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NOV 29 1894
VICTORIA, B. C.

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.

THIRD YEAR.—NO. 1. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1894. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE MINES AND THEIR OUTPUT.

Shipments for the Week Amounted to Twenty-seven Thousand Dollars in Value.

TRAIL CREEK DISTRICT.	Tons.
November 17.—Le Roi mine, in bulk, to East Helena, Montana	22
November 17.—War Eagle mine, in bulk, to East Helena, Montana	28
SLOCAN DISTRICT.	
November 17.—Slocan Star mine, to Omaha	133
November 17.—Slocan Star mine, to Omaha	111
Total	294

	Approximate Value.
Trail Creek district ore (gold)	$ 2,500
Slocan district ore (silver and lead)	21,450
Total	$16,950
Previously reported	48,350
Total, so far, for month of November	$65,300

A Mica Deposit Discovered Near Nakusp.

A mica deposit has been discovered on the west side of Upper Arrow lake, about 3 miles distant from the lake as the crow flies and 5 miles by trail. One of the discoverers, Mr. McWharrie, was in Nelson this week. He says that the deposit has been uncovered twenty feet, with neither wall in sight. Mr. McWharrie claims that there will be no difficulty in taking it out in blocks that will make a finished product 12 by 12 inches in size. In color, the sample exhibited at Nelson was clear white. Mica is worth $600 a ton in manufacturing centers. The mine will be worked this winter.

Pretty Good Gravel.

William Kirkup, who is mining in the Big Bend country, was in Nelson this week securing a lease on the placer ground which he is working. He said that the owners of the Gold Hill claim on French creek took out $2500 with four men in five weeks, and that, too, without touching bedrock. They were drifting in gravel. The Gold Hill claim is owned by Angus Beaton and Frank Vandall.

Not Enough Snow.

John King, one of the discoverers of the Dardanelles mine, in Kaslo district, and who is now working on the Cariboo, one of the Dardanelles group, under a lease, says that there is not enough snow to rawhide ore to the wagon road, but that there is enough to make it disagreeable for miners working outside. The Cariboo lease, while not a big thing, is good for wages.

Average Copper Quotations.

For the first ten months of this year the United States exported to England and France 28,800 tons of fine copper, as against 17,522 tons from Chili and 40,603 tons from all other countries. The average price of copper at Liverpool for the ten months was £40 13s 9d per ton of 2240 pounds, or 8.8 cents a pound, as against 9.7 cents in New York for the same period.

The Ratio is 29 to 1.

On the 1st instant, at Liverpool, England, an ounce of standard gold was quoted as being saleable at 77s 10½d and an ounce of standard silver 2s 5 3-16d, or at a ratio of 29 to 1. Soft Spanish lead was quoted at £9 17s 6d per ton of 2240 pounds.

They Refused the Offer.

McKinnon and Kirkwood, who own several prospects on Ten-mile creek, Slocan district, were recently offered $20,000 for them on a bond, 10 per cent cash. They refused the offer.

After a Gold Property.

John A. Finch is about closing a deal for the Little Daisy, a claim on Eight-mile creek, Slocan district. The price mentioned is $35,000. The ore is free-milling gold.

Royal Families in Trade.

Richard Wolfenden, printer in British Columbia to the queen's most excellent majesty, is a most painstaking and worthy official, but he evidently labors under the belief that royal rulers alone are known by numerical names. He probably knows that the royal prince of Wales will some day, if he outlives his royal mother, be Edward the Seventh. But as a well-informed printer, he should know that there are royal families engaged in trade—in occupations other than opening parliaments and playing baccara. In America there are royal families engaged in such occupations as building and operating railways, and developing and working mines. Butte, Montana, has her George Irvin the Third, a mining man and politician of almost national repute. Spokane, Washington, has her Austin Corbin the Second, a rising young railway man, who is a director of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company. It is this latter-named gentleman whom Mr. Wolfenden should become acquainted with, then he would not be guilty of making such absurd mistakes as he has made in the last number of the British Columbia Gazette. In that official record of the doings and misdoings of the loyal subjects of her most gracious majesty the queen, Mr. Wolfenden designates Austin Corbin 2nd secretary of the board of directors of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company. Mr. Wolfenden, never let that mistake occur again, for it might lead to an international difficulty that our diplomats could not settle.

An Exorbitant Charge.

If the Vernon News got $500 for printing the voters' list of the east riding of Yale, it got $400 more than the work was worth. That riding has but 746 registered voters, and 67 cents a name (or a line) is an exorbitant charge. And all the more so when The News did not do the work itself. We do not know how much The Miner of Nelson was paid for printing the voters' lists of the north and south ridings of West Kootenay—1307 names in all; but we do not believe it was to exceed $175, and the work was done in The Miner office, and not in an office at Vancouver. THE TRIBUNE printed both lists and didn't charge a cent.

GOVERNMENT PAP.

How it Was Ladled Out to the Newspapers in Yale and Kootenay.

The public accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, show which are the spoon-fed newspapers. The public accounts also show the amount of revenue paid by each district. Yale district contributed $66,380.50 and West Kootenay $56,370.31. The nine newspapers in West Kootenay were paid $674.61 for publishing sundry notices, while the three newspapers in Yale were paid $1143.87. In the north riding of West Kootenay, the Revelstoke Mail and its predecessor, The Star, drew $243.65 of the pap, while the Nakusp Ledge got $116.06; or a total of $359.71 for the riding. In the south riding, the Nelson Miner got $127.20, the Nelson Tribune $74.15, the Kaslo Examiner $62.45, the Kaslo Times $37.81, the Slocan Prospector $12, and the Kaslo Claim $1.92; or a total of $314.90. Over in Yale, the Kamloops Sentinel was spoon-fed to the extent of $428.42, the Vernon News $703.65, and the Fairview Advance $10.80. In East Kootenay, the Golden Era, the only paper in the district, got $128.33.

These figures are instructive. Surely the people of the south riding of West Kootenay, who paid forty-odd thousand dollars of the revenue contributed by the district, were as fairly entitled to as much notice of the doings of the government as were the people of the north riding, who contributed but fifteen thousand dollars of the revenue; and the people of both together were surely entitled to as much information as the people of the east riding of Yale, who contributed less revenue than the people of the south riding of West Kootenay. Yet the Vernon News got $703.65, or $29.04 more than all the newspapers in West Kootenay combined.

The people of each district are fairly entitled to official notice of any government business that concerns them, and there is no objection to the notice being given in newspapers that support the government in power, in preference to newspapers that are in opposition, provided, always, that the government organ has the larger circulation in the district in which it is printed; but there can be no good reason advanced for letting the people of one district know all about what concerns them, and denying like information to the people of another district. Judging by the amount paid the Vernon News, the people of the east riding of Yale got all the information they were entitled to, while the people of the south riding of West Kootenay didn't.

Judgment Summonses an Outrage.

Bringing men up in court on judgment summonses is a violation of the rights of the subject. No man should be put in prison because unable to pay his debts. If merchants sell goods to those who are impecunious, they should not be given the power to imprison others who are playing in hard luck. Many men willing, but unable, to pay debts contracted when times were good, are yanked up on judgment summonses, compelled to tell in open court all about what they are doing and what they do with their earnings, and if their answers are not satisfactory to the judge, they are sent to prison. Any man with the spunk of a louse will resent such interference with his rights, and there is no good reason why the province should be put to the expense of boarding impecunious debtors merely because some creditor made a mistake in selling goods without first getting pay for them.

Gosh! Isn't America a Free Country?

"Bob" Ingersoll at the Grand Opera House in Cincinnati last Sunday night made light of the dogmas of the Bible. At a Methodist ministers' meeting on Monday Rev. Paul C. Curnick declared that it was a disgrace to Cincinnati that its authorities should have permitted Ingersoll to talk, laugh, and scoff at Jehovah. He thought the ministers association ought to take immediate steps towards swearing out a warrant for Ingersoll's arrest on the charge of blasphemy. Rev. Mr. Villatte said in reply that he did not believe in the suppression of free speech, besides they could not get a jury in Cincinnati to convict Ingersoll on any such charge. Mr. Curnick, after some further discussion, proceeded with his paper in which he asserted that labor unions were all wrong and that one great fault of the workingmen was that they advocated a reform of the existing constitution.

A Fraud Perpetrated.

Some three or four years ago, a man named McBride located a tract of land (part of a school section) within the limits of the city of Tacoma, claiming that it was placer land. The location was resisted by the state of Washington, to whom the land belongs. Exhaustive tests were made, and they all went to show that there was not an ounce of gold in a million cubic yards of the earth. Yet, in the face of all these tests, the register and receiver of the United States land office for that land district have given McBride the land. No greater fraud was ever perpetrated in a United States land office, and there has been many a one put through successfully.

THE MINERAL ACT.

The Amendments Should be Those on Which There is Little Difference of Opinion.

The member for the south riding of West Kootenay made his maiden speech in the legislature on Thursday. It was in effect that the government should give outlying camps and settlements roads and trails to transportation routes, and that the Mineral Act should be amended so as to make claims 600 by 1500 feet, instead of 1500 feet square.

There can be no difference of opinion as to the necessity of roads and trails, but there is a difference of opinion as to making the suggested change in the Mineral Act. The opinion of mining men,—we mean men who work mines as a business venture,—is that a law that confines an operator within his lines is far preferable to one that allows him to follow a vein to any depth. Under the one, he knows exactly what he is entitled to. Under the other, he too often has to establish his rights in the courts.

The Mineral Act should be amended to allow claim owners to acquire surface rights; to allow delinquent co-owners to be advertised out; to better define what shall be annual assessment work; and to do away with the tax imposed on men working in or about mines. All these amendments are really important.

Regarding the first and second, there is no difference of opinion.

Regarding the third, no one should be allowed to hold mineral claims from year to year by doing colorable work. Actual work should be a requirement, and there is only one way to define actual work, and that is by requiring a certain number of feet to be done in shaft or tunnel. It will be contended that a uniform requirement would work a hardship on the owner of a claim in hard rock as against the owner of a claim in soft rock. No requirement can be made that will not work a seeming hardship on someone. But the law as at present works to the disadvantage of everyone concerned. The claim owner who pays to have his assessment work done, is, nine times in ten, actually defrauded, for the work even when actually performed does not develop the claim. The claim owner who performs the work himself too often hunts for an easy place to make an open cut, instead of sinking or tunneling on the vein. The development of camps and districts is retarded, as mining men on the lookout for prospects are not in the habit of paying any attention to districts in which the development work is mainly pot holes.

Regarding the fourth, the amendment is one that should have been made years ago, for no man working for wages, in a mine or elsewhere, should be taxed for the privilege of doing so.

The County Court.

A session of the county court, judge Spinks presiding, commenced at Nelson on Monday and was adjourned on Wednesday, in order to allow of courts being held at Revelstoke and Donald on or near schedule time. Over seventy cases were disposed of. About a third of the cases were judgment summonses, or, in other words, actions to imprison impecunious debtors. What a farce! Hereafter the court is to be a sort of traveling menagerie, giving exhibitions at Nelson, Kaslo, Three Forks, New Denver, and Nakusp.

Oregon Claims a Record.

Oregon has long been celebrated as the land of big red apples and red-cheeked children, and the supply of both is pretty well maintained. Some do more in keeping up the record than others, but a couple by the name of Jarrett have, we believe, broken the record for Oregon, and are probably world beaters. They have five living children, born to them within a period of one year. The triplets, two boys and a girl, are about three years of age, and the twins, a boy and a girl, are less than a year younger. Mr. and Mrs. Jarrett came from Missouri.

Change in Tariff.

The Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway has submitted, and the lieutenant-governor in council has approved, a new passenger and excess baggage tariff, as follows: Passenger tariff—Waneta to Beaver, 50 cents; Beaver to Meadows, 50 cents; Meadows to Salmon, 30 cents; Salmon to Hall, 75 cents; Hall to Summit, 25 cents; Summit to Nelson, 35 cents; or Waneta to Nelson, $2.50. Excess baggage—Between stations, 14 cents a hundred pounds; between Waneta and Nelson, 60 cents.

There is But One Issue.

Dr. Walkem, member for one of the Nanaimo districts, said in reply to Mr. Martin, member for north Yale, that he was opposed to the building of railroads for the promotion of private enterprises with public money. So far, Dr. Walkem is the only member of the legislature, except the member for the south riding of West Kootenay, who has come out flat-footed on the railway aid issue, the one issue of importance to the people of the province.

The Third Year.

With this number THE TRIBUNE begins its third year. While its owners have not made an independent fortune,—and are not likely to if captain Fitzstubbs wins his $10,000 libel suit,—they are satisfied that they have done as well as their neighbors. No promises were made when THE TRIBUNE was started, and none will be made now. The subscription price is two dollars a year, strictly in advance, and no subscription taken for less than a year.

DOES NOT FILL THE BILL.

A Bill That Should be Radically Amended Before Becoming a Law.

The first Bill introduced in the legislature at this session is entitled, "An act relating to workingmen's wages, and to make better provision for the payment thereof." It was introduced by Mr. Davie.

Section 3 reads: "In the absence of an agreement in writing to the contrary, the entire amount of wages earned by or payable to any workman engaged or employed in manual labor shall be paid to such workman at intervals of not more than one week."

Section 4 reads: "The wages due to workmen employed on any contract, work, or undertaking shall, subject to the employer's rights as mentioned in section 15 hereof, be a first and paramount charge upon the moneys due the contractor by the employer under or in respect of the contract, work, or undertaking: Provided that service of notice of attachment, as hereinafter mentioned, the employer shall be at liberty to pay the contractor all moneys that have accrued due and are payable by the employer to the contractor under or in respect to the contract, work, or undertaking."

Section 9 reads: "Any workman whose wages remain unpaid for twenty-four hours after they have become payable and have been demanded may serve the employer, or his attorney or agent, with a notice of attachment in the Form No. 1 set forth in the schedule hereto, or to the effect thereof; and upon service thereof all moneys due and thereafter to become due and payable to the contractor shall be attached, and shall be retained by the employer until the court in which the claim is heard shall direct to whom and in what manner the same are to be paid. But any employer may pay into the aforesaid court the sum mentioned in the notice of attachment if such sum is an ascertained and fixed sum, and the receipt of the clerk of such court for the said sum shall be a full discharge to the employer of his liability under the attachment."

Section 10 reads: "In the event of the workmen obtaining judgment against the contractor for wages claimed, or any part thereof he may obtain from the court an order, in the Form No. 2 in the schedule hereto, or to the effect thereof, for the payment by the contractor's employer of the amount of the judgment, or may serve a copy of such order upon such employer, or his attorney or agent."

Section 15 reads: "If the employer served with notice of attachment and order for payment shall fail to pay as aforesaid, the workman may sue for and recover in his own name in any court having jurisdiction in the matter the moneys attached by any proceeding which the contractor might have taken had there been no attachment under this act, subject to the right of the employer to set off against the workman's demand all moneys properly paid by the employer to the contractor under the contract prior to the service of the notice of attachment, and also all moneys which the contractor was at the time of the service of the notice of attachment liable to pay to the employer under the contract, or in consequence of any breach or non-performance thereof."

This bill, like all others drawn up by Mr. Davie, is so ambiguously worded that the ordinary mind fails to grasp its meaning; the sections that are worded so as to be understood are worthless if enacted into law. For instance, section 3 provides that workmen shall be paid weekly in the absence of an agreement in writing to the contrary. If workmen should be paid weekly, why leave a loophole for employers to evade such payment? All that is necessary for employers to do to evade weekly payments is to have blank contracts on hand and require the workman to sign one before employing him. The average man will sign almost any kind of a contract when he is in need of employment.

Under section 4, the wages due the workmen are to be a first charge upon any moneys due the contractor by the employer of the contractor: but section 15 gives the employer a loophole through which to evade paying the workmen a cent, for does it not say that he has the right to set off against the workman's demand all moneys properly paid by the employer to the contractor, and, also, all moneys the contractor may be liable to him for breach or non-performance of contract.

What is wanted is employers of labor to have a regular pay-day, whether it is weekly or monthly, wages to be a first and paramount charge against the property of the employer. The place of payment should be where the work is performed, or as near thereto as is convenient for both parties. Employers should not be allowed to issue time-checks payable at a future date, but all time-checks should be made payable on demand.

Employers have no right to compel workmen whom they discharge, or who may quit of their own accord, before a regular pay-day, to either hang around for weeks for their pay or discount their time-checks at the office of some shylock who stands in and divides up with the employer.

Workingmen, as a rule, cannot afford to employ lawyers to collect the small sums due them for wages, even if they had the time to do so. Once out of employment, a workingman must rustle for another job, which he often fails to find in the same neighborhood where he was last employed. Hundreds of workingmen have been cinched in West Kootenay in the last two years, simply because they could not afford to remain in the district and fight for their rights in the courts. And workingmen are being cinched in the district today by men who toil not, neither do they spin, but they do live on the fat of the land by cashing time-checks at a discount of 10 per cent.

Confer the Jurisdiction on Three Justices of the Peace and Raise the Limit.

Mr. Davie has asked leave to introduce a bill, entitled "an act to confer limited civil jurisdiction upon stipendiary magistrates and police magistrates." This is the small debts collection bill, and it is understood that claims up to $100 can be collected under its provisions. The jurisdiction should not be conferred upon stipendiary and police magistrates, but upon a court composed of three justices of the peace, for the reason that in many localities there are neither stipendiary nor police magistrates, and in nearly all towns three justices of the peace can be got together on short notice. Then, again, for some reason the people have not that confidence in stipendiary and police magistrates that they should have. On the other hand, a court of three justices of the peace would be much the same as a board of arbitration, and their judgment would be more likely to be nearer exact justice than the judgment of one man, who too often allows personal dislikes to govern his actions. Confer the jurisdiction on three justices of the peace and raise the limit to $250.

The Sources of the Revenue.

For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, West Kootenay paid into the provincial treasury $50,370.31. The money was derived from the following sources:

Land sales	$ 4,116 23
Land revenue	593 00
Timber leases	103 00
Free miners' certificates	11,207 00
Mining receipts, general	11,362 56
Licenses	9,711 32
Fines	508 80
Law stamps	49 05
Registry fees	166 00
Marriage licenses	100 00
Revenue tax	9,273 00
Real property tax	3,751 31
Personal property tax	906 49
Wild land tax	1,031 93
Income tax	31 50
Revenue service refunds	15 50
Commission and fees on sales for taxes	80 84
Printing office receipts	19 50
Miscellaneous receipts	17 24

It will seen by the above that no revenue was collected from timber royalties and licenses. Of the $48,560 80 collected in the province as mining revenue, West Kootenay paid $22,709.46 of it; of the $26,-601.32 collected as licenses, this district paid $9711.32 of it. Is it not strange that West Kootenay, a comparatively sparsely settled section of the province, should pay nearly one-half of the total paid the province for licenses?

One-fifth That of West Kootenay.

East Kootenay contributed about a fifth as much revenue last year as West Kootenay. The sources from which it came are given below:

Land sales	$ 254 00
Land revenue	269 00
Free miners' certificates	1,611 00
Mining receipts, general	1,601 85
Licenses	2,199 00
Fines	271 75
Law stamps	9 50
Registry fees	25
Marriage licenses	40 00
Revenue tax	2,631 00
Real property tax	1,380 70
Personal property tax	571 59
Wild land tax	616 11
Income tax	30 00
Miscellaneous receipts	9 75
Total	$11,553 33

Make it General, Mr. Kellie.

The member from the north riding of West Kootenay has asked leave to introduce a bill entitled "an act respecting the incorporation of tramway, telephone, and telegraph companies in West Kootenay district." Why confine the operation of the bill to West Kootenay district? Why not make it general, Mr. Kellie? And while you are at it, put in the word "railway" just before the word "tramway." You came within one vote of getting such a bill through the legislature when you were an inexperienced member voting with the opposition; now that you are an experienced member voting with the government, you should be able to get the bill passed as easily as falling off a log.

Legislative Committees.

Private Bills—Messrs. Eberts, Smith, Helmcken, Hunter, Williams, Kitchen, Hume.

Railways—Messrs. Rithet, Irving, Bryden, Walkem, Braden, Adams, Kellie, Hunter, Rogers, McGregor, Kidd, Kennedy, McPherson, Sword, Forster, Graham, Prentice, Kitchen.

Public Accounts—Messrs. Rithet, Booth, Mutter, Cotton, Prentice.

Mining—Messrs. Smith, Bryden, Kellie, Rogers, Adams, Hume, Graham, Williams, Forster.

Printing—Messrs. McGregor, Mutter, Walkem, Sword, McPherson.

A Move in the Right Direction.

The senior member from Victoria City (Mr. Rithet) wants the provincial government to take immediate steps to arrange with the Dominion government for the joint management of the fisheries of this province, upon the same terms as the province of Ontario, until the final settlement of the question as to the control of the fisheries, now pending between that province and the Dominion government. This is a move in the right direction. The fish in our lakes and rivers should no more be owned by the Dominion government than the ore in our mines or the timber in our forests.

MINING IN AINSWORTH CAMP.

The Number One Mine Leased to the Nova Scotia Company.

AINSWORTH, November 10th.

As winter approaches, mine owners begin to get a hustle on for the season's work. It now looks as though many new properties would be worked in the camp this winter, and most of them will ship more or less ore from this time on. It is reported here that the Pilot Bay smelter will commence operations about the middle of December. If it does, it will be of great benefit to our camp, as many of the properties here are owned by prospectors whose means are limited, but who will be able to develop their claims as soon as the smelter will take their ore and pay cash for it.

On the Mamie, No. 1 shaft is down about 60 feet, and good ore is being hoisted every day; No. 2 and No. 3 shafts also show good ore, and several carloads are already in the bin.

The Little Phil and Black Diamond joint tunnel is in about 150 feet, and a few more feet will probably tap the Little Donald high-grade vein, when the present force will be increased and ore taken from the different drifts. At present there is ready for shipment in the ore-house about 150 tons from No. 2 vein, which shows an average width of over 7 feet of solid clean ore.

D. W. McVicar of the Nova Scotia company has leased the Number One mine and taken an option on the concentrator. He has already about twenty men at work putting the mine in shape, it being his intention to do a vast amount of development as fast as possible. George Harmon of Pilot Pay has taken the boarding house at the mine, and is now busy getting in supplies for the winter.

Clarke & Carter expect to commence taking out ore about the first of December from the Highland.

D. F. Strobeck has commenced work on the Raud. He has some very nice ore out and expects to make a shipment as soon as the snow is deep enough to rawhide to the road.

A. A. McKinnon will commence work on the Annie May December 1st. He intends to be one of the first shippers to the Pilot Bay smelter.

A contract has been let in the No. 3 tunnel of the C. P. M. & M. Co's property, on Woodberry creek, to Jones and McLean, who are pushing it as fast as is possible. No. 1 and No. 2 tunnels are being worked on company account. All are showing good ore. Superintendent Westby goes east December 1st for a few week's vacation.

Charley Olson of the Ainsworth hotel sets the best table in West Kootenay.

A Wise Move.

R. E. Lemon, one of the pioneer merchants of Kootenay, with general merchandise stores at Nelson and Three Forks, has decided to do no more credit business—a decision that every business man in Kootenay should make. The credit system as conducted in Kootenay is alone responsible for the depressed condition of business in the disctrict today. Every man that could raise money enough to take out a license to sell whisky was granted a license, and every man that got a license was sold whisky and merchandise on credit. What was true of the whisky business, was true of every other business. For the number of people that are actually in Kootenay, there are four times too many business houses. The result is none of them are making money, for their running expenses and bad debts in nine cases out of ten, equal their profits.

Was a True Southerner.

A southern judge, who was in a New York cafe the other evening, ordered for his drink whisky. The waiter brought it in a glass. The judge looked around, probably for the decanter, and then, pointing to the glass with the whisky in it, asked: "What's that?" "Whisky, sir," answered the waiter; "wasn't that what you ordered?" The judge pushed the glass away impatiently. "My son," he said gravely, "when I take a drink of whisky, I leave more than that in the glass."

Two of a Kind.

The Vancouver World says "we think all who know the gentleman will agree with us when we say that it is a most unfortunate trait in the character of Thomas E. Kitchen, M. P. P. for Chilliwack riding, that he cannot make even the briefest statement in the house of assembly without misrepresenting facts." Then, he is in no wise different from that other member, Mr. Davie, whose big toe The World kisses daily.

Acquitted.

Sidney Lobb was acquitted at New Westminster of the charge of murdering his wife at Nanaimo. The jury evidently believed the evidence went to show that Mrs. Lobb committed suicide. Lobb was well known along the line of the Canadian Pacific during construction days. Of late years he has been given to drinking to excess, and his wife became despondent.

Will it be Taken Over?

The government engineers, along with engineer Cambie and superintendent Marpole of the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific, are inspecting the Nakusp & Slocan railway. The question is, will it pass inspection? Then, if it passes inspection, will the Canadian Pacific take it over?

Some People

think cutting prices is a good thing. Perhaps it is. We are going to try it anyway, and we offer to bet Pills to Peanuts somebody else gets sick first.

From November 26th, Until Further Notice, We Offer:

SOAPS

COLGATE'S Cashmere Bouquet .....3 cakes for $1 00
COLGATE'S Turkish Bath.....per dozen cakes, $1 00
COLGATE'S White Clematis.....3 cakes for 50 cents
KIRK'S Cocoanut Oil.....per dozen cakes, 60 cents
CUTICURA.....per cake, 25 cents
4711 .....per box, 60 cents
PACKER'S Tar.....per box, 75 cents
TAYLOR'S Oatmeal.....per box, 40 cents
PEARS' Unscented .....6 cakes for $1 00

BRUSHES

HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, SHAVING, BATH, and CLOTH BRUSHES.....
.....at cost

TOOTH PREPARATIONS

TEABERRY, 25 cents; RUBIFOAM, 25 cents; COLGATE'S RINCE BOUCHE, 75 cents; ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE, 50 cents; LYMAN'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE, 25 cents; SHEFFIELD'S TOOTH CREAM, 25 cents.

These prices are CASH.

All goods booked will be charged at REGULAR PRICES.

Look for Next Week's List.

FACE PREPARATIONS

FELIX GOURAUD ORIENTAL CREAM.....$1 50 per bottle
HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.....65 cents
POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER.....50 cents
SAUNDERS' FACE POWDER.....40 cents
LABLACHE FACE POWDER.....50 cents
MRS. AYER'S RECAMIER FACE POWDER.....60 cents
TETLOW'S SWAN-DOWN FACE POWDER.....25 cents
ROGER & GALLET FACE POWDER.....50 cents
WISDOM'S ROBERTINE.....75 cents
EUGENE ENAMEL.....$1 00
TAPPAN'S ERMINIE (POWDER).....75 cents
MRS. AYER'S RECAMIER CREAM.....$1 25
MRS. AYER'S RECAMIER BALM.....$1 25
HINDS' ALMOND CREAM.....50 cents

PERFUMERY

LUBIN'S, 75 cents; ROGER & GALLET, $1 25; RICKSECKER'S, less than cost; MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, 50 cents; RICKSECKER'S TOILET WATERS, $1; COLGATE'S VIOLET WATER, 75 cents; REIGER'S TOILET WATERS, less than cost; CROWN CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM, 75 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALL KINDS OF PORUS PLASTERS.....25 cents
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REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS printed at the following rates: One inch, $36 a year; two inches, $60 a year; three inches $81 a year; four inches, $96 a year; five inches, $105 a year; six inches and over, at the rate of $1.50 an inch per month.

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The Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING.....NOVEMBER 24, 1894

BOTH TAKE THE SAME SIDE.

The leader of the opposition in the legislature believes that the province can only quit loser in guaranteeing interest on bonds sold to build railways, and cites the Shuswap & Okanagan railway as an instance. Then why does he favor the building of the Nicola Valley & Spence's Bridge railway by that means? Is it because the Nicola Valley is more likely to be a paying proposition than the Shuswap & Okanagan, or is it because the former is in his riding and the latter isn't? To be consistent, the leader of the opposition should oppose the policy of the province guaranteeing either the interest on, or the principal of, money borrowed to carry out any work that is not a public work. If he believes that railways are public works, then let him advocate the building and ownership of railways by the government, and not the building of railways by the government, the ownership to be vested in private corporations. If the opposition only oppose the present government's policy of guaranteeing interest on railway bonds because the railways do not happen to run through this or that particular section of country, then there is little use for the opposition. It is the only issue that vitally affects the future welfare of the province; but it seems that the government and opposition both favor the same side of the issue, and the side, too, that can only result in bankrupting the province. The cry seems to be, "On with the dance, the pipers will be paid by succeeding generations!"

IN 1893 private capital built a 55-mile railway in southern Kootenay. In the same year and the year following the province built a 38-mile railway in southern Kootenay. The road built by the province is a direct competitor of the road built by private capital. Is it likely then that private capital can be procured hereafter to build railways in British Columbia, when the roads so built must compete with roads built at government expense? Hardly. Mr. Rithet, the senior member from the city of Victoria, who has large interests in the province and who is looked on as a business man of more than usual ability, would not invest his own money in a railway under such conditions,—and probably that is the reason why he wants the government to build the British Pacific.

IN 1893-4 the province of British Columbia spent $500,000 in building a 38-mile "feeder" for the Canadian Pacific railway. Why is the province so generous in helping a corporation that is unwilling to spend its own money in the province?

THE contested election case of Stoddart versus Prentice, from East Lillooet, is not to be settled in the usual way. It is to be settled by a special act, which will allow Mr. Prentice to retain his seat until next spring, when another election will be held. Why not make the special act general in its application, so as to take in all the constituencies in the province? Some of the members who were returned by larger majorities than Mr. Prentice—he only had one—might have more difficulty in getting returned than he will.

AN American paper says "lord Lorne, "the least important of the queen's sons-"in-law, is making his way as a regular "writer for London journals, good local "government being one of his specialties." If that is so, he is the most important of the queen's sons-in-law.

IT IS more than likely that the Dominion election will take place this winter—probably as early as February. The issue is Protection versus Free Trade. The sitting member for this district will, no doubt, be a candidate for re-election. Asking him to define his position on the one issue on which the election will be fought is within the province of a newspaper. THE TRIBUNE has asked Mr. Mara to define his position, and for doing so it is accused by the Revelstoke Mail of having no other object in view than a hankering after government pap. Great God! have we fallen so low.

IN THE speeches in reply to the address from the lieutenant-governor, much was said as to the great benefits likely to accrue to the province from the building of the Nakusp & Slocan railway. The building of that road by the province was a "job," and solely in the interest of a few particular pets of the government and the Canadian Pacific railway. The former hoped to make a stake out of the construction of the road and the latter got a feeder built without any expense to itself. The building of the Nakusp & Slocan railway by the province prevented the building of the Kaslo & Slocan railway by private parties. Its building destroyed property values on Kootenay lake, and enhanced the value of property nowhere else. Instead of being a good investment for the province, it will be a losing one. It was built to divert the traffic of Slocan district to the Canadian Pacific railway, so that that road could get the long haul on the ore. The long haul on a thousand tons of ore means much to the Canadian Pacific, but very little to the Nakusp & Slocan. Why the members who support Theodore Davie should refer to the Nakusp & Slocan "job" is past understanding, unless it be to pave the way for other "jobs" of the same kind.

THE interest on the bonds issued by the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway Company, the payment of which is guaranteed by the province of British Columbia, amounts to $4100 a month. The province is secured against loss by the subsidy granted the railway company by the Dominion government and by 40 per cent of the earnings of the road—the road is leased on a 40-and-60 per cent basis to the Canadian Pacific. The road has been in operation since May, 1892. Up to the 30th of June of this year, 40 per cent of the earnings amounted to $940 a month. The deficit—$3160—had to be paid out of the Dominion subsidy. That subsidy amounted in all to $163,000; therefore $79,000 of the amount has already been drawn to pay interest. In another twenty-five months how much of it will remain? Not a dollar, and the people of the province will be called on to dig up $3000 a month for interest on bonds that were sold to build a feeder for the Canadian Pacific railway. So with the Nakusp & Slocan railway, only more so. For the people will not only have to dig up to pay the interest on its bonds, but the principal of the bonds as well.

THE opposition members in the legislature claim that the aid granted the Fraser river flood sufferers was not distributed to the best advantage. Well, do they expect that a man of letters and a visionary dreamer, like colonel Baker, can do for the government what he has never been able to do for himself? The gallant colonel has never been able to save anything for himself, and he is not likely ever to be able to save anything for the government.

THE REVELSTOKE MAIL says that John Andrew Mara, the sitting member of the Dominion house for this district, not only poses as a Protectionist, but "he is a Pro-"tectionist as long as the United States "remains so highly protected." We suppose by that, had the Free Trade party been successful in the recent election in the United States Mr. Mara would now be a Free Trader. If so, Mr. Mara only poses as a Protectionist. What the district wants in parliament is a Protectionist with a big P. It is the principle of Protection we are fighting for.

A Sensational Case.

A few weeks ago surgeon major Smith, an officer in the Indian service stationed at Madras, asked Mrs. Clegg, wife of another civil service officer, to give him a kiss. She virtuously refused, and Mr. Smith politely withdrew the suggestion. Mrs. Clegg afterward told her husband, who sought an explanation from Smith. The latter apologized humbly, and Mr. Clegg expressed satisfaction. Nevertheless Mr. Clegg brought the matter to the attention of the authorities, who, without giving Dr. Smith an opportunity to be heard, ordered him to resign under threat of dismissal. He appealed to the viceroy, and finally to the secretary of state for India. All have decided against him. The severity of this judgment is making a great sensation both in India and England. Mr. Labouchere of London Truth indorses the suggestion which some one signing himself "American Citizen" makes in a London newspaper, appealing to all who have ever felt tempted to commit the offense which has brought such tribulation upon Dr. Smith, to contribute a trifle to a fund for his benefit. He adds: "I would not go so far as to ask them to put their names to the subscriptions, but would suggest that they send their mites anonymously to the Smith fund as a sort of conscience money. Not only would the fund thus attain handsome proportions, but it would form a unique and permanent memorial of the extent to which human nature prevails in man. The most unwise thing Dr. Smith did, in my opinion, was to say that he had been flirting. Flirting can no more be carried on by one person than one person can play at lawn tennis. In its nature it is a game of reciprocity, but the use of the word was evidently an error of expression, and, as the doctor himself explains, when using the word he only alluded to himself. Where flirting ends and love-making begins is a question a young lady can answer better than I can. Does it go beyond flirting to ask to be allowed to kiss a lady? If not, is kissing itself involved in flirting? My knowledge on the ethics of flirting and kissing is imperfect, but I should have thought that the latter is seldom preceded by a request to the lady to allow it. This may, however, be the custom in India."

Not Influential in Politics.

The Argonaut: "For the first time in the history of San Francisco politics, an organization of women took an open, active, and aggressive part in an election. This organization was the "Woman's Equal Rights League," and their aggressive action was an attempt to defeat judge James V. Coffey in his candidacy for re-election to the superior bench. This was done to punish the judge for having been reported in an interview, some months ago, as saying that women were undesirable as clients, because they were suspicious, unjust, and untruthful. The "Woman's Rights League" drove in gayly decorated carriages from polling place to polling place, strenuously urging the voters to cast their ballots against judge Coffey. They worked all day long, and until the polls closed. When the ballots were counted, it was found that judge Coffey headed the poll with 28,957 votes, nearly 5000 ahead of the next highest man. This would seem to indicate that lovely woman is more influential in other spheres than she is in politics."

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HOW WE GOT RID OF HUNKS.

The moral of the following tale is most reprehensible, and the only excuse I can offer for relating it is the lame one that it happened a long while ago.

We youngsters of the Royal Scilly Islanders were rather a wild lot in those days. But our wildness chiefly arose out of the intense happiness we all felt in serving in that distinguished corps, which we fondly believed was equalled by none in the service. Not a very humble opinion, to say the least, but one which I still hold as strongly as ever.

I have called ourselves the Scilly Islanders, because I have no wish that the reader should penetrate the disguise of this veracious history, or set about speculating forthwith as to whether we wore bonnets or bearskins, rifle green or British scarlet. Suffice it that we bore the names of a score of glorious victories on our colors. But we were by no means a wealthy lot of fellows, or with special fame in racing, cricket, etc. (Polo in those days was played only by the natives on the Assam frontier, and had not penetrated to England, or even reached India). No, our great distinction was that we were the Islanders, and that was enough. Promotion was slow, for gold (it was in the days of purchase) would not tempt fellows to leave, and as for the ranks, when short service was yet an unknown thing, the men were born and died in the regiment.

An epoch to which I am alluding being of course before the blissful dawn of the Cardwellian competitive examination era, you could only get into the Scilly Islanders by way of nomination from an exalted personage, who was honored by being our colonel. How it was, therefore, that Hunks managed to get gazetted to us we marveled greatly. We came to the conclusion that the paternal Hunks, whose name to this day you see on reels of cotton, but fail perhaps to recognize as lord de Hunsby (the de Hunsbys came in with the conqueror, he has found out), had lent the exalted personage money.

In any case, Hunk's appearance followed that of his name in the gazette, and he burst upon our astonished eyes when we were quartered at Punkahpore. He arrived, attended by many native servants, who were plundering him freely, and brought kit enough for a married man with a family, including an English dog-cart, and three Arabs he had bought at Bombay for four figures (in rupees) each, and who all presently turned out unsound. He arrived, and, before dinner was half over the first night at mess, he had put our dear old commanding officer's back up by enlightening him as to how things were done in his, Hunk's elder brother's corps, the Green Dragoons.

"As if the Scilly Islanders wasn't a pattern to a dozen of your d——d swaggering heavies," the old man muttered fiercely over his night-cap "peg" later on.

Then he dilated, and with a calm assurance which was exasperating in the extreme to our major, the younger son of the most historic commoner families in England, on the glories of the familie Hunks. He related how they had bought up a fine old estate at Wessex, and built a palace on the site of the old hall; and how they rented half a Scotch county from several heads of clans too poor to live on their properties. The major looked him down from head to foot, but writhed visibly in his chair. By the time the wine was on the table he had informed another of us that his mamma, whose pet end darling he appeared to be, intended him, after he had seen a little soldiering, to marry a well-known beauty, the dowerless daughter of a pauper peer of high degree.

"And I don't think she'll do badly, by George!" quoth Hunks complacently, filling up his glass with our best champagne (with which he found fault), in blissful ignorance of the fact that the lady Grace to whom he alluded was first cousin of the man sitting opposite him. But the mess president was down upon him like a shot, and informed him that ladies were never mentioned by their name at the mess of the Scilly Islanders.

By trying to set down on Hunks was like trying to squash an india-rubber ball; his rebounding power was wonderful. (We had christened him Buggins, by-the-by, as soon as we heard him announce that his name was Marmaduke Algerton de Tracy Hunks). Nevertheless, we all made very fair attempts to succeed in our laudable endeavor. The hot weather was just coming on and life was a trifle flat at Punkahpore, so Hunks-baiting became the fashionable diversion among us young fellows. Poor fellow! What a life we led him! Any thinner skinned person must have suffered tortures, but his armor of conceit was impenetrable. Nothing could pierce that. But we suffered too. The mere contact with Hunks made us feel such miserable paupers, even such of us as were not "deep in the banks." Little Ruffleby and Dick Darehurst, who lived opposite the lordly bungalow where Hunks had taken up his abode in solitary grandeur, said they could smell his money across the road. Fancy a brass bedstead and English furniture upholstered in chintz, for a newly-joined subaltern, when a camp bedstead in the middle of a whitewashed room, surrounded by bullock trunks was enough furniture for any of us!

Before many days were over the fiat went forth among us that Buggins was to be suppressed, or we of the Scilly Islanders would know the reason why. The seniors winked at our little games, loathing the newly-joined one as much as we did. We had nimble wits among us, and were of an inventive turn of mind. It was Dereburst and Ruffleby who packed up Hunk's entire kit one day when he was at recruits' drill, and littered his room with his own cards, with "P. P. C." written on them in the coroner. I strongly suspect that the captain, who was lady Grace's cousin, had a hand in covering Hunk's magnificent gilt mirror with big cards, bearing fictitious invitations to Marmaduke Algernon de Tracy Buggins, from the grand lama of Thibet and the governor-general downward. Someone else labeled the contents of his splendid morocco photograph-album with every big name in the peerage, and each night nearly we drank champagne at Hunk's expense, by fining him a magnum for breaches of regimental etiquette, into which we laid traps to lead him.

One evening a few of us detained him late in the billiard-room where he was being initiated into pool, while a band of others stole round to Buggin's Castle, as we had painted the name on the gate. When our hero at length sought his couch, what was his horror to find his washerwoman's donkey securely tied down in the English brass bedstead, making the apartment uninhabitable for the night, much to the delight of the spectators concealed in the veranda, awaiting the denouement. We took him out shooting and afforded him the pleasure of shooting a village pig and a turkey buzzard, and of bringing them home in triumph as a wild boar and a wild turkey. After a diligent morning's walk in the sun after snipe, over a dried-up jheel, where there would be no long bills again for some months, he succeeded, when nearly exhausted, in killing a hoo-poo. This he ate for lunch, to the delight of the entire mess, including the mess-sergeant and the waiters, as his first snipe. We sent him solemnly in state, in his dog-cart, to call on the wife of the most influential native of the place, who caught Hunks on the threshold of the zenana, and would have thrashed him if he dared. We put a stuffed cobra into his bed, and slipped a dead whipsnake down the back of his collar after mess. But all was of no avail. Hunks appeared to find himself very comfortable with the Scilly Islanders. The fellow was not only a cad but a fool, and did not seem to know when he was being bullied.

The rest of the garrison, smart gunners, dashing hussars, began to chaff us about our "Buggins," and to hint what an ornament he was to our corps. His latest mots, his most recent exploit, were retailed with a guffaw even over the mess table of the native infantry officers, whom we looked upon as not fit to black out shoes. We felt we were becoming the laughing-stock of the station, that some of our glory was departing from us, and all on account of Hunks!

It was a great shock for poor Smylie when he returned to the old corps to find Hunks rooted in it as if he had joined years ago. I can see Smylie now, the first night at dinner, his eyeglass fixed in his eye, and his quietest, most urbane manner on, carefully dissecting Hunks, and the latter absolutely giving himself away. Little Ruffleby tumbled off his chair with laughing.

"We can't—a—keep that—a—boy," remarked Smylie to a select few, late in the evening. "He must be returned: not up to—a—sample."

We all assured our mentor we had done our utmost to rid us of him.

"He's a wart on the face of the regiment," Smylie went on.

"My dear fellow," put in Derehurst, "you've not the remotest notion what we've suffered from him. Only the other day I overheard one of the black regiment fellows speaking of us as 'Buggins' Own.'"

Smylie knocked the ashes off the end of his cigar with the air of a man who has made up his mind.

"This must be put an end to. He must go. I'll see to it."

Now we all felt that a man who has spent some years at an Indian viceregal court, grappling with the precedence code and the invitation lists—and who knows to a T who ought to take down whom to dinner, and such like weighty and momentous questions—was not likely to be at a loss how to deal with a Hunks; so we went to bed elated.

Symlie had brought back with him to the regiment the handsome Arab chargers whereon he had been wont to figure in gubernatorial processions, as well as two or three smart ponies which he had used as a means of locomotion on the mountain paths of Simla. One of these, Shaitan by name (an appellation which will not bear translation), was a perfect little fiend. In appearance reddish-brown, with white face and rolling eyes; he was fast and handy, and altogether delightful when you were once on him. But in his stable no one but his groom dare go within reach of his wicked hoofs or teeth, and as often as not he had to be blindfolded before Smylie could mount him. For the Shaitan was what is called a man-eater. If handsome is as handsome does, never did a pony's character so belie his looks.

It was one evening after mess; the night was dark but sultry, for the hot weather was coming on apace, and we lay in long chairs on the veranda smoking. Hunks, who was on duty that night, was holding forth about the price of something or other he possessed, I forget what, and Smylie was drawing him out.

Suddenly the striking of the hour by the sentry at the guard-room in the barracks, on a piece of iron hung up for that purpose, and which did duty as a clock, rang out into the still night air, and reminded our hero that it was time to go and take the guard.

"What a bore!" he exclaimed. "I forgot to tell my pony to come for me."

"Perhaps he forgot to tell your groom," remarked Smylie dryly; adding, "I've a pony here; take that."

No one in India ever sets foot to ground if he can help it, and the guards were some quarter of a mile away, so Buggins accepted the offer.

Smylie shouted for the groom; there was a vicious squeal in the darkness, and we all knew he had proffered Hunks the Shaitan.

The darkness favored Buggins in getting on the pony quietly, and, in blissful ignorance of the animal he was bestriding, he disappeared out of the compound. Smylie called back the groom, who was for running behind him, as is the custom.

"Don't you go with that 'sahib.' Let him manage the pony himself."

We fell to talking again. There was a consumption of whisky and soda, and we awaited Hunks's return. Time passed. He might have taken a dozen guards and have been back by now. What could have happened? Had he forgotten the password and been fired at—for in India the sentries were then loaded?

The trotting of a pony up the drive interrupted our conjectures. We all rose up and hailed Hunks.

No answer. The Shaitan trotted up to the steps of the veranda.

We cautiously retired, for there was an evil look in his eye. Smylie directed the groom to catch hold of his bridle. The pony seemed hot, as if he had been ridden hard. But where was his rider?

The groom bent over the little beast, and extracted with difficulty something he held between his teeth and was shaking savagely.

Smylie took it into the mess-room, and examined it in the light. It was a piece of a scarlet mess-jacket.

In mortal alarm lest the Shaitan should have made mincemeat of the unfortunate Buggins, we provided ourselves with a lantern, and set off in search of him. We had not proceeded far when we fell in with him trudging dejectedly along in the dust, holding his arm.

"My cap was brushed off by a branch of a tree. I got off to pick it up, and the brute came for me, neighing, squealing, biting, and kicking. I ran for it and got behind a tree, and he's dodged me round it for the last half hour, and I think he's nabbed a bit from one of my arms."

His crestfallen appearance, and the vision he conjured up of hide-and-seek with the Shaitan, was too much for most of us. But we found, on inspecting him, that the pony had left his mark on Hunks, and that the victory remained with the quadruped.

Next morning, when our hero opened his eyes, he was surprised to see the regimental doctor and Smylie standing by his bed.

"How do you feel this morning?" asked the former.

"Oh, very fit," replied Hunks, "except my arm's a little stiff where that beast of a pony's teeth scratched me."

The solemnity deepened on the countenance of the other two, and they looked at each other.

"Do you feel at all thirsty?" asked the surgeon again.

"Not more than usual in the morning," said Hunks. "Last night was a dry night at mess."

"Any queer feeling in your throat?"

"What on earth are you driving at? No, my throat's all right. Yes—no—well, perhaps, a little——" (swallowing).

Another meaning look between Smylie and the surgeon. Hunks grew alarmed.

"What's up, doctor? Do tell me. Is there cholera about?"

He got quite white, for we had frightened him well about cholera.

"Oh, if it was only cholera——" began Smylie.

"Hush!" interrupted the surgeon warningly; not a word. Nervousness might bring it on."

"For God's sake, doctor, have done with this and tell me what's the matter," cried poor Hunks, sitting up in bed in agony.

"Tut! tut!" said the doctor soothingly, "calm yourself. Drink a little water."

Hunks pushed the proffered glass away in a rage.

"D—— the beastly water! I insist on an answer. What's the matter with me? Will you tell me?"

Smylie looked at the doctor. The doctor looked at Smylie, and then both looked from the glass of water to Hunks, and shook their heads solemnly.

"I implore you!" beseeched the victim. "I can bear the worst."

"Shall I?" asked Smylie of the doctor.

"Well, perhaps there is no use concealing it now," replied the latter glancing at the water.

"Well, then, my poor fellow," Smylie went on, "I grieve to have to tell you that the Shaitan, who bit you last night, has developed this morning serious symptoms resembling hydro——"

"Oh! not hydrophobia," gasped Hunks. "It's dogs have it, not horses!"

"In this country, alas! horses too," corrected the surgeon. "His behavior last night was very odd."

"Indeed it was!" gasped Hucks, clutching his arm. "Oh! poor mamma! What will she say? Doctor," he added, seizing Jones's hand imploringly, "what can you do? Is there nothing you can recommend? Save me, I implore you! My people will make your fortune if you do."

Jones shook his head. "I have so little experience in a case like this. Your symptoms are serious; your throat you feel, your dislike of water——"

"If I were only at home, within reach of good advice!" Hunks cried in agony. "Doctor, can't you get me sent home at once?"

"Your only chance, I should say, replied Jones, as grave as a judge. "If it could be managed——"

"It must; it shall be managed," Hunks continued hysterically. "I must be off overland immediately. Smylie, there's a good fellow, I implore go, go and see the colonel for me."

"I think I can manage it with a sick certificate," said Jones. "Your case is urgent."

And it was managed. The next steamer removed Hunks from India's coral strand, and from the Scilly Islanders never to return. The shock had been too much for him and his mamma, who never let him out of her sight again.

I do not know if he ever gave lady Grace the honor of refusing him; but I know, when I saw her last it was at a ball the Scilly Islanders gave to the exalted personage when she was her cousin's wife.

Shaitan was alive and kicking for many years after Hunks bolted home, but his temper did not improve with age.

Feminine. But Not Pretty.

A peep into the snug living quarters of the officers on any one of the line war ships lying at the navy yard proves in what direction (says the New York Sun) the pictorial fancy of the sea-faring man lightly turns. To pretty faces and feminine ones, it seems, judging by the rows and rows of women's photographs that decorate every nook and cranny of the state-rooms. The same can be said of THE TRIBUNE composing room; only the rows of faces that adorn its walls are feminine, but not pretty.

Snow is on the Hills, and will soon be in the valleys; so do not delay in getting one of Squire's overcoats and be prepared for it.

Special for the Next fifteen days. Squire offers fancy worsted suitings at greatly reduced rates. Call and examine before they all go.

Your Fall Suit Should be ordered now. Squire's selection of worsteds, serges, Scotch and English suitings and trouserings is very complete.

Fred J. Squire, Merchant Tailor

Corner Baker and Ward Streets, Nelson

E. C. TRAVES, Manager. F. J. FARLEY, Treasurer.

WEST KOOTENAY BUTCHER COMPANY,

HEADQUARTERS AT NELSON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FRESH AND SALT MEATS AND HAMS.

NELSON MARKET: BAKER STREET, WEST OF POSTOFFICE.

Flour, $1.15 a sack.
Potatoes, $23 a ton.
Cabbage, $2.25 a hundred lbs.
Onions, $2.50 a hundred lbs.

SPECIAL RATES ON CARLOAD LOTS

Hay, $16, $18, and $20 a ton.
Oats, $32 a ton.
Shorts and Bran, $20 a ton.
Chickens, Turkeys, and Hogs.

International Commission Co.

JULIUS EHRLICH, Manager. Barrett Block, NELSON, and Rickey Block, COLVILLE.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Attention!

T. A. GARLAND'S, Nelson,

A. D. AIKENHEAD, MANAGER.

is the spot to spend your money, where you get the best value in Dress Goods, Ladies' Jackets, Capes, Ready-made Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Blankets, Comforters, Pillows, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, etc., etc. All are invited to see my stock, which is now complete.

To Hunting, Survey and Prospecting Parties, and Others.

The new fast Steam Launch

"FLIRT"

Can be chartered by the day or week on reasonable terms.

Orders sent through the purcers of the steamboats Nelson and Ainsworth, with whom all arrangements can be made, will receive prompt attention. Arrangements can also be made through John Houston & Co., The Tribune office, Nelson. Address, by mail or telegraph,
August 28th, 1894. C. W. BUSK, Balfour, B. C.

NELSON STABLES.

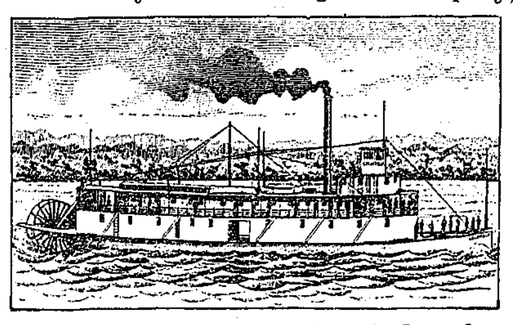
WILSON & SEALE,

TEAMSTERS.

Contracts for hauling ore and merchandise made with mine owners and merchants. Job teaming attended to. Stable on Vernon street, opposite Turner & Kirkpatrick's.

Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

TIME TABLE NO. 6.
In effect Wednesday, August 29, 1894.



TIME TABLE NO. 5.
In effect Wednesday, August 29, 1894.

Kaslo Route—Steamer Nelson.

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

Leaves Nelson—	Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—
Mondays at 4 p. m.	Sundays at 8 a. m.
Wednesdays at 5:30 p. m.	Tuesdays at 3 a. m.
Thursdays at 4 p. m	Thursdays at 8 a. m.
Saturdays at 5:30 p. m.	Fridays at 3 a. m.

Connecting on Tuesdays and Fridays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway for Spokane.

Bonner's Ferry Route---Steamer Nelson.

Connecting with Great Northern railway for all points east and west.
Leaves Kaslo Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 a. m.
Leaves Nelson Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.
Leaves Bonner's Ferry for Nelson and Kaslo at 2 a. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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 4 p. m.
Leaves Robson on Wednesdays and Sundays at 6 p. m.

Northport Route---Steamer Lytton.

Connecting at Northport for points north and south on the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway.
Leaves Robson Saturdays at 4 p. m.
Leaves Northport Saturdays at 1:30 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.

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.

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

All Rail to Spokane, Washington.

Leave 7 A.M.....NELSON.....Arrive 5:10 P.M.

On Tuesdays and Fridays 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 5:10 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.

Fall and Winter Goods

A full Range of Woolen Shirts and Underwear to suit everyone's taste and pocket. A very complete stock of Boots and Shoes at hard-time prices. Suits, Coats, and Pants, Rivetted Overalls, Blanket-lined Clothing, Mitts and Gloves, German Socks, Mackinaw Suits, Melissa Waterproof Coats, Gum Boots, Lumbermen's Rubbers, Snow Excluders and Overshoes. Call and inspect the stock.

The Post Office Store

Baker Street, Nelson. Telephone 30.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Services in Church of England mission room on Sunday next at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The ladies hospital committee at their meeting on Tuesday appointed the following officers: President, Mrs. Akehurst; secretary, Mrs. Oakes; treasurer, Mrs. Dow. The charity ball committee decided to accept Mr. Phair's kind offer of the hotel Phair, and will hold their ball there on Friday, December 7th, with tickets of admission at $1 each. Sub-committees were appointed to look after the music, refreshments, decorating, and printing.

A parlor social will be held by the ladies of the Methodist church at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilson, Victoria street, on the evening of Tuesday, November 27th. Music, games, refreshments, etc., will be provided and an enjoyable evening is assured to all who may attend. All are cordially invited.

Methodist services in Hume's hall Sunday at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Morning subject, "His Own Worst Evening." Evening subject, "Gospel Physiology"—"Deaf Ears."

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold an "At Home" in the Fire Hall on Friday evening, November 30th. There will be a short programme and refreshments.

The only sale of importance made at Nelson this week was the sale of the Ottawa, a Rover creek undeveloped "proposition," by M. M. Sherman of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Godfrey Birch of Nelson.

The steamer Nelson had a mishap on Tuesday in attempting to get out of the harbor at Pilot Bay. A stiff wind was blowing, and the boat went against the rocks, damaging the wheel. She was run to Nelson and repaired, missing one trip to Bonner's Ferry.

The parties who are putting in the ore-sack factory at New Denver have commenced work on their building. Probably the free traders would rather see the factory built somewhere else.

Born, at Nelson, on 22nd instant, to the wife of Charles Reisterer, a son.

A. W. Moore, who has been a contracting carpenter at Nelson for two years past, left today for Toronto, where he will spend the winter with his sons. He intends to return to Kootenay in the spring.

J. Ogden Grahame of Kamloops and paymaster Wilgress of the Canadian Pacific were the only outsiders of real importance who put in an appearance at Nelson this week.

John W. Tolson left Nelson on Sunday for England, where he will put in the winter.

A shipment of the Fisher Maiden ore has been made over the Nakusp & Slocan railway, but it has not got farther than Nakusp.

The Alpha mine, Slocan district, had a payday this week, and New Denver saw more money than for a long time before. It is paydays, and not time checks, that make business.

Ed Atherton's lot, next the postoffice on Baker street, Nelson, is under lease at the rate of a dollar a front foot a month. The West Kootenay Butcher Company hold the lease, and they have sub-leased half the ground to Campbell & Co., who are erecting a building in which to remove their restaurant now in the Bellevue saloon.

Choice apples and pears, by the box, a specialty. C. Kauffman.

Mrs. McLaughlin, milliner and dressmaker, invites the ladies of Nelson to call and inspect her stock of cloaks for winter wear. They are stylish and of the best materials, and range in price from $10 to $25.

Try a pound of N. W. T. butter, 25 cents. C. Kauffman.

See new process of fattening Turkeys. International Commission Company, Nelson.

Country-killed pork and veal, dressed poultry, and fresh eggs. Pork and Cambridge sausage 20 cents, Oxford sausage 15 cents. Goods delivered at Kaslo. John Oates, Independent Market, Nelson.

Fresh fish and oysters twice a week. C. Kauffman.

LIVING IN NORWAY.

A Monster Restaurant that Gives Meals for Nine Cents.

There is a novel institution in Christiania in the way of a monster cheap restaurant. It is designated by the name of Dampkjokke, which means in English steam kitchen. It was established in 1858 and is run by well disposed persons, not as a charitable institution, but is made self-supporting. The aim is to furnish the most complete meals for the smallest possible sum, and it solves a problem. By an experience of thirty-six years the managers have reduced the feeding of a large number of people to a science, for two thousand men, women, and children secure a good, honest, square meal at the Dampkjokke daily at the cost of about 27 ore per capita. To get at the small amount of currency contained in an ore we divide a knorer, or crown, by 100. A kroner is equal to 27½ cents, therefore 27 ore is not quite 9 cents. The food, which usually consists of soup or fish or hash or sausage, with bread and vegetables, is well cooked and clean, and a good large portion is served to the guests. The building is a two-story structure, like a public hall. The guests, after perusing the bill of fare, which is exhibited at the entrance, buy checks at a window. As they pass up they enter either the first or the second floor hall as they prefer. They then make for a convenient window or passage which leads to the pantry. From this are handed plates, knives, forks, and spoons, together with portions of soup and food. Guests take their seats at a long table. On this table are salt, pepper, cruet-stands, bread, and decanters filled with fresh drinking water, and the guests are allowed all the time necessary to enjoy their meals. There are no waiters; in fact, the expense of running the institution is cut down to the lowest possible minimum. Consequently every penny saved goes into the quality of the meals. About 500 can sit down in both halls at once. It therefore takes nearly two hours to feed the usual attendance of 2000. At these odd dinners are curious combinations of people; old men, ragged, grey and footsore; hardworking laborers and men too sick to work; wrinkled women, down in the world, fighting to live; shop girls, with clean, bright faces, but who can ill-afford ten cents from their pitiful wages; women who have lost all by dissipation and drink, and boys who have no homes; fierce anarchists, driven out of other countries; pitiable stowaways who have just arrived from foreign ports. Two thousand made homeless and hungry by some cause or other known only to themselves, and all looking with hungry eyes towards one good square meal a day, thanking God for the Dampkjokke. The great beauty of this institution lies in the fact that it is not a charity. There exists in the breasts of those who sit down to this collation the same independence that the king enjoys in his palace, and they smack their lips with the satisfaction that they have paid full value for what they have received.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 24th.

The movement of trade in both merchandise and mine products has been rather quiet during the past week. In addition to the generally depressed trade conditions the lack of snow prevents the rawhiding of ore from the mines to the roads, and until there is a considerable snowfall there will be no great improvement in business. The local coal oil market has been particularly active, the result of a cut in prices, the cut amounting to 46 cents a case. In the local produce market trade is very quiet and values generally easy. Fancy Snake River apples are held quite steady and Missouri persimmons are slow of sale through being but lately introduced. Dried fruits are only in demand as hotel supplies and strictly choice stocks are very low. Receipts of creamery butter are liberal, but not equal to receipts of ranch, which is coming in freely from Colville valley. Supplies of ranch eggs are coming to hand in quantities, and present stocks will be equal to the holiday demand. The local bullion, money, and exchange quotations remain unchanged. Shares in local industral, speculative, and mining companies are held for future sales, the market being slightly depressed.

Imports for the week aggregated $13,413.16 in value, while the exports amounted to $28,314.59—principally ore that should be treated at local points. The only sale of important securities reported was a 20-dollar gold piece to a local bank at par. There were no failures during the week, other than the one made by the steamer Lytton to unload cattle at Nakusp, which came near causing a shortage of the beef supply at Three Forks and other points in Slocan district.

Cash quotations are as follows:

MEATS—Beef, by the side, 9c; boiling and chuck cuts, 12½c; round cuts, 15c; sirloin cuts, 18c. Pork, by the side, 15c; cuts, 15c to 18c. Mutton, by the carcass, 15c; cuts, 15c to 18c. Venison, cuts, 15c.

LARD—Pure leaf lard, 20c; Otto 2-lb cans, 0c.

FLOUR—Ogilvie's Hungarian, $1.50; North Dakota hard Wheat No. 1, $1.35; Spokane Snowflake, $1.25; Spokane Golddrop No. 1, $1.25; No. 2, $1.

BUTTER—Fresh ranch, 35c; Manitoba creamery, 22c.

EGGS—Fresh ranch, 35c; case, 30c.

GREEN FRUITS—Snake River apples, $3 per 100 lbs.; Florida oranges, $6 a case; cranberries, $18 a barrel.

EVAPORATED FRUITS—Apples, 11c; peaches, 15c; apricots, 16c; prunes, 12½c; figs, 15c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Turkeys, $18 a dozen; ducks, $15 a dozen; chickens, $4.50 to $5 a dozen.

HAY AND GRAIN—Timothy, $19 a ton; mixed, $17; oats, $31 a ton; shorts and bran, $20 a ton.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, $22 a ton.

LIQUORS—Walker's rye, $2.35; Walker's club, $1; G. & W. 7-year old, $3.50; Schlitz's beer (quarts), $15.50; Bass's ale, per case, $14.50; Guinness's stout, per case, $14.50.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Sealed tenders at a rate on the dollar are invited for the purchase of the stock-in-trade and book debts of the firm of James McDonald & Co., furniture dealers, Nelson, B. C.

Lot one, consisting of parlor, dining, and bedroom sets, and general furniture, now in Nelson, B. C., amounting at invoice prices with freight added to $4024.

Lot two, book debts, amounting to about $10900.

Tenders will be received up to 2 p. m. of Monday, the 10th day of December, 1894, addressed to the undersigned. Stock sheets may be seen at the office of J. J. Banfield, Esq., 411 Cordova street, Vancouver, or the undersigned. Terms: 10 per cent by marked check to accompany each tender, 15 per cent cash on completion of sale, and the balance at 3, 4, and 5 months, approved paper, with interest at 10 per cent per annum. No tender necessarily accepted. For further particulars apply to

W. A. JOWETT, Assignee, Nelson, B. C.

Or to JOHN ELLIOT, Vendor's Solicitor, Nelson, B. C.

Dated, November 21st, 1894.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the county court of Kootenay, holden at the last crossing of the Columbia river, in the matter of John Buchanan, deceased, and in the matter of the Official Administrator's Act, dated the Thirteenth day of August, A. D., 1894.

Upon reading the affidavits of Edward C. Arthur and Maggie Connor it is ordered that Arthur Patrick Cummins, official administrator for the county court district of Kootenay, shall be administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of John Buchanan, deceased, and that this order be published in the Nelson Tribune newspaper for the period of sixty days.

(Signed) WILLIAM WARD SPINKS.

The creditors of John Buchanan, late of Nelson, in the district of Kootenay, miner, are requested within sixty (60) days of this date to send to me by registered letter addressed to me at Donald, in the district of Kootenay, full and verified particulars of their claims with dates and items. Upon the expiration of the said period of sixty days I shall proceed with the distribution of the said estate, having regard only as to such claims as I shall receive notice of as aforesaid.

Dated at Donald, in the district of Kootenay, this 29th day of August, 1894.

A. P. CUMMINS, Official Administrator.

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

"GOLDEN DRIP" MINERAL CLAIM, TRAIL CREEK MINING DIVISION.

Take notice that we, Thekla M. Dormitzer, free miner's certificate No. 50656, and Joseph Dormitzer, free miner's certificate No. 50657, 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.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1894.

Application for Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, intend to apply to the board of license commissioners of the corporation of the City of Kaslo at their next meeting, for a transfer of our liquor license from lots 25 and 26, block 8, to enable us to continue our business in our new building on lots 23 and 24, block 8, at the southeast corner of Fourth and Front streets, in the City of Kaslo, the premises for which the original license was granted previous to the fire on February 25th, 1894.

A. & J. FLETCHER.

Dated at Kaslo, B. C., October 22nd, 1894.

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

"NUMBER ONE" MINERAL CLAIM.

Take notice that I, as agent for William Moore, free miner's certificate No. 49582, 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 said certificate of improvements. CHARLES WESTLY BUSK.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1894.

Application for Liquor License.

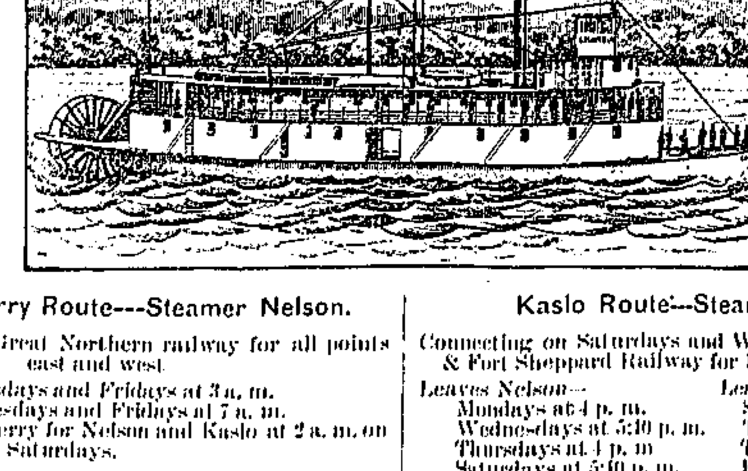
Notice is hereby given that I intend within thirty days to apply to the stipendiary magistrate of West Kootenay district at Nelson for a license to sell liquor at retail at my hotel at Fredericton in said district.

DAVID T. MORICE.

Dated October 23rd, 1894.

Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

TIME TABLE NO. 5.
In effect Wednesday, August 29, 1894.



TIME TABLE NO. 5.
In effect Wednesday, August 29, 1894.

Bonner's Ferry Route---Steamer Nelson.

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

Leaves Kaslo Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 a. m.
Leaves Nelson Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.
Leaves Bonner's Ferry for Nelson and Kaslo at 2 a. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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 4 a. m.
Leaves Robson on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 p. m.

Kaslo Route---Steamer Nelson.

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

Leaves Nelson—	Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—
Mondays at 4 p. m.	Sundays at 8 a. m.
Wednesdays at 5:40 p. m.	Tuesdays at 3 a. m.
Thursdays at 4 p. m.	Thursdays at 8 a. m.
Saturdays at 5:40 p. m.	Fridays at 3 a. m.

Connecting on Tuesdays and Fridays with Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway for Spokane.

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

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

We Believe in . . .
"Giving the Devil His Due."

We have another carload of Groceries just arrived from Winnipeg, and it has been

ONLY TEN DAYS ON THE WAY.

Actually the fastest time on record.
The Giant Monopoly is evidently determined to redeem its character, ane we are pleased to see it, for it means to us the freshest groceries in town and an increased business.
We have in this consignment
New Jersey Cranberries, Digby Chicks, Miller's Paragon Cheese, Gray's Famous Glasgow Jams, Grated Pine Apple, Honey, Oysters, London Layer Raisins, Fresh Peel, Spices, Powdered Sugar,
and a complete line of staple goods, at reasonable prices.

Turner & Kirkpatrick,

Vernon Street, Nelson. Telephone 27.

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.

Watches and Jewelry for Holiday Presents.
Large Stock and Low Prices.
Dover, Jeweler, Nelson.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM . . . . . .

If to myself there added be
My third, my sixth and five times three,
Five score and five the sum will be.
What is my number? Tell it me.

Multiply the answer to the above by 10 and you will get an idea of the variety of onr new stock of **HOLIDAY GOODS.** It will be the most complete collection of the kind ever offered here, and will range from a 5-cent Toy or Xmas Card to a $15 or $20 Present. Parties at a distance sending us their mail orders can depend on a satisfactory selection. Staple lines as usual.

. . TURNER BROS., BAKER ST., NELSON.

W. PERDUE, Nelson. P. BURNS, Calgary.

PERDUE & BURNS, ...

MEAT MARKETS.

Are prepared to supply every town, mining camp, and mine in South Kootenay with beef, mutton, veal, pork, and sausage; also, with side and breakfast bacon and sugar-cured and smoked hams. Orders by mail carefully filled and promptly forwarded.

Nelson,
Kaslo,
Three Forks.