

THE NEW TREATY

ENGLAND WAVES SOME OF HER RIGHTS

UNDER CLAYTON-BULWER CONVENTION-ENGLISH PRESS COMMENT.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—The new Hay-Pauncefote treaty was signed today at 12:05 by secretary Hay for the United States and lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, for Great Britain. This treaty is intended to replace the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty. That convention was amended so by the United States senate at its last session that the British government declined to ratify it. Within a few weeks negotiations began afresh between Hay and Pauncefote, which has resulted in the signature of a new treaty drawn with special reference to the objections made by Great Britain. From a due sense of courtesy which must be observed towards the United States senate wherever a treaty is concerned the state department is stopped from making public the text of the new convention and it will remain a secret until the senate shall break the seal of confidence. It is stated that various publications which have been made of the alleged text of the treaty are all erroneous and conjectural, though in view of the rather free admissions it has been possible by the use of the text of this treaty to construct one similar in general terms to the new convention. The principal point of difference between the new and the failed treaty is the withdrawal of Great Britain from the joint guarantee of the neutrality of the canal, thus leaving the United States the sole guarantee. The section of the old provision respecting the right to fortify the canal leaves that right by inference optional with the United States. All commerce of whatever nationality passing through the canal will fare alike. There will be no discrimination in rates of the United States shipping. Otherwise the new treaty in scope is similar to last year's treaty. It replaces technically the Clayton-Bulwer treaty concluded on April 19th, 1850. By the terms of that old condition the United States and Great Britain agreed that neither should seek any advantage in the right of transit across the isthmus. By the new convention Great Britain yields the right in favor of the United States, which is thus at liberty to construct a canal.

Nothing more remains to be done in regard to the signing of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which took place at 12:05 today before the senate meets or indeed until the treaty shall have been ratified, rejected or amended. If it should be ratified the state department will proceed immediately to negotiate the treaties with Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for which it has already arranged in protocols pending before the senate which will permit the canal to be constructed and the consent of Costa Rica and Nicaragua are given. It was in anticipation of this action, it is presumed, that the Nicaraguan government recently denounced the treaty of trade and commerce with the United States. This treaty contained directions conveying rights as to canal construction which are to be replaced by more modern provisions. There was no particular ceremony connected with the signature today of the important convention. Lord Pauncefote had been indisposed for several days past and it was not expected that the treaty would be signed before the end of the current week. However, to the surprise of the state department officials, the ambassador appeared at the department about noon and the work of signing the treaty was soon dispatched. The scene was in the historic diplomatic chamber of the state department and besides the principals, secretary Hay and lord Pauncefote, there were present Sidney Smith, chief of the diplomatic bureau of the United States state department; Percy Wyndham, the second secretary of the British embassy; William Gwyn and Edward Savoy, the secretary of state's private messenger, whose duty it was to attend to the placing of the seals. The treaty was signed by secretary Hay with a gold pen in a silver penholder, which had been used in the signature of other conventions and is the personal property of the secretary.

LONDON, November 18.—The Westminster Gazette publishes an article this afternoon containing that from a British viewpoint it is desirable that the United States should build exclusively and guarantee the neutrality of the isthmian canal, and that if lord Lansdowne shall obtain full commercial privileges on the canal for Great Britain the treaty will not be wholly one-sided. The article concludes with advising the public to expect and to be prepared to accept a settlement which will substantially give us all we want, but which outwardly will not appear to be a triumph of diplomacy. By the blundering of American statesmen we were put in an embarrassing position last year, and we will show some magnanimity if, for the sake of peace and good will, we approach the new settle-

ment without a recollection of the event. Let us remember that we have had some recent success in dealings with America. The hearing of a award on the Venezuelan treaty were both substantially in our favor, and if we get open water in the canal we shall be the gainers by the loss of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The Pall Mall Gazette takes a similar view of the matter and says: "We are surrendering a right we never seriously think of exercising, but which might be infringed at any moment to the serious detriment of British dignity. On the other hand, it is understood that compensation will be found in the absence of heavy toll tariff restrictions. The canal is expected to be thrown open to the world, and the opening of that door will be the prize the British government obtained for the abandonment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

The St. James Gazette says: "We have confidence that the American people will recognize in the abandonment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty a further sign of the value we set on their good will and the earnestness of our desire to push forward their aspirations. Her greatness and the heavy relation between mother and daughter are more to us than academic treaty rights."

\$10,000 WORTH OF DIAMONDS

Stolen From Portland Hotel.

PORTLAND, Oregon, November 18.—J. F. Lowenthal, a diamond broker of New York, arrived here Saturday last and registered at the Portland hotel. He was assigned to a room on the ground floor of the hotel and placed a trunk containing diamonds valued at \$10,000 and \$200 in gold in the room. Mr. Lowenthal states that he left the hotel between 5 and 10 o'clock last evening, and that when he returned he found the trunk open and the diamonds and cash missing. Detectives were summoned and from a hasty examination arrived at the conclusion that as the janitor of the hotel had a bunch of keys in the pocket of a pair of trousers which were hanging in a closet in the basement and the keys were missing the thief, who was evidently well posted in the basement of the hotel, secured these keys and thus effected an entrance to Mr. Lowenthal's room. It is supposed that the robber after securing his plunder made his way through a folding door to the basement and placing a ladder against the wall of the hotel court on Seventh street and made good his escape.

Victoria Local News

VICTORIA, November 18.—The department of mines is receiving hundreds of applications for infraction of recent gold finds in the Cariboo district and in answer are sending maps and all information of the district in their possession. A big rush to the district is looked for in the spring. The ship Greta, which arrived here yesterday from Cardiff had a narrow escape from collision with an unknown ship off the Golden Gate. The stranger vessel was under way during the night. The Greta brought 1800 tons of patent fuel for the navy. The fuel is used only in cases in which it is necessary to get up steam in a hurry and is the first brought to this station.

Lockwood is here on his way to the west coast to superintend the work of clearing the site for the landing of the Pacific cable.

Report Was Unfounded.

BOSTON, November 18.—A private message to the chamber of commerce stated that the steamer Ella, reported to have been lost off the coast of Newfoundland, passed Quebec yesterday.

ELEPHANT ELECTRIC PROOF

3200 Volts Didn't Faze Him.

BUFFALO, November 18.—After the proposed public execution of the elephant Jumbo had been stopped by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals today, a private attempt was made. The elephant was not even scared by the electrodes, and the few witnesses not in the employ of Frank C. Bostock, the animal trainer, thought no current was sent through the wires. Upwards of one thousand people had paid 50 cents each to get into the stadium today to see the execution. While they were getting in Mr. Bostock was called up on the phone by mayor Diehl, who asked him not to allow the execution to be made publicly, as he thought it would reflect on the city.

Former postmaster-general Wilson S. Bissell, for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, made a protest and an injunction against these reports was threatened. Influenced by these reports, Mr. Bostock announced to the crowd that the execution would not take place and the money was refunded to ticket holders. Mr. Bostock said the elephant was highly dangerous, and must die in private before night. He brought Jumbo into the stadium at 3 o'clock, chained to two smaller elephants. The man killer was taken on a platform and chained to a row of stakes. Two heavy electric wires had been run into the stadium and the trunk was connected by a switch on the wall. One was supposed to carry a current of 1000, the other 2200 volts. Four electrodes attached to the wires were strapped to the elephant, two behind the ears and two further back on the body. These electrodes were made of

copper, covered with waste soaked in water. Then electrician Graham went to the switchboard and threw on the current. It was supposed to convey the powerful current into the beast but it was observed that there was no flash when the switch was thrown, and the electrodes manifested none of the ordinary symptoms. Even the water in the waste was not evaporated and the elephant stood as if at his meals. He picked up a plank and waved it to and fro. After a few minutes the switch was thrown back and the elephant returned to its quarters. Mr. Bostock may now exhibit him as an elephant proof against the electric current.

The Kaiser and His Battleships.

BERLIN, November 18.—Emperor William today participated in the debate of the society of naval engineers on the subject of placing heavy guns on battleships and its effect upon their design and construction. His majesty referred to the influence of military requirements upon the development of ship construction and artillery and pointed out how the aim of Germany had always been to allow the opinion of the officers who had to navigate ships to have as much weight and influence as the shipbuilders and the constructor.

Twenty-five Japs Reported Killed

HELENA, Montana, November 18.—Reports have been received here of a disastrous wreck on the Great Northern near Culbertson station at the northern end of the state. An east-bound freight, extra, collided with a work train and twenty-five Japanese are reported to have been killed. The extra was running at 25 miles an hour around a sharp curve in the track at the time of the accident. So far as can be learned the Japanese were the only ones injured.

Guarantee of the Triple Alliance.

BUDA PESTH, November 18.—The Hungarian premier, M. Desell, during the course of a debate on the throne speech in the diet today, said amid great applause that the triple alliance guaranteed to all three states party thereto such a measure of security as no other alliance could give. Although Great Britain, owing to her traditions, was not a party to this agreement nevertheless she leaned toward the alliance, and Austria-Hungary could act in accordance with Russia regarding the Balkan states. M. Desell also announced that Hungary was negotiating with Austria for a customs agreement substantially upon the lines of the one expiring in 1901.

A Protest From Dresden.

DRESDEN, November 18.—The municipal council will hold an extra meeting tomorrow to protest against the speech of Joseph Chamberlain, the British colonial secretary at Edinburgh. This protest will be noteworthy as the first official action in this direction. The Post expresses its disapproval of such official demonstration.

FRENCHMEN GET RIOTOUS

Lively Scenes in Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, November 18.—An uproarious riot occurred today in the chamber of deputies during the discussion of the bill authorizing a loan of 265,000,000 francs in three per cent perpetual rents to reimburse the treasury for its outlay as a result of the Chinese expedition and to pay indemnities to French sufferers in China. M. Hubbard reported that the budget commission proposed to reduce the amount of the loan to 210,000,000 francs because objection was taken that France should advance indemnities to the religious associations and financial enterprises. M. Hubbard's report was extremely anti-clerical. M. Ribot (Republican) replied to M. Hubbard, protesting against his report, which he denunciated as shameful, whereupon M. Berteaux (Socialist) claimed that M. Ribot deserved to have his ears boxed. At this the Centrists vehemently protested, while the Socialists cheered. Amid the din M. Deschanet, president of the chamber, called upon M. Berteaux to withdraw. This M. Berteaux refused to do and renewed outcries and banging of desks resulted. M. Deschanet continued ringing his bell until the hubbub was subdued, when he asked the chamber to censure M. Berteaux. This was voted. M. Ribot then resumed his reply to M. Hubbard's report, but the Socialists commenced their noisy opposition, while the Centrists responded equally loudly until the uproar became deafening and continuous that M. Deschanet after vainly clanging his bell and calling for order left the chair and the session was suspended. Subsequently the session was resumed and M. Ribot concluded his speech. The chamber then adjourned.

Punished for Dueling.

BERLIN, November 18.—The court martial to inquire into the duel between Lieutenant Blackowitz and Lieutenant Hildebrand, both army officers at Amsternburg, east Prussia, in which the former was killed, has sentenced lieutenant Hildebrand to two years' imprisonment. Lieutenant Crodebeck, second to lieutenant Hildebrand, has been sentenced to five days' imprisonment.

Liverpool Free From Plague.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—Surgeon general Wyman of the Marine Hospital service today received a cablegram from past assistant surgeon Thomson at Liverpool saying that city today was officially declared free from plague.

TWELVE REASONS

WHY PROPERTY-OWNERS SHOULD VOTE AGAINST

THE WEST KOOTENAY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY BY-LAW TODAY.

The silly electioneering circular issued by mayor Fletcher and aldermen Hamilton, Gillett, Paterson, and Selous states that the property-owners opposed to the West Kootenay Power & Light Company by-law do not use arguments or give reasons for opposing it; they simply use vile insinuations against the motives of the mayor and the four aldermen who favor the by-law. If The Tribune reported street gossip, it could give several columns of opinions that might reflect on the motives that actuate mayor Fletcher and aldermen Hamilton, Gillett, Paterson, and Selous, and their able adjutant, Charles Augustus Waterman, in their efforts to get the property-owners of Nelson to ratify a deal that certainly means loss to the city, however much gain it may mean to the West Kootenay Power & Light Company and others.

But The Tribune will discuss the question at issue from the standpoint that all men are like Caesar's wife, above reproach.

First. The people of Nelson have declared in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities, and in carrying out that principle have expended over \$70,000 on an electric lighting plant and over \$100,000 on a waterworks system. Every time the property-owners have been asked to ratify by-laws for the purpose of raising money to extend these two utilities the by-laws have been ratified by large majorities. Therefore it cannot be said that the property-owners of Nelson are unwilling to further continue on the lines on which they have made such a good beginning.

Second. Both the electric lighting and waterworks systems have been money-makers for the city; they have both paid operating and maintenance expenses, interest and sinking fund charges, and have turned in thousands of dollars in addition, money which was used in building streets, building sidewalks, and paying other general expenses of the city.

Third. The profits made in operating the electric lighting and waterworks systems have kept real estate taxes lower in Nelson than in any other city in British Columbia.

Fourth. In operating the electric lighting and waterworks systems, the city has acquired several valuable water records, one of which is for water from Kootenay river at a point about ten miles west of the city. In order to make this last-named record of any use a site must be acquired for a power station. This site has been selected, surveyed, and applied for; but the application for purchase is being opposed by the West Kootenay Power & Light Company, a company that is seeking to secure absolute control of all the water in Kootenay river by getting title to all the land that can possibly be utilized for sites for power stations.

Fifth. The larger the city delays action in securing the title to the land it has applied for, the more difficult it will have in securing title, and the ratification of the by-law to be voted or today will be an intimation to the provincial government that the city is not in earnest in pressing its claims for the land in question.

Sixth. The proposed by-law is entirely one-sided; and all in favor of the West Kootenay Power & Light Company. The clause which binds the city to pay for power on the basis of the highest load carried during any month for all the ensuing months is not such one as would be made by men who had only the best interests of the city in view.

Seventh. The contention of the West Kootenay Power & Light Company that they cannot supply the city with power unless an agreement is entered into is absurd, for has not the company been supplying P. Burns & Co. with both power and light for nearly two years, and that two over lines built by the city at an expense of nearly \$1000, for which the city has not charged either P. Burns & Co. or the West Kootenay Power & Light Company one cent for the use of such wires?

Eighth. The tramway company claims it is being badly used by the city, inasmuch as they are not allowed to dispose of their surplus power to consumers direct. In other words, they are being badly used for not being given the right to engage in the electric lighting business in Nelson. That company made a bad bargain with the West Kootenay Power & Light Company, inasmuch as they are paying for twice the power they use, and the bargain has been a bad one for them. Because the tramway company made a bad bargain, is that any reason why the City of Nelson should make a worse one?

Ninth. The tramway company gets no benefit out of the proposed deal between the city and the West Kootenay

Power & Light Company, other than the power company promises to pay the wages of the two men employed at the power company's sub-station, wages now paid by the tramway company. This is mere moonshine, for the power company has contracted to supply the Hall Mines smelter with power, and the power so contracted for will be delivered at the same sub-station as is now used by the tramway company. So, it is likely that the tramway company would continue to pay the wages of men who are controlling machinery used to deliver power to the smelter?

Tenth. Why is the West Kootenay Power & Light Company so anxious to get an entrance into the city of Nelson if it is not in the hope that some day it will be able to secure that rich plum, the electric lighting business of the city? If it has been able to secure the willing aid of a mayor and four aldermen after three years' effort, in six years they may be able to capture the city council solid.

Eleventh. The property-owners of Nelson want to see the town advance, not only by its advancement can real estate values be maintained or enhanced. This advancement can only be brought about by the city being in a position to offer advantages to those wishing to locate here to engage in industrial enterprises. What advantages could Nelson offer anyone if the West Kootenay Power & Light Company is allowed to secure a monopoly of the water in Kootenay river, or if that company controls the electric lighting or sale of electric power in Nelson?

Twelfth. IF THE CITY OF NELSON WAS IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY POWER, THE PROPOSED LEASE SMELTER AND REFINERY WOULD BE LOCATED HERE WITHOUT ANY QUESTION. If this is a statement of fact regarding one industry that means so much for the whole of Kootenay, why is it not equally true of other industries?

The above are some of the reasons why property-owners should oppose the by-law on which a vote will be taken today. In none of them are any insinuations against mayor Fletcher or the four aldermen who are supporting him. But a mayor and aldermen who consort with men who were never known to work for any scheme if there was not something in it for them should not expect to be looked upon without suspicion.

Property-owners who mark their ballots as below will make no mistake today:

BY-LAW NO. 101.
A by-law in regard to purchasing certain power from the West Kootenay Power and Light Company.
For
Against X

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Happenings in Brief.

QUEBEC, November 18.—Gaspard Rochette, boot and shoe manufacturer, resigned today. Assets \$190,000; liabilities \$135,000.

TORONTO, November 18.—The Evening Telegram's London cable says major general Hutton has accepted command of federal troops in Australia.

MONTREAL, November 18.—Dr. Crail, for the past twelve years dean of the medical faculty of McGill University, has announced his resignation on account of old age.

CLINTON, Ontario, November 18.—Doherty's organ factory was damaged by fire Saturday night. Loss covered by insurance. Two or three hundred employees will be idle until the factory is rebuilt.

OTTAWA, November 18.—The Casualty department of Cape Town in a cable reports that private John Hall, one of Kitchener's fighting scouts, of Montreal, was wounded at Tweefontein November 14th.

MONTREAL, November 18.—A communication was received at the Dominion W. C. T. U. this morning from lady Henry Somerset announcing that the next world's W. C. T. U. convention would be held at Ottawa.

TORONTO, November 18.—The Evening Telegram's London cable says the proposal to bar foreigners from Henley regatta, including Canadians, was badly defeated. The vote was 99 to 37 in favor of accepting foreign entries.

MONTREAL, November 18.—Rev. H. C. Rice, acting pastor of Zion Congregational church and who received a call to the pastorate of that church a few weeks ago, was stricken with appendicitis on Saturday and is now in the hospital, where he will undergo an operation.

MONTREAL, November 18.—The trial of Thorvald Hansen, the Dane who confessed to having murdered little Eric Marotte in Westmount on October 8th, was postponed till the March term of king's bench this morning at the request of counsel, who pleaded that Hansen was insane and that he wished to trace his family antecedents in Denmark.

TORONTO, November 18.—Mayor Morris of Ottawa was here today looking for a pardon. The lieutenant-governor in council will be asked to raise the disability under which he now labors and will continue to for two years to come unless the government relieves him. There is no precedent for this.

OTTAWA, November 18.—The imperial government is in communication

with the Canadian government in regard to an offer made some time ago in connection with the Merritt affair. The government then offered imperial authorities facilities for recruiting in Canada. Great Britain wants mounted infantry and it is likely that an arrangement will be made for recruiting a force here.

Venezuela-Colombia Armistice.

WILLEMSTADT, Island of Curacao, November 18.—Owing to the very strict censorship maintained in Venezuela it is impossible to learn details of the Venezuelan-Colombia armistice. Because of the flooded condition of the frontier country news of this agreement comes out slowly. It is reported this armistice was also signed between the Colombian liberals and revolutionists and the Colombian government and that it terminates November 20th.

Dragged to Death by a Horse.

LANCASTER, Pennsylvania, November 18.—Michael Rendler, a farmer of Mount Joy township, was dragged to death by a horse today. Rendler was thrown from the horse he was riding and the animal ran for a quarter of a mile, when it turned and came back to the farm, dragging Rendler.

DANGERS OF VACCINATION

New Jersey Officials Aroused.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—The alarm that has been caused by the nine cases of tetanus following vaccination in Camden, New Jersey, has aroused the city officials there to take official action in the matter. The board of health and the board of education each held meetings today. The former decided to request physicians to cease vaccinating persons until an investigation as to the causes of the lockjaw cases can be made, and the latter rescinded the order for compulsory vaccination of all school children. Of the nine cases of tetanus so far reported, seven of the victims have died and the other two are in a dangerous condition. The board of health committee appointed a committee of three to act in connection with the county physician and make a complete investigation of the whole matter. There have been several cases of tetanus from vaccination reported in Philadelphia, but no special action has been taken.

Injured in Trolley Accident.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, November 18.—A trolley car on the Youngstown and Sharon electric railway jumped the track in Hubbard, seven miles from here, this morning while going at a good rate of speed. Six persons were injured. Frank Neilson of Sharon, Pennsylvania, was badly hurt about the head and is in a serious condition. The car was wrecked.

Reciprocity for Cuba.

NEW YORK, November 18.—A delegation of prominent Cubans who are coming to this country to present to president Roosevelt a petition for reciprocity between the island of Cuba and the United States is expected to arrive on the steamer Morro Castle tomorrow. The delegation represents the general merchants and manufacturers of the island of Cuba and other Cuban organizations.

Abolished the Sword.

LONDON, November 18.—The Indian government, says a dispatch from Simla to the Daily Express, has abolished the sword for cavalry, both British and Indian, and a short rifle will be issued to all mounted troops.

THE TALE OF A SURVIVOR

Men Had a Premonition of Danger.

POCAHONTAS, Virginia, November 18.—The work of removing fallen slate and debris from the Baby mine still continues. This morning the body of Feritz Moulter was found entombed in a room on the west side. He was living, but a few hours more no doubt would have brought death. For six hours physicians worked with him before he was restored to consciousness. He is yet feeble, but is likely to recover. There was great rejoicing when the news spread that he was recovered alive. Moulter says that all within the mine on Thursday commented on the heaviness of the atmosphere and that a number of the men left before he did. He soon found that danger was imminent and started to run from the drift. A heavy report, which shook the mountain, was heard and an instant later a huge cloud of smoke and flame was seen coming. He lost sight of his companions, but he turned into a side room as quickly as possible and was shut off by falling slate. Possibly two days elapsed before he succumbed to the foul air.

Election Case Dismissed.

WINNIPEG, November 18.—The Lisgar election case, in which V. Winkler, the defeated candidate, was charged with undue intimidation of electors, was dismissed at the Winnipeg assizes today. The judge instructed the jury to dismiss the prisoner, owing to lack of evidence. The crown will probably prepare a new case.

Lead Quotations in London.

LONDON, November 18.—Lead, £11 2s 6d.

NOW ON RECORD

AGAINST CITY OWNING ITS OWN ELECTRIC PLANT.

ALDERMAN IRVING'S PROPOSED BY-LAW VOTED DOWN AT COUNCIL MEETING.

The meeting of the city council last evening demonstrated one thing very clearly, that is, that the members of the council who are favoring the deal with the West Kootenay Power & Light Company, in spite of all their professions to the contrary, are opposed to the city installing and owning its own plant. This very interesting feature was brought out by the vote upon the by-law introduced by alderman Irving, which authorized the submission to the ratemakers for their approval or rejection of a by-law for the borrowing of \$150,000 for the installation of a power plant on Kootenay river. The motion for the first reading of the by-law was moved by alderman Irving and seconded by alderman Madden, and was adopted without division. The by-law which had been drafted by the city solicitor, was then read by the city clerk, after which the opposition in the city council to the principle of municipal ownership manifested itself.

Alderman Selous, who is opposed to the expenditure necessary to the installation of any city plant, took the lead in the opposition to the by-law. He asked the mayor what he had to report with respect to the power site desired by the city. Mayor Fletcher replied that he received several letters from the provincial government with respect to the site and the government now seemed to be very anxious to go into the question. From the letters he had received it was evident that the government had agreed to hear the adverse claims of the West Kootenay Power & Light Company to the city's application for the site, and it was but a matter of time until the rival claims could be heard. Hon. Mr. Wells was at present absent from Victoria, but he had been assured that upon the return of the minister of lands and works the government would be prepared to take the matter up and give its decision, one way or the other.

The reply of the mayor was evidently expected by alderman Selous, and he at once dropped in the observation that it would be impossible for the council to go into the question of cost until it had made sure of the site the city was after. Alderman Madden said he did not think there was any trouble to be anticipated over the question of the site, but alderman Selous at once retorted that he did not feel like expressing himself upon the question of the by-law until the site had been secured and the council was in a position to estimate the cost of the proposed work. The site that the city was after was a very desirable one, and until it was secured he was opposed to advancing the by-law introduced any further.

Alderman Irving replied that the council had an estimate of cost before it, which should be sufficient for present purposes; but to this alderman Selous rejoined that the estimate was based upon a site at present in moved, and until the site was secured he considered any further action was premature.

Mayor Fletcher was ready with another obstacle in the way of the city installing its own plant. He thought the size of the plant should be decided upon. His view of the matter was that a plant capable of extending to 3000 horse-power should be installed, and nothing should be done, in his opinion, until this detail was decided upon.

This was just the sort of excuse that alderman Hamilton was looking for upon which to pin his reasons for voting against the installation of a city plant. He thought the council had not sufficient information to go upon in reply to this objection, said that it could be met before the by-law was submitted to the ratemakers, and so far as the question of the site was concerned he was of the opinion that the city stood a better chance of securing it if some evidence was given by the council of its intention to turn the site to account. He was in favor of pushing the matter along, and he thought this end would be attained by the adoption of the by-law, which was seconded by alderman Madden.

Alderman Selous moved an amendment to this to the effect that the by-law be read a second time after the city had secured the site. He added that until the city had secured the site he was opposed to spending any money.

Alderman Paterson seconded the amendment. Mayor Fletcher said he agreed with alderman Selous. He did not think it would be business-like for the council to push the matter. He added that as the amendment had been moved, and seconded it was not necessary to put the amendment, because a by-law could not be advanced a second stage at one meeting of the council unless it was favored by at least two-thirds of the members. He then informed alderman Irving that he could move the second reading of the by-law at the next meeting of the council.

Alderman Irving dissented from the ruling of the mayor. He said he did not



HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

It seems, perhaps, a little early to mention them, but every lady prefers to give her friends something of her own handiwork and it is high time to select and choose the necessary material. We have just received a very complete assortment of Belding's celebrated stamped goods, consisting of

Pin Cushion Ties, Sideboard Scarfs, Centrepieces, Embroidery Bags, Laundry Bags, Colored Denim Bread Cloths, Tea Cloths, Cushion Ties, Photo Frames, Shaving Cases, Etc. Etc. Etc. Tray Cloths, Button Bags, Veil Cases, Etc. Etc. Etc.

A lovely lot of articles in handwoven Irish Linen to select from Every shade of Embroidered Silks in Stock.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C.

MORLEY & LAING

THOMSON STATIONERY CO., LTD.
Which will in future be carried on under the style of

MORLEY & LAING

We ask for the support of the residents of Nelson and Kootenay country. Our premises are being enlarged and improved to meet the ever growing trade of the district.

The stock of Books, Office Supplies, Stationery and Fancy Goods will be increased and offered at prices which will make it worth it your while to deal with us.

MORLEY & LAING
Successors to Thomson Stationery Co., Ltd.
NELSON, B. C.

"ducements to industrial enterprises." The man who wrote mayor Fletcher's address, knew whom he was dealing with, and wished to place him (Fletcher) on record so that there could be no doubts as to where he (Fletcher) stood on the question of allowing the West Kootenay Power & Light Company an entrance into the city. Without such a pledge, Frank Fletcher could no more have been elected mayor of Nelson by acclamation than he could now be elected poundkeeper by a popular vote. Had alderman Gillett declared himself in January last as he did last night, and as he has been doing for a month past, the confidence reposed in him by the people of the East Ward would not have been so reposed. It is true that alderman Paterson and alderman Selous did not make specific pledges on the question at issue; but had it been known that they would have acted as they have, neither of the two would have been made an alderman by acclamation. But there is one consolation, neither Frank Fletcher nor Harold Selous nor John Paterson nor W. G. Gillett is likely ever again to hold an office of honor or trust in which the electors of Nelson have a voice.

Why were mayor Fletcher and alderman Hamilton and Gillett and Paterson and Selous so willing to do the bidding of L. A. Campbell, manager of the West Kootenay Power & Light Company of Rossland, and so unwilling to grant a respectful request made by John A. Kirkpatrick, Charles J. Wilson, J. Fred Hume, John J. Malone, W. F. Teetzel, James A. Gilker, W. R. Seattle, E. C. Traves, John A. Turner, Jacob Dover, John Linebaugh, Peter Lamont, James Lawrence, W. J. Murphy, E. B. Irving, A. J. Marks, August Thomas, Gust Erikson, and over twenty other property-owners of Nelson? Of course, no one, for an instant, would believe that the manager of the West Kootenay Power & Light Company would use money to secure the passage of legislation that gives him an entering wedge into a city that he has tried for three years to enter; and no one would suspect that Charles Augustus Waterman is working solely for glory in doing the bidding of those who favor the ratification of a by-law that gives the West Kootenay Power & Light Company so soft a snap as it would have if the by-law to be voted on today is carried.

Does it not seem strange that mayor Fletcher and aldermen Hamilton and Gillett and Paterson and Selous are unwilling to let the property-owners of Nelson decide for themselves whether or not they want to build a power station on Kootenay river? What right have these five men to deny the property-owners of Nelson such a privilege? Probably the property-owners of Nelson are "hoboes," not to be trusted with the handling of their own affairs. Probably the "better class," of which mayor Fletcher and alderman Selous are fair representatives, so utterly oppose civic ownership of public utilities that alderman Hamilton and alderman Paterson and alderman Gillett are afraid that Nelson will become depopulated if the "better class" are not allowed to have their own way.

Albert Edward McPhillips, M.P.P., of Victoria, is said to be a most consistent legislator. He himself writes many letters saying so. Yet, he has not written a word explaining why he opposed the granting of charters to the Grand Forks & Republic Railway Company and the Lake Bennett Railway Company, two companies that were not asking for subsidies in money or land.

A vote FOR the By-Law today means an INCREASE in real estate taxes next year, for the city will be compelled to pay thousands of dollars for power it will not use, just as the tramway company is doing, and such payments mean that there will be less money available for street improvements unless money is raised by increasing taxes or by the sale of debentures.

The Vancouver Province has awakened to the fact that redistribution is a live issue; but instead of discussing it as an issue on its merits, it uses a column of editorial slush in discussing

FRED IRVINE & CO.

SPECIAL SALE FOR THIS WEEK ONLY OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.

We will offer our complete stock of Furs at prices never before equalled in this city. Ladies' Fur Capes, Collars, Muffs, Boas, Fur Lined Capes, Fur Ruffs, Persian Lamb Jackets, Grey Lamb Jackets, Electric Seal and Mink Coats. No. 1 South Seal Jackets in 24 and 26 inch lengths, extra quality. As these coats have been carefully selected from the large firm of J. Arthur Paquet of Quebec, the largest and one of the most reliable firms of fur manufacturers in Canada, we can safely recommend each and every garment sold by us. Children's Grey Lamb Collars, Caps, Muffs, Boas, and Coats. Now is the time to make selections for suitable Xmas presents, during this special sale of furs.

FRED IRVINE & CO.

36 Baker Street, Nelson.

WHOLESALE DIRECTORY

ASSAYERS' SUPPLIES.

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.—CORNER OF Baker and Josephine streets, Nelson, wholesale dealers in assayers' supplies. Agents for Denver Fire Clay Company, Denver, Colorado.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

KOOTENAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & Construction Company—Wholesale dealers in telephones, annunciators, bells, batteries, electric fixtures and appliances. Houston Block, Nelson.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS.

P. BURNS & CO.—BAKER STREET, Nelson, wholesale dealers in fresh and cured meats. Cold storage.

GROCERIES.

KOOTENAY SUPPLY COMPANY, Limited—Vernon street, Nelson, wholesale grocers.

JOHN CHOLITCH & CO.—FRONT street, Nelson, wholesale grocers.

A. MACDONALD & CO.—CORNER OF Front and Hall streets, Nelson, wholesale grocers and jobbers in blankets, gloves, mitts, boots, rubbers, mackinaws and miners' sundries.

J. J. GRIFFIN & CO.—FRONT STREET, Nelson, wholesale dealers in provisions, cured meats, butter and eggs.

LIQUORS AND DRY GOODS.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.—CORNER Vernon and Josephine streets, Nelson, wholesale dealers in liquors, cigars and dry goods. Agents for Pabst Brewing Company of Milwaukee and Calgary Brewing Company of Calgary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ARCHITECTS.

A. C. EWART—ARCHITECT ROOM 3, Aberdeen Block, Baker Street, Nelson.

CHOP HOUSE.

PIONEER CHOP HOUSE, JOHN Spear, proprietor, opposite Queen's Hotel, Baker street, Nelson. Open day and night. Lunches & speciality. Picnic and traveling parties supplied on shortest notice.

DRAIAGE.

FURNITURE, PIANOS, SAFES, ETC., moved carefully at reasonable rates. Apply J. T. Wilson, Phone 270, Prosser's second hand store, Ward street.

FURNITURE.

D. J. ROBERTSON & CO., FURNITURE dealers, undertakers and embalmers. Day phone No. 202, night phone No. 203. New postoffice building, Vernon street, Nelson.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

KOOTENAY TENT NO. 7, K. O. T. M.—Regular meetings first and third Thursdays of each month. Visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited. J. P. Forster, Secy. Room 3, A. W. Purdy, Com.; G. A. Brown, P. C.

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

NELSON ARIET, NO. 22, F. O. E.—Meets second and third Wednesdays of each month at Fraternity Hall, George Bartlett, president; J. V. Morrison, secretary.

NELSON RURAL ARCH CHAPTER NO. 123, G. R. C.—Meets third Wednesday of each month. Sojourning brethren invited. Chas. S. Mills, P.; Thos. J. Sims, S. E.

TRADES AND LABOR UNIONS.

MINERS' UNION, NO. 96, W. F. M.—Meets in Miners' Union Hall, northwest corner of Baker and Stanley streets, every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting members welcome. M. R. Mowat, president; James W. H. Smith, Secy. Union hall at 120 sharp, Walter R. McMahone, president; J. H. Matheson, secretary-treasurer; J. C. Gardner, recording secretary.

BARBERS' UNION, NO. 136, OF THE International Journeymen Barbers' Union of America, meets first and third Mondays of each month at 8 o'clock. Visiting members welcome. R. McMahon, president; J. H. Matheson, secretary-treasurer; J. C. Gardner, recording secretary.

LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION—Meets at Miners' Union Hall on fourth Monday in every month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. E. Pace, president; A. W. McFay, secretary.

CARPENTERS' UNION MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENING OF EACH WEEK at 7 o'clock, in Miners' Union Hall. C. J. Clayton, president; Alex. B. Murray, secretary.

PAINTERS' UNION MEET THE FIRST and third Fridays in each month at Miners' Union Hall at 7:30 sharp. Walter R. Kee, president; Henry Bennett, secretary.

COOKS AND WAITERS UNION NO. 141, W. L. U., meets at Miners' Union Hall on second and last Tuesdays in every month at 8:30 p. m. sharp. A. B. Sloan, president; J. P. Forster, secretary; H. M. Fortier, financial secretary.

PLASTERERS' UNION MEETS EVERY Monday evening in the Elliot Block, at 8 o'clock. J. D. Boyer, president; William G. Gies, secretary, 2, D. Box 124.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

SEWING MACHINES OF ALL KINDS for sale or rent at the Old Curiosity Shop.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—320 HENS AND PULLETS; also place to rent. Enquire Hurry's Poultry Ranch, Fairview, or address E. O. Box 493, Nelson.

FOR SALE—DINING ROOM OUTFIT at Imperial Hotel, Nelson.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL. APPLY MRS. Thiburn Allen, west end Victoria street.

WANTED—LADY COMPANION OR BOARDER for winter months; comfortable home. Address Box 79, Nelson.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—THE CARE OF OFFICES OR rooms. Will go out to do housework by the hour or day. Orders left at The Tribune office addressed to Mrs. Curry, will have prompt attention.

LOST.

LOST—BRINDLE BULL TERRIER PUP answering to name of "Buller." Reward for return to P. E. Wilson, Victoria street.

PIANO TUNING.

L. S. OTIS, NELSON'S PIANO TUNER, HAS returned from his vacation trip and is again ready for business.

The Tribune

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily by mail, one month, \$1.50

Daily by mail, three months, \$4.50

Daily by mail, six months, \$8.00

Daily by mail, one year, \$15.00

Semi-weekly by mail, three months, \$5.00

Semi-weekly by mail, six months, \$10.00

Semi-weekly by mail, one year, \$20.00

Postage to Great Britain added.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display Advertisements run regularly at the rate of \$1.00 per line per month.

Insertion less than a month, per inch per line, \$1.00.

Classified Ads and Legal Notices, per word for first insertion, 1 cent.

For each additional insertion, per word, 1 cent.

Wholesale and Business Directory Ads (classified) per line per month, 50 cents.

Notices of meetings of Fraternal Societies and Trades Unions, per line per month, 25 cents.

Address all letters—THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION, Ltd., John Houston, Manager, Nelson, B. C.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS BY CARRIER.

On Saturday next, subscribers whose Tribunes are delivered by carrier will be expected to pay the carrier TWENTY CENTS the subscription price for the current week.

Mayor Fletcher and aldermen Hamilton, Gillett, Paterson, and Selous have placed themselves on record as being opposed to the city putting in a power plant on Kootenay river. They did this last night when they voted against the second reading of a by-law authorizing the city to borrow \$150,000 to be used for installing an up-to-date power plant. All of their former professions of honesty of purpose must now be looked upon as mere subterfuges. These five men evidently have never been in favor of civic ownership of the electric lighting system, and are now willing that the city's investment of \$70,000 shall become a worthless asset. No explanation they can make will lead the people to believe that they are opposed to the West Kootenay Power & Light Company's efforts to force Nelson into a position of dependence on that company for power. This is a humiliating admission for The Tribune to make, seeing that it supported these men for the offices they now hold; supported two of them in particular because of specific pledges made on the very issue that they are now doing their utmost to kill. Who wrote mayor Fletcher's address to the Electors of Nelson, January last, an address to which he willingly affixed his signature in the presence of witnesses? Alderman Gillett in his address, to which he affixed his signature without hesitation, pledges himself to work for "the installation of an electric power plant on Kootenay river, so that Nelson will be in a position to offer in-

the denigrates of the editor of The Tribune.

Miss Stone and the Brigands.

SOFA November 18.—Another letter has been received from Miss Stone. Her health has been somewhat affected by her continual confinement and hard fare, but she expresses herself as still confident of ultimate release. A letter to Mr. Dickinson, diplomatic agent of the United States at Sofia, replying to his proposals concerning a ransom, says the brigands will hold out for a figure very much above the sum at Mr. Dickinson's command. The brigands interpret Mr. Dickinson's not having fixed on the sum he is willing to pay, and on a time limit as being indications that he cannot get more money. They also demand immunity from prosecution. But it is impossible for the diplomatic agent of the United States here to have power to bind the government of Bulgaria and Turkey. This point, however, is not likely to be a serious obstacle in the way of the negotiations.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—Another cablegram received from the United States general, Mr. Dickinson, at Sofia, today indicates that, while Miss Stone has not yet been ransomed, there is reason for feeling reassured for her future. The dispatch further furnished evidence that Mr. Dickinson remains in direct communication with the brigands or their agents.

Germany's Cordial Feeling.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—Herr von Heleben, the German ambassador in the United States has just returned to Washington from his summer vacation in Europe and has resumed the duties of his post here. His excellency when seen here today seemed to be in excellent spirits and much benefited by his leave of absence and by the complete rest from his responsible work. When asked about the existing relations between Germany and the United States, his excellency said: "They have never been better or more cordial. The great sorrow which came to your country through the tragedy in Buffalo has greatly aroused the sympathy of the German people who are closely united to the people of the United States by the many ties of blood and friendship." Before closing the interview he said: "You are aware that at regular intervals reports appear in the newspapers to the effect that Germany is trying to acquire coaling stations or a foothold of some kind in South America or in the West Indian waters. The reports are started again and again by our enemies who don't like to see us on too friendly terms with the United States. I can tell you now that I am officially authorized to state that Germany has no such purpose. I want to deny now, once for all, these ever recurring reports in an emphatic and unqualified way. I have told this to the president, who was specially gratified by it."

Think It Mere Bagatelle.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—Baron von Hengel Mullock, the ambassador from Austria-Hungary to the United States, who has just returned from a vacation of several months spent in Vienna, called on president Roosevelt today. The ambassador conveyed to the president emperor Franz Joseph's best wishes for the success of his administration and the prosperity of his country. Baron von Hengel Mullock has returned to the United States charged with no particular or important diplomatic mission. He says that Austria-Hungary is taking no active interest in the Stone abduction case. During the past thirty years, he says, half a dozen such abductions have occurred in the same region, but they have not attracted widespread attention, yet the brigands never before made such exorbitant demands. "The brigands," said he, "evidently believe that a ransom of \$100,000 more or less is a mere bagatelle to the country of Gouls and Vanderbilts."

The Manchurian Treaty.

PEKIN, November 18.—Prince Ching telegraphs to the foreign office that he had left Kai Pong Fu with the emperor's instructions to conclude the Man-

There is more solid comfort in a cup of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea, than in a gallon of most other beverages. Try it.

TELEPHONE 39. P. O. BOX 527.

Nelson Saw & Planing Mills

LIMITED. CHARLES HILLYER, President. HARRY HOUSTON, Secretary.

Have just received 3,000 ft. of logs from Idaho, and we are prepared to cut the largest bill of timber of any dimensions or lengths. Estimates given at any time. The largest stock of sash, doors, and mouldings in Kootenay.

COAST LUMBER OF ALL KINDS ON HAND

OFFICE AND YARDS: CORNER HALL AND FRONT STREETS.

churlian treaty. Whether this means that Russia's terms are accepted fully or are modified the telegram does not say. The empress is harassed on one side and by Russia on the other. The instructions may be changed before prince Ching gets to Pekin, according to which has the last word. The foreign office and the legation believe Russia will prevail.

Improving the Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—Postmaster general William Mullock of Canada conferred with postmaster general Charles Emery Smith and assistant postmaster general Shallenberger today on proposed improvement in the mail facilities between Canada and the United States, principally regarding those transportation routes which run over Canadian territory. Arrangements have been effected under which Canada will take charge of the transportation of the United States mails across Canadian territory for Alaska after July 1st next.

News Notes From Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, November 18.—Walter T. Hart, assistant general secretary of the Chicago V. M. C. A., has been appointed secretary of the Winnipeg association, succeeding T. D. Patton, who is removing to India for work there.

Winnipeg grain dealers have wired Hon. Mr. Sifton urging that lake navigation regulations be modified for the balance of the year, so that American vessels may be used for carrying grain from Fort William to Georgian Bay points, owing to the shortage of Canadian vessels and congestion of Buffalo elevators.

Army Officers Discredit Report.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—Army officers, wholly discredited the published story of the reported conspiracy to secure the independence of Alaska. The only report made by general Randall to the war department from his headquarters at Vancouver touching Alaskan affairs related to the transfer of a couple of engineers from Valdez to Fort Egbert. The cynical suggestion is thrown out at the department that the story is devised to secure the return of soldiers to Alaska.

Gold Shipments to Europe.

NEW YORK, November 18.—The following gold engagements have been announced for shipment to Europe tomorrow: Lazard Freres \$2,000,000; Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., \$1,500,000; Kidder, Peabody & Co., \$500,000. Total \$4,000,000.

Report From Kitchener.

LONDON, November 18.—Lord Kitchener, cabling today to the war office from Pretoria, reports that since November 7th the British columns have killed 43 and wounded 16 Boers and that 297 have been taken prisoners.

W. P. TIERNEY

Telephone 255.

AGENT FOR GALT COAL

Office: Two Doors West C. P. R. Office

THEO MADSON

MANUFACTURER OF

TENTS AND AWNINGS

P. O. Box 76 NELSON, B. C.

NOTICE

The undersigned has resumed proprietorship of the blacksmith business formerly carried on by me and lately carried on by R. B. Reiley, in the premises on Hall street near corner of Baker street. All accounts due R. B. Reiley are payable to me.

H. D. ASHCROFT.

Nelson, B. C., October 15th, 1901.

OF COURSE YOU WANT THE BEST. THEN GO TO

ARTHUR GEE

in Tremont Block. He will suit you. Large stock of imported season's goods.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Office of the Mining Recorder for the Goat River Mining Division will be transferred from Kuskonook to Creston on the 30th day of November, 1901.

Acting Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 1st November, 1901.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE—Two mineral claims, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located: On the east slope of Wild Horse Mountain, about one mile southwest of the Elise.

TAKE NOTICE that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Edward Baillie, free miner, situate No. 18545, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 20th day of August, A.D. 1901.

N. F. TOWNSEND.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE—Vermont mineral claim, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located: On the west fork of Rover Creek, three and one-half miles south of Kootenay River.

TAKE NOTICE that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Albert L. Voller, situate No. 18578, and Frederick S. Algiers, situate No. 18577, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 15th day of October, A.D. 1901.

N. F. TOWNSEND.

NOTICE OF SALE.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Between the Estate of Montreal, plaintiffs, and the Noonday-Curly Mines, Limited, non-personal liability defendants.

Pursuant to an order of His Honor J. A. Foran, local judge, in chambers made in the above action on the 4th day of November, A.D. 1901, there will be offered for sale with the approval of the District Registrar at Nelson by Charles A. Waterman, esq., auctioneer, at the Court House, Nelson, B.C., on Tuesday, the 3rd day of December, A.D. 1901, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon the undivided quarter (1) part, share interest of the defendant company in the "Noonday" and "Curly" mineral claims, being lots 1833 and 1834 group one (1), Kootenay District of British Columbia, situate near the town of Silverton, on Sloan Lake, for the purpose of satisfying the plaintiff's judgment in this action for the sum of \$699.93 and costs taxed at \$8.81.

The highest bidder shall be the purchaser. The purchaser will be required to make payment in cash at the close of the sale. The purchaser will also be required to satisfy himself as to the defendant company's title. The further particulars may be obtained from the plaintiff's solicitors or from the auctioneer.

Dated November 11th, 1901.

E. T. H. SIMPKINS, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

Ediot & Lennie, District Registrar.

ROYAL SHOE STORE, Aberdeen Block

NEWLING & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, ETC.

Kootenay Street, next door to Oddfellows' Hall

BANK OF MONTREAL

CAPITAL, all paid up...\$12,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND...\$2,000,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS...\$27,180.90

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal...President
Hon. George A. Drummond...Vice-President
E. S. Clouston...General Manager

NELSON BRANCH
Corner Baker and Kootenay Streets.
A. H. DUCHANAN, Manager.

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

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers.
Grant Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in any part of the world.
Drafts Issued, Collections Made, Etc.

Savings Bank Branch
CURRENT RATE OF INTEREST PAID.

THE FOUNDER OF MOLSON

Again Recoups His Fortune.

MOLSON, Washington, November 14.—[Special correspondence of The Tribune.]—George B. Mechem, the erstwhile mine operator and townsite promoter of the Reservation, has again struck it rich. Word comes from New York that he has recuperated his fallen fortunes to the extent of \$250,000 made in oil speculations.

Mechem drifted into the north half of the Colville Indian reservation a little over a year ago, having been thrown out of his home settlement on October 16th, 1900. He came from Montreal, where he was engaged in the stock brokerage business. Debonnaire in appearance, free and easy with acquaintances and withal having money to spend, he soon attracted attention. For a time he put in much of his time living at the best hotels between Nelson and Greenwood, British Columbia. He was on the lookout for a mining proposition to handle back east. Finally he made Chasaw his headquarters and spent several months in the Myers Creek valley.

Previous to his entry into the upbuilding of the Reservation, Mechem had won and spent three fair sized fortunes. In 1895 he was operating on the Colorado Springs stock exchange. For several months immediately previous to the crash—at the time President Cleveland issued his famous Venezuela message—Mechem's earnings were rated at over \$100,000 a month. He was one of the boldest operators and heaviest plungers on the exchange. To carry on his business he established branch offices at Denver, Cripple Creek, Chicago, and Montreal. A private wire connected his head office at the Springs with his Chicago branch. For this item alone he paid \$22,000 a year. Demoralized by the bursting of the boom, he closed down his offices and left Colorado for Montreal. His winning personality soon attracted to him a large circle of wealthy Montrealers. He formed a partnership with D. E. Cowen and continued in the brokerage business. Before long he was again on his feet and looking around for new fields to conquer.

In October 1899 he came west and visited Myers Creek, and conceived the idea of establishing a town of his own. He secured an option on the Poland China mine, at the head of Mary Ann creek. This property was near a large tract of the richest gold bearing quartz discovered on the Reservation. With the option in his pocket he returned to Montreal and promoted the Colville Reservation Syndicate, Limited. On his second trip to the Reservation he caused to be staked out in a solid block 65 claims, a mile and a half south of the international boundary line at the head of Baker creek. On this land he proposed to establish his townsite—Molson. The scheme required funds to carry it out successfully. The Montreal end did not view the idea in the same light as this hustling promoter and refused to dig up. The enterprise had about fallen through and Mechem was being hard pressed and desperate, when a telegram reached him saying he was wanted in Denver. To Denver he went. There he learned that some mining property thought valueless a few years before when he left Colorado was badly wanted by Stratton. For his share he received \$125,000 cash. After settling old scores, he returned to Molson with \$400,000 and again he was to make the trip from Denver to Molson. He hired a special Pullman car to Spokane, and was accompanied by a lawyer, a doctor, a hotelman and another friend. These men formed the nucleus of the embryonic city of Molson. The \$400,000 lasted him from May to September. In less than five months Molson was having a boom—better than he had had in the city of Denver. He next put up and equipped a drug store, a law office and a private office. Other enterprises included three saloon buildings, a second hotel, two restaurants, and a printing office. He had plans prepared and the ditch dug for a water-works system. For the pleasure of the rapidly growing community he built a baseball race track which was opened on September 3rd, and for four days Molson was a typical wild and woolly western camp. Two days later Mechem declared himself as being "all up." With a few hundred dollars in his pocket he vanished. He realized that the Reservation, when thrown open, would not have an Oklahoma boom and decided to try new fields.

For a time his whereabouts baffled all attempts of his friends and creditors to locate him. The creditors placed the hotel in the hands of a receiver. Without Mechem's cash to carry on business the saloons and stores soon closed down. Within a few weeks Molson was numbered with the "has beens." For a year Mechem's lawyers have fought off every attempt of his creditors to sell the place. They tried to make him a bankrupt. This failed, for Mechem's total indebtedness did not exceed \$3000 and the county assessor assessed his holdings at \$8000.

Now Mechem, mining operator and townsite booster, is once again in the swim. He offers to settle up his liabilities here in full.

When he disappeared he went straight to Beaumont, Texas. He got in on the ground floor and secured much land adjacent to existing gushers. Next he opened out with well offices on Wall street, New York, associating with his old time partner D. E. Cameron of Montreal. The papers state he has been sensationally successful in oil manipulations and that his profits are placed at a minimum of \$250,000. To him is due the credit for originating the plan whereby Beaumont oils are to be sent to New York to take the place of the black diamond in manufacturing establishments. The project embraces the construction of a pipe line from the Mechem properties on Spindle Top, Beaumont, to Port Arthur, on the coast, and is already well advanced. The first oil loaded barge is to reach New York early next year. Such in brief is the history of the founder of this place.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED
THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000
Reserve Fund, \$2,000,000
AGGREGATE RESOURCES OVER \$65,000,000.

Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President.
B. E. Walker, General Manager.
London Office, 80 Lombard Street, E. C.
New York Office, 16 Exchange Place.
and 65 Branches in Canada and the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT:
Interest allowed on deposits. Present rate three per cent.

GRANGE V. HOLT,
Manager Nelson Branch.

Adjacent to existing gushers. Next he opened out with well offices on Wall street, New York, associating with his old time partner D. E. Cameron of Montreal. The papers state he has been sensationally successful in oil manipulations and that his profits are placed at a minimum of \$250,000. To him is due the credit for originating the plan whereby Beaumont oils are to be sent to New York to take the place of the black diamond in manufacturing establishments. The project embraces the construction of a pipe line from the Mechem properties on Spindle Top, Beaumont, to Port Arthur, on the coast, and is already well advanced. The first oil loaded barge is to reach New York early next year. Such in brief is the history of the founder of this place.

general description of the district examined, its geological and topographical features, an account of the mode of occurrence of the larger ore bodies and a short description of the principal mines of the district.

It is to be hoped that the geological survey department will, as soon as practicable, issue a map of the Boundary district similar to that published some time ago of the Rossland district. That map was on a scale of one mile to the inch, was colored to indicate the distribution of the rocks, had contour lines and showed the most prominent mountain peaks, streams, railways, roads, trails, towns, etc. The department is alone in possession of the requisite data for such a map, and in view of the increasing importance of the Boundary as an ore-producing district it is especially desirable that information collected by thoroughly competent and withal impartial officials shall be made available at the earliest possible time. Perhaps the press of the interior and the Dominion parliamentary representative for Yale-Kootenay will combine in an effort to secure for the district the benefit of the early publication of such a map with accompanying descriptive and explanatory matter.

World's Automobile Race.
NEW YORK, November 17.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Foxhall Keene today cabled their entrances as competitors in the Paris-Vienna race, starting from the French capital June 15th next. The race will cover a distance of 900 miles and competitors from all the world will participate. Mr. Keene has just ordered an American machine with which to compete in the race and the Journal and Advertiser, which will present the above information tomorrow, will also say that it will be the first time an American automobile is used for racing purposes in Europe.

Of Boundary District.
GREENWOOD, November 16.—[Special correspondence of The Tribune.]—Recently The Tribune's correspondent at Greenwood had an interesting talk with Mr. R. W. Brock, of the Canadian geological survey, who had just completed his fifth season's field work in British Columbia, and who was upon the eve of returning to Ottawa to there enter upon the task of working up the material, comprising much and varied information relative to the topography, geology, mineralogy, etc., of the Boundary district collected by him during last summer and fall.

The geological map of West Kootenay, in the preparation of which Messrs. Brock, W. W. Leech, James McEvoy, and others have been engaged for several years, is now in the engraver's hands and should soon be ready for the public. The Shuswap sheet, embracing the country immediately north of West Kootenay (in connection with which the late Dr. G. M. Dawson, C. M. G., L. L. D., F. R. S., for some time previous to his lamented death deputy head and director of the Canadian geological survey, did the greater part of the work), has already been published, as, too, has the Kamloops sheet, covering the country westward from that included in the Shuswap sheet. The sheets are similar in size, and general characteristics, the geological survey, in its efforts to systematize its work and keep it as uniform as possible having adopted a scale of four miles to the inch, each sheet prepared on this system, taking in a country 72 miles square. The maps are geographically colored and contoured and give geographical and topographical data and other explanatory matter. It is usual to issue with the general geological map a topographical map with special indications of the occurrence of economic mineral and glacial strata. The maps are accompanied by a comprehensive explanatory report embracing the following information: Physical geography, general geology, descriptive geology, glaciation and surface deposits, minerals of economic value, perographic character of the rocks with notes of microscopic examinations, and numerous miscellaneous observations.

The West Kootenay map takes in the country from the west shore of Kootenay lake, on the east, to the north fork of Kettle river, which is practically the western boundary of this sheet, Northward it goes nearly to the head of Kootenay, Slocan and Whatshan lakes, and the headwaters of the main Kettle river. Its southern limit is, of course, the international boundary line. Those interested in Mr. Brock's observations on the position of West Kootenay examined last year may find them in the summary report of the geological survey department for the year 1900, issued last January, and which can be obtained from the department at 10 cents a copy. Additional information will doubtless be published with the map shortly to be issued.

This year Mr. Brock's work was largely restricted to the country lying between the north fork of Kettle river and Boundary creek. His preliminary report on this section, which will be included in the summary report to be published early next year, will be welcomed by many who are anxious to learn the conclusions to date of so competent an authority. The district being important from a mining standpoint, Mr. Brock will probably go into considerable detail. The Boundary country, geologically, in many respects resembles the Kootenay district. Like that section it presents a variety of interesting features, there being considerable diversity in the rocks. The mountains in the Boundary are less rugged than those in the Kootenay—not nearly so high and more rounded. Consequently the country is more easily traversed. The geological exposures, however, are not so good, the rocks of the Boundary being largely covered with wash. Owing largely to the free growth of timber and brush and there being much disturbed matter overlying the settled formations, the district as a whole is a different and expensive one to thoroughly prospect. Mr. Brock's observations may be expected to note this characteristic, and to include a

general description of the district examined, its geological and topographical features, an account of the mode of occurrence of the larger ore bodies and a short description of the principal mines of the district.

It is to be hoped that the geological survey department will, as soon as practicable, issue a map of the Boundary district similar to that published some time ago of the Rossland district. That map was on a scale of one mile to the inch, was colored to indicate the distribution of the rocks, had contour lines and showed the most prominent mountain peaks, streams, railways, roads, trails, towns, etc. The department is alone in possession of the requisite data for such a map, and in view of the increasing importance of the Boundary as an ore-producing district it is especially desirable that information collected by thoroughly competent and withal impartial officials shall be made available at the earliest possible time. Perhaps the press of the interior and the Dominion parliamentary representative for Yale-Kootenay will combine in an effort to secure for the district the benefit of the early publication of such a map with accompanying descriptive and explanatory matter.

World's Automobile Race.
NEW YORK, November 17.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Foxhall Keene today cabled their entrances as competitors in the Paris-Vienna race, starting from the French capital June 15th next. The race will cover a distance of 900 miles and competitors from all the world will participate. Mr. Keene has just ordered an American machine with which to compete in the race and the Journal and Advertiser, which will present the above information tomorrow, will also say that it will be the first time an American automobile is used for racing purposes in Europe.

Of Boundary District.
GREENWOOD, November 16.—[Special correspondence of The Tribune.]—Recently The Tribune's correspondent at Greenwood had an interesting talk with Mr. R. W. Brock, of the Canadian geological survey, who had just completed his fifth season's field work in British Columbia, and who was upon the eve of returning to Ottawa to there enter upon the task of working up the material, comprising much and varied information relative to the topography, geology, mineralogy, etc., of the Boundary district collected by him during last summer and fall.

The geological map of West Kootenay, in the preparation of which Messrs. Brock, W. W. Leech, James McEvoy, and others have been engaged for several years, is now in the engraver's hands and should soon be ready for the public. The Shuswap sheet, embracing the country immediately north of West Kootenay (in connection with which the late Dr. G. M. Dawson, C. M. G., L. L. D., F. R. S., for some time previous to his lamented death deputy head and director of the Canadian geological survey, did the greater part of the work), has already been published, as, too, has the Kamloops sheet, covering the country westward from that included in the Shuswap sheet. The sheets are similar in size, and general characteristics, the geological survey, in its efforts to systematize its work and keep it as uniform as possible having adopted a scale of four miles to the inch, each sheet prepared on this system, taking in a country 72 miles square. The maps are geographically colored and contoured and give geographical and topographical data and other explanatory matter. It is usual to issue with the general geological map a topographical map with special indications of the occurrence of economic mineral and glacial strata. The maps are accompanied by a comprehensive explanatory report embracing the following information: Physical geography, general geology, descriptive geology, glaciation and surface deposits, minerals of economic value, perographic character of the rocks with notes of microscopic examinations, and numerous miscellaneous observations.

The West Kootenay map takes in the country from the west shore of Kootenay lake, on the east, to the north fork of Kettle river, which is practically the western boundary of this sheet, Northward it goes nearly to the head of Kootenay, Slocan and Whatshan lakes, and the headwaters of the main Kettle river. Its southern limit is, of course, the international boundary line. Those interested in Mr. Brock's observations on the position of West Kootenay examined last year may find them in the summary report of the geological survey department for the year 1900, issued last January, and which can be obtained from the department at 10 cents a copy. Additional information will doubtless be published with the map shortly to be issued.

This year Mr. Brock's work was largely restricted to the country lying between the north fork of Kettle river and Boundary creek. His preliminary report on this section, which will be included in the summary report to be published early next year, will be welcomed by many who are anxious to learn the conclusions to date of so competent an authority. The district being important from a mining standpoint, Mr. Brock will probably go into considerable detail. The Boundary country, geologically, in many respects resembles the Kootenay district. Like that section it presents a variety of interesting features, there being considerable diversity in the rocks. The mountains in the Boundary are less rugged than those in the Kootenay—not nearly so high and more rounded. Consequently the country is more easily traversed. The geological exposures, however, are not so good, the rocks of the Boundary being largely covered with wash. Owing largely to the free growth of timber and brush and there being much disturbed matter overlying the settled formations, the district as a whole is a different and expensive one to thoroughly prospect. Mr. Brock's observations may be expected to note this characteristic, and to include a

general description of the district examined, its geological and topographical features, an account of the mode of occurrence of the larger ore bodies and a short description of the principal mines of the district.

It is to be hoped that the geological survey department will, as soon as practicable, issue a map of the Boundary district similar to that published some time ago of the Rossland district. That map was on a scale of one mile to the inch, was colored to indicate the distribution of the rocks, had contour lines and showed the most prominent mountain peaks, streams, railways, roads, trails, towns, etc. The department is alone in possession of the requisite data for such a map, and in view of the increasing importance of the Boundary as an ore-producing district it is especially desirable that information collected by thoroughly competent and withal impartial officials shall be made available at the earliest possible time. Perhaps the press of the interior and the Dominion parliamentary representative for Yale-Kootenay will combine in an effort to secure for the district the benefit of the early publication of such a map with accompanying descriptive and explanatory matter.

World's Automobile Race.
NEW YORK, November 17.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Foxhall Keene today cabled their entrances as competitors in the Paris-Vienna race, starting from the French capital June 15th next. The race will cover a distance of 900 miles and competitors from all the world will participate. Mr. Keene has just ordered an American machine with which to compete in the race and the Journal and Advertiser, which will present the above information tomorrow, will also say that it will be the first time an American automobile is used for racing purposes in Europe.

Of Boundary District.
GREENWOOD, November 16.—[Special correspondence of The Tribune.]—Recently The Tribune's correspondent at Greenwood had an interesting talk with Mr. R. W. Brock, of the Canadian geological survey, who had just completed his fifth season's field work in British Columbia, and who was upon the eve of returning to Ottawa to there enter upon the task of working up the material, comprising much and varied information relative to the topography, geology, mineralogy, etc., of the Boundary district collected by him during last summer and fall.

The geological map of West Kootenay, in the preparation of which Messrs. Brock, W. W. Leech, James McEvoy, and others have been engaged for several years, is now in the engraver's hands and should soon be ready for the public. The Shuswap sheet, embracing the country immediately north of West Kootenay (in connection with which the late Dr. G. M. Dawson, C. M. G., L. L. D., F. R. S., for some time previous to his lamented death deputy head and director of the Canadian geological survey, did the greater part of the work), has already been published, as, too, has the Kamloops sheet, covering the country westward from that included in the Shuswap sheet. The sheets are similar in size, and general characteristics, the geological survey, in its efforts to systematize its work and keep it as uniform as possible having adopted a scale of four miles to the inch, each sheet prepared on this system, taking in a country 72 miles square. The maps are geographically colored and contoured and give geographical and topographical data and other explanatory matter. It is usual to issue with the general geological map a topographical map with special indications of the occurrence of economic mineral and glacial strata. The maps are accompanied by a comprehensive explanatory report embracing the following information: Physical geography, general geology, descriptive geology, glaciation and surface deposits, minerals of economic value, perographic character of the rocks with notes of microscopic examinations, and numerous miscellaneous observations.

The West Kootenay map takes in the country from the west shore of Kootenay lake, on the east, to the north fork of Kettle river, which is practically the western boundary of this sheet, Northward it goes nearly to the head of Kootenay, Slocan and Whatshan lakes, and the headwaters of the main Kettle river. Its southern limit is, of course, the international boundary line. Those interested in Mr. Brock's observations on the position of West Kootenay examined last year may find them in the summary report of the geological survey department for the year 1900, issued last January, and which can be obtained from the department at 10 cents a copy. Additional information will doubtless be published with the map shortly to be issued.

This year Mr. Brock's work was largely restricted to the country lying between the north fork of Kettle river and Boundary creek. His preliminary report on this section, which will be included in the summary report to be published early next year, will be welcomed by many who are anxious to learn the conclusions to date of so competent an authority. The district being important from a mining standpoint, Mr. Brock will probably go into considerable detail. The Boundary country, geologically, in many respects resembles the Kootenay district. Like that section it presents a variety of interesting features, there being considerable diversity in the rocks. The mountains in the Boundary are less rugged than those in the Kootenay—not nearly so high and more rounded. Consequently the country is more easily traversed. The geological exposures, however, are not so good, the rocks of the Boundary being largely covered with wash. Owing largely to the free growth of timber and brush and there being much disturbed matter overlying the settled formations, the district as a whole is a different and expensive one to thoroughly prospect. Mr. Brock's observations may be expected to note this characteristic, and to include a

general description of the district examined, its geological and topographical features, an account of the mode of occurrence of the larger ore bodies and a short description of the principal mines of the district.

It is to be hoped that the geological survey department will, as soon as practicable, issue a map of the Boundary district similar to that published some time ago of the Rossland district. That map was on a scale of one mile to the inch, was colored to indicate the distribution of the rocks, had contour lines and showed the most prominent mountain peaks, streams, railways, roads, trails, towns, etc. The department is alone in possession of the requisite data for such a map, and in view of the increasing importance of the Boundary as an ore-producing district it is especially desirable that information collected by thoroughly competent and withal impartial officials shall be made available at the earliest possible time. Perhaps the press of the interior and the Dominion parliamentary representative for Yale-Kootenay will combine in an effort to secure for the district the benefit of the early publication of such a map with accompanying descriptive and explanatory matter.

World's Automobile Race.
NEW YORK, November 17.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Foxhall Keene today cabled their entrances as competitors in the Paris-Vienna race, starting from the French capital June 15th next. The race will cover a distance of 900 miles and competitors from all the world will participate. Mr. Keene has just ordered an American machine with which to compete in the race and the Journal and Advertiser, which will present the above information tomorrow, will also say that it will be the first time an American automobile is used for racing purposes in Europe.

Of Boundary District.
GREENWOOD, November 16.—[Special correspondence of The Tribune.]—Recently The Tribune's correspondent at Greenwood had an interesting talk with Mr. R. W. Brock, of the Canadian geological survey, who had just completed his fifth season's field work in British Columbia, and who was upon the eve of returning to Ottawa to there enter upon the task of working up the material, comprising much and varied information relative to the topography, geology, mineralogy, etc., of the Boundary district collected by him during last summer and fall.

The geological map of West Kootenay, in the preparation of which Messrs. Brock, W. W. Leech, James McEvoy, and others have been engaged for several years, is now in the engraver's hands and should soon be ready for the public. The Shuswap sheet, embracing the country immediately north of West Kootenay (in connection with which the late Dr. G. M. Dawson, C. M. G., L. L. D., F. R. S., for some time previous to his lamented death deputy head and director of the Canadian geological survey, did the greater part of the work), has already been published, as, too, has the Kamloops sheet, covering the country westward from that included in the Shuswap sheet. The sheets are similar in size, and general characteristics, the geological survey, in its efforts to systematize its work and keep it as uniform as possible having adopted a scale of four miles to the inch, each sheet prepared on this system, taking in a country 72 miles square. The maps are geographically colored and contoured and give geographical and topographical data and other explanatory matter. It is usual to issue with the general geological map a topographical map with special indications of the occurrence of economic mineral and glacial strata. The maps are accompanied by a comprehensive explanatory report embracing the following information: Physical geography, general geology, descriptive geology, glaciation and surface deposits, minerals of economic value, perographic character of the rocks with notes of microscopic examinations, and numerous miscellaneous observations.

The West Kootenay map takes in the country from the west shore of Kootenay lake, on the east, to the north fork of Kettle river, which is practically the western boundary of this sheet, Northward it goes nearly to the head of Kootenay, Slocan and Whatshan lakes, and the headwaters of the main Kettle river. Its southern limit is, of course, the international boundary line. Those interested in Mr. Brock's observations on the position of West Kootenay examined last year may find them in the summary report of the geological survey department for the year 1900, issued last January, and which can be obtained from the department at 10 cents a copy. Additional information will doubtless be published with the map shortly to be issued.

This year Mr. Brock's work was largely restricted to the country lying between the north fork of Kettle river and Boundary creek. His preliminary report on this section, which will be included in the summary report to be published early next year, will be welcomed by many who are anxious to learn the conclusions to date of so competent an authority. The district being important from a mining standpoint, Mr. Brock will probably go into considerable detail. The Boundary country, geologically, in many respects resembles the Kootenay district. Like that section it presents a variety of interesting features, there being considerable diversity in the rocks. The mountains in the Boundary are less rugged than those in the Kootenay—not nearly so high and more rounded. Consequently the country is more easily traversed. The geological exposures, however, are not so good, the rocks of the Boundary being largely covered with wash. Owing largely to the free growth of timber and brush and there being much disturbed matter overlying the settled formations, the district as a whole is a different and expensive one to thoroughly prospect. Mr. Brock's observations may be expected to note this characteristic, and to include a

general description of the district examined, its geological and topographical features, an account of the mode of occurrence of the larger ore bodies and a short description of the principal mines of the district.

It is to be hoped that the geological survey department will, as soon as practicable, issue a map of the Boundary district similar to that published some time ago of the Rossland district. That map was on a scale of one mile to the inch, was colored to indicate the distribution of the rocks, had contour lines and showed the most prominent mountain peaks, streams, railways, roads, trails, towns, etc. The department is alone in possession of the requisite data for such a map, and in view of the increasing importance of the Boundary as an ore-producing district it is especially desirable that information collected by thoroughly competent and withal impartial officials shall be made available at the earliest possible time. Perhaps the press of the interior and the Dominion parliamentary representative for Yale-Kootenay will combine in an effort to secure for the district the benefit of the early publication of such a map with accompanying descriptive and explanatory matter.

World's Automobile Race.
NEW YORK, November 17.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Foxhall Keene today cabled their entrances as competitors in the Paris-Vienna race, starting from the French capital June 15th next. The race will cover a distance of 900 miles and competitors from all the world will participate. Mr. Keene has just ordered an American machine with which to compete in the race and the Journal and Advertiser, which will present the above information tomorrow, will also say that it will be the first time an American automobile is used for racing purposes in Europe.

Of Boundary District.
GREENWOOD, November 16.—[Special correspondence of The Tribune.]—Recently The Tribune's correspondent at Greenwood had an interesting talk with Mr. R. W. Brock, of the Canadian geological survey, who had just completed his fifth season's field work in British Columbia, and who was upon the eve of returning to Ottawa to there enter upon the task of working up the material, comprising much and varied information relative to the topography, geology, mineralogy, etc., of the Boundary district collected by him during last summer and fall.

The geological map of West Kootenay, in the preparation of which Messrs. Brock, W. W. Leech, James McEvoy, and others have been engaged for several years, is now in the engraver's hands and should soon be ready for the public. The Shuswap sheet, embracing the country immediately north of West Kootenay (in connection with which the late Dr. G. M. Dawson, C. M. G., L. L. D., F. R. S., for some time previous to his lamented death deputy head and director of the Canadian geological survey, did the greater part of the work), has already been published, as, too, has the Kamloops sheet, covering the country westward from that included in the Shuswap sheet. The sheets are similar in size, and general characteristics, the geological survey, in its efforts to systematize its work and keep it as uniform as possible having adopted a scale of four miles to the inch, each sheet prepared on this system, taking in a country 72 miles square. The maps are geographically colored and contoured and give geographical and topographical data and other explanatory matter. It is usual to issue with the general geological map a topographical map with special indications of the occurrence of economic mineral and glacial strata. The maps are accompanied by a comprehensive explanatory report embracing the following information: Physical geography, general geology, descriptive geology, glaciation and surface deposits, minerals of economic value, perographic character of the rocks with notes of microscopic examinations, and numerous miscellaneous observations.

The West Kootenay map takes in the country from the west shore of Kootenay lake, on the east, to the north fork of Kettle river, which is practically the western boundary of this sheet, Northward it goes nearly to the head of Kootenay, Slocan and Whatshan lakes, and the headwaters of the main Kettle river. Its southern limit is, of course, the international boundary line. Those interested in Mr. Brock's observations on the position of West Kootenay examined last year may find them in the summary report of the geological survey department for the year 1900, issued last January, and which can be obtained from the department at 10 cents a copy. Additional information will doubtless be published with the map shortly to be issued.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital (paid up) - \$2,500,000
Rest - \$1,860,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Branches in Northwest Territories, Provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

H. S. ROWLAND, President.
H. WILKIE, General Manager.
E. HAY, Inspector.

NELSON BRANCH,
BURNS BLOCK.

A general banking business transacted.
Savings Department.—Deposits received and interest allowed.
Credits made available in all parts of Canada, United States and Europe.
Special attention given to collections.

J. M. LAY, Manager.

general description of the district examined, its geological and topographical features, an account of the mode of occurrence of the larger ore bodies and a short description of the principal mines of the district.

It is to be hoped that the geological survey department will, as soon as practicable, issue a map of the Boundary district similar to that published some time ago of the Rossland district. That map was on a scale of one mile to the inch, was colored to indicate the distribution of the rocks, had contour lines and showed the most prominent mountain peaks, streams, railways, roads, trails, towns, etc. The department is alone in possession of the requisite data for such a map, and in view of the increasing importance of the Boundary as an ore-producing district it is especially desirable that information collected by thoroughly competent and withal impartial officials shall be made available at the earliest possible time. Perhaps the press of the interior and the Dominion parliamentary representative for Yale-Kootenay will combine in an effort to secure for the district the benefit of the early publication of such a map with accompanying descriptive and explanatory matter.

World's Automobile Race.
NEW YORK, November 17.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Foxhall Keene today cabled their entrances as competitors in the Paris-Vienna race, starting from the French capital June 15th next. The race will cover a distance of 900 miles and competitors from all the world will participate. Mr. Keene has just ordered an American machine with which to compete in the race and the Journal and Advertiser, which will present the above information tomorrow, will also say that it will be the first time an American automobile is used for racing purposes in Europe.

Of Boundary District.
GREENWOOD, November 16.—[Special correspondence of The Tribune.]—Recently The Tribune's correspondent at Greenwood had an interesting talk with Mr. R. W. Brock, of the Canadian geological survey, who had just completed his fifth season's field work in British Columbia, and who was upon the eve of returning to Ottawa to there enter upon the task of working up the material, comprising much and varied information relative to the topography, geology, mineralogy, etc., of the Boundary district collected by him during last summer and fall.

The geological map of West Kootenay, in the preparation of which Messrs. Brock, W. W. Leech, James McEvoy, and others have been engaged for several years, is now in the engraver's hands and should soon be ready for the public. The Shuswap sheet, embracing the country immediately north of West Kootenay (in connection with which the late Dr. G. M. Dawson, C. M. G., L. L. D., F. R. S., for some time previous to his lamented death deputy head and director of the Canadian geological survey, did the greater part of the work), has already been published, as, too, has the Kamloops sheet, covering the country westward from that included in the Shuswap sheet. The sheets are similar in size, and general characteristics, the geological survey, in its efforts to systematize its work and keep it as uniform as possible having adopted a scale of four miles to the inch, each sheet prepared on this system, taking in a country 72 miles square. The maps are geographically colored and contoured and give geographical and topographical data and other explanatory matter. It is usual to issue with the general geological map a topographical map with special indications of the occurrence of economic mineral and glacial strata. The maps are accompanied by a comprehensive explanatory report embracing the following information: Physical geography, general geology, descriptive geology, glaciation and surface deposits, minerals of economic value, perographic character of the rocks with notes of microscopic examinations, and numerous miscellaneous observations.

The West Kootenay map takes in the country from the west shore of Kootenay lake, on the east, to the north fork of Kettle river, which is practically the western boundary of this sheet, Northward it goes nearly to the head of Kootenay, Slocan and Whatshan lakes, and the headwaters of the main Kettle river. Its southern limit is, of course, the international boundary line. Those interested in Mr. Brock's observations on the position of West Kootenay examined last year may find them in the summary report of the geological survey department for the year 1900, issued last January, and which can be obtained from the department at 10 cents a copy. Additional information will doubtless be published with the map shortly to be issued.

This year Mr. Brock's work was largely restricted to the country lying between the north fork of Kettle river and Boundary creek. His preliminary report on this section, which will be included in the summary report to be published early next year, will be welcomed by many who are anxious to learn the conclusions to date of so competent an authority. The district being important from a mining standpoint, Mr. Brock will probably go into considerable detail. The Boundary country, geologically, in many respects resembles the Kootenay district. Like that section it presents a variety of interesting features, there being considerable diversity in the rocks. The mountains in the Boundary are less rugged than those in the Kootenay—not nearly so high and more rounded. Consequently the country is more easily traversed. The geological exposures, however, are not so good, the rocks of the Boundary being largely covered with wash. Owing largely to the free growth of timber and brush and there being much disturbed matter overlying the settled formations, the district as a whole is a different and expensive one to thoroughly prospect. Mr. Brock's observations may be expected to note this characteristic, and to include a

general description of the district examined, its geological and topographical features, an account of the mode of occurrence of the larger ore bodies and a short description of the principal mines of the district.

It is to be hoped that the geological survey department will, as soon as practicable, issue a map of the Boundary district similar to that published some time ago of the Rossland district. That map was on a scale of one mile to the inch, was colored to indicate the distribution of the rocks, had contour lines and showed the most prominent mountain peaks, streams, railways, roads, trails, towns, etc. The department is alone in possession of the requisite data for such a map, and in view of the increasing importance of the Boundary as an ore-producing district it is especially desirable that information collected by thoroughly competent and withal impartial officials shall be made available at the earliest possible time. Perhaps the press of the interior and the Dominion parliamentary representative for Yale-Kootenay will combine in an effort to secure for the district the benefit of the early publication of such a map with accompanying descriptive and explanatory matter.

World's Automobile Race.
NEW YORK, November 17.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Foxhall Keene today cabled their entrances as competitors in the Paris-Vienna race, starting from the French capital June 15th next. The race will cover a distance of 900 miles and competitors from all the world will participate. Mr. Keene has just ordered an American machine with which to compete in the race and the Journal and Advertiser, which will present the above information tomorrow, will also say that it will be the first time an American automobile is used for racing purposes in Europe.

Of Boundary District.
GREENWOOD, November 16.—[Special correspondence of The Tribune.]—Recently The Tribune's correspondent at Greenwood had an interesting talk with Mr. R. W. Brock, of the Canadian geological survey, who had just completed his fifth season's field work in British Columbia, and who was upon the eve of returning to Ottawa to there enter upon the task of working up the material, comprising much and varied information relative to the topography, geology, mineralogy, etc., of the Boundary district collected by him during last summer and fall.

The geological map of West Kootenay, in the preparation of which Messrs. Brock, W. W. Leech, James McEvoy, and others have been engaged for several years, is now in the engraver's hands and should soon be ready for the public. The Shuswap sheet, embracing the country immediately north of West Kootenay (in connection with which the late Dr. G. M. Dawson, C. M. G., L. L. D., F. R. S., for some time previous to his lamented death deputy head and director of the Canadian geological survey, did the greater part of the work), has already been published, as, too, has the Kamloops sheet, covering the country westward from that included in the Shuswap sheet. The sheets are similar in size, and general characteristics, the geological survey, in its efforts to systematize its work and keep it as uniform as possible having adopted a scale of four miles to the inch, each sheet prepared on this system, taking in a

