East and West Kootenay
Have Better Showings for Mines than any other Sections on the Continent of America.

The Tribune

Capital and Brains
Can Both be Employed to Advantage in the Mining Camps of East and West Kootenay.

FIRST YEAR.—NO 47 NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1893. PRICE TEN CENTS.

COUNTY COURT SITS IN NELSON.

BAD ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES OF THE COURT ROOM.

Jim Startsman Gets Five Years for Forgery—S. J. Henderson Comes in for a Scoring—Some Interesting Points of Mining Law Brought Up.

The new court building was used for the first time on the 19th for the session of the county court, presided over by justice Spinks. The court room is a handsome and airy chamber, but suffers from the difficulty anyone has in hearing what anyone else is saying. This was complained of by the judge, and obviously disconcerted the various lawyers who had to appear. It was partly caused by the echoing footsteps on the wooden floor, and the noise from the stairs and below, which is not sufficiently excluded. These defects will no doubt be remedied when the courthouse is completed and furnished. But it is a curious fact that all buildings built for public purposes are made to please the eyes while the voice and ear are never considered. The best buildings to speak in are those with no embrasures, angles or corners, and flat roofs of medium height. If architects were only public speakers they would not make such a mess of halls, courtrooms and churches as they usually do.

The court sat during Tuesday auditing West Kootenay's disputed accounts, and its proceedings were of little interest to anyone not directly concerned. On Wednesday the case of James Startsman, committed for uttering a forged check, came up. The check was admitted to be a forgery, and the only question of proof, where the defense had a show, was on the question of the prisoner's guilty knowledge. The case for the prosecution was somewhat embarrassed by the refusal of the court to admit evidence regarding some alleged forged notes which were not produced. But the court held that there was sufficient evidence to show guilty knowledge and found the prisoner guilty. The judge's deliverance was not calculated to encourage any citizens with a talent for this form of crime.

"Prisoner at the bar," he said. "The law looks on forgery as the gravest commercial crime a man can commit. The crime of embezzlement is a bad one, but it is as nothing compared with forgery. Forgery destroys all confidence in notes, checks and bills of exchange, and strikes at the root of commerce. The penalty for forgery is imprisonment for life. A few years ago it was death. Society ordains that, to protect itself, such men as you should be put out of the way. I impose the lightest penalty I can find it in my conscience to give you, five years." The prisoner, who is a tall slim fair young man, twitched at his mustache continually, but showed no other sign of nervousness, and was removed from the court. A slight sensation was to follow. A witness, S. J. Henderson, who gave evidence under circumstances which made the court suspect him of suppressing evidence, was recalled and evidence heard from constable Sandelands which strengthened the suspicion. He was dismissed with the consolation that the crown could not proceed against him on suspicion, however strong. From tragedy to comedy, from grave to gay, is the rule all the world over. The next case was an action brought by Mr. Atkins of the Kaslo Examiner staff, against the proprietor for a balance of wages due. He got judgment, and everyone except the lawyers wondered why the case had ever been brought into court.

Two interesting points in mining law came up before the court at today's sitting. The first, in the case of McDonald v. McLeod, was practically as follows: If a prospector, without any partnership agreement or specific agreement for an interest, assists another prospector to stake a claim, is he thereby entitled to an interest in that claim. The law, of course, said no. The other point was much more complex and more interesting. It raised the question whether a bill of sale of an interest in a mining claim was radically bad where the purchaser did not hold a free miner's certificate, or whether it conveyed the interest, but could not be recognized by a court of law until the purchaser had acquired a certificate and had recorded the claim. The decision on this point has been reserved to the next court. It is one of great importance. Numerous deals are made on the outside in which the bill of sale, and the application and fee for the purchaser's certificate are forwarded to the record office at the same time. If all such bills of sale are radically bad, the title of the holders to many of the big properties in this country is, to put it mildly, dubious. The following are a list of the cases tried:

R. E. Lemon v. James Barclay—adjourned to next court.

Keefer & Seale v. W. W. West judment for plaintiff, $10.

J. C. Hughes v. James McDonald—plaintiff nonsuited with leave to sue, judgment for defendant for $321.50.

Marks & Van Ness v. E. D. Ainsworth—judgment for plaintiffs.

W. A. Hendryx and G. F. Hayward v. Wm. M. Hennessy and J. J. Hennessy—notion of motion filed to set aside lis pendens.

R. H. Jameson v. W. H. Walby—adjourned to next court.

Hudson Bay Company v. S. Mills & A. Revsbech—judgment for plaintiff.

R. E. Lemon v. W. D. Middaugh, Bank of Montreal and Bank of British Columbia garnishees—adjourned to next court.

R. E. Lemon v. A. Lyall & A. Durkin—judgment for plaintiff.

C. H. Goodwin v. Cyrus A. Connant—judgement for plaintiff.

S. Allis v. W. J. Sanders for breach of contract—nonsuited with costs.

E. Christianson v. W. F. Sanders for breach of contract—judgment for defendant with costs.

James Gilker v. W. H. Steeves—judgment for plaintiff with costs.

J. Oats v. Winslow Hall—nonsuit with costs for defendant. Leave to sue again.

R. E. Lemon v. Walter West—judgment for plaintiff.

W. F. Teetzel & Co. v. G. H. Williams—judgment for plaintiff.

E. R. Seysler v. C. Coy for $221 wages—judgement for $152.

B. R. Atkins v. C. Coy—judgment for plaintiff.

M. W. O'Rourke v. C. Coy—for $168 wages—judgment for $130.

W. A. Clute v. R. H. Kemp and E. C. Melbourne—judgment against Kemp Mineral Water Co. and R. H. Kemp personally with costs.

W. H. Steeves v. J. W Lewis—judgment for plaintiff.

W. H. Steeves v. D. Bougard and T. Peichart—judgment for plaintiff.

George and D. Urqhart v. W. Thomas—judgment for plaintiffs.

G. Urquhart and D. Urquhart v. G. W. Aldous—judgment for plaintiffs.

G. and D. Urquhart v. F. Lane—judgment for plaintiffs.

James Douglas v. W. J. Glemross—judgment for plaintiff.

G. W. Ennis v. Startsman et. al., mining jurisdiction—judgment deferred.

THE SLOCAN OUTPUT.

G. W. Hughes Cheerful as Ever and Looking Forward to a Busy Winter.

Among the visitors to Nelson this week was G. W. Hughes of the Mountain Chief mine and ore-hauler in chief of the Slocan district. "I suppose I have had as anxious a summer as anyone," he said to the Tribune man, "but I did not allow myself to get the blues over it. Much of the trouble we have been passing through is caused by people getting the blues and spreading them round."

What is the outlook for the winter?

"Very good. There is quite a little ore coming out now. I shipped seventy-five tons of Mountain Chief ore this week. I think there will be a greater production and more development this winter than last."

How much ore do you calculate to ship from the Mountain Chief?

"I am afraid to tell you. I have things pretty well blocked out there and you will see later on."

Would it not pay you better to ship by way of Nakusp?

"Perhaps when the road is open. But I can't wait till it is. I am one of those men who must be doing something all the time. I would rather make $10,000 now than $20,000 ten years hence. Some men are content to sit down and wait till they can work at the least cost. But I want to go right ahead if I can work at a profit at all."

The Nakusp Railway.

A rumor was current in Nelson this week that the Nakusp road would be pushed forward to Three Forks immediately from Slocan lake, and that contractors were on the ground, and were only waiting for the completion of surveys. It is unlikely that this is the case. The Nakusp road will be pushed to completion as far as Slocan lake. The project is backed by the provincial credit and is a pet scheme of the premier's. It may be extended along the shore of Slocan lake, but no railroad connection will be made with Three Forks at present. It is looked upon with regret that the charter of the Nakusp railway does not extend to Cody creek, as that is the natural dumping ground of some of the most important mines. The mouth of Cody creek is, however, corralled by the charter of the Kaslo-Slocan railway. It is said to be due to pressure on the part of the provincial government that the branch line from Revelstoke to Arrow lake is under actual construction this year.

Chickens to be Hatched.

An experimental boring 2500 feet deep was recently made in the Witwatersrand gold field, South Africa, with a view to testing the lay of the auriferous deposits. The result was of the most satisfactory character, and the strike has led to calculations of the hidden wealth of these fields, and possibly the following by Scott Alexander may be interesting as showing the rich possibilities of the future: Circumference of basin, 400 miles; diameter 127 miles; area, 12,500 square miles, or 300,710,272,000 square feet. Taking the average thickness of eight series of blanket beds at six feet, equal to forty-eight feet, equals 16,834,093,056,000 cubic feet of reef, or at fifteen cubic feet to the ton, 10,521,433,160,000 tons. At 30s per ton, very low, value of gold equal to £1,578,196,224,000. Taking the population of Witwatersrand at 40,000 souls, this allows £39,454,905 12s 6d, for each individual.

We Can Discount That.

A New York banker who died some years ago worth forty million dollars used to say that during the crisis of 1837 he used to black his own boots and was prepared to do so again. The inhabitants of West Kootenay know a trick worth ten of that. During periods of financial embarrassment they do not black their boots at all.

A FEW FIGURES

Showing What Mr. Bailey's Estimate Would Have Amounted to.

The Kaslo Examiner runs foul of captain Fitzstubbs because he is reported by the Kootenay Star to have said that the government had one mile of road for an expenditure of $7500 on the Kaslo and Slocan road. It appears that after the money was appropriated it was handed over to the old road committee to expend. The government officials were apparently dissatisfied with the expenditure of the money by S. S. Bailey, under the direction of the road committee, and stopped the work, continuing it afterwards under direct government supervision.

The Kaslo Examiner has been favored with a copy of the report submitted by Mr. Bailey to the committee, which it considers proves that the money was judiciously expended and that more work was done with it under the patriotic direction of the committee, than would otherwise have been possible. Here is the extract:

"Mr. Bailey claims to have gone over 19½ miles of road, widening, repairing 15 miles, and building 4½ miles of new road. The particulars are given as follows: Nine new bridges of an average span of 30 feet. Eleven thousand cubic yards of rock excavation. Four thousand two hundred and forty lineal feet of corduroy and 16 new culverts. Eight hundred feet of rip-rap to support road on hillside. The expenditure is stated at $6685."

A few calculations based on these figures bring out some astonishing results. If this work had been done by contract in the east, where wages are from $1 to $2 per day, it would have cost as follows: Nine bridges, span 30 feet, $100 each. $900; 11,000 cubic yards of rock excavation, $1.40 per yard, $15,400; 4240 lineal feet corduroy, 48 cents per foot, $2035.20; 16 log culverts (of 4 logs each) $7.20 each, $115.20; 800 feet of rip-rap, 60 cents per foot, $480; total, $16,930.40. These figures are based on actual contracts let on the Canadian Pacific construction. The result is even more curious if prices current in the west are taken. The figures are again from actual tenders: Nine bridges, span 30 feet, $210 each, $1890; 11,000 cubic yards of rock excavation, $3 per yard, $33,000; 4240 lineal feet of corduroy, $1.80 per foot, $7632; 16 log culverts (of 4 logs each) $15 each, $240; 800 feet rip-rap, $2.25 per foot, $1800; total, $44,462.

Mr. Bailey has on his own showing done work with $6685 which, under the ordinary contract prices of this country, would have cost $44,562. Mr. Bailey has made the mistake common with gentlemen of his kidney of proving too much. As a serious performance, his report is absurd. And as an artistic fiction it has the grave drawback of being too far away from nature.

Vagrants to Whom the Act Does Not Apply.

Strange as it may appear, vagrancy has become a regular profession. It may really be termed a learned profession. To live by one's wits, and endeavor above all things to avoid any labor, requires more skill, tact, and training than it would to earn a good support in some legitimate business. The uncertainties, the utter carelessness and abandonment of the profession, constitute such a charm that its members prefer its chances to the certain rewards of honest labor. All vagrants are not poor. There are times when some people possessed of considerable wealth are no less vagrants than the miserable tramp who begs from door to door. Properly speaking, every person who is not engaged in the production of, or manipulation of, the mental or material products of the world is a vagrant. Whoever is not a purveyor or producer of those things which are useful to man as a humane, moral, and intellectual being is a drone. The tramp, the pirate, the man who talks to you while you are busy, the burglar, the midnight assassin, and the little girl who insists on selling you tickets to a charity concert, are unmistakably vagrants who should be cut down and cast into the oven. There are others who are also vagrants in reality, but are not generally so regarded. The genteel and prosperous gamblers on the stock exchange are pirates of private purses. Gamblers and their retainers, pugilists and their backers, are really nothing but vagrants, and yet such classes are not only tolerated but even courted and encouraged by society. As long as a man has money, society does not ask him how he got it. His life and antecedents are matters of minor importance. Until society recognizes the fact that there is no real difference between the poor vagrant and the wealthy vagabond, so long will it be possible for the worst classes to mingle with the best, hence we say that society needs turning inside out and scraping.

Disastrous Fire at Kamloops.

A big fire occurred at Kamloops Sunday. It began at Vair's tinsmith shop about 5 A. M. It spread from there, taking both sides of the street, and destroyed E. G. Prior & Co's store and warehouse, where a big stock of agricultural implements was on hand. The Fortune block, Whittaker's law office, and a number of other buildings, including the Dominion land office, were totally destroyed. The fire was checked at Mr. Mara's house, of which the roof was burnt off but the remainder of the building saved. The damage is estimated at between $80,000 and $100,000.

LECTURE ON THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

And its Connection With the Silver Question in Nelson.

D. B. Bogle lectured on this subject to a good audience on the 14th instant in the Methodist church hall, which was lent for the occasion. The ordinary individual goes to a lecture to be amused or have his feelings worked upon. From this point of view the lecture was a failure. There was little or nothing in it to stir the sentiment of a western audience. It was simply a calm and dispassionate attempt to treat the financial crisis and the silver question from a logical and scientific point of view. The only point by which the lecturer made his audience smile, was when he related that he had heard the financial crisis ascribed in sober earnest to the doors of the World's Fair having been opened on Sundays, and showed that to put it down to this was only a degree more absurd than to say that tariff legislation or the Sherman law was responsible. The result of the lecturer's analysis was that the generality of the crisis could only be explained by the appreciation of the money of ultimate redemption taking effect over the whole world. He found that this appreciation was due to the insufficiency of the supply of gold to meet the increasing currency requirements of the world, and to the demonetization of silver, which gives a much larger area to be covered by the stock of gold in existence. The great remedy was bimetallism. The lecturer then went on to explain the theory of bimetallism, and to show that bimetallism does not involve swamping the world with a depreciated coinage, because bimetallism does not propose to give silver any purchasing power over commodities not regulated by its intrinsic value. The appreciation of gold was, on the lecturer's own showing, a steady and gradual process and could not, therefore, be responsible for the sudden drop in prices and paralysis of trade which constitutes a crisis. Some agency must exist which retards the action, for the time being, of this appreciation, and some cause which suddenly brings it to bear on prices with the accumulated force of years. The agency, the lecturer pointed out, is the credit system, and the cause which stops the action of the credit system on commerce the loss of confidence. Consequently it is in the abuse of the credit system together with the appreciation of gold that the ultimate analysis of a crisis brings the inquirer.

In conclusion the lecturer showed that the abuse of the credit system might go on under a bimetallic system, and would work equal havoc under such a system if not restrained. But for the present evils the extended use of silver as legal tender was the only remedy which could pretend to touch the real causes of the disease.

The lecture was marked by careful reasoning throughout, and equally careful avoidance of exaggerated statements, and it had the merit of being an original and independent study of the all-absorbing question of the day.

Crofter Settlements in Canada Abandoned.

The crofter settlements in the Canadian Northwest have been condemned as a complete failure by the government, and all further efforts in that direction will be abandoned. Sir George Trevelyan, secretary for Scotland, in the house of commons, spoke most strongly of the failure of the scheme, and said it would be many long years before the government again undertook state colonization in Canada. He described the failure of the settlements at Saltcoats and Killarney, and declared the people sent out were not naturally of the class called emigrants. Any energy or self-reliance they might have had was soon lost under this system of colonization. Another element in the failure was that it was impossible to get emigrants of the right class, for whom parliament intended to vote £20,000. Not a single family responded to the invitations distributed last year throughout the congested districts.

A Hint to Coming Candidates.

The candidate for congress had been making a speech in one of the towns of his district where he was not well known personally, but in the evening while waiting for a train he strayed into a butcher shop, and without saying who he was began to pump the butcher to find out how he stood.

"Did you hear that speech this afternoon?" he inquired, after some general talk.

"Yes," replied the butcher. "I was there."

"What did you think of it."

"Pshaw," said the honest butcher, "I've made a better speech than that a hundred times trying to sell fifteen cents worth of soap bone." The candidate concealed his identity.

Why British Soldiers Wear Red.

In Macmillan's magazine, J. W. Fortesque writes an interesting paper called "A Chapter on Redcoats," which deals with the adoption of red as the color of the British army. Everybody remembers the outcry of a few years ago in consequence of a mistaken notion that the glorious red was to be supplanted by a coat of gray. "Abolish the red," cried the public, "and you cut away the noblest traditions of the British army." Before the time of Cromwell, soldiers in the English army dressed very much as they or their captains pleased, and not unfrequently when the combat was at close quarters they felt difficulty in distinguishing foes from friends. To the great protector, the organizer of the invincible ironsides, the British army owes its redcoats. In other words, what is now the hue of loyalty was the distinguishing color of those whom king Charles called rebels, and to add to the contrast the first redcoats were given out to these sturdy rebels under the shadow of royal Windsor. Some of the regiments did not care for red. Cromwell dealt with them in characteristic fashion. "Sir," he wrote to Mr. Russell, "I hear your troops refuse the new coats. Say this: Wear them or go home. I stand no nonsense from anyone. It is a needful thing we be as one in color, much ill having been from diversity of clothing, to slaying of friends by friends."

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

Ralph L. Clark of the Washington Mine Succeeds to a Large Property.

The will of Mrs. F. Cannon was filed for probate in Spokane on Monday and was set for final proof October 10th. The entire estate is left to the testatrix's husband Mr. A. M. Cannon for life. The ultimate disposition of the property is as follows:

To Marie Bennett, Katherine Allen, Ralph L. Clarke, and Josephine Clarke she leaves all her estate of every kind and description in equal moieties to be paid as follows: To Ralph L. Clarke, at the expiration of 10 years after the death of her husband, his full share, and to each of the daughters her full share at the expiration of 15 years after Mr. Cannon's death.

For 10 years after the death of her husband she wills that the whole estate owned by both be kept together and managed as an entirety, but in any event she asks that her estate be kept together for that period by her trustees, and during that period she desires the net income of her estate, from time to time and within each year, to be paid over to her four children share and share alike. For that purpose she bequeaths to her son Ralph one-fourth of her income for 10 years, and to each of the three daughters one-fourth for 15 years.

The executors, in their petition filed with the court, represent that, in their opinion, the value of Mrs. Cannon's real and personal estate, at the present time, is $60,000 and its debts $16,000, and the value of the community real and personal estate, at its present value is $1,300,000, and its debts $500,000.

Cleveland Flops on the Chinese Question.

President Cleveland has "flunked" on the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law. Secretary Carlisle has thrown up the sponge in disgust, and attorney-general Olney, in view of the existing situation, is the happiest man in the cabinet. Developments pertaining to the Geary Act have been remarkable. Administration officials have played fast and loose with congress and the supreme court. As is well understood everywhere, the Geary Act passed both houses, was signed by president Harrison, and last May was declared constitutional by the highest judicial body in the country. It has practically been a dead letter since that time. Till lately the president and his cabinet appeared to be enthusiastic so far as the direct enforcement of law was concerned. Cleveland in several interviews intimated that there was no other course to pursue than to strictly enforce the law. But there has been a sweeping change. The attorneys of the Six Companies and the Chinese Legation have made a tremendous spurt in opposition to the law by pleas made to president Cleveland, backed up by threats of retalliation on American subjects in China. All this has been done notwithstanding the determined opposition of representatives Geary and Maguire and other friends of the exclusion law. The president has finally decided to order a halt in the execution of previous orders given to officials under him to enforce the law. Further than this he has used the powerful administration lever to secure the passage of the Everett bill in the house, and the Hoar bill in the senate, which practically nullify the Geary Act.

Bitter Anti-Foreign Feeling in China.

The steamship Peru from the Orient brought the following advices from Hong Kong to August 25th, and from Yokohama to September 4th: "The anti-foreign feeling seems to be growing in China. In Nanking there was never a more bitter anti-foreign feeling than exists there now, and it is freely expressed in the schools, in the streets and the tea houses. A day of special prayer and fasting among the resident missionaries has been fixed to 'to supplicate heaven on behalf of our fellow missionaries, whose lives and property seem so mercilessly at the hands of such unjust authorities and treacherous people.'" Unless the missionaries want a martyr's crown they had better stop supplicating and get out.

Meeting of the South Kootenay Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade met on Friday last to consider how the action of Mr. Larsen, in paying time checks at Sayward, and refusing to cash them for third parties unless endorsed by one of the banks, could be met. The system adopted on the road was causing great hardship to the laborers and much loss and inconvenience to the merchants of Nelson. A committee of three was appointed to take legal advice as to whether there was not a legal remedy available for the laborers and to report to the council. An informal discussion took place as to the prevalence of illicit whisky selling along the road, and very unfavorable comments made on the authorities who had taken no action to put a stop to the trade.

OPERATIONS HAVE BEGUN AT LAST

ON THE SILVER KING AND KOOTENAY BONANZA CLAIMS.

Engineer Harvey and H. E. Croasedaile are on the Ground, With Two Directors of the Company on Their Way From England to Inspect the Property.

Some excitement was caused in Nelson by the arrival on the ground of Mr. Harvey, the engineer of the Silver King Mining Company, on Tuesday. He came from Colorado via Bonner's Ferry, and was joined here by H. E. Croasedaile, the attorney for the vendors during the negotiations for the sale. On Wednesday Mr. Harvey and Mr. Croasedaile, accompanied by Mr. Macdonald, the secretary of the late Kootenay Bonanza Company, paid a visit to the mine. It is understood that Mr. Harvey's intention is to size up the locality with a view to the construction of roads and tramways, and the selection of a site for the matteing works, etc. But all connected with the company are extremely reticent about their plans for the future. Two directors are on their way from England to see that the property has not run away since Mr. Roepel examined it. Extraordinary precautions have been taken against the possibility of mistakes in title or location. The ordinary certified abstract of title and Mr. Roepel's report were not sufficient. As long ago as last summer Messrs. Farwell and Selous, as surveyor and justice of the peace respectively, were requested to give affidavits that the mine commonly known as the Silver King group was the same as that for which the vendors held the crown grant. After the deal was completed the honorable Theodore Davie was sent up here to make a final inspection of the title to the property, and finally two directors must add their testimony to the actual existence of the mine. The trouble and difficulty in securing purchasers who could handle the property, have not been the least chapter in the history of the delays and misfortunes that have dogged this mine from its discovery. The first deal which was on foot seems to have failed altogether, then the proposed chairman of the company went back on the deal. Finally everything was in train, and the prospectus ready for issue, when crash went the Australian banks. Things had fortunately gone too far for withdrawal before the slump in silver took place, or the mine would not have been floated to this day. It is to be hoped that brighter chapters remain to be written. The mine cannot fail to pay good dividends if properly handled, and the importance of this to the development of West Kootenay cannot be overestimated. Meantime the prospects for a busy winter on Toad Mountain and in Nelson are most encouraging.

The transfer was finally completed today, the money consideration being paid to the vendors at the Bank of British Columbia. Apart from the personal interest of the Halls, West Kootenay may be congratulated that she has realized on her most valuable asset at a time when realization on anything is as seasonable as difficult.

Must Have Drunk Kemp's Therapeutic.

Vancouver World, 18th instant: "Robert Ward passed through the city yesterday on his way home to Victoria from a business visit to the interior. He spent a week in Kootenay and left it with the most favorable impressions. That country, said he, is bound to be an important factor in the growth and prosperity of this province. "I was truly surprised, he remarked, with all I saw. Nelson is a solid town and has a bright future before it. With Kaslo I was agreeably disappointed. I had no idea of its extent and the business transacted there, dull and all as the times are. The construction of the Kaslo & Slocan railway is giving employment to a large number of men, who are clearing the right of way and grading for a considerable distance out. Once this line is completed ore will be brought from the mines and shipped to the smelters. The country is being opened up rapidly by railway construction and wagon roads built by the government." This is the first we have heard of Kaslo's railway giving employment to a number of men.

How to Toady.

The press comments and dispatches on Grover Cleveland's baby have been enough to turn the stomach of any ordinary man. Here is a sample of the prostitution the telegraph has been put to in connection with this infant phenomenon:

"The most interesting incident of the day was the weighing of the baby. It took place about 11 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Cleveland was anxious to know what the precious infant weighed. She had been importunate yesterday to have this point decided, but was put off until today. Mrs. Perrine made all preparations and with the scales properly adjusted and towel in hand the precious infant, naked save for the bandage of bird's-eye ducking around its loins, was carefully placed in the receptacle by the nurse. Dr. Bryant was umpire. He stood by awaiting the important moment, and when the word 'Now!' was uttered by the nurse he carefully scanned the scales. They registered nine and three-quarter pounds.

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The Tribune

THURSDAY MORNING.....SEPTEMBER 21, 1893

NO BETTER THAN PEONS.

Is our civilization a failure? Certainly from the railroad labourer's point of view. He is made the victim of injustice and extortion of the most barefaced kind without remedies except those beyond his *power to adopt. He goes to work nominally* for $1 a day and board, really he is lucky if he comes out with 50 cents a day and board for the time he has been working. Working in a cut is no child's play. After a time his clothes wear out. This is one opportunity for the contractor. He has a store of his own at which goods are retailed at extortionate prices. Or a wet day comes. The laborer is docked a dollar for board, of which the value is certainly not more than 40 or 50 cents. The chances of his being sick are carefully guarded against at his own expense, and 25 per cent of the outlay goes into the contractor's pocket. Finally, when the day of reckoning comes he is paid with an apparently inconvertible time check. He goes with this to the nearest town, which is certain not to be the town where the settlement must, at the contractor's dictum, be made. When there he must have money. An accommodating agent of the contractor is at his elbow; he will cash the time check at a discount which varies from 10 to 50 per cent, according to the necessities of the holder. Perhaps it may be advantageous to shut this avenue of escape off also. Nothing more simple. Difficulties are placed in the way of third parties cashing the checks, which make them disinclined to handle them. And a place and time are set for their redemption which place the luckless holder completely at the mercy of his employer. In traveling expenses, discounts and other extortions, he is mulcted of at least 50 or 60 per cent of his earnings. There may be a remedy at law. That is immaterial. The law is beyond the means of a Dago with a $20 time check in his pocket. The time check system, as at present worked, is a crying disgrace to governments which never interfere except to protect those who are able to protect themselves, and leave to their own resources the most ignorant and weakest of their subjects. A remedy is comparatively simple. A law requiring first, that every time check shall have the place it is payable at and the time at which it is due, plainly printed on it; second, a severe and summary penalty against the issuing of any time check not punctually met at its proper time and place; third, an inspector over every big public work impowered to see that no evasion of the law is attempted, and to bring any who break it to justice. As things are worked at present an inscription might be placed on the network of railways that covers the globe, "Built by the Slave Labor of the 19th Century."

THE EFFECT IN INDIA.

India continues to suffer from the action of the government in demonetizing silver. The effects of this precious financial measure are threefold.

1. It leaves the producing classes of India at the mercy of a government which can restrict or expand its fiat currency as it pleases.

2. It destroys India's trade with silver using countries.

3. In India's exchange transactions with her gold using creditors it leaves her completely at the mercy of these creditors. She has got nothing to pay them with and they can extend her credit or put the screw on just as pays them best.

Had the Indian government specially designed a measure to foment mutiny and discontent they could not have hit on a more admirable sheme. Under free silver India was prosperous and contented. Her population and wealth were steadily increasing. Under a fiat currency system she will be squeezed of her life blood by European money lenders.

ANOTHER fruit of the crisis is showing itself in the labor troubles to which it has given rise. Between three and four hundred thousand coal miners are out in England. Four times the entire population of British Columbia, all hungry and desperate men, turned loose in the densely populated midlands and north of England. Riots have occurred, troops been called out and two or three miners killed and seven or eight wounded. This has led to more rioting embittered by blood. Dr. Gould gives the average number of a miner's family in England as five. The strike has cut away the means of support of two millions of people, besides those employed in feeding and looking after the wants of so tremendous a population, not to speak of the employes of the numerous mills and factories that have been closed down from want of coal. And all this is not caused by the inherent wickedness of coal miners or the masters. It is simply the protest by the masses against the disastrous fall in prices, which in some way, they feel, is robbing them of the proceeds of their labor.

THERE is no danger that the crown will make use of its prerogative to force a dissolution of parliament in England against the wish of the government, that is, Mr. Gladstone. This course was urged by that class of conservatives who are always running their heads against a stone wall. The crown only maintains its shadowy hold on the English people by maintaining an absolute neutrality on party questions and by always following the advice of its ministers, and the crown knows it.

PRESS comments on the Home Rule division in the lords are now to hand. The Chronicle says the result makes the reform of the house of lords a plank of the Radical platform. The Daily News (Gladstonian) points out that a large hostile majority in the lords is an essential to the success of any measure of reform. This reminds one of Joseph Chamberlain's famous epigram, when he declared in his unregenerate days, that to ensure the success of any policy it was only necessary to secure the opposition of the Times Newspaper.

SILVER will win not only in the United States but over all the world. The length of the struggle only depends on how long it will be before the flood of common sense talk on the subject has any effect on the masses who do not understand the subject, and cannot trace the evils from which they are suffering to their proper causes. Silver will win and the present crisis take its place in history. But such convulsions do not occur without leaving their mark. This one means thousands of men transferred from the classes marked "industrious" to those marked "dangerous;" hundreds of thousands of men soured and discontented; thousands of families ruined, and thousands of young men who have missed their start in life.

WHAT agriculture is coming to no man knoweth. Wheat is three shillings a quarter lower in England than it was a year ago, and that with a short crop too. England sets the price of wheat. It is today 26 shillings a quarter. Before the demonetization of silver in 1873 it went as high as 60 shillings.

A VERY able paper on bimetallism by a Mr. Twigg is amply quoted by the British Columbia papers. We don't known who Mr. Twigg is, or what is his connection with British Columbia. But of Mr. Twigg on bimetallism, we can say that his arguments are as sound as his method of put them is forcible and lucid. Mr. Twigg is making a better use of his cramming in political economy for the Indian civil service than he ever could in Bengal.

ANOTHER paragraph announces a list of probable honors to Canadians over the Behring sea arbitration. Such honors are a part of the scheme of things in Great Britain and have their uses. But in the colonies we don't want a pinchbeck imitation aristocracy. We can spare a few of our superannuated millionaires to sit in the English house of lords, and whenever it wants them it can have them. But for our leaders in Canada we want plain, level-headed men with Mr. to their names, or only such honorable distinction as the people they represent can give them.

Prevention is Better Than Cure.

The Paris Figaro has recently been taking the sense of its lady readers on an interesting question of modern sociology—whether a married woman should endure her husband's infidelity or whether she should resent it by revealing to him her discovery and adopting such measures as the law and her ingenuity suggest.

"Rosette," having discovered that her husband was untrue, declared war upon him: after giving him due notice, she opened his letters, had him followed in the streets, accompanied him on his walks—in fine, wore out his patience until he broke off with his charmer through sheer weariness of being annoyed, and returned to his lawful love. Another correspondent declares that where a woman has reason to believe that her husband has committed a passing peccadillo, it is her duty to forgive him, and to console herself with the thought that his casual fault will endear her to him. "Lucie" holds, concerning marital infidelity, that no self-respecting woman should bear it; she should live with her husband afterward as a friend. That is also the opinion of "Letitia," who says that a breach of conjugal fidelity by the husband should be resented by the wife, not with severity and rigor, not with tears and groans, but with moderation and apparent good humor. A "Lectrice" asserts that from the day a woman learns that her husband has been untrue, her happiness is at an end forever, and; if she has the courage, she should revenge herself by infidelity to her husband. "Clotilde" does not believe in patient endurance, which, in her opinion, would generate contempt by the husband; a wife so wronged should change her way, treat her husband with cold indifference, and adjust her household accordingly. "B. de St. A." thinks a woman should show her resentment in a manner which will teach her husband that if he perseveres he may learn that two can play at that game. "A Widow" holds that a woman should shut her eyes and try to win her husband back by tenderness and love. It will be observed that the "Widow," having only the ghost of a man to worry over, is tenderer and less hard-hearted than the ladies who are still engaged in the warfare of actual matrimony.

Sat Down and Put Her Foot in It.

Sitting on one's foot is a feminine habit that is universal, and one that is quite incomprehensible to the masculine lover of comfort. "I had a dreadful experience at Mrs. B.'s the other evening," said a young lady reported in the New York Tribune. "I had just thrown myself back on a luxurious sofa, with my foot comfortably tucked under me, when Mrs. B. called to me from the other end of the room. 'Come here, Emily,' she exclaimed; 'I want you to help me arrange these duets;' and I struggled up quickly, only to find that I had caught my foot in the string which fastened the back of my skirt, and do what I could I could not disentangle it. 'Emily,' again called Mrs. B., somewhat impatiently—thinking I had not heard—while I tottered and swayed, kicking out in the most unlady-like fashion, and becoming so red that I am sure the people near me must have thought I was going to have a fit. They all looked at me curiously, and kind Mrs. A. came to my assistance. 'What is it, my dear? said this good Samaritan; 'can I help you? Don't you feel well?' And the look of amusement was as hard to bear as the sympathy when I explained the situation. Grinning broadly, another friend, who now approached to offer his help, gave me his arm, and between them I hopped in disgraceful fashion to the door, kind Mrs. A. helping me, as soon as we were alone, to extricate my foot, which had been caught in a regular noose."

The Biggest Man in the World.

John Hanson Craig is the biggest man in the world. He weighs 907 pounds, is 37 years old, and has been in the show business since babyhood. At birth he weighed 11 pounds; at eleven months old he weighed 77 pounds; at two years, 205 pounds. At that time he took the $1000 premium at Barnum's baby show in New York city in the year 1858. At five years he weighed 302 pounds; at twenty, 601 pounds; at twenty-two, 725 pounds; at twenty-seven, 758 pounds; at twenty-eight, 774 pounds; at twenty-nine, 791 pounds; at thirty, 806 pounds; at thirty-one, 826 pounds, and his present weight is just 907 pounds. He is 6 feet 5 inches in height and measures 8 feet 4 inches around the hips, 18 inches around the ankle, 29 inches around the knee, 66 inches around the thigh next to the body. He requires forty-one yards for a suit of clothes and three pounds of yarn for stockings. Mrs. Craig is a good-looking blonde and weighs 130 pounds. When asked how long they had been married, she laughingly remarked that they were first married in 1882, but that they were just now enjoying their second honeymoon, as they were divorced in January and remarried but a couple of weeks ago.

Canadian Banks Appropriate the Macaroon.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of British North America, held in London on the 5th instant, a dividend of 35 shillings per £50 share was declared. H. J. G. Kendall, director, presided. In the course of his remarks he referred to the satisfactory freedom from all financial panic exhibited by Canada at present, when so much depression existed elsewhere. This, he contended, showed the soundness of the Canadian banks and the stability of its banking system. The prospects of the country's business and industries and the harvest outlook were good. All of which is gratifying news, coming from such a quarter. The Canadian banking system beyond dispute is the best in the world and one which other countries, the Australian colonies and the United States, would do well to copy. Canadian banks are all right, but the currency of the Dominion depends entirely on her credit with Great Britain. It could be much improved if the country's stores of the precious metals were utilized to provide us with good hard money.

The Underproduction of the Currency Metals.

In 1850 the property in the United States was valued at $7,135,780,288, or 129 times the annual production of gold and silver combined. In 1353 the property value was about $7,500,000,000 or 115 times the annual production of gold and silver combined. In 1860 the wealth of the country was 350 times the production of gold and silver, in 1870 it was 455 times, in 1880 it was 607 times, in 1890 it was 552 times, in 1893 it was 627 times, and still people talk about the overproduction of silver and the danger of using it as currency.

JOHN M. KEEFER. JAMES W. SEALE.

KEEFER & SEALE

TEAMSTERS.

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

LEAVE ORDERS AT

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

Nelson Livery Stable

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

WILSON & WILLIAMSON..... ....PROPRIETORS

NELSON LOTS

A New Railway Under Construction.

Buy Before the Market Rises

In the RAILWAY CENTRE and SEAT OF GOVERNMENT of West Kootenay.

CHOICE BUILDING and RESIDENCE PROPERTY

REBATE ALLOWED FOR GOOD BUILDINGS.

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

LOOK OUT FOR DAWSON

THE CENTRE OF THE LARDEAU COUNTRY.

Apply for Prices, Maps, Etc., to

Frank Fletcher,

Land Commissioner Columbia & Kootenay Railway Co.

NELSON, B. C.

Auction Sale of Lots at New Denver on Wednesday, October 11th, 1893.

John Houston & Co., Agents.

NOT DEPENDENT ON SILVER!

A Town that is Backed by Gold Mines!

LOTS IN TRAIL CREEK

are now in the market. The townsite is so situated that it is the only supply point for all the mines in Trail Creek District, the mines of which will produce GOLD, not SILVER. For prices and terms apply to JOHN HOUSTON & CO., Nelson.

THE Kelly Sectional Boiler.

(Patents applied for in Canada and U. S.)

SIMPLE CHEAP DURABLE

HEAVIEST SECTION 170 POUNDS.

Can be set up by two men in two days and taken apart by one man in ten hours.

Specially constructed for packing over mountain trails.

Thoroughly Tested Before Leaving Shop.

For prices, etc., apply to.

Edward Watts,

Kaslo, B. C.,

or The Kootenay & Columbia P. & M. Co.,

Bell Telephone Building, Ottawa, Ontario.

W. J. WILSON. W. PERDUE.

WILSON & PERDUE.

MEAT Markets

— AT —

Nelson and Kaslo.

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

NELSON Office and Market, 11 East Baker St.
KASLO MARKET, Front Street.

MEAT MARKET.

BURNS, McINNES & CO.

wholesale and retail dealers in stock and dressed meats, have opened in the Barrett block, West Baker street, NELSON, and are prepared to furnish, in any quantity, beef, pork, mutton, veal, bacon, and ham, at the lowest possible price

FOR CASH ONLY.

Orders Promptly Filled.

W. A. JOWETT

(Notary Public)

MINING AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION AGENT

REPRESENTING

The Confederation Life Association,
The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,
The Provident Fund Accident Company;
ALSO,
The Sandy Croft Foundry Company, near Chester, England, makers of all kinds of mining machinery, air compressors, rock breakers, stamps, etc.

Jowett Building, Victoria Street.

NELSON, B. C.

LOTS FOR SALE IN

ADDITION "A"

Adjoining the government townsite of Nelson,

AT $125 and UPWARDS,

with a rebate for buildings erected. The best residential property in Nelson. Value sure to increase.

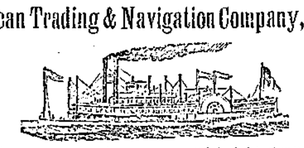
Apply to

-:- W. A. JOWETT, -:-

Mining and Real Estate Broker, Auctioneer and Commission Agent,

Agent for Nelson and West Kootenay District, or to INNES & RICHARDS, Vancouver, B. C.

Slocan Trading & Navigation Company, Ltd.



The company's A1 passenger and freight steamer

W. HUNTER

G. L. ESTABROOK.....Master

LEAVES NEW DENVER daily for Silverton (Four Mile City) and head of Slocan lake, returning to New Denver by 6 P. M.

FOR RATES apply on board.

W. C. McKINNON, Secretary.

June, 21st, 1893. Silverton, B. C.

NOTICE.

On and after this date the undermentioned Banks will receive American notes at a discount of ONE per cent.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BANK OF MONTREAL.

Nelson, August 15th, 1893.

JOE PARKIN

NELSON, B. C.

Plasterer, Bricklayer and Stone-Mason.

Contracts taken for work at all points in West Kootenay

TO THE EAST and WEST and SOUTH

The Kootenay Country is 300 Miles nearer the Eastern States and Canada via Bonner's Ferry than any other route.

Boat connections are made at Bonner's Ferry with trains On the

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

For Spokane, Puget Sound, St. Paul, Chicago and points in Canada and the Eastern States.

For further information apply to the officers of the boats on the Bonner's Ferry run; to J. A. McNab, agent, Great Northern Railway, Bonner's Ferry, Idaho; H. H. St. John, general agent, Spokane, Wash.; H. A. Johnson, division passenger and freight agent, Seattle, Wash.; H. G. McMicken, general agent, 4 Palmer House block, Toronto, Ont.; or F. I. Whitney, general passenger and ticket agent, St. Paul, Minn.

THE TOWNSITE OF SILVERTON.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned are owners in fee simple of the lands and premises known as Silverton Townsite; that an agreement to sell said lands was made by the undersigned to Walter D. Middough and Peter W. Scott, which agreement can be found on file at the land registry office at Victoria, B. C., or in the office of J. Fred Hume & Co., Nelson, B. C. The terms and conditions of the said agreement have not been fully carried out on the part of the said Walter D. Middough and Peter W. Scott, and until said agreement is fully carried out the undersigned will not convey any right to any part of the property known as Silverton Townsite. That all deferred payments on lots already under agreement for sale shall be made to the undersigned or their authorized agent; that any person wishing to purchase lots in Silverton can do so from the undersigned or their authorized agent. We hereby nominate and appoint John Houston & Co. of Nelson, B. C., our only agent.

Dated at Nelson, B. C., July 19th, 1893.

J. FRED HUME.
WILLIAM HUNTER.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Kootenay Lake Telephone Company, Limited, at the office of the company in Nelson on Monday, September 25th, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., to ratify the action of the directors in disposing of a portion of the lines of the company.

W. F. TEETZEL, secretary.

Nelson, B. C., August 29th, 1893.

NOTICE.

From and after the date of this notice, no employee of the Kootenay Lake Telephone Company, Limited, has authority to contract debts in the name of the company. All orders for goods or supplies must be signed by John Houston, president of the company.

W. F. TEETZEL, secretary.

Nelson, B. C., May 1st, 1893.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned against trespassing on government land situated in the town of Nelson, by depositing rubbish or placing any buildings thereon, and any persons who may have already placed any buildings on said land are requested to remove the same not later than the 31st October, 1893.

Dated Nelson, B. C., 19th August, 1893.

N. FITZSTUBBS, government agent.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

The general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Kootenay Lake Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the company's office, Houston block, Nelson, on Monday, October 2nd, 1893, at 4 o'clock p. m.

W. F. TEETZEL, secretary.

Nelson, B. C., August 16th, 1893.

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements---St. John Mineral Claim.

Take notice that I, William Niven, free miner's certificate No. 11197, 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 August, 1893.

WILLIAM NIVEN.

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements---Idaho Mineral Claim.

Take notice that I, William Niven, free miner's certificate No. 11197, 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 August, 1893.

WILLIAM NIVEN.

H. GIEGERICH

GENERAL MERCHANT.

AGENT FOR . . GIANT POWDER.

Ainsworth, Kaslo.

BANK OF MONTREAL

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

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

NELSON BRANCH

N.W. Cor. Baker and Stanley Streets.

— BRANCHES IN —

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

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers.

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

DRAFTS ISSUED; COLLECTIONS MADE; ETC.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

RATE OF INTEREST (at present) 3½ Per Cent.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

Capital (paid up) £600,000 . $2,920,000
(With power to increase.)
Reserve Fund - £260,000 . $1,265,333

NELSON BRANCH,
Cor. Baker and Stanley Sts.

Branches { CANADA — Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, and Kamloops
UNITED STATES—San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle.

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Lombard street, LONDON, Eng.

Agents and Correspondents

CANADA—Merchants' Bank of Canada and branches; Canadian Bank of Commerce and branches; Imperial Bank of Canada and branches; Molson's Bank and branches; Bank of Nova Scotia and branches.
UNITED STATES—Agents Canadian Bank of Commerce, New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago; Traders' National Bank, Spokane.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received from $1 and upwards and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent per annum.

Nelson, July 17th, 1893. GRANGE V. HOLT, Agent.

OLD LOVE LETTERS.

In certain capricious moods I like to go and see my friend, Tom Farquharson. He is a superficial, effective young man, who takes a curious complacent interest in himself and in the faults his friends find with him. He invites criticism and delights in it. When told he is conceited, he will say, "Yes, that is quite true. They say I am poseur. Am I poseur? I think I must be, a little."

He is prouder of his failures than another man would be of a success. His deficiencies are a source of intense pleasure to him. He goes shooting, and hits nothing but dogs and keepers. He sends to various journals superfluous articles which are never inserted. Of these facts he will boast in a modest, deprecating way. He is good-looking, a great favorite with women, and not disliked even by his best friends. He has a manner which is more than polished. I tell him sometimes that it is enamelled.

When I called on him the other day I found him in a vague reverie, looking over an old box of letters. It was a faded blue satin box that must have been a bonbonniere. The scent of old stale sweets clung to it still, as the perfume of faded, forgotten love and sentiment clung to the old letters.

"I was glancing over some of the souvenirs of my youth," he said. (He is nearly four-and-twenty).

"It might amuse me to look at them?" I suggested.

He made a faint semblance of refusal, then selected two or three packets.

"Here," he said, "is the first letter I ever received from a woman."

It was written in a clear, bold hand.

"MASTER TOM: If you write to me again, or go on any more as you have lately done, I shall be obliged to speak to your mamma, which I should be very sorry to do, as I should get you into trouble, which would serve you right, I must say, and, besides, should have to give a month's warning and leave, so I hope you will not oblige me to do this. As to marrying you, it is, as I have already told you, quite out of the question, you are fifteen years younger than me and I am engaged to be married to somebody else, hoping you will behave for the future. Yours truly, "MARY."

"And it ended there?" I asked.

"I forget—it's so long ago. Here is the history of an engagement." He passed me four letters tied with a piece of dim mauve ribbon. He frowned, as with a bitter recollection of boredom, while I read:

"DEAR MR. FARQUHARSON: Thanks for the flowers. We shall be at the Lancasters at half-past eleven, and I will keep number twelve for you. Yours very sincerely, "ROSE KENSINGTON."

The next one ran:

"Oh, Tom, how could you! I am too happy. Please write and tell papa when you are coming so that he is at home. I hope it will be all right, and I think so. In any case I shall be faithful and true to you. Yours, "ROSIE."

Then:

"The ring shall never leave my finger. I shall have the bracelet riveted on. Does it not seem wonderful to think of my being your wife . . ."

"You needn't go on," he interrupted. "She was implacably sentimental—the imbecility of our engagement and all the surrounding circumstances nearly killed me. We quarrelled. I was entirely in the wrong." This was said with his usual pleasure in having behaved questionably.

"This is her last letter:

"'I send you back your ring and your letters. Please send me my photographs and presents. I hope never to see you again. "R."'

"Utterly weary of proposals, engagements, fathers, and the massive stupidity of relatives, I turned my thoughts in a different direction. You shall see these letters—there's nothing in them. They are the history of a mistake. I was still quite young, very tasteless, and I actually believed that it was new, wicked, and out of the beaten track to be in love with a married woman.

"'DEAR MR. FARQUHARSON: Many thanks for the music. Some of it is quite charming. I am always at home on Wednesdays and shall be glad to see you. Yours sincerely, "'ISABEL HENDERSON.'"

"And did you go on the next Wednesday," I asked.

At this question Tom became fatuous, and smiled at himself in the looking-glass in his most superior and irritating manner.

"My dear fellow," he said, "what do you take me for? I was young, but never as young as that. When a charming woman tells me she is at home on Wednesdays, I look upon it as a good-natured warning to avoid that day. If I don't like her, I don't want to go and see her at all; if I do like her, I naturally should not choose to go and see her when there are a lot of silly women chattering and drinking tea, and two or three depressed-looking men trying to sit me out."

"If she were at home on Wednesday, then you'd call on Tuesday?"

"Certainly."

"And if she received you, and were nice to you, what would you do next?" (I like to draw Tom out).

"Then I would suggest * * * but go on, please. Read the next letter. She was a hard, contemptuous, beautiful woman. She had an emaciated nature. I never saw such eyes and hair, but—well, perhaps it was good for me."

"I return your letter, which I can scarcely believe to be meant for me. You must have misunderstood me very greatly if you thought I could allow you to address me in such an extraordinary way. Perhaps it was meant as a joke. If so, I fail to see the humor of it. I trust you will at any rate regret having written it, in which case I shall try to forget all about it, and to receive you here as usual as a friend."

"That was a snub," I said, rather enjoying the letter.

"Yes. I had made the mistake of thinking that because I did not like her husband—a trivial, indefinite person, with whiskers—that she could not like him either."

"I don't see it established that she did," I observed. Tom waived that point, and I was content not to press it.

"Now," he said, after looking at and replacing a good deal of correspondence, "here is the last letter I can show you. I often re-read it, and never without a pang. Its very look disconcerts me still. It is from a girl I loved. Yes, I am sure I really loved her. She was quite lovely, fair, very delicate, and highly organized, with a curious complex nature that had for me an intense fascination. I thought she shared my love of rebellion and hatred of the established order of things. I can see her still—her sombre eyes, with their penetrating expression, her shadowy, unreal-looking figure. She had a harpsichord on which she used to play for me their old-fashioned music. I thought she belonged to me. I told her everything, and could scarcely exist without seeing her. I was jealous in those days (it's a good many years ago), and I found out, or thought I had found out, that she had been playing me false, and charged her with it. She denied it indignantly. After violent quarrels we parted, with much bitterness on my side. I received several letters from her, but destroyed them all except this, the last, from Nice, where she was dangerously ill:

"'DEAREST: I am scarcely strong enough to write yet I must send you these few lines to tell you I forgive your injustice, and now that I am dying you will perhaps believe me when I assure you that your suspicions of me were utterly unfounded. I am broken-hearted. Good-bye. Think of me sometimes not angrily, not bitterly, but believing me at last. Your injured friend, "'VERA.'"

"She died that night. I was horribly cut up, and I made the closest possible inquiries to ascertain the truth of what I had heard."

"And you found?"

"Proofs that I had been right, and that she had been, the whole time——"

"Untrue to you?"

"Absolutely. But it's a touching little letter—isn't it?" as he replaced it. I could see that he was moved.

I tried to think of something to console him.

"Perhaps," I said, "she was more untrue to the other person, in her friendship for you, than she was to you, in deceiving you for him?"

"I have often thought of that," said Tom.

War Clouds in Europe.

War is supposed to be hovering over Europe. France and Russia are demonstrating; the emperor William is talking, and Italy is effervescing. The guarantee of Europe's peace is, according to American telegrams, the immediate entrance of Great Britain into the triple alliance. If Great Britain were to set aside her policy of centuries, enter the triple alliance, and thus make that firebrand, the kaiser Wilhelm, dictator of peace and war for her, a European war would be the natural result. And just as soon as Great Britain does this rumors of war will become credible. Till she does, they are nothing but journalistic gas to fill out the dull season.

The Hanging Judge.

Lord Norbury, who was the lord chief justice of Ireland in the early years of the century, had the reputation of being "a hanging judge." Dining once in company of Curran, he said:

"That beef appears tough. Has it been hung?"

"No, my lord," was the reply, "you have not tried it."

During the conduct of a case, Harry Grady was annoyed by some remarks of the chief-justice, and took his revenge thus:

"The incident which has just occurred reminds me, my lord, of a judge I once heard of who was never known to weep but once, and that was in a theatre."

"Deep tragedy, I suppose, Mr. Grady?"

"No, indeed, my lord. It was at the 'Beggar's Opera,' when Macbeath was reprieved!"

The insinuation told, for everybody felt that Norbury was the man.

Once traveling with John Parsons they passed a gibbet—not a infrequent sight in those days when rebels were hung by the score.

"Parsons," said Norbury with a chuckle, pointing to the gibbet, "where would you be now if every man had his due?"

"Alone in my carriage," was Parsons' significant reply.

Don't Like Blake.

The Westminster Gazette, the sensational Gladstonian paper which was started to oppose the Pall Mall when somebody's (it has never been publicly known whose) long purse transferred that organ to the Unionist side, publishes a summary of the parliamentary session in which it stigmatizes the honorable Edward Blake as a failure. It declares that the Canadian style of oratory is evidently unsuitable to the English house of commons. The taste of the house of commons does not surely prefer the rancourous mouthings of Dr. Tanner, the truculent style of Tim Healey, and the bombastic eloquence of the only Tay Pay. If men like Blake had more to do with the settlement of the Irish question, and men like Tanner, Healey, and O'Connor less, it would be better for Ireland and England.

Why Should not Canada be There?

In the senate, September 13th, senator Stewart of Nevada introduced an amendment to the repeal bill, authorizing the president to invite the governments of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti and San Domingo to join the United States in a conference at Washington, four months after the passage of the act, to secure the adoption of a common silver dollar of not less than 369.91 grains nor more than 383.13 grains of pure silver, to be issued by each government, and to be legal tender for all commercial transactions between all the citizens of all the American states; that the finding of the delegates shall be binding on the governments which send them, and that on an agreement being reached the governments represented shall open their mints to the unlimited coinage of silver.

Why Japanese Women Look Happy.

"The secret, perhaps," says a traveler, "of the sweet expression and habitual serenity of the Japanese women can be found in their freedom from small worries. The fashion of dress never varying saves the wear of mind on that subject, and the bareness of the house and simplicity of diet make housekeeping a mere bagatelle. Everything is exquisitely clean, and easily kept so. There is no paint, no drapery, no crowd of little ornaments, no coming into the house with the footgear worn in the dusty streets. And there is the peaceful feeling of living in rooms that can be turned into balconies and verandas at a moment's notice, of having walls that slide away as freely as do the scenes on the stage and let in all out of doors, or change the suites of rooms to the shape and size that the whim of the day or the hour requires."

More Pinchbeck.

It is confidently believed that sir John Thompson's services will be recognized by her majesty by the conferring of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, or else that of the Bath. It is expected that the valuable services rendered to the state by Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q. C., Dr. George M. Dawson, Mr. Douglas Stewart, the premier's private secretary, Mr. Joseph Pope, who acted as Mr. Tupper's private secretary in Paris, and Mr. J. M. Macoun, whose report on seal life on the Pribyloff islands was a valuable contribution to the case, will also be recognized by the Queen.

A BOSTON BEAR HUNTER.

How a Young Man From the East Tackled His First Bear.

A small party of hunters sat by a camp-fire in a tamarack grove in the high Sierra, says the San Francisco Examiner. Their guide was William Larkin, esquire, alias "Old Bill," a man who had lived in the mountains for forty years and learned many things worth telling about. A new Winchester rifle that was being cleaned was the immediate provocation of some reminiscent remarks on the subject of pump-guns.

"We old mossbacks are slow to see anything good in new contraptions," said Mr. Larkin after begging a Turkish cigarette from the dude and lighting it with the dude's patent pocket lamp, "but I'm just beginning to get it socked home into my feeble old intellect that things ain't naturally no account just because I never seen 'em afore. I stuck to it for a good many years that an old muzzle-loading rifle was the best shooting tool that ever was or ever could be made, but an old she bear with one of my bullets through her lungs taught me different by clawing all the clothes and half the meat off my back. I'm learning slowly, and I ain't too old to learn some more. If I live long enough I'll know consid'able yit.

"I remember the first pump-gun that came into these mountains. It was a Henry sixteen-shooter, and it blew in along with a kid from Boston who wanted to kill a bear. The young chap's uncle tried to convince him that killing a California grizzly was not as much fun as some folks pretended, but the Boston boy couldn't be convinced, and so the uncle hired me to go along and take care of him. Boston had a gun in a case, and I told him to keep it there until we got to my bear pasture. The rest of his outfit was 500 cartridges and a box of paper collars.

"When we got into camp over on the South Fork Boston wanted to begin the slaughter right away and opened up that gun case. I'd heard of the repeating rifle, but had it put up for a Yankee lie, and when the boy pulled out the gun I thought he had made a mistake and brought along some scientific contrivance from his college. He told me it was a Henry rifle and showed me how it worked, but I had no use for it. While he stuffed his pump-gun I smoked and thought. 'Unless you go slow, Mr. Larkin,' says I to myself, 'you'll get into plenty of trouble. Here you are, mixed up with something that you don't sabe pretty well. A rough canyon, two hound dogs and an able-bodied bear is a combination that you can work, but when you throw in a college boy and a gun that winds up like a clock and shoots till the cows come home, the situation looks kind of misty.' I didn't think much of the pump-gun, but for all I knew it might go off at both ends and paw up everything by the roots, and I was tolerable sure that Boston would wobble it around so's to take in a pretty consid'able scope of outdoors. But I allowed I was old-fashioned enough to circumvent a Boston boy and his new gun and concluded to go ahead.

"Next morning we put the dogs into Devil's Gulch, and by making a cut over a spur we got about two miles below them and sat down to wait for bear. The trees were so tall and so close together that you couldn't see the tops and the sun never saw the ground. The canyon was narrow and the sides so steep that they tucked under at the bottom. While we sat there I figured a bit on what was going to happen. There was a light breeze, and presently I noticed something on the other side of the canyon, about fifty yards away. The wind swayed some bushes that grew around a charred stump, and from time to time the black end of the stump showed up and then disappeared very much like a bear's head peeping out of the brush.

"Pretty soon the dogs made a row up the gulch, and as the howls and yells and promiscuous uproar come nearer I knew they had started a bear and made him get a move on. Boston danced around in great excitement, and when I pointed to the black stump he was ready to see bears most anywhere. 'You take care of that,' say I, 'and I'll go and see what ails the dogs.' He opened fire on the stump, and I dodged from tree to tree up the gulch until I was out of range.

"I never was in a battle, but if they made any more noise at Bull Run than Boston was making, I'm glad I wasn't there. I thought I was running away from the biggest fight on record. It was what our authors call 'a continual round of musketry.' But while running away from one battle I piled into another and had all the fight I needed on my hands. The dogs and two bears were mixed up in some sort of disagreement about things in general, and I was in it, as the dude would say, with both feet and a crutch. We got somewhat tangled, but things came my way pretty soon, and when the bears were laid out, I stopped to listen. The fight was still on down the canyon. The boy is still holding his own, I thought; it would be a a pity to spoil such a battle. So I went on and dressed my bears, while the steady roll of musketry thundered in the gulch. Then I had a wash in the creek, had a smoke and sat down at the foot of a tree and fell asleep. The last I heard was the monotinous uproar that indicated that the forces down the gulch were stubbornly holding their ground.

"I never did know how long I slept, but when I awoke all was quiet. Perhaps it was the silence following the cessation of hostilities that awakened me. I set out to find Boston, and groped my way down the canyon through a cloud of smoke. Presently I came to the scene of the fray. Where my hero had made his first and last stand was a stack of empty shells and a pump gun so hot that it had set the dry leaves afire, but the bear hunter was gone. I yelled, but got no answer. I looked for tracks up and down the canyon, but there were no tracks. The kid had vanished.

"Then I climbed up the side of the canyon, high enough to see the tops of trees that stood in the bottom of the gulch. Near the scene of hostilities was a giant sugar pine, the top of which had been broken off. Boston had shinned up that tree when his ammunition gave out, and when I discovered him he was balancing himself upon the broken shaft and reaching out over his head into space for more limbs."

Call a Halt.

Thirty or forty years ago the sum total of the most lavish of American families did not exceed one-half of what is spent by their successors. A young lady who spent five thousand dollars on her toilet was regarded as extravagant; her brother would have been a subject for a writ of de lunatico if he could not live on ten thousand dollars a year. Now there are girls whose milliner bills exceed twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and boys who can not make both ends meet on fifty thousand dollars. There is no limit to the sums which may be swallowed up by yachts, race-horses, and jewels. Does it not seem that these melters of coin have outrun the natural development of wealth? Extravagance grows by geometrical progression. Commodore Vanderbilt spent ten thousand dollars a year; his son William, forty thousand dollars; his son William K., one hundred thousand dollars; the fourth generation is getting ready to disburse a third of a million or more. Is not this discounting the accretion of wealth at a more rapid rate than the condition of the country warrants?

World's Fair Finances.

According to the monthly report of auditor Ackerman, it cost $24,532,369 to build and operate the World's Fair up to August 31st. The gate receipts for same period were $5,141,555; concession receipts, $1,757,060; miscellaneous receipts, $577,948; total, $7,486,570. The bonded indebtedness has been reduced $889,000, and the floating debt, $818,616. Debts that must be paid are $3,555,600 in bonds, and $1,405,215 of floating debt. This would leave the enterprise over $12,000,000 behind, but additional receipts from increased attendance will probably reduce this somewhat.

"The Queen of Spain Has no Legs."

In an age when silk was a luxury that only the very highest could indulge in, the inhabitants of Toledo presented the the queen of Spain on her marriage with a pair of beautifully woven silk stockings, and were indignantly told "the queen of Spain has no legs," which statement has survived as a proverb to the present day.

Nelson Hotel

Dining-Room

is now under the management of

JOHN F. GILL

lately steward on the steamer Nelson.

From this time on an effort will be made to make the Nelson a resort for business and mining men, as everything obtainable in season will be procured.
Rates: Single meals, 50 cents; day board, $8 a week.

Boys, Give "Jack" a Call.

Grand Central HOTEL

Corner Front and Fourth Streets, KASLO, B. C.

A. & J. Fletcher, Props.

ACCOMMODATIONS FIRST-CLASS.

Stage leaves Grand Central for Watson, Bear Lake City, Three Forks, New Denver and all points in the Kaslo-Slocan district.

Cœur d'Alene HOTEL

JOHN F. WARD, MANAGER. | FRONT STREET, KASLO, B. C.

The Very BEST OF Everything.

THE LELAND HOTEL

Front Street, Near the Steamboat Landing, KASLO, B. C.

Devlin & McKay, Props.

THE BEST CUISINE. THE BEST BEDS. THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

The Bolander HOUSE

Corner Eldorado and Slocan avenues, opposite record office, NEW DENVER.

Restaurant in Building on the Corner.

Bedrooms newly furnished. A share of the public patronage solicited.

J. C. BOLANDER, Proprietor.

THE PALACE HOTEL

Corner Front and Fourth Streets, KASLO, B. C.

MAHONEY & LUNDBURG

PROPRIETORS.

SILVER KING HOTEL

John Johnson, Proprietor

Extensive Improvements Now Completed.

All Rooms Refitted and Refurnished

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

Special Attention to Miners.

ROOMS FIRST-CLASS. RATES MODERATE.

THE MADDEN HOUSE

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

THOMAS MADDEN, Prop.

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

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

THE BAR

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

Special Attention to Miners.

KOOTENAY HOTEL

Situate on Vernon Street, Near Josephine. The Hotel Overlooks The Kootenay.

Its Guests can Obtain Splendid Views of Both the Mountains and River.

Axel Johnson, Proprietor

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

Special Attention to Miners.

THE BAR IS FIRST-CLASS.

International HOTEL

Corner of West Vernon and Stanley Streets NELSON, B. C.

First-Class in Everything.

THE INTERNATIONAL has a Comfortably Furnished Parlor for Ladies, and the Rooms are Furnished Newly Throughout.

THE TABLE is not Surpassed by any Other Hotel in the Kootenay Lake Country, Being Supplied with the Best of Everything.

JAS. DAWSON & B. CRADDOCK, PROPRIETORS.

THE BAR

Is Stocked with Choice Imported and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

THE GRAND HOTEL

HANSEN & BLOOMBERG Proprietors.

THE CLOSEST HOTEL in Nelson to the Steamboat Landing. | THE BAR CARRIES THE Best Brands of Liquors and Cigars.

The Tremont.

East Baker St., Nelson.

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

MALONE & TREGILLUS, Props.

THIS WEEK'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. Fitzstubbs, Nelson—Notice of sale of town lots at Nelson.
Firemens' ball, Nelson—Notice of postponement.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

M. S. Davys has gone to Perry creek to make a report for the Perry Creek Mining Company.

Billy Lynch was in town this week. He reports mining in Slocan looking up. Twenty-four four-horse teams are at work hauling ore to Kaslo.

Harold Selous is making a country residence at Grohman creek. He means horticulture on a grand scale.

On Sunday the weather was very cold and snow appeared on the hill opposite Nelson for the first time this autumn. The hill is 1350 feet above the level of the outlet.

T. J., otherwise known as "Mudben" Davies returned to Kootenay on Monday after a visit to his native Wales. What, with Burke's bank and the collapse at Lardo, a change must have come over the spirit of his dream since he left.

W. McCulloch was among the New Denver contingent who visited Nelson this week. He has come down to see after the assessment of Mr. Mahon's Toad Mountain claims.

S. K. Green of Spokane was in Nelson on Sunday. He has come to look after his various interests in the Slocan after a prolonged visit east. Mr. Green has been involved in some business deals with the Minneapolis syndicate represented here by Mr. Middaugh.

The Rev. E. Robson did not put in an appearance on Sunday evening, and the Rev. Mr. Martin filled the pulpit of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Martin took ill during the service and the congregation was dismissed. There was nothing serious or dangerous about his complaint but it was undeniably inconvenient. Rev. E. Robson lectured on "Pioneer life in British Columbia" to a good audience on Monday night.

A sad occurrence is reported from Kaslo. George Whitten, a well-known prospector who has been in this country for three years, and owned considerable property round Ainsworth, was found dead in his bed in the Montana hotel on Thursday morning with his throat cut. The circumstances pointed to suicide.

A copy of Perry's mining map of West Kootenay has been handed in to this office with the compliments of the C. & K. S. N. Co. The map is a masterpiece of the draughtsman's and engravers' art. The taste with which it is got up makes it an admirable advertisement of the country, and reflects great credit on the originators of the idea, and upon Mr. O'Farrel to whom the beauty of the etching and the originality of the design are due.

The Fireman's ball, which was to have taken place on the 26th, has been postponed two weeks.

Monday evening's train brought judge Spinks to hold county court in Nelson. Mr. Spinks compares very favorably with some of his learned brethren in the supreme court.

Mr. Jowett returned from the coast on Monday. He says things are picking up in Vancouver.

H. J. Scott of the Hamilton Powder Company is the Kootenay country looking after the interests of his company.

The secretary of the Board of Trade returned from Nakusp on Monday. He had with him a shock-headed, rough-haired, stump-tailed sheep dog, which he found at the Halfway house on the Nakusp trail. He was circulating round the town attached to this dog by about ten feet of hemp rope, and everyone thought he was looking for the nearest tree. But investigation proved that the dog was a stray from Kaslo and showed a natural reluctance to returning there.

Fred Chilcott, well-known in West Kootenay, is making his autumn visitation here.

Messrs. Herrick & Evans are in town with a fine sample of coarse gold taken from a prospect about a mile below Trail Creek.

A ball was given at the Stanley house on Wednesday night and dancing was kept up to a late hour.

An epidemic of seasonable hilarity signalized the court week in Nelson. It started in the law profession, extended to the Board of Trade, and finally attacked the representatives of the press with great severity.

Registrar Giffin remarked that at no previous court in West Kootenay had such a galaxy of legal talent been present. Four of Kaslo's legal lights took in the court, and judges Harrison, Muir, Bowes, McLeod, Elliot, and chief justice Johnson held up Nelson's end.

W. C. Ward, Robert Ward and I Fisher left on Friday for the coast. Mr. Ward did not have such a p cnic as this time last year. He declared if he had he would have closed the branch. He was favorably impressed with West Kootenay's present position and future prospects.

Messrs. Hall and Macdonald left for the Colville country today.

Lane C. Gilliam left by train today for the other side.

Mr. Fraser of the Bank of Montreal went out today on his way to Spokane.

THE MIDDAUGH SYNDICATE ON DECK.

Everything Will be Paid in Full and Business go on as Usual.

W. D. Middaugh of Minneapolis and G. S. Atkins, W. Marshall and W. T. McChing of Chicago are registered at the Phair hotel, having arrived in Nelson on the boat today. In conversation Mr. Middaugh gave his explanation of the difficulties in which the syndicate was placed.

"You know," he said, "how it has been in our country. I have just come from the coast, where we have large investments, and you people in the west have no idea of what the crisis has been like in the east. In Duluth and northern Minnesota we have 12,000 men out of work and on the Duluth Exchange 40 per cent was being paid for call loans. No one who has not walked the boards during the last month or two can realize what the crisis has been like. It was impossible to get currency; we could not get currency, and without currency we could do nothing here. It did not matter what a man was worth, he could not raise a dollar. Our syndicate had extensive properties in Minnesota in mines and real estate, and all we could do was to go there and stay with our business till we could get things straightened out. The first currency that began to flow in we got it, and having made things straight there, we are prepared to do the same here. Every liability will be discharged to the last cent and business go on as usual. The only thing we must abandon will be the townsite on Four-mile creek. As regards everything else the ball will roll from now on.

Japan's Beautiful Collection.

Who would think it, but, notwithstanding, it is true that Japan has one of the most beautiful and interesting collections of minerals and mining machinery exhibits at the World's Fair. The work is all done with Japanese taste and neatness. Their space measures forty feet front and seventy-five feet deep. The enclosure is made with rustic woods of Japan, oak, walnut, ash, cottonwood, sycamore, maple, and the semi-tropical woods of her more southerly islands. On the walls hang pictures or photogravures of the workings of mines today in Japan, and also fine maps of all the mining regions of her great island system. In the numerous cabinets neatly labeled in English and also in Japanese, there are specimens of silver, gold, copper, antimony, lead, zinc, iron, sulphur, arsenic, bismuth, and plumbago, all of good quality, and the specimens of stibnite are the finest that are found in the world. Glass sand and pottery clays of every kind are shown. Many of the metals extracted from the ores are exhibited, especially antimony, and there are crucibles of black lead equal to those from Dixon's manufactory. There is a fine geological display of their comely work, and of gems, Japan stones, topaz, garnets, sapphires, jade, a little malachite, beryls, smoky and clear quartz, opals, precious and semi-precious iron ore, and a superior steel made from the ore. There stands in the south part of the Japanese exhibits a most striking piece of work. It is a model of two ancient silver mines, as they were worked in Japan from fifty years ago up to the days of hoary antiquity. It is a very primitive method that is shown. Take a hill, for example, that has been tunneled and drifted into in various directions. Cut it in twain and show the interior workings. There are large irregular chambers fairly well timbered, in which half naked Japs are at work. The chambers are lighted with pitch torches, and where four men work on ore, one man takes care of the torches. Men and women are shown at work, and they are ascending and descending on notched trees that reach from one level to another, just as one would see in the old mines of Mexico some years since. In the exposition made by Japan at the Columbian World's Fair she deserves place amongst the most intelligent nations of the earth, and it is now only forty-one years since commodore Perry forced open the ports of Japan to commerce.

A Labor Member on the English Commons.

Mr. Keir Hardie in a recent speech scored his fellow members of parliament as follows: "If people could see the farce at Westminster that passed under the name of conducting the business of the nation, they would be cured of their belief in party politics. Let them go on the terrace. There they would find their good lords and their ladies indulging in the season, in strawberries and cream—in tea and cake. He had sometimes thought it would not be a bad plan to add to their programme the nationalism of strawberries and cream, and so give them a chance of treating their friends occasionally. Let them go into the smoking-room. There they would find members enjoying their whisky and water and their cigar. In the library members reading; and in the house of commons itself they would find members sleeping. In short, every opportunity was provided for everything under heaven being done in the house of commons except work. There were good Christians there; they opened their proceedings with prayer. They remembered that labor was a curse; they were told so in the Bible, and they were determined to act up to that part of their creed. After twelve months' parliamentary experience he was more convinced than ever that in one session laws could be passed which would eradicate for ever the evil and misery due to poverty in this land.

Romance in the Diamond Field.

That truth is stranger than fiction is witnessed by the actual incredible diversities of fortune actually experienced in real life that would be regarded as too fanciful to be embodied in a romance. The career of sir Cecil John Rhodes affords an instance illustrating this axiom once more in a striking fashing, the more noticeable because of the high position he creditably fills in one of England's most progressive colonies. Twenty years ago sir Cecil—then known, when known at all, simply as Rhodes—was associated with two other "pards" in the ownership of certain claims in the Kimberley diamond fields of South Africa. Of these three members of the partnership of two decades ago, one has since been hanged; another has sunk down to the condition of a common pauper, begging on the highway when not in the workhouse; and the third is sir Cecil John Rhodes, ex-prime minister of Cape Colony, and the richest man in Africa. What are the causes and conditions that lie behind results so diverse? There must be some occult element in the history of such a case, but just where it abides can hardly be discerned with absolute certainty. Here are three young men, probably of the same race and breeding and near enough in natural gifts and acquired abilities to join in a common enterprise in a new country where neither would be necessarily hampered or helped by existing surroundings more than the others, and yet one achieves the highest possible success while the others fail and fall into the extremity of disaster. What was there to favor the one and to crush the life out of the others? Why was it that the two with the same start in life should go down to destruction instead of gaining a foothold in the world as their companion did? They could not be, as he is, severally the richest man in Africa or severally prime minister of Cape Town Colony, but they might have made respectable positions for themselves and have gained at least an honest living. What lacked they that they should go the wrong way persistently, the one to a disgraceful death and the other to a hardly less disgraceful life of ignominy? The answer of wisdom and experience will be that they lacked character.

How Americans Came to be Called Gringoes.

Many years ago a popular song among sailors was "Green Grow the Rushes, O!" and one time a lot of sailors from an American ship, one of the first to enter the port, went ashore at Guaymas or Mazatlan and after filling up on the native drinks, made night hideous by singing their favorite song, "Green Grow the Rushes, O!" and they were nicknamed the "Gringoes," for that was the way the Mexicans caught the first words of the song. The name stuck and in time spread all over Mexico, and today is more of a fixture in the language than the American word "Greaser," which is regarded by all Mexicans as an opprobrious epithet when used in regard to them.

Band Concert.

The Nelson brass band, newly organized, will give their first concert Saturday evening on the Nelson hotel veranda, weather permitting. Following is the programme:

Club March ..... Androff.
Im Grunen, Waltzes ..... C. Pettee.
Hubsch German Polka ..... C. Apitius.
Schottische, "Parting Words" ..... F. Schloss.
Polka Nazourka, "Violetta" ..... A. Martin.

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

A large and complete stock of the leading lines of

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

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

Central Office of the Kootenay Lake Telephone.

A large and complete stock of

WALL PAPER

Just received a consignment of Fall and Winter Scotch Suitings and Trouserings, also Worsted Overcoatings.

F. J. SQUIRE,
Corner Ward and Baker Streets.

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.
D. GILLIS, Agent.

NOTICE.

To Augustus Carney and Albert Barrett of the Kootenay District of British Columbia, and Strouss & Co. of the city of Victoria in said province, G. S. McConnell, of the city of Vancouver in said province, the Bank of Montreal at Nelson, British Columbia, and George W. Richardson of the said town of Nelson, assignee for the benefit of creditors of Carney & Barrett.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and registered in the office for the registration of deeds in the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, in charge book volume 12, folio 11, and numbered 13,869, and made between the said Augustus Carney and Albert Barrett of the one part and Malcolm McInnes and Patrick Burns, therein described as of the town of Calgary in the district of Alberta, one of the Canadian Northwest territories, of the second part, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by said mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at public auction at the premises herein below described on Saturday, the fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1893, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said indenture of mortgage as follows: "All those lots of land "situate in said town of Nelson, and numbered lots two "and three in block twelve, as said lots and block are "marked out on the official map or plan of the said town "of Nelson," together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and rights and privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging.

Dated, this first day of September, A. D. 1893.

F. M. McLEOD
of Nelson, B. C., solicitor for mortgagees.

SALE OF LOTS IN THE TOWN OF NELSON.

Notice is hereby given that a public auction sale of lots in the town of Nelson, West Kootenay district will be held at the government office Nelson, on Saturday, the fourteenth day of October next, at 12 noon.

Block XVI, lots 15, 16, 20, 21, 22.
Block XXVI, lots 1, 2, 11, 12.
Block XXXIV, lots 1, 2, 11, 12.
Block XLII, lots 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12.
Block XLIV lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10.
Block XLIVc, lots 1, 2, 3, 6.
Block XLVII, lots 1, 2, 11, 12.
Block XCIII, lots 4, 7, 8.

Each lot will be sold subject to the erection of a building of not less than $250 value, within three months from the date of sale. Any purchaser failing to erect such building within the stipulated period shall forfeit his deposit and the sale will be cancelled.

Terms, one-third cash, and the balance in six and twelve months, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

N. FITZSTUBBS,
Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works.

BUSINESS OPENING!

There is a splendid opening at Bear Lake City for anyone who will open a general store. One hundred men are now employed in the mines in the immediate vicinity, and the forces will soon be doubled. Contracts have been let for hauling ore from the Washington and Dardanelles mines, with headquarters for the packers and teamsters at Bear Lake City, where the necessary barns, stables, etc., are being erected. Hayes & Kane have twenty men making a trail to the Miner Boy mine. The Lucky Jim is being worked. The silver question cuts no figure with the Bear Lake mines. None of them are idle. This notice applies only to merchants who are prepared to carry a full and complete stock of general merchandise. Come and investigate for yourself. For further information address

GORMAN WEST,
or FRANK B. HARPER.
Bear Lake City, B. C.

Complete stocks of all lines of general merchandise (except hardware) can be found at G. A. BIGELOW & CO.'S, East Baker Street, NELSON. Liquors and cigars at wholesale only. Agents for Anheuser-Busch (St. Louis) beer, the best made in America.

J. FRED HUME & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

In anticipation of the increased demand for goods that will follow the opening up of the famous Silver King mine, and having implicit faith in the future prosperity of Kootenay in general, and of Nelson in particular, we have been steadily increasing our stock, and have at present the most complete assortment of general merchandise in the interior of British Columbia. Call and see us and compare prices.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN THE DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Stationery and Office Supplies

Everything in the Musical Line. Daily and Weekly Papers and Magazines.
Small Assortment of Toys Going at 20 per cent Discount, to Prepare for New Stock.

Turner Brothers, No. 2 Houston block, Nelson

GREEN BROS.

FRONT STREET, KASLO.

Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Iron and Steel.

MINING COMPANIES, MINERS, AND PROSPECTORS FURNISHED WITH SUPPLIES.

BOURNE BROS.

NEW DENVER

REVELSTOKE - - - AND NAKUSP

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Miners' . Supplies . and . General . Merchandise

TRAIL MERCANTILE CO.

TRAIL, B. C.—The gateway for Trail Creek's rich Gold Mines and the chosen site for the Pyritic Smelter. We are bringing in goods from Canada and the United States, having the best transportation facilities of any town in West Kootenay District, we cannot be undersold: Miners' Supplies and General Merchandise by the pound or ton.

Prospectors' Outfits a Specialty.

ALEX LYNCH,
JAS. M. STEWART.

Gilker & Wells, Clothiers, Nelson,

POST OFFICE STORE.

RING BOOTS.
FISHERMEN'S BOOTS.
Canadian K Boots
KANGAROO SHOES.
FINE TANNED SHOES.

Quilts, Blankets, and Iron-Clad Clothing; also a Fine Line of Pipes.
All kinds of Blank Books and Office Stationery and Supplies.

Nelson Fire Department.

The Third Annual Ball

OF

Deluge Hook & Ladder Company

WILL BE GIVEN IN

The New Fire Hall, on Tuesday Evening, October 10th, 1893.

INVITATION COMMITTEE—W. F. Teetzel, Dr. E. C. Arthur, John Houston.
RECEPTION COMMITTEE G. A. Bigelow, J. Fred Hume, R. E. Lemon, William Perdue, W. A. Cruse, J. A. Gilker, G. B. Macpherson, Thomas Madden, Dr. D. Lafian, W. A. Jowett, Thomas M. Ward, Harold Selous, John Malone, J. H. Matheson, Bruce Crad dock, Charles VanNess, C. S. F. Hamber.
TICKETS (including supper)—Three Dollars.
MUSIC—By the members of the Nelson Brass Band.

THE FIRST COPIES

OF

PERRY'S MINING MAP OF WEST KOOTENAY

WILL

Are Now Ready for Delivery. Leave Orders at the C. & K. S. N. Co.'s Office.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an additional mining recording division in the West Kootenay electoral district has been established within the following boundaries, namely:

9. Trout Lake—Andrew Clark, recorder: Commencing at a point eight miles from where the Lardo river leaves Trout lake, including the land on all streams flowing into such portion of the Lardo river, and on all the streams and rivers flowing into Trout lake.

Notice is also given that the limits of the Lardeau mining recording division, as defined on the 30th day of May, 1893, are altered by excluding those portions of the division now contained within the aforesaid Trout Lake division.

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines.
Provincial Secretary's Office, 7th September, 1893.

NELSON SHOE STORE

If you want to feel comfortable these hot days, go to the Nelson Shoe Store and buy a pair of easy shoes for hot weather.

GRAHAM & TAYLOR.

Baker street, at east end of bridge, Nelson.

Broker's Notice

From and after July 1st the undersigned will be prepared to attend to all consignments of goods and chattels held at the Outport of Nelson, B. C., for payment of customs duties.

C. HAMBER, Nelson, B. C.