; Dunsmuir in Comox; Eberts in North Victoria; Pooley and Bullen in Esquimalt, (providing a recount before the judge does not result in the return of the opposition candidates); and Booth in North Victoria is to be protested. In all these constituencies the most scandalous bribery was practiced and there is little doubt that the protests that have been decided upon will result in the unseating and perhaps the disqualification of more than one of the government supporters.

Another Defeat for Dunsmuir.

The Full Court, with Justices Walkem, McColl and Irving present, on Wednesday dismissed the appeal in the case of Bryden vs. the Union Colliery Company and confirmed the judgment of Mr. Justice Drake, upholding the constitutionality of the Coal Mine Regulation Act, or that portion of it prohibiting the employment of Chinese underground. The company is given leave to appeal to the privy council.

Slocan Ore Shipments.

The shipments from the Slocan for the current month continue light, but as several of the leading properities have resumed shipping a material increase in the mineral exports may be expected. The exports from Kaslo for the month of June were as follows:

Pounds Ore	2,374,100
Value	$82,430
Pounds Lead	1,067,750
Ounces Silver	101,955

GREAT STRIKE ON THE POORMAN

LEDGE CUT AT A DEPTH OF THREE HUNDRED FEET.

Five Feet of Milling Ore Which Gives a Sample Value of $100 to the Ton is the Reward for Extensive Development.—Owners of the Granite Making Extensive Preparations

The Nelson Poorman Gold Mining Company has struck it rich on the Poorman. Several days ago the company came upon ledge matter in the 600 foot tunnel. Work was continued until the ledge was crosscut at a depth of 300 feet. At this point the ledge shows five feet of milling ore, a fair sample from which assayed a little over $100 to the ton. The importance of this strike can scarcely be overestimated, since it is a practical demonstration of the fact that the ledges in the gold belt to the southwest of Nelson go down.

The Poorman has been worked in a small way for several years, returning handsome profits to the owners for the work expended upon it. About a year ago the company was reorganized and extensive development work was taken in hand, resulting in the recent lucky strike; which is sufficiently encouraging to warrant doubling the present price of stock. The officers of the Poorman company are A. L. Davenport, president; J. Fred Hume, vice-president; and Robert Ewart, secretary-treasurer. The capitalization of the company is fixed at at $250,000, fully paid up and non-assessable.

On the Granite claim, adjoining the Poorman group, on which the ledge was discovered several months ago by ground sluicing, extensive work is now going on. The ledge on the Granite is identical with that on the Poorman, and the company operating the same have made arrangements for putting in an extensive plant.

The success that the owners of the Poorman have had in demonstrating the continuity of the ledges in the Nelson gold belt, is certain to give great encouragement to the owners of other claims in the same section. Heretofore it has been difficult to get capital to develope any of these properties, owing to the fact that depth had not been attained in a single instance. The manner in which the Poorman has developed should change all this.

To Receive the Aberdeens.

The people of Nelson are going to receive lord and lady Aberdeen in fine style next week. On the arrival of the vice-regal party its members will be received by a reception committee composed of judge Forin, Dr. Arthur, H. E. Croasdaile, Grange V. Holt, J. Fred Hume, Frank Fletcher, J. Roderick Robertson, John A. Turner, T. Madden, E. P. Whalley. They will then be assailed with an address which is to be drawn by Messrs. W. A. Macdonald Q C., E. A. Crease, O. G. Dennis, W. F. Teetzel and J. A. Gilker. The decoration of the city in honor of the visitors has been assigned to a committee composed of Messrs. A. H. Buchanan, Charles Hillyer, John J. Malone and Dr. Symonds. Mayor Houston occupies the position of chairman of the general committee with W. A. Jowett as secretary.

The Enterprise Ore Chute.

The most marvelous chute of ore known in the northwest is that being worked on the Enterprise group on Ten Mile. From the top showings on the group to the tunnel on the Iron Horse, there is a bona fide vertical depth of ore of 1130 feet. with a width in No. 2 tunnel of 800 feet some places the ore is 2½ feet in width and of uniform richness. There is at present $2,000,000 worth of ore blocked out. Three separate parties are seeking to purchase the property, and its sale is expected shortly. Eleven hundred tons of ore at the lake is being shipped in bulk to Omaha, and this will realize $200,000.

The Fern's New Process.

The British Columbia Bullion Extracting company has completed a contract for the establishment of an appliance at the Fern mine for the treatment of low grade ores. Although installed in the nature of an experimental test on the Fern slimes, it is confidently expected that, should the character of their ore remain the same as that which has been found amenable to the Pelatan-Clerici process, the present installation will be increased to one of 25 tons per day at that mine.

Took Over the Bosun Group.

The Bosun group, formerly embraced in the Harris ranch, near New Denver, this week passed into the hands of the Sandiford syndicate for $7,500 cash, as the result of a 30-day option. The Fidelity lead has been proven in place on the group to a depth of 20 feet, and there is a showing of eight inches of clean ore. The new purchasers will erect suitable buildings and put on a force of men at once to thoroughly develop the property.

The Skyline to Resume.

A representative of the Everett smelter is at present having the water pumped out of the Skyline mine at Ainsworth and should his examination of the mine be satisfactory it is said that work upon the Skyline will be resumed at once. The property which is owned by A. W. McCune has been closed down for close upon two years.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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LODGE MEETINGS.

NELSON LODGE, NO. 23, A. F. & A. M. Meets second Wednesday in each month. Sojourning brethren invited.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Nelson Lodge, No. 25, Knights of Pythias, meets in Castle hall, Macdonald block, corner of Josephine and Vernon streets, every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. All visiting knights are cordially invited to attend.

JOHN J. MALONE, C. C.
GEORGE PARTRIDGE, K. of R. & S.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING.....JULY 16, 1898

THE election of Alexander Henderson as an independent government supporter in the city of New Westminster indicates that the people of that city are tired of the great John Cunningham Brown and his clique. The result of the contest in New Westminster shows that the opposition party in that city lost the seat through their efforts to please Brown instead of the members of the whole party. They had an opportunity of running Henderson as their candidate, but they threw him over to give Brown the nomination. Henderson then took the nomination of the so-called independent government party and defeated the regular opposition nominee in an opposition constituency. It was a great victory for Henderson. The opposition party of New Westminster by its mismanagement has placed great difficulties in the way of its own party organizing a new government.

COMPLETE returns from all parts of the province show that the Turner government has been defeated. This will be welcome news to the great mass of the electors throughout the province, who in very many instances were deprived of the right to a fair expression of their opinion at the polls, by one of the most shameful measures of representation that ever cursed any province in this dominion. The defeat of the Turner government will mark a new era. Despite the gerrymandering tactics of the Turner government there has been recorded a demand for new men and new methods. At this time it is impossible to say whether the successful party will have sufficient majority to carry on the affairs of the county or not. Of the 36 seats contested they have secured 19. The two Cassiar seats complete the whole number, but even should they both go to the Turner party it would still be unable to defeat a want of confidence motion. Should it be necessary to have another election the result may be easily imagined. The Turner-Dunsmuir combination would not be able to carry one-half of the seats in Vancouver Island, and with fairly popular opposition candidates in Westminster city, Dewdney and South East Kootenay it would forever lose the very slender hold it has upon the mainland constituencies. Turnerism is dead in British Columbia.

OF the thirty-six men who have so far been returned to the provincial legislature there are just fifteen who sat in the last house, and of these eight were supporters of the Turner government, and seven opposed the Turner policy. Of the members of the old ministry premier Turner secured second place on the government ticket in Victoria, which had a majority of 80 over the opposition ticket in a total vote of over 2500, and in the farming district of Chilliwhack, which he sought to represent as minister of agriculture, he was defeated. Hon. G. B. Martin, chief commissioner of lands and works, was defeated in North Yale. Hon. C. E. Pooley, president of the council, saved his election in a three-cornered fight in Esquimalt by a majority of eight votes over one opposition candidate and five votes over the other opposition candidate. Hon. D. M. Eberts, attorney-general, retained his seat by a majority of about 25 votes over a non-resident opposition candidate; and in East Kootenay, Hon. Colonel Baker, minister of mines, education and provincial secretary, had but 15 of a majority over an admittedly unpopular opposition candidate. When it is considered that in all these cases the public funds were liberally used for election purposes, and that there is a general belief in the advantage of cabinet representation, the result offers small cause for congratulation on the part of the old ministers. As private members of the legislature, the standing which their opponents had, it is safe to say that not one of the old ministers would have been returned.

A. W. ROSS, secretary of the British Columbia Fire Underwriters' Association, has sent a communication to the city council in which he gives the members of the council several hints as to how the profits of the fire insurance companies can be increased, by improving the city's appliances for fighting fire. The members of the council are more anxious to hear from Mr. Ross upon the subject of reducing fire insurance rates.

LORD AND LADY ABERDEEN will pay an official visit to Nelson on Wednesday evening, prior to their departure for Great Britain. Lord Aberdeen will be kindly remembered by most Canadians for the part he played in preventing Sir Charles Tupper from filling the civil service up with Tory partizans after his government had been ignominously defeated at the polls.

THE British Electric Traction Company is the name of a London company that professes to be anxious to construct an electric railway in this city, and to that end has communicated with the city council with a view to securing a franchise. The city council gave the electric railway promoters a favorable answer and there the matter rests—for the present.

LAST week the council of the college of physicians and surgeons of Ontario removed the names of four doctors from the college roll, thus depriving them of their right to practice medicine in that province. The offending doctors were found guilty of assisting in the sale of well known quack medicines, the charge preferred against them being that of unprofessional conduct. It is not to be presumed that the removal of these four names purges the Ontario medical registry of all quacks, nor that all the humbug in medical matters in Ontario and elsewhere is practiced by quacks. The doctors whose names were struck off the Ontario roll were Dr. Sovereign, of Essex county; Dr. W. E. Bessey of Toronto; and Dr. R. A. Clark and Dr. G. B. Gray of Elora.

A. S. FARWELL fell sixteen votes short of securing his election. Had it not been, that being virtually a government candidate he had to assume responsibility for the acts of the most incapable government that this province has seen, the result would have been vastly different. The result of the poll shows that A. S. Farwell was the strongest candidate that could have been put up against J. Fred Hume. The excellent work performed by two or three members of the Hume committee in this city was the only thing that saved the election of the opposition candidate in an admittedly opposition constituency. With the exception of Nelson and Goat River Crossing Farwell carried every precint in the constituency.

WHEN premier Turner was in this city he proudly referred to the fact that he had been requested to run in Chilliwhack, and that there were over 200 names upon his requisition. When the result of the poll in Chilliwhack was announced on Saturday premier Turner no doubt realized that there was a considerable difference between having 200 names on a requisition paper and in having 200 crosses upon ballot papers.

THE election of John L. Retallack was advocated by the Kuskonook Searchlight, the Kaslo News, the Sandon Paystreak, the New Denver Ledge and the Slocan City News. It was the first time the editors of these papers ever agreed upon anything, and it is doubtful if they will ever agree again—certainly not with the independent electors of the Slocan.

THERE were seven candidates who lost their deposits of $200 on Saturday. The only straight opposition candidate who found himself in this fix was Peters, who at the last moment entered the lists against A. W. Smith in West Lillooet. The other unfortunates were McGregor of Nanaimo, McQueen of Richmond, McDonald of Vancouver, McKay in West Yale Dr. William Wymon Walkem in South Nanaimo and Harris in Esquimalt. In the election in 1894 all four opposition candidates in Victoria lost their deposits.

ONE of the most gratifying results of Saturday's election contest was the defeat of John L. Retallack in the Slocan riding. It is encouraging to the friends of good government to know that it has been demonstrated that the Slocan riding is not one in which ambitious men solely by the possession of money, can squeeze their way into public life. Retallack had everything but the voters.

THE New Denver Ledge did all it could to secure the election of the government candidate in the Slocan, but now that the contest is over and the Turner government defeated, the Ledge is candid enough to say of the new political division: "This is a good combination for the "people of the Province. There will be "no more legislation adverse to the Main-"land and favoring the charter mongers "of the Island, no more land-grabbing by "government ministers, and less subsi-"dizing of questionable railway schemes, "while shutting out reliable, substantial "companies that would develop our pro-"vince and afford railroad competition "where it is so greatly needed."

THE Rossland Miner, in urging the government to appoint an inspector of mines, reminds premier Turner that Kootenay has claims to the office that cannot be ignored. What the Miner says may be correct, but the claims of the district to the office are not in it with the cinch that "Jim" McGregor has on the job. Now that McGregor can be of no more service to the Turner government his appointment as inspector of mines may be expected at once. No fault can be found with McGregor's appointment upon the score of ability.

EVERY elector whose name is not upon the voter's list should have it placed on at once. The voters list is never closed to the reception of names, and if those whose names are not upon the list at present will not take the trouble to make out the necessary applications they will have no one but themselves to blame should they again be deprived from exercising the franchise.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

The evil that arises in connection with the acceptance of offices by members of parliament is easier to state than to remedy. The ideal parliament is an assembly of representatives of the people, who meet for the purpose of exchanging their opinions as to what measures should be adopted in the public interest. In practice various things interfere with the realization of this ideal. The inevitable result of the party system is that when a government measure comes before the house certain members are predisposed to support and certain others predisposed to oppose it. The usual criticism on one side is that the government members are servile, and on the other side that the opposition members are factious. The truth is that both are biased by party considerations, and to that extent freedom of discussion is impaired. What is the remedy? If you could abolish political parties you would not thereby create the ideal parliament. It is possible that the new condition of things would include small cliques, petty personal intrigues, conspiracies for and against the government and for and against certain measures. The power of the lobbyist would probably be increased rather than diminished under such conditions. There would be no corporate responsibility, and if a member of parliament were guilty of corruption there would be no great national party interested in exposing and punishing him. If a party measure is bad it is certain to meet with powerful and united criticism and resistance; but a non-party measure may be slipped through parliament, perhaps in the form of a harmless-looking amendment to a statute, without attracting much notice.

Look for instance at the successful attempt of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to prevent the chartering of the Kettle Valley railway. Here the evil lay in the existance of a powerful organization on one side, no organization at all on the other. And this difficulty is likely to grow upon us. Industry will tend to become more and more organized and centralized, and powerful industrial organizations will be continually applying to parliament for legislation. This would be less mischievous if they were content to lay their proposals openly before parliament and have them debated and decided upon their merits. But as a rule the methods of these organizations are destructive of the usefulness of parliament, of the true parliamentary spirit. Whether their proposals are good or bad, they are seldom willing to have them decided openly by the independent opinion of the representatives of the people. They prefer the lobby to the parliamentary debate. And just to the extent that the lobby is powerful parliament is weak, and the usefulness and dignity of popular institutions are impaired.

The above is from the Toronto Globe, and is peculiarly applicable to this province in which the independence of parliament has been and continues to be directly threatened by powerful industrial organizations and bonus-hunting railway speculators.

EASTERN PRESS OPINION.

Ottawa, July 11.—The "Evening Journal" says to-night, editorially, of the British Columbia general elections: "Quite as far as an outsider at this distance can judge, it will not be a bad thing for British Columbia if the Turner government is defeated, as a result of the general election on Saturday. The Turner government to maintain power, seems to have been going it wild as regards railway subsidies, and to have displayed a lack of scruple in other ways which would not give one much confidence in its work. It will be just as well to have a new broom in."

Toronto, July 11.—The "Globe" says: "The result of the general elections in British Columbia will not tend to simplify the political situation, developed under exceptional circumstances. Hon. Mr. Turner was the head of the only remaining conservative ministry in Canada, but the two leading members of the opposition were prominent conservatives in Dominion politics. The Redistribution bill could not be defended, and there was a restless feeling in favor of a change. The chances are, perhaps, in the government's favor, as the reins of authority are in their hands."

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AMERICAN LOSSES IN BATTLES.

As compared with the loss inflicted on the United States forces by the Confederates in the great battles of the civil war the loss at Santiago is small, when the fact is taken into consideration that the American forces in the Cuban battle were assaulting a fortified position of the enemy. In all, counting 5000 Cubans engaged, there were approximately 21,000 troops opposed to the Spaniards. If there have been as many as 800 casualties from wounds, heat prostrations, and capture that would be 3½ per cent.

A study of some of the great battles of the civil war will serve to show how much greater the losses were there. Here is a list of some of the principal actions:

At Gettysburg, fought July 1-3, 1863, there were 3070 killed, 14,497 wounded, 5431 missing, a total loss of 23,001. The entire Union forces in the battle are estimated at about 80,000, giving the percentage of loss as about 30.

At Spottsylvania, fought May 8-18, 1864, there were 2725 killed, 13,416 wounded, 2258 missing, total loss of 18,309. The total Union forces were 130,000, giving a percentage of 14.

At the Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864, there were 2246 killed, 12,037 wounded, 3383 missing, a total of 17,666. There were 120,000 in the battle; percentage of loss, 15.

At Antietam, fought Sept. 17, 1862, there were 2,108 killed, 9,549 wounded, 753 missing, a total of 12,410. There were 85,000 engaged; percentage of loss, 15.

At Chancellorsville, fought May 1-3, 1863, there were 1,606 killed, 9,762 wounded, 5,919 missing, a total of 17,287. There were 78,000 in battle; percentage of loss, 22.

At Chickamauga, fought Sept. 19-20, 1863, there were 1,656 killed, 9,749 wounded, 4,774 missing, a total of 16,179. The force engaged was 65,000; percentage of loss, 25.

At Cold Harbor, fought June 1-4, 1864, there were 1,844 killed, 9,077 wounded, 1,816 missing, a total of 12,737. In battle there were 38,000; percentage of loss, 33.

At Fredericksburg, fought Dec. 11-14, 1862, there were 1,274 killed, 9,600 wounded, 1,769 missing, a total of 12,653. There were 100,000 in the Union forces; percentage of loss, 13.

At Manassas, fought Aug. 28-30, 1862, there were 1,747 killed, 8,452 wounded, 4,263 missing, a total of 14,462. In the battle were 35,000; percentage of loss, 42.

At Shiloh, fought April 6-7, 1862, there were 1,754 killed, 8,408 wounded, 2,885 missing, a total of 13,047. The number in battle was 45,500; percentage of loss, 29.

At Stone's River (Murfreesboro), fought Dec. 31, 1862, there were 1,730 killed, 7,802 wounded, 3,717 missing, a total of 13,249. The number in battle was 43,000; percentage of loss, 31.

At Petersburg, fought June 15-19, 1864, there were 1,688 killed, 8,513 wounded, 1,185 missing, a total of 11,386. The number in battle was 100,000; percentage of loss, 11.

The New Rapid Despatch Mail.

The bicycle postman in Toronto is kept busy delivering letters bearing the new ten-cent stamp for rapid delivery. The carrier appointed for this work receives no stated salary, but derives his pay by a kind of commission, and it depends how much it is by the number of letters he delivers. The amount he is given for each trip is eight cents, and it will be seen that if there is a rush he will be well paid. When the appointed man is away on a trip, and in the meantime a letter is received, one of the regular members of the postal staff is called upon to deliver it, for which he receives the same pay. The number of deliveries is increasing each day, and the new idea seems to work well with people who want quick despatch.

Another Le Roi Rumor.

Vancouver has started another set of rumors concerning the sale of the Le Roi mine at Rossland. It is now affirmed that a New York syndicate has opened negotiations looking to the purchase of the property and that the same are being conducted upon the basis of $5,000,000 for the Le Roi company's mine and smelter. This rumor may have been started by the recent deal in New York by which the B. A. C. people secured a majority of the Le Roi stock.

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ETHELINDA'S RECITATIONS.

It was not the fault of the landlady. She strove patiently and conscientiously to make the place homelike and pleasant. There peace might have reigned and joy expanded had it not been for a lady who thought the landlady ought to have help. That she meant well none would be so cynical as to deny. She was assisted in her efforts to make life less monotonous for her fellow-boarders by her daughter, a small seven-year-old girl, whose most prominent facial characteristics were freckles and a look of resignation. Whenever the two were present the other people would talk fast, because they knew any lapse in the conversation would be seized upon to require Ethelinda to come forward and recite. The hard, mechanical sense of duty indicated by the child's manner of compliance was more appalling than the selections which she droned off, halting now and then until her mother could prompt her. The lady's name was Mrs. McGoogan, but she was always known as "Ethelinda's mother." The pair had only one rival in unpopularity. It was a young man with large, wavy ears. He wore plaid clothes and a tall collar which never harmonized with his shirt-bosom. There was something about his calm self-reliance that impressed the others unfavorably. When he had heard Ethelinda's repertoire once or twice he began to take a great interest in the performance. He spoke to her mother of the infant's wonderful talents and he was often seen with the little girl apart from the others, keeping time with one hand while she recited. The others were perfectly willing that he should thus monopolize her genius.

A new boarder came to the house; a member of congress; a man of impressive demeanor, as became his importance. There was a hush among the people who had assembled in the parlor just prior to the dinner hour. They were all under some slight restraint—all except Ethelinda's mother.

"Dearie," said she, "won't you recite something for the ladies and gentlemen?"

As she spoke she placed her hand between the child's shoulders and gave her a push out into the middle of the floor.

"Yes," put in the young man with the large ears, "recite that piece about 'Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight.'"

The prodigy hesitated in embarrassment.

"'England's sun was slowly setting,'" prompted the mother.

She looked up at the ceiling, and nervously rumpling a fold of her frock between her thumb and forefinger, proceeded:

England's sun was slowly setting,
When the maiden grabbed the bell.
"Come, what mean you?" cried the sexton.
"Oh," said she, "I hate to tell.
But tonight I go out riding
And I have no bell in sight.
And I fear those bold policemen,
Curfew—must—not—ring—tonight!"

Her mother looked, turned pale and gasped, but the young man, with a bland smile suggested:

"Let's have that new one."

The prodigy promptly began:

We will all be there when the orchestra plays,
We'll give her applause and we'll throw her bouquets.
In the ballet she stands in the foremost row.
She's somebody's grandmother, boys, you know.

The applause was tremendous:

"Don't you know any more?" inquired the member of congress.

"Where she learned that ribald trash is more than I can tell," exclaimed her indignant mother.

"How about 'Hostler Joe'?" asked the young man in a nonchalant tone. Ordinarily such a suggestion would have been met with chilling frowns. But they all listened with cheerful expectancy while the little girl piped up:

Plump was Annie, plump and pretty, when she married Ostler Joe;
She got divorced and then went out and traveled with a show.
Her husband thought he'd go and see the play one winter's night:
It shocked him when he saw her coming forward to recite.
But for her the blow was fatal. She soon found out, alas!
He was all the audience present, and he came in on a pass.

"My child, leave the room this——"

But the reproof was drowned by the approving demonstrations, under whose cover her new prompter gave her another hint. The child made the little bow with which she preceded each selection, and went on:

Go wash the dishes, mother,
And wash them nice and neat.
While I play on this piano
The two-step march so sweet:
And brush up my old clothes, mother,
Be hasty, and don't get gay,
For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother!
I'm to be queen of the May!

"Ethelinda," said the mother in a cold, hard voice, "I shall give you one more chance to redeem yourself. You may come away from that part of the room and recite 'Casabianca.' I think possibly you may be able to do that without any of this rude interference."

Again the little bow and again the small shrill-keyed voice took up the familiar rhythm:

The boy stood on the burning deck,
Whence all but him had fled;
They called to him, he wouldn't budge,
"Go, save yourselves, I'll linger here,
It's hard to have to toast:
But I'm such a chestnut that
I ought to get a roast."

Her mother was too much overcome to speak. She did not even protest when the young man asked for "The Face on the Floor," and Ethelinda gave:

It was a balmy evening and a goodly crowd was there;
A man stepped up before the bar, he had no cash to spare.
He turned away. He vainly tried to hurry through the door,
And then the big bartender pushed his face upon the floor.

"Of course you know 'Paul Revere's Ride'?" said the young man, innocently.

"Yes," answered Ethelinda, whose expression had gradually assumed a radiance and satisfaction quite foreign to it. She had never before been so appreciated. With alacrity she plunged into the lines:

Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere.
It was on an electric railway train,
He would go away and come back again.
He took no fares and he pulled the string,
Which caused a machine to remark, "Ding ding."

Her mother dashed into the middle of the room and carried the child away.

Ethelinda is never permitted to recite now when her mother is present, and the young man with the large ears is the most popular person in the block.

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A VENTURE WITH DEATH.

In southeastern Arizona there is a tract of land large enough to make an eastern state. It is known as the Apache Indian reservation, and it is there that the Indians of that tribe are kept under close military surveillance. Years ago the surveillance would occasionally relax, and then there would be an outbreak. A trail of blood would be marked out toward Mexico, and the vultures would come in crowds, as if from all over the west, to enjoy the banquet prepared for them in the dead, whose bodies would glisten when first killed with snowy whiteness in the dazzling sunlight, so that you could see them dotting the plains from afar off, while the hot winds from the south that tanned your face would be heavy with the smell of human caron.

It is not so now, for better watch and ward is kept by the soldiers. But when it was so, there were four men who went into this Apache country to prospect for the mines from which, in the old days, the Indians obtained the silver out of which they would mould bullets when they could not get lead. Many a man has lost his life searching for these mines, and many more will doubtless do the same before they are discovered. This, though, will never deter men from making the effort, so long as men have the right to take their lives in their hands and wager them against wealth.

One of these four men was one Harry Barrett. He was young, and had, as has many young men, and as all young men should have, a girl with whom he was very much in love, and to whom he was engaged to be married. It was probable this more than anything else that made him so desirous of growing suddenly rich by finding the treasure mines of the Apaches, for, when a young man is truly in love, his greatest regret is that he does not own the wealth of the Indies and possess the power of the czar to augment his importance in the eyes of the woman in whom he is so deeply interested. This was so with Harry Barrett, and when old Jeff Bramlett, who had prospected for these same mines for twenty years or more, came to him with his map of the country in which they were supposed to exist, Harry was not long growing enthusiastic, and believing what was told him, for the prospect of great wealth is always intoxicating. The map was old, and frayed, and faded, for many another man had fingered it, to his sorrow. That counted for naught, though with Harry. When the day came for the party to start out on their search, he was the most light hearted of all, especially when he lagged behind to kiss his hand to the girl for whose sake he desired wealth, and who stood at the door of her father's house watching him, while she saw in vision the beautiful things that the future had in store for both of them. The wealth that Harry might discover was not necessary to make her pictures of the future bright. If she could only have Harry, that was sufficient, and, when he had passed from her sight, she turned away, humming the song he most liked, while thinking of the pleasures that awaited his return.

For months there had been no rumors of Indian disturbances. There had been peace on the reservation so long that men had ceased to give its dangers a thought, as men who live in the shadows of volcanoes live day after day unthinking of the hour that will find them buried beneath its lava. To the undertaker nothing is so common-place as death, while the headsman in time sees nothing notable in an execution, save whether or not the axe finds its way through one neck easier than through another. And so it is with danger, for when it is ever present, men grow callous to it, no matter how great it may be. So it was with Harry Barrett and his comrades. While the girl who was awaiting his return might have occasionally thought of the risks that the little party ran, the men never felt any anxiety, or, if they did, subdued it without openly expressing it.

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For the first few days, they found indications of rich silver deposits—indications that were so rich that they made a permanent camp, intending to examine the ledges that criss-crossed the country thoroughly. They had seen no Indians, and expected none. One day, though, as they sat at dinner, a shot came from out of the pines, and before the echo had died away it was followed by a score of others. Old Jeff Bramlett, who was to have led them to untold wealth, dropped the tin plate—from which he was eating—on the ground. Not abruptly, but so gently that it hardly made a sound; and, as it fell, he apparently made an effort to rise to his feet, only to fall face forward into the fire, where still simmered the uneaten portion of the noonday meal.

The three remaining men sprang to their feet unharmed, and rushed to seek cover behind trees and boulders, picking up the arms that came nearest to their hands. As Barrett passed the fire, he drew from it the body of the old man. The face was covered with ashes and blood, while the long hair and open shirt were smoking from the contact with the coals. The limp body and relaxed jaw told how suddenly death had come.

As the young man threw the body to one side from the fire, and sank under cover of a boulder, he glanced in the direction from which the shots had come, but could see nothing. As he watched, there would occasionally rise puffs of white smoke, followed by the report of a rifle, and he would fire in return. Through the whole afternoon never once did he see an Indian's face or form. After the first surprise, the three had called to one another, and were rejoiced to know that no one was hit. The oldest had taken the direction of affairs.

"Hold your ammunition, and wait until tonight, and then we will break back for the canyon and try to reach the settlements. There are too many of them for us to stand off," he said, and so, through the long afternoon they waited. The fire they had kindled burned out, and the dead man beside it grew cold and rigid. The blood no longer flowed from the wound. When the wind would blow the ashes from the coals left by the fire, they would still glow, as if in mockery of the quick death that had overtaken the outstretched form beside them.

When darkness had come, the three men gradually crept back—keeping as closely together as possible—in the direction of the canon behind them. Occasionally, out of the darkness, would come a flash of light from a rifle fired in their direction. To these, at first, they replied; but when they had got some distance from the camp where the dead man lay, they rose to their feet, and as rapidly and noisely as possible retreated to the canon. No one spoke, but each knew that the faces of his comrades were, like his own, glowing with that feeling of gratitude that comes only when a man has escaped almost certain death. They would never see the man they had left behind again; but, after all, he was old and alone in the world, while they—well, with them life was sweeter and dearer than it could possibly have been to him. To Harry, at least, it seemed so. What would the girl have done had he, instead, been killed, and lying back there by the deserted camp-fire to be mutilated beyond recognition when his body should pass into the hands of the Apaches? By morning they would be within a few miles of the settlements, and they would be safe. It was so dark that they had to use both hands and feet in feeling for a foot-way down through the canon. Still they were making good progress. It was hardly midnight, and they must have left their camp at least a dozen miles behind. They could not be over thirty or forty miles from the settlements, and, once out of the canon, they would soon travel the distance. The moon would soon be high in the heavens and that would soon help them; but it would also bring aid to the pursuers, raging at their escape. Its light was already beginning to fill the mountain sides and canons with strange and uncouth shadows.

The three men kept closely together, as if relying on one another for assistance. As they climbed down through the canon they remained on its darkest side, in order to avoid any possible discovery, although it made their narrow footing still more dangerous. Far behind them they could see on the mountain side a blaze of light, and they knew that it was a signal of their escape. It made them push forward with still greater exertion, for now they knew that the pursuit was close behind, and that it would be only with the greatest effort they could escape, as the Indians had probably discovered the direction in which they were going, and would endeavor to intercept them. As they pushed forward with renewed haste, the man in the rear suddenly slipped and fell, carrying with him his two comrades. The fall was but a slight one. The little pebbles it had started had hardly ceased rolling before two of the men were again on their feet, picking up their arms. Harry tried to join them, and rose to his feet, but only to fall again.

"What's the matter?" asked one of his comrades.

"I think I have sprained my leg some way," he replied.

The two men assisted him to arise, but when he was on his feet, his left leg seemed to be without life, so far as any control of the muscles of it was concerned. He tried to step forward, but it dragged as if it were paralyzed. A cold sweat broke out all over him, and when one of the men who supported him said, "This is hell!" it sounded like a sentence of death.

"Can't you move it at all?" asked one of his comrades, his voice betraying his desire to be once more on his way toward the settlements. They were still standing where they had fallen in the moonlight, and one of them noticing it, led the way back into the shadow.

"No, I am afraid it is broken," answered the disabled man. His voice sounded strange and changed. He could hardly recognize it. The dead man whom they had left lying back by the camp-fire seemed very near to him, and in his fear and pain he wondered if the Indians had mutilated him much.

The two men laid him down, and one, taking the disabled limb in his hand, moved it gently back and forth, and in an instant moved his hand far up on the thigh.

"Yes, it's broken there. You can feel the ends of the bones." As he said it, he glanced from the face of the wounded man into that of his other comrade. Even in the shadow the wounded man caught the expression on the faces of the two men, and knew that they were thinking how long it would be before the Apaches would overtake them if they remained there. Both had seated themselves by his side in the shadow, so that if their pursuers were near they would offer a poorer target.

"Don't you think you could limp along with our help?" asked one.

"No, it's no use, boys, I could never get through the canon. You will have to leave me. If I tried, they would attack us before daybreak." As he said this, he unbuckled the belt from around his waist, with its gleaming row of cartridges, and handed it to one of the men, after taking the revolver from its holster.

"Well, we ain't going to leave you," said one of his comrades.

"Boys, that is nonsence," said the disabled man. His voice was so calm and clear now that it surprised him. "You can do me no good by staying, and there will be three instead of one to die. By to-morrow morning, you can be within reach of the settlements and safe, but my time has come."

The two men looked at each other in silence. After all, it was but true that nothing would be gained by their staying. They had both risen to their feet like men who had been given a new hope.

"Boys, tell Mattie how it was, and give her what I have got in town." At the mention of the girl's name, there again came into the voice the unsteady strangeness that was there when he first told them that he was hurt, while, in the moonlight, they could see there were tears in his eyes. For an instant the wounded man was silent, and then he added: "You had better take my arms with you; you may need them."

As he finished speaking, he cocked the revolver and placed it to his head; but before he could press the trigger, one of the men grasped his hand and exclaimed:

"Don't do that!"

"Yes, you are right. The report would betray us," said the wounded man, as he lowered the weapon. "Give me that knife, instead."

"I didn't mean it that way," said the man who had made the remark, ashamed that the true feelings which prompted it had been perceived by the wounded man. "Don't kill yourself. We will stay with you, and we may yet pull through."

The wounded man shook his head quietly. The tone of the speaker told him, as plain as words could have done, that there was but one chance of escape for any of them. He took from the belt the man mechanically handed him, in compliance with his request, his heavy hunting-knife, and leaned back full length in the shadow of the canon. The men who stood watching him saw his eyes close and his lips moving in prayer, but only for an instant, and then, without looking up, he said:

"Good-by, boys; I hope you will get through."

There was not a quaver in his voice. As he finished, the men turned away so as not to see him, each saying softly, as if speaking to himself:

"Good-by, Harry."

As they stood looking down the moonlit canon, they could hear behind them, where the wounded man lay, sounds as if he were choking and gasping for breath. When they no longer heard them, they looked toward where he lay. The white breast, where the opened bosom of the shirt exposed it in the shadow, looked as if stained with ink where the blood had touched it, and across it lay the nerveless hand that had held the knife.

For an instant the two men looked down on the body with awe, as if afraid that the open eyes were watching them. Then one placed his hand over the heart of the outstretched form, shuddering as he felt how warm it was. It seemed unnatural that it should be so with a dead man. For a moment he held it there, and then, wiping from it on the shirt of the dead man the blood that stained it, he rose and said, in answer to his comrade's look, in almost a whisper, as if fearing to be heard by the spirit that had just departed:

"Yes, he is dead."

And then the two survivors took the dead man's arms and pushed forward into the night towards the settlements, leaving behind them, in the stillness of the moonlit canon, a white, upturned face to await the early dawn, when the Indians would slash it so that even the girl in the settlement, who had so often kissed it, would not know it.

The Deepest Mine-shaft.

It is claimed, and with reason, says Industries and Iron, London, that the Red Jacket shaft of the Calumet and Hecla copper mine is the deepest in the world. It has taken nine years of day and night work to sink, and has cost $2,500,000. This shaft is vertical, but all the other shafts of the Calumet and Hecla follow the dip of the lode. Work on it was started in 1889, immediately after the last of the three great underground fires in the older workings of the mine, which did damage of more than a million dollars. Work has been continued upon it night and day since that time, and the shaft stands without a parallel in mining. It is 4900 feet in depth, or 380 feet less than a mile. It contains six compartments, each equal in size to an ordinary mining shaft, four of which are used for hoisting rock and lowering timber. One shaft is used for the ladderways, and the sixth and last compartment carries the wires and pipes for telephones, light, power, water and compressed air.

Hazlewood Ice Cream

Received Daily from Spokane at the

TROPICAL FRUIT STORE

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IF THE CITY FOR FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.

MILLS & LOTT, Cor. Baker and Ward Sts., Nelson.

THE VETERAN'S STORY.

The Absolutely True Tale of How the Sergeant Sent the News to the General.

The veteran, in the dingy uniform that might have been gray or blue, was perhaps a shade indefinite as to where he had experienced the stories he was telling, but he was an interesting old fellow, and his listeners had been reading too many war tales sent by special messengers to newspapers to worry about the details so long as the result was good. So they filled up the narrator's beer mug and set him going again.

"One of the oddest things," he said, with the calm confidence of truth, "that I can remember happened to my brother and me, both of us being members of a battery. On one occasion we had been watching the enemy for a week, trying to keep him from crossing a river until our reinforcements had got up, but the rains had set in and men couldn't move, and we were pretty sure that the enemy was up to some dodge or other that was going to wipe us off the face of the earth, for he had ten times as many men and guns as we had to meet him with. Of course, that made the commanding officers dead blue, and they offered all sorts of inducements for some of our fellows to go over and find out what was up. I suppose a dozen or more went, to ten times that many who volunteered to go, but none came back, and we wasn't any better off than we were before.

"One morning I told the general that my brother and me had a scheme to get the information he wanted, and if he would agree to promote us both if we got it, we'd try for it. He mighty near agreed to make brigadiers of us, but we compromised on sergeants, and my brother left for the other side, after telling me good-by. For two days we did not hear from him, and on the third the enemy got a 12-pound gun into a position the battery I was with had been fighting him away from for a week, and I got a blast from the major, but I never said a word. Neither did the general; and my poor brother—nobody knew where he was.

"Strange to say, our battery didn't open up on the enemy, either, in his new position, and the officers began to look worried, waiting to hear from the general in command. About 10 o'clock in the morning the enemy's gun let loose with a roar that tore the ground up, and a shell that looked to me to be as big as a barrel come flying across the river and hit in a sand pile in the rear of our battery. In a minute I had broke for that sand pile and was scratching like a dog at a rabbit hole, and pretty soon I come out with the shell in my arms and was cutting across lots for the general's tent.

"I never stopped to ask any questions of the folks at our battery, but got to the general as soon as I could, and rushing right into his tent, I dropped that hot shell into a bucket of water and out again, and let into the vent of it with a hatchet. Well, to make a long story short, on the inside of the shell where the blow-up stuff usually is was a communication from my brother signed Sergeant John Smith, giving the general the very kind of information he was crazy to get hold of, and it fixed him so that he knocked the enemy galley west in no time. My brother had got onto it easy enough, for it wasn't such a great secret over there what they was going to do. The only trouble was we hadn't been able to git back with it when our men went over after it. My brother got onto a plan, though, by loading it into the shell and firing it from the gun in the position he had got for it, when the enemy couldn't have done it in a month. That was the scheme he worked, and my brother, being a fine gunner, had no trouble getting in with the artillery company, especially when he went to the officers with a story about how he could get the gun in the position that they had been trying so long to get and couldn't owing to our battery on the other bank of the river. He was a great strategist, was my brother, and ought to be directing things in this war.

"No," sighed the veteran, "he never got his promotion, though I did mine, as the general said I should. My brother was killed at the battery he fired the shell from, and by the guns of his own friends. Just as like as not I done it myself, but that is war."

SLOCAN MINING NOTES.

In June the Idaho shipped 950 tons of ore.

Enterprise ore is being shipped in box cars from Ten Mile. The barge system gives all Slocan lake points practical railway transportation.

The force on the Bosun is to be increased at once. The showing on this property is improving, ore is being taken out and it will soon be another New Denver shipper.

Asheroft & McClelland

BLACKSMITHING AND EXPERT HORSESHOEING

Wagon Repairing Promptly Attended to by a First-Class Wheelwright

Special attention given to all kinds of repairing and custom work from outside points

SHOP: Cor. Baker and Hall Sts. Nelson.

Nelson Planing Mills.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Please take notice that from this date henceforth I will not be responsible for any goods supplied to the Nelson Planing Mills unless orders signed by Mr. L. C. Lawford can be produced as vouchers for same.

T. W. GRAY.

Nelson, British Columbia, June 6th, 1898.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND SOO PACIFIC LINE

The Direct and Superior Service Route from the Kootenay Country to all Points East, West, North and South.

Tourist Cars (Models of Comfort) From Revelstoke Daily.

CONNECTIONS

Rossland and Main Line Points.

Leave.	DAILY	Arrive.
6:10 p. m.	NELSON	10:30 p. m.

Slocan City, Slocan Lake Points and Sandon

Leave.	Daily Except Sunday	Arrive.
9:00 a. m.	NELSON	2:20 p. m.

Kootenay Lake--Kaslo Route--Steamer Kokanee.

Leave.	Daily Except Sunday	Arrive.
4:00 p. m.	NELSON	11:00 a. m.

Kootenay River Route--Steamer Nelson.

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 a. m.	NELSON	8:30 p. m.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Ascertain present Reduced Rates and full information by addressing nearest local agent or

GEORGE S. BEER, City Agent, Nelson, B. C.

W. F. ANDERSON, Traveling Passenger Agent, Nelson.
E. J. COYLE, Dist. Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

Spokane Falls & Northern, Nelson & Fort Sheppard, Red Mountain Railways.

The only all rail route without change of cars between Nelson and Rossland, and Spokane and Rossland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

Leave		Arrive
6:20 a. m.	NELSON	5:35 p. m.
12:05 a. m.	ROSSLAND	12:20 p. m.
8:30 a. m.	SPOKANE	3:10 p. m.

The train that leaves Nelson at 6:20 a. m., makes close connections at Spokane with trains for all Pacific Coast points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NELSON.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up till 12 o'clock noon on Monday, July 18th, 1898, for the following debentures of the City of Nelson:

$10,000, the proceeds to be used for purchasing and extending the plant of the Nelson Electric Light Company.

$10,000, the proceeds to be used for extending the waterworks system of the city.

$10,000, the proceeds to be used for extending the sewer system of the city.

$5,000, the proceeds to be used for purchasing a cemetery site for the city.

The debentures will be for $1,000 each, dated August 1st, 1898, running twenty years, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on February 1st and August 1st, at the Bank of Montreal, Nelson.

No tender will be accepted unless the party tendering will agree to pay the amount of the tender into the Bank of Montreal, at Nelson, on August 1st, 1898.

JOHN HOUSTON, Mayor.

Dated, Nelson, B. C., June 18th, 1898.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NELSON

TENDER FOR SEWER PIPES, CEMENT, BRICKS, AND IRON CASTINGS.

The city council of Nelson are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of sewer pipe, cement, bricks and iron castings for man-holes.

Forms of tender and information as to quality and quantity of material required can be obtained at the office of the city engineer.

Tenders, sealed and marked outside "Tender" are required to be sent in not later than 5 o'clock p. m. on Monday the 25th July instant.

The city council do and bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the tenders that may be sent in. By order.

J. K. STRACHAN, City Clerk.

Nelson, B. C., July 13th, 1898.

Notice of Application to Purchase Land

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described unsurveyed, unoccupied and unreserved crown lands, situate in the Nelson mining division district of West Kootenay, British Columbia, namely: All that portion of land bounded on all sides by the mineral claims, Tom, Cleopatra, and Good Hope mineral claims, containing by admeasurement 51 acres, more or less.

E. NELSON FELL.

Dated this 2nd day of June, A. D. 1898.

Notice of Application for Liquor License

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, thirty days after date, intend to apply to the stipendiary magistrate of West Kootenay district for a license to sell liquor at my hotel at Brooklyn townsite, West Kootenay district.

J. T. MARTIN.

Dated, Brooklyn, June 15th, 1898.

SPECIAL SALE SHIRT WAISTS 50c TO $5

Fred Irvine & Co.

HIGH-CLASS DRY GOODS

SPECIAL OF UP-TO-DATE VEILINGS

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS
Black and colored in every weave in vogue of the latest novelties for spring and summer wear.

NEW WASH FABRIC
Fabrics in endless profusion, including organdies, battistes, linens, zephyr, cambrics, lawns and new grenadine muslins.

LADIES' PARASOLS
We are now showing a complete range in everything the market affords.

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS
Black and navy serge, plain and figured alpaca, brocade silk and satin shirts, duck pique and denham skirts and suits for summer.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS
Special sale of waists in organdie, grenadine and Lafayette muslins, sizes 32 to 42, ranging from 50 cents to $5 each. Shirt waist forms in all sizes and colors at 50 cents each.

MENS' COLORED REGATTA AND NEGLICE SHIRTS
Very latest and most swagger effects in checks, stripes and plaids.

MENS' NEW NECKWARE COLLARS AND CUFFS
See our special lines of ready-made clothing. Write for samples.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Nelson company of the Kootenay rifles have every reason to feel satisfied with the receipts from the benefit entertainment tendered them by the Lindley company on Monday evening, and the members of the dramatic company were made satisfied in the knowledge that they increased the number of their admirers in this city. The Lindley company will play another engagement in Nelson in the fall.

The orangemen of Nelson and their friends celebrated the 12th of July at Slocan City on Tuesday.

W. B. Turner, who as editor of the Kaslo News devoted the past few weeks to secure the election of John L. Retallack, has severed his connection with the News and Canadian politics and left for Cheney, Washington, where he will teach school.

Messrs. Innes & Richards, the owners of addition A, have agreed to give the corporation of one lot, to be selected by the city to be used as a site for a new fire hall. Mayor Houston and the chief of the fire department will make the selection and when the building is completed a number of the present department will be assigned to the new station with a view to giving better fire protection to the residential portion of the city.

This week John Elliot secured a verdict for $300 in the case of Elliot and O'Connor. This was a case to recover fees. It will be remembered that some time ago a man named O'Connor was tried in Nelson upon a charge of attempting to kill a man named Lanktree. O'Connor was defended by John Elliot who secured his acquittal on the ground of insanity. Between the prisoner O'Connor and his brother they were to pay the costs of the prisoner's defence but they neglected to do so hence the suit.

In the county court this week the appeal in the case of Gray vs. St. Barbe was dismissed without costs. This was an appeal by Gray from a conviction and fine of $20 for allowing sawdust to escape from his sawmill into Kootenay lake.

The cantata "Under the palms," which will be given in the Presbyterian church Tuesday evening gives promise of being a very enjoyable entertainment. The choir will consist of fifty voices.

The members of Court Kootenay No. 3138, I.O.F., will attend divine service in the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning. All visiting members of the order are invited to meet at the Knights of Pythias hall at 10.15 tomorrow morning.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will immediately complete the survey of their line from Bear Lake to Whitewater. The survey from Three Forks to Bear Lake was finished some months ago. The construction of this road may be looked for at any time.

The California owned by Messrs. Marks and Burns is developing most encouragingly. Last week an excellent strike was made in the new workings of a strong galena body, and ore is being taken out in large quantities. A shipment is to be made to the Nelson smelter, a pack train now being engaged carrying it to the New Denver wharf.

Charles A. Semlin, the leader of the successful opposition party in Saturday's election contest, has called a meeting of the members-elect and supporters of the opposition party to be held in Vancouver on Wednesday evening. The circular calling the meeting sets out that questions of the greatest importance to the party will be taken into consideration.

A. B. Gray, of this city, received a telegram this week announcing that his son, A. B. Gray, Jr., had been admitted to the bar of the bar of the province.

Mary Anne Gurn, wife of John Gurn, formerly of this city, has commenced a suit for divorce in the Spokane courts. Her application is based on alleged cruel and inhuman treatment meted out to her by her husband.

A. H. Holdich has an article in the B. C. Mining Critic in which he discusses several matters connected with the mining industry. Touching the smelter bonusing question, he says: "But, give all the necessary facilities, there is no need for any government, corporation or city to subsidize a smelter—if it is properly managed it is a highly profitable undertaking and has no need for any outside assistance. The reason why certain smelting plants started in British Columbia are idle, is because they were not properly managed; some of the vital necessities of a smelter may have been absent, or the metallurgist in charge did not understand his business, or at least failed to modify his previous experience to suit the needs of that particular plant."

At the meeting of the board of license commissioners held Thursday afternoon the application of Duncan McDonald for a transfer of the license issued to C. F. Goodwin of the the Victoria hotel to himself was refused. The hotel is in the residential portion of the city, and petitions protesting against the renewal of any license for the premises were received by the board. The commissioners also refused the application of Adolphe LaPointe for a saloon license on Vernon street.

A special meeting of the members of Nelson lodge No. 10 A. O. U. W. will be held in the Knights of Pythias hall this evening for the purpose of meeting grand master workman A. Stewart. All members and visiting brethern are requested to attend.

The meeting of the city council held on Tuesday afternoon was devoted to the clearing off of a lot of routine business.

A. M. Johnson, of the firm of Macdonald & Johnson, left Friday evening on a months holiday trip. He will go to California via Victoria.

S. J. Mighton returned to Nelson on Friday evening. He spent some time in Brooklyn and says that there are close upon 2000 people in the town which was started but a few weeks ago.

H. J. Evans left for Vancouver on Friday, where he will endeavor to secure a relic of the citizens' ticket.

The members of the public works committee, armed with a report from the city engineer, will decide today upon what streets the new sewer lines shall be laid.

W. P. Robinson had a communication before the council this week complaining of the use of the street by certain residents for out-houses. The council authorized the clerk to notify all persons having buildings on the roadways or alleyways to remove the same.

The clerk of the board of license commissioners has forwarded a communication to the city council recommending that a fee of $10 be imposed in all cases of transfers of licenses. It is likely that a change will be made in the by-law to provide for the collection of the fee.

Robert F. Green, the successful candidate in the election contest in the Slocan riding, issued a card of thanks the following day to those who assisted him in the campaign. It does not amount to much but it looks well.

Nelson is not by any means a boom town, but that does not prevent it from enjoying rapid advances in real estate. A few months ago Frank Graham secured an option on a Victoria street lot, and not anticipating any very rapid advancement in real estate, sowed the lot down in potatoes. On Wednesday he disposed of potatoes, garden and all to a Chinese neighbor, the deal being put through in the rain.

Gen. Shafter Weighs Over 300 Pounds.

Gen. Shafter is a corpulent man weighing 310 pounds; in his 62nd year, and is so troubled with varicose veins that a less stuffy man would have refused an active command. He was a volunteer soldier in the civil war, but by conspicuous bravery and capacity rose to the rank of Brevet brigadier-general of volunteers was promoted to a brigadier-generalship last year in the regular army and made major-general at the outbreak of the present war.

His Worry.

"I spent an awful night last night."

"What was the matter, old man?"

"Oh, I forgot the combination of the safe where we kept the plate, and lay awake all night wondering what I'd do if burglars came."

Division of Great Britain's Wealth.

Recently gathered statistics show that nearly all the real and personal property of Great Britain, amounting in value to $63,861,243,940, is in the hands of about one-thirteenth of the population, while twelve-thirteenths own so little as to escape the inheritance tax upon estates of $500 and over, and the tax upon all incomes of $750 and over.

Work on the Porto Rico.

There are at present about 30 men employed at the Porto Rico mine repairing the road and clearing the site for 10 stamp mill which will be placed at an early date. Sufficient ore is in sight to keep this mill busy for a long time. The number of men employed after the mill is erected will probably be 60 or 75. Work on the 2500 foot ariel tramway will commence.

Association of Ideas.

"Annie, dear," said her dulcet-toned rival, "these latest photographs of yours make me think of Tom. They're just like him."

"Why, you old darling. Where's the resemblance?"

"They flatter you so."

Lawrence Hardware Co.

Stock in Mine Supplies more Complete than Ever
Ore Cars, T-Rails, Iron Pipe and Fittings

Contractors Profits will be Better
if we are Allowed to Figure on the Hardware

TELEPHONE 21 LAWRENCE HARDWARE CO. PROMPT DELIVERY

NOTICE! ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1898, MEALS WILL BE SERVED AT

25 cents at the Club Hotel

CORNER STANLEY AND SILICA STREETS

General Rates, $1 per day. Schooner Beer 10c.

Reduction Sale
Boots and Shoes

During the month of July a discount of 20 per cent will be allowed on all purchases of boots and shoes at the

NELSON SHOE STORE

This is not an old stock that is being run off. New goods at new prices

S. NEELANDS, Prop

Go to
a friend for advice
Go to
a woman for sympathy
Go to
strangers for charity.
but for
Good Boots and Shoes
Go to

The Queen Shoe Store

WARD STREET

Repairing of all kinds done. Our prices are right.

NELSON, B. C. KASLO, B. C. SANDON, B. C.

H. BYERS & CO.

Jobbers and Retailers in

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE

We make a specialty of Mining Railroad and Steamboat Supplies
Our stock will be the most complete in Kootenay
A full line of Tools, Cutlery, Stoves and Ranges, Granite, Tin and Woodenware

ORE CARS, COAL, IRON, STEEL, SHEET IRON AND T-RAILS

AGENTS FOR
Truax Automatic Ore Cars. Giant Powder Co. Jessop's Steel
BAKER STREET EAST, NELSON, B. C.

Infants' Foods
and
Infants' Feeders

We Have the Leading Kinds
Best Lime Juice and Mineral Waters

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Baker Street, Nelson

Stocktaking...

We are now taking preparatory to a large clearing sale.
Look for our announcement in next week's paper.

...A. T. Garland

D. McArthur & Co.

Baker Street

FURNITURE

Are offering special bargains in Fine Furniture, Carpets, Linoleums

An ounce of satisfaction is worth a ton of talk!
Satisfaction goes with every watch we sell
Special bargains in my watch department
Jacob Dover's Jewelery Store, Baker St., Nelson

WE WOULD LIKE TO MENTION THE FACT THAT WE ARE THE

Largest Clothing House

IN TOWN, BAR NONE

GET YOUR MONEY BACK IF EVERYTHING IS NOT AS REPRESENTED

A Glance at our Range and Prices will do no Harm
WE CLOSE AT SIX P. M. EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY

P. O. STORE 18 and 20 BAKER STREET J. A. GILKER

Fred J. Squire | Merchant Tailor | Baker St., Nelson

P. BURNS & CO.
MEAT MERCHANTS
NELSON, B. C.

BRANCH MARKETS . . . . .
Rossland and Trail, in Trail Creek District
Three Forks and Sandon, in Slocan District
Kaslo in Ainsworth District

Prepared to supply consumers with everything in the way of fresh and cured meats.
Orders by mail carefully filled and promptly forwarded.