

The Nelson Tribune

Saturday Morning, September 27, 1902

MORE MEN ARE ACTUALLY EMPLOYED IN THE MINING INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA THAN EVER BEFORE, AND THERE ARE NEITHER LABOR DIFFICULTIES NOR IDLE MEN.

As was predicted by The Tribune, the statements made by Edmund B. Kirby, manager of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines at Rossland, in the paper he read at the recent session of the Canadian Mining Institute at Nelson, are having widespread circulation. Had they been true they would have received no such attention.

Mr. Kirby stated that the mining industry in British Columbia is unique, because it is not recognized or fostered by the government as an industry. This is not a statement of fact. No state in the United States where mining is the chief industry has made more liberal provisions to aid the industry than has the province of British Columbia.

In the first place, all crown lands in the province are open to the prospector for location as mineral claims, and no one is barred from making locations because of citizenship or nationality. This is a distinct advantage over the laws of the United States.

In the second place, the government

maintains record offices at convenient points, and to the credit of the officials in these offices, it is seldom that complaints are heard of official wrongdoing in connection with records.

In the third place, the government makes liberal appropriations for the building of roads and trails throughout the mining districts, and maintains them in good condition after they are built. This is not done in the United States.

In the fourth place, the provincial government, by large grants of land and liberal guarantees of payment of principal and interest on debentures, has aided the construction of railways in mining districts, thus enabling mine-owners to market their ore at reasonable costs for transportation. No such aid has been granted by any state in the United States.

Mr. Kirby states that the mining industry is prostrated in British Columbia by two causes, namely, oppressive legislation and excessive taxation. This is a serious charge, if true. But it is no more true than Mr. Kirby's statement

that the province does not recognize or foster the mining industry.

The Mineral Act of British Columbia may not be a perfect law—few laws are—but taken as a whole, it is the equal of the mining statutes of the United States. It is most liberal to the prospector, and if its provisions are followed, litigation, that great bane of the mining industry, is reduced to a minimum. The annual assessment is \$100 in cash or in work and once \$500 worth of work is done on a mineral claim, or has been paid in cash in lieu of work, absolute title can be obtained from the province, and once such title is secured the owner is not required to expend another dollar to develop the ground in order to hold it.

Taxation is based on acreage and production. Mineral claims that are unworked pay taxes at the rate of 25 cents per acre of area, which amounts to from \$5 to \$12.50 annually per claim according to their acreage. Claims producing ore pay 2 per cent on the value of the ore shipped, after the costs of transporting and treatment are deduct-

ed. All improvements and machinery on such claims are exempt from taxation.

Apart from the provision that makes it unlawful to work more than eight hours underground in a mine, there is not a single provision in the statutes of British Columbia that can be construed as hostile to the mining industry. If The Tribune is not mistaken, the states of Montana, Utah and Colorado, three of the great mining states of the Union, have an eight-hour law for their metal-mine workers.

Mr. Kirby states that in British Columbia the mining industry pays more than its proportion of taxation. Mining as an industry is practically confined to East and West Kootenay districts, and the southern half of Yale district. The population of these districts is approximately 50,000, and it is safe to say that 40,000 of the 50,000 are solely dependent on the mining industry for a living, the other 10,000 depending on lumbering, ranching and railroad work, and are entirely independent of mining.

During the year 1901, these 50,000 people paid into the provincial treasury from all sources of revenue, \$380,000. This includes royalty on coal tax on the output of metal mines, general mining receipts, free miners' licences, income tax, personal property tax, trade and liquor licences, provincial revenue tax, real estate tax, timber dues, land sales, land leases, court fees, and land registry fees.

In return, the provincial government expended during 1901 the following amounts:

For roads and trails	\$200,000
For maintenance of schools	60,000
For salaries of officials	45,000
For administration of justice	30,000
For maintenance of hospitals	10,000
For erection and maintenance of public buildings	15,000

Total \$360,000

If the Kootenays and southern Yale were charged with their proportion of the general expenses of the government, none of which are included in the above items of expenditure, it would

be found that they are not paying their way.

So with the Dominion government. From time to time since 1890, laws have been passed that had the fostering of the mining industry in this province for their object. First was the law, or regulation, that allowed all machinery actually used in mining to be imported duty free for a term of years. This was followed by a bonus for every ton of ore smelted in the country. Next was a bonus for every ton of base bullion refined in Canada. As the Dominion does not own the crown lands in British Columbia, the parliament of Canada cannot pass laws that in any way interfere with the location or working of mineral claims. It will be admitted by all fair-minded men that the tariff could be revised to the material advantage of the mining industry, more particularly to the lead mining industry, but the fiscal system of the Dominion of Canada, like that of the United States, is based on the principle that the greatest good will result to the

greatest number, and if the 50,000 people resident in the Kootenays and southern Yale pay more than their share per capita of taxation to the Dominion, it is not because of the fact that they are engaged in an industry to which the government of the day is hostile, but rather to the fact that they, like those engaged in the mining industry in other countries, are liberal purchasers of the best goods that can be procured.

The mining industry in British Columbia is not prostrate, as Mr. Kirby would have the outside world believe, because of excessive taxation and oppressive legislation. Indeed, it is not prostrate at all, and never has been. It has had ups and downs in British Columbia, just as it has had in Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, and California, and for the same reasons, namely, fall in the prices of metals, experimenting with processes for treating low-grade and refractory ores, and last, but not least, mismanagement, over-promotion, stock jobbing, and wild-catting.

Over a Million Tons of

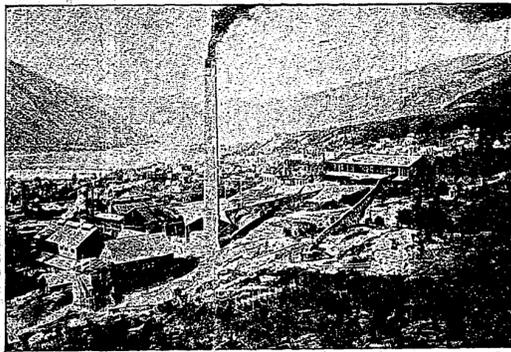
Over a million tons of ore will be mined during 1902 in the various camps scattered throughout East and West Kootenay districts and the southeastern corner of Yale district. The ore carries gold, silver, copper, and lead, and runs all the way from \$3.75 to \$200 a ton in values. The bulk of it is smelted at Nelson, Trail, Grand Forks, Greenwood, and Boundary Falls, towns situate in British Columbia and within easy reach of the mines. The tonnage that is not smelted at the above-named places is shipped to smelters at Northport, Everett, Tacoma, and San Fran-

cisco, in the United States. A considerable percentage of the total is classed as free-milling gold ore, and is treated at stamp mills at the mines.

The smelter at Nelson is running two lead stacks; the Trail smelter is running one lead stack and two copper furnaces; the Grand Forks smelter has four copper furnaces, the Greenwood smelter two, and the Boundary Falls smelter one.

A smelter is under way at Marysville, in East Kootenay, and advices from there are that it will be in operation by the middle of November. The capa-

Hall Mines Smelter at Nelson, B.C.



Ore Will be Mined in 1902

Two Lead Stacks in Operation

city of the smelter at Grand Forks is to be increased by two furnaces, which will make six in all, with a daily capacity of about 2,000 tons. The Greenwood smelter, it is also said, is to be increased by two furnaces. The smelter at Boundary Falls will add another furnace at once, as it has contracted to treat 200 tons of Snowshoe ore a day for the remainder of this year, and 400 tons a day next year.

These smelters draw a small percentage of their ore supplies from the mines at Republic, Washington, a camp that is tapped by both the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern rail-

ways or connecting lines. In time, it is just possible, that the ore tonnage now going out of British Columbia to smelters in the United States will be offset by the ore tonnage coming from Washington mines to smelters in British Columbia.

With mines making an output of 3,000 tons daily, and smelters having a capacity to treat the output (and owners preparing to increase the capacity of their smelters), it seems strange that newspapers in British Columbia will give circulation to the pessimistic wallings of mine managers like Edmund B. Kirby or Rossland.

PURCHASE OF THE TRAMWAY SYSTEM NOT FAVORED BY ALDERMAN SELOUS

On the regular meeting night of the city council, the mayor and Ald. Morrison and Scanlan were somewhere else than in the council chamber, and aldermen Irving and Selous and Hamilton, who were in attendance on this, promptly decided to take a vacation and go elsewhere to spend the night, so the mayor called a special meeting for Wednesday evening, at which all six were present. Besides being a speaker as an orator, a philanthropist, two reporters, the city engineer, the city clerk, and the chief of the fire department.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the clerk and made legal by the mayor's signature.

The finance committee, through chairman Hamilton, submitted a report, and it was adopted. It recommended the payment of the following accounts:

ACCOUNTS ORDERED PAID.	
P. A. McLennan	\$ 50.00
Collector of customs	5.00
Post office (stamps)	5.00
K' Wong (refund water rates)	13.50
Kidd & Co.	10.50
Breckman & Ker Milling Co.	20.50
H. D. Ashcroft	28.25
John Toye	10.00
William Hunter & Co.	5.00
Nelson Freighting & Transfer Co.	58.93
T. S. McPherson	1.00
Bell Trading Co.	1.00
W. P. Puetzel & Co.	8.05
McLachlan Bros.	4.35
L. Pogue	1.75
J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co.	17.25
Nelson Hardware Co.	5.25
Royal Shoe Store	50.00
Hebden & Hebden	3.85
Nelson Saw & Planing Mills	122.74
Washington Power Co. (repairing dynamo)	150.80
J. H. Ringrose	6.62
W. K. P. & L. Co.	6.00
Grant & McLean	3.95
Kinrade & Munroe	50.78
Kootenay Electric Supply & Construction Co.	47.45
Nelson Electric Tramways Co. power	461.25
A. Cunningham	6.00
M. Scully	19.50
George F. Motion	3.50
Hall Mining & Smelting Co.	64.25
Kootenay Lake Telephone Co.	6.00
Canada Drug & Book Co.	21.20
H. Byers & Co.	1.00
K. Strachan	1.00
Spokane Northern Telegraph Co.	1.10
G. W. Bartlett	2.50
C. P. R. Telegraph Co.	7.08
Charles Jeffs	2.50
H. McGregor (public health)	15.00
H. Byers & Co.	1.50
Henderson Publishing Co.	5.00
H. T. Steeper	3.50
Sam Ratcliff	41.70
William Meldrum	40.00
Frank Deacon	26.65
C. Bailey	25.85
R. Goucher	25.95
James Foote	20.00
William Eachelor	41.25
David Woods	36.00
L. Peterson	42.00
William Richardson	39.00
A. McDonald	31.50
Joseph Ringrose	31.50
Total	\$1,710.35

George Johnstone, collector of customs, wrote the council complaining of the condition of the sidewalk between the custom house and the Bank of Commerce. Alderman Selous said the sidewalk in question, or most of it, was put down by himself in 1893, and that the stringers were getting so rotten that they would not hold the nails, and consequently the collector of customs and others occasionally stubbed their toes against a protruding square-headed nail with the result that the air in that neighborhood was at times overcharged with sulphurous fumes.

The city engineer was directed to look into the matter.

Edward McGregor, who claims to have served the city faithfully and well in various capacities for three years, asked in writing that he be allowed to go off on a holiday for two or three weeks. While he did not state that he expected to draw pay while he was absent, he was given two weeks' vacation with pay, on motion of alderman Irving, seconded by alderman Hamilton.

William Park wrote the council as follows:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Nelson—Gentlemen: There is a matter in connection with the improvements on Vernon street which, with your permission, I wish to lay before you this evening.

Mr. Park was present in person, and on the mayor signifying a willingness to hear him, he took a position to the left of one of the reporters and delivered an oration on the wrongs inflicted by the city council on the property owners of that portion of Vernon street lying between Stanley and Kootenay streets. The oration stirred up alderman Irving, and he wanted to know who was running the city, Mr. Park or the council?

The mayor, of course, was in doubt, and tried to explain his position.

Mr. Park resumed his oration.

In the course of a few minutes, the mayor interrupted by saying: "Mr. Park, all the facts you have stated have been placed before the council. What you want, I suppose, is more improvements made in front of your property?"

Mr. Park again resumed his oration.

In the course of another few minutes, alderman Selous mustered up courage to get in a word, and he said the matter had better be referred to the public works committee.

Alderman Scanlan wanted the question disposed of at once for good, as did alderman Morrison.

Alderman Irving said \$500 had been expended for that special piece of street, and the money had been spent under the direction of the city engineer, and he did not see any good reason why any more money should be spent in that particular locality, all the more so from the fact that at every meeting of the council was asked to open up streets and alleyways in order to allow people to get in supplies of wood and coal.

Alderman Selous and Hamilton and the mayor were all three of opinion that the \$500 spent was to be supplemented by an additional appropriation of \$300, to be used in laying sidewalks.

Alderman Scanlan did not agree with the three, and he maintained that when \$800 was mentioned that the amount was considered too much to be expended on

one block that was then in very good condition.

The mayor suggested that the matter had better go to the public works committee, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Park did not resume his oration.

The chief of the fire department wrote asking that he be granted two weeks' leave of absence to attend the annual convention of the Pacific Coast fire chiefs at Victoria, and that part of the expenses of the trip be borne by the city. He was present and asked the privilege of addressing the council, which was granted.

Mr. Lillie said the annual convention of the fire chiefs was attended by the chiefs of the fire departments of every large town and city on the North Pacific Coast, and that the conventions had resulted in the introduction of the best methods of preventing and fighting fires. The expenses of the chiefs were borne in part by the places represented, and as he had paid all the expenses last year, he thought it only fair that he should be given a small sum this year to help him out.

He was voted \$50 and the two weeks, on motion of alderman Scanlan, seconded by alderman Irving.

Mayor Fletcher—"I notice Mr. Beer is present. Do you wish to say anything, Mr. Beer?"

W. W. Beer—"No, Mr. Mayor, I did not come here tonight for the purpose of addressing you. I merely dropped in to see how you conducted business. You have very nice quarters here; much larger than the old ones. But while I am here, I might call your attention to the small salary paid the janitor for keeping these nice, large offices clean. I met him the other day, and he told me he was getting \$10 a month. This I consider too small compensation. The janitor who cares for my office and the hall in our building does not do near as much work, and when I tried to cut his wages to \$10 a month, he objected. I think, Mr. Mayor, that you should pay your janitor more; but, remember, I am not making the request at his solicitation. No indeed; I am doing it solely of my own bat."

Mayor Fletcher—"I had taken up the matter some time ago, and it will be again taken up, Mr. Beer."

The three tax by-laws were introduced and read a first, second, and third time, and placed on the orders to be considered and adopted at the next meeting of the council.

F. C. Ingram read asking that the alleyway in rear of his lots in Addition A be made passable so as to enable him to get in supplies. The matter was referred to the public works committee.

Alderman Morrison stated that W. J. Wilson had called his attention to the alleyway in the rear of his residence. He was making improvements to his house, and the alleyway was not passable. The city engineer was ordered to make it passable at once.

Alderman Selous wanted to know why ex-alderman Gillett's sidewalk had not been built, and was informed, much to his astonishment, that the order for the work had not been passed by the council.

Repairs to the street sprinkling cart were discussed for a time, and the mayor and the city engineer both promised that the driver's life would no longer be jeopardized.

Alderman Irving suggested that the steam road roller be used in putting the lacrosse grounds in good condition for the game that is to be played at a no distant date between the Shamrocks of Montreal and the Nelson team. It was so ordered.

At this stage of the proceedings, the mayor was itching to get the council in committee of the whole to sweep over the list of people in arrears for dues to the city, and alderman Irving was just as anxious to get in a resolution regarding the purchase of the tramway by the city. The alderman had his way and he introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, that steps be at once taken to purchase the street car system of the Nelson Electric Tramways Company, Limited, and such part of the equipment as is adaptable to the requirements of Nelson."

In support of the resolution, alderman Irving said that a letter had been received from the officials of the company in London, England, in which it was stated that the company was prepared to consider an offer from the city. It was in favor of opening negotiations at once, in order to find out what kind of a deal could be made, as he was sure a large majority of the people of Nelson was in favor of the city purchasing the tramway outright and operating it.

Alderman Selous—"I am opposed to the resolution because I do not like the way it is worded. I will not bind myself to purchase the tramway. I would stand a loss of \$1,000, and might stand \$2,000, but if it is over \$2,000 a year I will oppose its purchase by the city. We should first find out just what the tramway company has to sell, and then find out what it is worth, before we do anything. We should know exactly what it will cost to operate it, for, I repeat, if its operation means a loss of over \$2,000 a year to the city I will have nothing to do with it."

Alderman Irving and Hamilton and Morrison could not see in what way the resolution, if passed, would bind the city to purchase the tramway.

Alderman Scanlan thought the wording of the resolution should be changed.

The mayor thought so too, and he also thought the question should be handed over to the public works committee, or a special one, to deal with.

"The resolution was handed to the city clerk, and when he got through with it, it read as follows:

"Resolved, that negotiations be entered into with the view to the purchase of the street car system of the Nelson Electric Tramways Company, Limited, and such part of the equipment as may be suitable for the city's requirements."

The resolution as changed was acceptable to both aldermen Irving and Morrison, and it was passed by the votes of Irving, Morrison, Scanlan, and Hamilton.

Alderman Morrison stated that Napoleon Ranger wanted to hire one of the city's horses and was willing to pay a dollar a day for its use. The discussion that followed proved that neither the mayor nor the aldermen knew how many horses the city had, but it developed the fact that some of the aldermen believe there should be changes made in the management of the scavenger department.

Alderman Irving, at this stage, again forestalled the mayor by moving that the list of arrears be considered by the finance committee, and that the committee report to the council at its next regular meeting. It was so ordered.

The mayor asked the clerk if the hospital directors had submitted the report asked for, and was informed that no report had been submitted.

The meeting was then adjourned.

ARLINGTON AND SPECULATOR MINES ARE PRONOUNCED GREAT PROPERTIES

Everything transpiring in East and West Kootenay goes to contradict the pessimistic utterances of mine managers like Edmund B. Kirby of Rossland. If mine-owners had no confidence in the country or in its lawmakers, they would not be laying plans for the investment of more capital. In another place in this issue, it is stated that the owners of three of the five smelters operating in this neighborhood are making preparations to increase the size of their plants.

The men who own the Arlington and Speculator mines, near Slocan City, live on the Pacific Coast, know the country, its people, and are pretty well acquainted with the men who make the laws. That they fear for the investments they have made in mines in Kootenay, because of oppressive or hostile legislation, is refuted by their own actions.

The following is from this week's Slocan Drill:

Professor J. R. Parks, the noted mineralogist and mine geologist, has concluded his examination of the Arlington and Speculator properties and, upon his recommendation, the companies operating in concert, will proceed with the erection of large works for the treatment of their ores. Once established, the mill will treat the contents of the vein entire, together with all the existing dumps. In examining the properties, professor Parks treated them as one, characterizing the vein as the Arlington fissure, and classing it as the foremost silver mine he knew of in the dry ores.

Just prior to his leaving the city, the professor very kindly submitted to a little cross-examination as to his visit here, detailing his experience in these words:

"For the past month I have been making a critical examination of the combined Arlington and Speculator properties. They possess a large fissure, very highly mineralized, which runs through the entire property for practically a distance of two miles. Up to the present time only the high grade ores that could stand the charges of haulage, freight and smelter treatment have been shipped. Associated with these ores, however, there is a very large tonnage of workable ores that have either been left in place in the mine, used as filling in the stopes, or the excess placed on a separate portion of the dumps as an asset. I examined the property with a view to determining the ore reserves and a probable fissure, such as to make a critical examination of the mineral constituents of the ore, and determine whether these lower grade ores could not be economically treated on the ground. I have come to the conclusion that, with a combination mill, embracing processes in which I have had successful practical experience, such ores can be economically treated, and owing to the large proportion of them in the vein, the returns in valuable metal from them will appear as a large factor in the profits derived from this great ore deposit.

"This method of treatment that I have proposed and recommended will very materially reduce the cost of mining compared with the present method of mining for high grade ores only,

during which is necessitated the breaking down and caring for a certain portion of lower grade ores. In these dry ore mines silver is the principal metal sought for, while in properties in other camps, such as Butte and the upper Slocan, silver is a by-product, as it is associated more or less with other metals. The Arlington fissure contains bodies of the highest grade variety of freeburite that I have ever met with in my 22 years of practical experience in all parts of the world, much of it going 15,000 oz. in silver per ton. Freeburite, named after the town of Freiberg, in Germany, is a silver-bearing variety of grey copper.

"At the present time in the mine there are large reserves of ore, while a very handsome asset is possessed in the low grade ores on the several dumps. The property is capable of the production of ore in large quantities for many years to come. I do not hesitate to say that the vein will be productive of a good grade of ores for a long time in the future, both laterally and to a great depth."

In consenting to the above interview, professor Parks stated he was not in the habit of making public any feature of a report when examining mines, but in this instance there were certain features that the management of the Arlington-Ricowilabi mines were not averse to proclaiming in the true interests of the camp. The companies were not quite completed his analysis of the ore, several features of which he would determine by 100-pound samples. In the course of a few weeks this work would be completed, and then he would be able to inform the management within a very few cents just what the actual cost of treatment of the ore by the mill would be. He believed, though, that the result would be such that the whole vein could be successfully treated at a profit. If large bodies of the high grade ore were encountered, then the management might find it advisable to ship that element as it was, otherwise, everything would be treated. The professor hinted that haulage by wagons from the mine would be largely discounted, as the product of the mill would go forward in the shape of bullion.

With the adoption of professor Parks' report, the management will proceed with the establishment of the mill, in the construction and operation of which many men will be employed, while the force at the mine itself will be largely

increased. In places the Arlington vein is 40 feet wide, and the task of taking out the mineral will give employment to a much larger crew than has yet done service at the mine. Professor Parks' visit will work a mighty benefit to this section.

FIRE VALLEY LOCAL AND MINING NEWS.

FIRE VALLEY, September 24.—(Special Correspondence).—Although the provincial road inspector paid the valley a visit a month ago, and made fair promises, nothing has resulted therefrom. Government agent Fraser of Revelstoke and mining recorder Scott of Nakusp have been here and paid off the men who were employed on repairing the main road. The disbursement amounted to \$358.

A new find has been made on the North Fork of Kettle river, just over the summit from Fire valley. If it proves as rich as reports make it, there will be considerable travel over the trail up Boulder creek, although the trail is in bad shape.

Fred. Williamson and George Doyle have made a fine strike on the Morgan, one of their claims in the North Fork camp, and parties from Rossland are trying to make a deal for the property.

The crops, more especially the fruit crop, are good in the valley this year.

WELL ADAPTED FOR FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

A correspondent at Creston writes: The Kaslo & Slocan Railway Company have now sold all the land held by them in the vicinity of Creston. The land was cut up into 40-acre lots and sold at a reasonable figure, the consequence being that ready purchasers were found. Nearly all the land disposed of has been settled upon, and quite an amount of clearing has been done. The settlers are going in for fruit growing, as the Kootenay valley has both climate and soil adapted for fruit growing. Almost all varieties of vegetables, from potatoes to corn and tomatoes, are successfully grown. The soil has also proved itself to be the best for such an equable climate.

With such an equable climate and excellent soil as the Kootenay valley possesses, there is no reason why Creston should not be able to supply West Kootenay with fruit and vegetables within the next few years, without Okanagan and other places being called on.

PRICES OF THE METALS.

Lead was quoted in London on Thursday at £10 17s. 6d. At New York, copper was quoted at \$10.75 to \$11.75, according to grade. Bar silver was worth 51 1-2c. in New York. British Columbia smelter prices are based on the above quotations.

HEINZE STILL IN THE FIGHT.

Although knocked out at the Democratic state convention at Bozeman, F. Aug. Heinze of Butte will organize an independent party and form a coalition with the Labor party in Montana.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL (all paid up) \$12,000,000.00
 REST 8,000,000.00
 UNDIVIDED PROFITS 165,856.00

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Imperial Bank of Canada

CAPITAL (Authorized) \$4,000,000.00
 CAPITAL (Paid Up) \$2,000,000.00
 REST \$2,125,000.00

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TRAINS AND STEAMERS

Leave and Arrive at Nelson as Below.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SYSTEM

LEAVE	CROW'S NEST RAILWAY	ARRIVE
6:00 a.m.	Kuskoonuk, Creston, Moyie, Cranbrook, Marysville, Fort Steele, Elkton, Fernie, Michel, Salmon, Kamloops, Lethbridge, Winnipeg, and all Eastern points.	6:00 p.m.
Daily		Daily
LEAVE	COLUMBIA & KOOTENAY RAILWAY	ARRIVE
8 a.m.	Robson, Trail and Rossland. (Daily except Sunday)	10:35 a.m.
8 a.m.	Robson, Rossland, Cascade, Grand Forks, Phoenix, Greenwood and Midway. (Daily except Sunday)	9:35 p.m.
8:40 p.m.	Robson, Nakusp, Arrowhead, Revelstoke, and all points east and west on C.P.R. main line.	9:35 p.m.
8:40 p.m.	Robson, Trail and Rossland.	Daily
LEAVE	SLOCAN RIVER RAILWAY	ARRIVE
9:15 a.m.	Slocan, City, Silverton, New Denver, Three Forks, Sandon. (Daily except Sunday)	3:40 p.m.
LEAVE	KOOTENAY LAKE STEAMBOATS	ARRIVE
4 p.m.	Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth, Kaslo and all Way Landings. (Daily except Sunday)	11:00 a.m.
4 p.m.	Lardo and all points on the Lardo & Trout Lake Branch. (On Mon. Wed. and Fri.) From Lardo and Trout Lake. (On Tue. Thur. and Sat.)	11 a.m.

GREAT NORTHERN SYSTEM

LEAVE	NELSON & FORT SHEP. FARD RAILWAY	ARRIVE
7:15 a.m.	Ymir, Salmo, Erie, Waneta, Northport, Rossland, Colville, and Spokane.	7:15 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	Depot. Making through connections at Spokane to the south, east and west.	8 p.m.
Daily		Daily
LEAVE	KOOTENAY LAKE STEAMBOATS	ARRIVE
6:00 a.m.	Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth, Kaslo and all Way Landings.	8:40 a.m.
8:30 p.m.	Nelson	7:15 p.m.
Daily		Daily
LEAVE	KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY	ARRIVE
8:00 a.m.	Kaslo.	3:15 p.m.
9:00 p.m.	Sandon.	11:25 a.m.

THE NELSON TRIBUNE

Founded in 1892.

JOHN HOUSTON, Proprietor

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SAURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1920.

The Rossland Evening World says it is not the mouthpiece of Smith Curtis, M. P. P. Strange it is that every time Smith Curtis opens his mouth on questions that concern the public, his utterances are quoted with approval by the World. If The World is not a mouthpiece for Smith Curtis, it is an organ for that political acrobat, which is the same thing.

The Fort Steele Prospector is authority for the statement that the owners of the Kootenay Central railway charter have disposed of it to a syndicate of English capitalists. The proposed railway will have one end at Golden on the main line of the Canadian Pacific, and the other at Elkton, where connection would be made with the Crow's Nest branch of the C. P. R. and the Crow's Nest Southern branch of the Great Northern. The portion of East Kootenay through which the road would run is adapted to farming and stock raising, and a number of mining camps are within easy reach.

The Greenwood Times says: "Liberals" should be perfectly satisfied with "the result of the Revelstoke convention. They are more in sympathy with

"than Tories can be, and their only hope is that the rank and file in the Tory camp will not shy at its socialistic clauses but stay true to the party so that a straight party fight may ensue at the next election." The words quoted indicate that The Times, although a Liberal newspaper, finds no fault with the platform adopted by the Conservative delegates at Revelstoke. The Times is not far wrong. The platform is all right, and if the men elected on it will only carry it out, if given a chance, the result can only benefit the people of the province as a whole.

Young men are coming to the front over in Idaho. At Boise, the state capital, on Saturday last, the Republicans had a primary election to elect delegates to attend a senatorial convention. One wing of the party favors William E. Borah, a young lawyer of Boise, for United States senator. The other wing favors W. B. Heyburn, an old Coeur d'Alene lawyer who passes most of his time in Spokane. Heyburn had the support at Boise of "Joe" Ferrault, George Parsons, "Joe" Pinkham, E. W. Johnson, Joseph Pence, W. A. Golder, H. B. Eastman, Fremont Wood and judge J. W. Huston; all of whom have fought for the Republican party for 30 years or more; but the boys who are behind Borah carried every precinct, and won hands down. This is an object lesson for the politicians in British Columbia. The younger element are in the majority here as in Idaho, and the party that recognizes that fact will be in the saddle after the next election.

During the month of July the Le Roi mine at Rossland shipped 16,000 tons of ore to the smelter at Northport. The ore averaged \$17.50 a ton in value. The cost of mining the ore and placing it on the cars at Rossland was \$2.85 a ton, and the total cost, including office expenditures, interest on overdraft, etc., is placed at \$3.50 a ton. The cost of freight and treatment was in the neighborhood of \$6 a ton. The total cost of mining, freight, and smelting was, therefore, \$9.50 a ton, which left a profit of \$8 a ton. The 2 per cent tax is levied on the value after the freight and smelting charges are deducted, and would, therefore, be paid on \$11.50 a ton, and would amount to 23 cents a ton. If the tax was on a basis of net profits, and at the rate levied in Montana (3 per cent), it would amount to 24 cents a ton, or one cent a ton more than is now paid. All of which goes to show that the hue and cry raised against the 2 per cent tax is as unwarranted as it is senseless.

The Fernie Free Press says the Conservative party platform is no better than that of the Liberal party, but that its apparent weakness is offset by the strength of the men who have been placed in charge of the party machine, and according to the Fernie Free Press, "if they are given rein, or take it, they will carry the party further along the road of reform than the men who framed the platform dreamed of." The leader, Charles Wilson of Vancouver, is one of the most advanced thinkers on social questions in the province, and the thought he has given to such questions has caused "his sympathy to go out to the underdog in the fight. It is not necessary for him to be put upon the stump to show this. His sentiments are the same of the hustings as on, and his evident sincerity has secured for him a very large following among the wage-earners of the terminal city. A man of this type will commend himself to every section of the Fernie constituency and should infuse a wholesome leaven into the mass of

"Inert party matter at the Coast. Under Mr. Wilson's leadership the party may fulfil its destiny as an important historic element in the government of the province."

Last fall the ratepayers of Nelson were asked to give their sanction to the borrowing of \$150,000 to be used in installing a power plant on Kootenay river. The by-law was submitted along with a number of other money-by-laws, which were submitted for no other purpose than to kill the one for \$150,000. All were killed, but the only one receiving a majority vote was the one for \$150,000. One of the arguments used by those who favored the passage of the \$150,000 by-law was that the city should be in a position to supply cheap power to industrial enterprises that might be induced to locate at Nelson. One of the industrial enterprises then in sight was a lead refinery. That enterprise is still in sight, and its location has not been definitely decided on. But what position is Nelson in to secure its location here? Probably mayor Fletcher and alderman Selous and alderman Hamilton, all of whom did their utmost to defeat the \$150,000 by-law last fall, can tell the people of Nelson where they stand now on such questions. They have held office for two years, and should be able to explain what they have done in that time to further the city's interests, besides securing the location of Freil's roller flour mill.

Now that the provincial government is taking steps to sell real estate for delinquent taxes, people are beginning to find that property they own is assessed in other people's names, or to "unknown." This can only be attributed, in many instances, to carelessness on the part of the assessors. A case in point comes up from East Kootenay. A Nelson business man owns lots in the original townsite of Moyie. The title is in his own name, and the deeds are registered in the land registry office at Nelson. None of the lots are assessed to him, and because of not receiving the usual notices, his taxes are delinquent, and on each lot besides the amount of taxes due is a penalty that amounts to almost twice as much as the taxes. Every assessor in Kootenay can obtain information as to the ownership of real property from the land registry office at Nelson without cost; but it appears, that some of them are unwilling to go to the trouble to make inquiries, and year after year property is assessed not to the actual owners, but to non-owners and to that convenient name "Unknown." The finance minister had better get after his assessors, and give them a prodding with a sharp stick.

Leader Borden's pronouncement on the Chinese question is not to the liking of the leaders of the Liberal and Provincial Progressive parties, who profess to believe that British Columbia cannot get along without a servile class of laborers. Mr. Borden said in his speech at Nelson: "There are two possible futures for British Columbia. The one represents the province as a 'great agricultural, mining, and industrial country, having a laboring population of our own race. The other 'picture represents it as a land of corporations and capitalists, with a servile population sustained by Oriental immigration. It has been advanced that it is not wise to restrict Asiatic immigration, because it must tend to hinder the development of some of the industries of the country. With this pretext I do not agree, as I do not think that the development of the industries of the country would be retarded by any such course, and in any event I would prefer the first picture to the second, even if the industries were somewhat hampered in their development." The rank and file of the Conservative party, as well as the rank and file of the Liberal and the Provincial Progressive parties, prefer, as does Mr. Borden, the first picture. British Columbia has great industrial possibilities, and developed by the efforts of our own people our own people will get the rewards, and British Columbia will be a land of homes. If developed by the labor of Asiatics, directed by the capitalistic class, British Columbia will be dotted here and there with castles alongside of which will be found the hovels of the Asiatics.

As was expected, the pessimistic utterances of Edmund B. Kirby, manager of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines at Rossland, is securing a wider circulation than the cheerful and hopeful words of men who have their homes and all their business interests in British Columbia. History is merely repeating itself. A wrongful act or a political blunder will have wide circulation; a good deed or wise legislation will pass almost unnoticed. The Tribune is of opinion that the utterances of Edmund B. Kirby will do this province great harm; harm that will take years to undo, simply because his utterances are not true. Instead of the mining industry in British Columbia being hampered by unwise legislation, no

mining country on earth has more liberal laws, and no country on earth has been more liberal in making expenditures for public works that directly benefited the mining industry. The glaring incompetence of mine managers and the crooked manipulation of shares in mining companies have, in the past, made British Columbia a byword among men who have but money in our mines. What is wanted in British Columbia is not changes in the mining laws, but the placing of the management of our mines in competent hands; not only men competent technically and practically as miners, but who are not aliens in spirit as well as nationality. The fewer Edmund B. Kirbys the province has, the better will be the province.

CITY SAVED THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

Last November the ratepayers of Nelson had submitted to them for their approval a proposition to purchase power from the West Kootenay Power & Light Company. The proposition was as follows:

1. The city to purchase not less than 100 electric horse-power for one year, the contract to run from December 1st, 1919.
2. The price to be paid, \$3.75 per month per horse-power.
3. If in any month during the year the city should use more than 100 horse-power, the city was then to continue paying for the increase each month for the remainder of the year.

The proposition was opposed by The Tribune and it was defeated, although much pressure was brought to bear to carry it. The Tribune took the ground that the proposition was entirely one-sided and in favor of the power company. For taking that stand The Tribune and its editor incurred the enmity of the class who profess to believe that public ownership of utilities is not in the public interest.

ACCOUNTS

December 31, 1901.—To 162 average horse-power supplied for city lighting for 7 days in December at \$3.75 per horse-power per month, one-fourth month.....	\$ 151 87
January 31, 1902.—To average horse-power supplied for city lighting for month of January, at \$3.75 per horse-power.....	607 50
February 28, 1902.—To 127.6 average horse-power supplied for city lighting for month of February, at \$3.75 per horse-power.....	478 50
March 31, 1902.—To 89 average horse-power supplied for city lighting for month of March, at \$3.75 per horse-power.....	221 25
April 30, 1902.—To 38.3 average horse-power supplied for city lighting for month of April, at \$3.75 per horse-power.....	143 63
May 31, 1902.—To 38 average horse-power supplied for city lighting for month of May, at \$3.75 per horse-power.....	132 75
June 30, 1902.—To 30.4 average horse-power supplied for city lighting for month of June, at \$3.75 per horse-power.....	114 00
July 31, 1902.—To 73.6 average horse-power supplied for city lighting for month of July, at \$3.75 per horse-power.....	278 50
August 31, 1902.—To 123 average horse-power supplied for city lighting for month of August, at \$3.75 per horse-power.....	461 25
Total for nine months.....	\$2,000 25
Total for nine months had proposition of West Kootenay Power & Light Company been carried.....	5,467 50
Saving made by city in nine months by defeat of West Kootenay Power & Light Company proposition.....	2,538 25

The high average in December and January was caused by the break-down of the alternating current dynamo, and the high average in August is attributed to the same cause. Had the West Kootenay Power & Light Company's proposal carried, the city would have been entirely at the mercy of the power company in case of accidents to its own lighting plant. Instead of an average of 123 horse-power per month, an accident to the direct current machines would have made the average 352 horse-power per month, and the city would have been compelled to pay for 352 horse-power when in reality it only required from 30 to 40 horse-power. The people of Nelson cannot be too careful in considering all such propositions, and they should not re-elect men to office who are always ready to throw the city down when the West Kootenay Power & Light Company is interested.

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AN EARLY-DAY EFFORT OF OLD-TIMERS TO SECURE AN INDUSTRY FOR NELSON

F. Aug. Heinze, who played a very important part in the development of the copper smelting industry of British Columbia, has within the past few weeks become the most central figure in the politics of the state of Montana. Heinze, it would appear, has entered upon the very engaging pastime of convincing the people of his home state that he is it, and the goal he is striving for is nothing less than the control of the political destiny of the state.

Whatever the view one may take of Heinze, it must be conceded that there is something very picturesque in his career. His arrival in Butte was opportunistic—for Heinze. At this point in the development of Montana its long felt want was an independent smelter. There were smelters there, of course, but they were operated directly in connection with mining properties owned in common with the smelters, and the lease operators of other properties were forced to pay a fancy price for the treatment of their output.

Heinze struck Montana as a very young man. He was fresh from the East, and was accompanied by a youthful college friend. Between them they had a stake of \$50,000. Heinze was quick to see the opening the conditions presented for an independent customs smelter, and although he had not the means to build a smelter such as the requirements demanded, he decided to take a fly at the game for the full size of his own and his partner's pile. The result was the erection of a rattle-trap of a smelter, but it brought down the treatment rate at Butte, and the corner stone was laid in the fortunes of the two tenderfeet from the East. Heinze played in luck in his smelting venture, and he was also lucky in mining. Since then he has been on acquiring property and law-suits in the state, and for years he has been the thorn in the flesh of the Amalgamated Copper and other large mining corporations.

There are, of course, two versions in the recital of the causes which have led up to the switching of his politics by Heinze and to his incursion into the political arena. There is of course the somewhat familiar statement—which is heard when private interests make a man to break into the legislature—that the necessity has arisen for some patriot to lead the assault against the increasing encroachments of corporate greed, and Heinze has professed his willingness to lead the hosts of Democracy against the trusts, and especially those which he single-handed and single-eyed has been fighting for years past.

The other version is not so flattering to Heinze. It is in effect that his property interests have become so involved in the courts that in order to save himself he has realized that it has become necessary for him to create the judges who shall pass upon his contentions, and that the present Heinze programme means nothing more or less than the control of the state for the purpose of electing the judges.

F. Aug. Heinze's ambitions have an interest for the people of British Columbia inasmuch as the result of their flight. Especially so is this the case with the residents of Kootenay, and of Nelson in particular, in view of the attention which Heinze for a number of years gave to the exploitation of the resources of this section. True, there is a regretful tinge to the recollections of the old-timers of Nelson whenever Heinze's name is mentioned. It but serves to impress upon them the occasion when Heinze, arm-in-arm with Opportunity, was knocking at their

door with a proposition which, had they been able to entertain it, would have made Nelson the recognized smelting centre of British Columbia. Heinze saw in the fancy charges then prevailing for the treatment of Kootenay copper ores, a chance to give the producers a substantial cut in their treatment charges and incidentally make a fortune for himself. Ready money at this time was not Heinze's long suit, but he had an arrangement with the American Metal Company, of New York, by which they were to back him in the venture, and James Breen, who was Heinze's smelter superintendent at Butte, was sent on to Kootenay in the summer of 1895 to look over the ground and pick out a smelter site. Breen's work was easy. He selected Nelson, but at this point Heinze's arrangement with the American Metal Company went to pieces. There was nothing left for Heinze but to build the smelter himself, and falling the assistance of the metal company he was forced to see what he could do in the way of a bonus. Breen was given the end of the business deal. There was not a municipal incorporation of any kind in Kootenay then, and anything done had to be by individual effort. The proposition was laid before the pioneer business men of Nelson, and in a little while ten men were found who agreed to put up \$1,000 each as a bonus. Among the subscribers to this fund were John Houston, George A. Bigelow, "Blake" Wilson, W. F. Teetzel, Thomas Madden, J. A. Gilker, Turner & Kirkpatrick, R. E. Lemon and Marks & Van Ness.

This incident is noteworthy now as an evidence of the spirit which in the early days forced Nelson to the fore; as a recollection of the progressive period when times were good and the men in business were willing to put their bank accounts or their overdrafts into one pot to speed their own town in the race it was making with the other cities of population in the district. Heroic as the subscription was, however, it was not sufficient. It was then supplemented with an offer of \$15,000 in land for a smelter site, but Breen was firm in his price of \$25,000 in money, as that sum was absolutely needed by Heinze to swing the industry, with land, stocks and bookdebts climaxed this was beyond the means of the handful of men then carrying on business in Nelson.

The Humphreys-Moore-Atkins syndicate had been operating in the Slocan, and for a time gave the owners of prospects and townsites in that district a somewhat familiar statement—which is heard when private interests make a man to break into the legislature—that the necessity has arisen for some patriot to lead the assault against the increasing encroachments of corporate greed, and Heinze has professed his willingness to lead the hosts of Democracy against the trusts, and especially those which he single-handed and single-eyed has been fighting for years past.

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To move the ore to the smelter it was necessary to build a tramway and a little the narrow-gauge to Rossland built under the Kellie tramway act. The smelting venture prospered and in a short time Heinze decided to take in a fall out of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and his line of railway from the Columbia river to the Coast was projected. This Heinze christened the Columbia & Western, and to advance it it became necessary for him to journey to the capital and solicit a charter from the provincial legislature. This trip established Heinze's reputation in the province. There were powerful influences interposed between him and the concessions he sought, but the man from Montana dispelled them all. Some say he hypnotized the members of the government and the legislature, but this could never be brought home to him. It was shown that he had given a banquet at the Diard hotel, and that he had as his guests at it every politician who had a pull, who thought he had a pull, or who knew a man who thought he had a pull, and in front of each guest there was an intimation to the effect that he could not pull more coaks than the best could pay for. The banquet was a huge success, and the records of the legislature show that thereafter there was no clogging of the administrative wheels while anything Heinze was interested in was in the mill.

There was a tendency at the time to arrive at the solution of the matter by underwriting the legislature, but the events transpiring in Silver Bow county, Montana, suggest that this tendency was wrong. Due credit should have been given to Heinze, and too much weight should not be given to the obvious rumor which credited to Heinze the statement that the British Columbia legislators were the cheapest lot he had ever run up against.

Heinze has difficulties to overcome in his campaign in Montana. He has not succeeded as yet, but it must be conceded he is making progress. In some manner he has ingratiated himself with the younger element in the distinctively Irish sections of the country, and has made a strong bid for the shoes of the late Marcus Daly. He would like to lead them in the old fight with the Clark faction, which only ended with the death of Daly. He has yet to attain this. As a political apostate he has to fight some difficulty in securing recognition as the head of the Democratic party in his county. But in the primary elections, though in a marked minority, his followers were sufficiently energetic to put the majority to physical rout. He then proposed to organize a Democratic party which should bear some difficulty, and he did so. The press reports of this gathering are interesting. It is described as harmonious—painfully harmonious. There was not a point of order raised, not an amendment made, not a division of the house, nor a vote taken on any question. The nearest approach which those in attendance had to an exciting time came when the chairman began to appoint a committee to select delegates to the approaching convention. Then one member got upon his feet and began:

"If I would suggest as an amendment, if agreeable to all, that the committee consist of ten instead of five, I think that is out of order," thundered the chairman, and after this matters proceeded just as Heinze had ordered them, and the deliberations of the public body styled the Democratic Party of Silver Bow County conformed in every detail with the programme as outlined by Heinze before it was organized, or even the men who would make it up were known.

The effort to seat the Heinze delegates in the state convention, which is to be held at Bozeman, will be followed with interest by the people of British Columbia inasmuch as the programme to settle the mooted question whether the master potter can find more pliable clay in Montana than he encountered in British Columbia's capital.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF A TRAMWAY AGITATING THE PEOPLE OF ST. THOMAS

St. Thomas, Ontario, is in much the same position as Nelson. Its street railway is owned by private capital, and the venture has not been a profitable one. The owners of the railway are willing to sell, and the city council is willing to negotiate for the purchase. In commenting on the question, the St. Thomas Daily Times of the 11th instant says:

OUR STREET RAILWAY.

Now that negotiations are about to be opened in regard to the taking over by the city of the property of the street railway company, perhaps some suggestions may be made in regard to the operation of the lines and the difficulties in that connection. One of the greatest drawbacks to a successful business for the street cars has been the absence of cross town lines. The people in the central part of the city who had business to do on Tablet street have always had to walk in a hurry to the time to ride north way or more around the belt. In order to secure cross town lines the permission of the Michigan Central Railway Company would have to be secured for crossings. In the event of the company's objection overhead bridges would be necessary, and these would cost a considerable sum of money. It would seem, however, that the expenditure is necessary for at least two bridges—one, say, at William street and another at Ross street—by which cars can be run quickly to the southern part of the city. This city cannot afford to be without a street car service, and radial lines to London, Port Stanley, and Aylmer would, we believe, prove profitable. St. Thomas has now a chance to test municipal ownership, and the opportunity should not be

lost. If necessary let the city build its own power house and operate the lines in the interest of the people. With the present lines and rolling stock as a nucleus the cost should not be so stupendous as to alarm the taxpayers. A street car service can be made a very desirable convenience if the wants of the public are made a first consideration, and paying patronage will be assured if the people find they can rely on transportation at regular intervals. The following comments of the London News on the present situation in this city are worthy of consideration:

St. Thomas has the option of taking over the street railway of that city, and the corporation should jump at it. Because the street railway is not making money now counts for nothing. St. Thomas is bound to go ahead rapidly in the near future, and its street railway should prove a gold mine instead of a losing concern within the next few years. St. Thomas can now get the railway for a song, and the city should take municipal ownership. The old matters stand the same in London as in St. Thomas. We believe the city would take over the road within 24 hours. St. Thomas should profit by London's experience. We have no end of trouble with the London Street Railway Company, and even now are at law with them. We have had strikes, foreign errors, and soldiers with Maxim guns parading the streets, and heavy costs to pay, and deplorable inconvenience in the operation of the system—all of which would have been avoided had the city operated the street railway. St. Thomas should not let the present opportunity slip through its fingers. The city will regret it before ten years if it does.

tion of about 12,000. The owners of the street railway system are unwilling to make extensions that would give the people better service and increase their own earnings, hence the desire of the people of the town to undertake the work themselves. So with Nelson, the tramway company was unwilling to make extensions that would have increased its earnings one-third, and the franchise has been forfeited. A large majority of the people, as is the case in St. Thomas, are willing to purchase and operate the tramway as a public utility, but the element who are opposed to municipal ownership of anything except palatial public offices are apparently working quietly to hand the franchise over to the West Kootenay Power & Light Company, in order to give that company an entrance into the city, so as to enable it to be in a better position to ultimately acquire the business of lighting the city.

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LIFE ON THE TEXAS-MEXICAN BORDER HOW DANGEROUS OUTLAWS ARE GOT RID OF

By its tortuous and ever-changing course from the mountains to the sea, the Rio Grande del Norte, the dividing line between the United States and Mexico, not infrequently cuts off a neck of land from Mexico, thus throwing it upon the Texas side of the river, or a slice from the United States, leaving it upon the Mexican side. Both countries, however, claim jurisdiction over the land thus temporarily alienated. Tracts of land changed by the river from one country into another are called bancos, and are generally the haunt of criminals fleeing from justice, although good and honest people are also to be found living there.

On one of these bancos, called Surone, near Santa Maria, Cameron county, Texas, there lived a man named Abram Garcia, commonly known as "Cavallo Blanco" (White Horse) as he had for years past ridden a beautiful white horse. He was a man of athletic build, fully six feet high, handsome, and of pleasing manners. My ranch being situated near Surone, I had frequently met him and his wife, and had found both of them most hospitable. The first time I met him he was about twenty-five years of age and bore a good character. His frequent absences from home were said to be caused by the necessity of looking after a ranch which he owned in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, of which state both he and his wife were natives.

Robberies and murders were at this time of frequent occurrence on both sides of the river, and created but little attention until a coach was held up in the State of Tamaulipas, and all its four occupants, three of which were women, killed. This crime set the country ablaze with excitement and caused the outlaws infesting that section to lay low for a while. It was rumored in the Banco Surone that the handsome "Cavallo Blanco" had had a hand in the affair, but this was indignantly denied by his friends and servants, who proved that he had been home, sick in bed, when the outrage was perpetrated, and he was therefore not arrested. The horse succeeded in getting to the neighborhood, too, that neither I nor my neighbors believed these startling rumors for a moment.

Several months later I had occasion to visit the banco, and met Mrs. Garcia on the road. She informed me that her husband had returned home the day before, desperately wounded in the thigh and almost dead with fatigue, he having been attacked by robbers. She was afraid, she said, that he would die.

She invited me into the house to see her husband who was lying upon a cot, looking haggard and worn. He received me with a pleasant smile. "Senior Coronel," he said, "I think my time is up, for I am badly wounded. I have a bullet in my thigh and no one near to extract it or attend to the wound properly."

While he was saying this his wife stood by crying bitterly. Seeing this, I said, "Madam, dry your tears! I will go at once to the cavalry camp and get the surgeon to come and see your husband."

I called upon Captain Beyer, of the 8th U. S. Cavalry, and stated the desperate state poor "Cavallo Blanco" was in. With his assistance I managed to induce his surgeon, one Dr. McLean—who did not relish overmuch the idea of entering the desperado-infested banco—to accompany me there.

Arrived at the Garcia ranch, he quickly extracted the bullet, and afterwards visited the patient daily for about six weeks, when he informed "Cavallo Blanco" that he would not call again, as he considered him cured. Upon hearing this good news Mrs. Garcia handed the doctor a bag containing \$300, expressing profuse thanks for his assistance.

After accepting the money, the doctor asked her if she would have paid him had her husband died. She looked significantly at a pistol hanging upon the wall. "Yes, senior," she said, quietly, but with a furtive look in her eyes, "I should certainly have paid him, for he has killed you!" And she meant it, for when her passions were aroused she was a veritable fury, as I had reason to know later on.

About the time that "Cavallo Blanco" returned home wounded a tragedy was enacted in the State of Tamaulipas, about twenty-five miles from Rio Grande City, Starr County, Texas; but as news traveled very slowly in those days, we did not hear of it until Garcia was almost cured. Then, for the first time, I learned the true character of the man—that he was nothing more or less than a bloodthirsty highwayman and outlaw, and that his pretended journeys were only a cloak for the commission of deeds of robbery and murder. I learned, too, that he had been the leader in this particular affair, which occurred during his last absence from the Surone, and exactly tallied with the time of his return. The details of the tragedy were as follows:

In Rio Grande City there lived a man named Theodore Sanders, a German, who owned a store. He had married a Mexican woman of good family, and had several sons and daughters. He had acquired but little wealth, owing to the expensive habits of his family, but nevertheless made a good living. He was a fearless man and an excellent shot, which qualification, in a border country, is the best recommendation a man can possess, as character is not taken into account. Sanders' brother-in-law, a general in the Mexican army, one day paid him a visit, and upon his return to the interior of Mexico proposed to Sanders to accompany him and see if he could find a better business place than Rio Grande City. In case he could not, the general said he would lend him \$5,000 in order to enlarge his business in Texas. This generous proposition was accepted by Sanders, who set off in his carriage, taking an old colored man named Alfred along as driver. They reached the general's home in safety, and after spending two weeks there the storekeeper decided to return home. The general, true to his word, handed over to him \$5,000 in silver, telling him he could return the money when he got rich. He cautioned him, however, to take out a permit and pay the export duty upon silver when he arrived at Monterey.

Upon reaching this town Sanders procured the necessary permit and went on

his way home. When within twenty-five miles of the Rio Grande, he was overtaken by five mounted men, who commanded him to halt. One, producing a shield badge such as is worn by customs inspectors, asked Sanders if he had any dutiable articles in his carriage, and upon being handed the permit to export the money quitted the car, at the same time covering the astonished storekeeper with his pistol. The other horsemen promptly did the same.

Then they bound Sanders and the terrified old man and threw them into the bottom of the carriage from which they took out a Winchester rifle, afterwards turning the vehicle into the woods.

While passing under the trees Alfred said, covering his eyes with his hands, "Mr. Sanders, they are going to kill us." "Yes," said Sanders, in a low tone, "but I will have my hands free in a minute, and there is still a pistol under my feet, covered by the halters and ropes, I think we may have a chance yet."

A couple of the robbers—these two actually did belong to the Customs service in Monterey—stepped out of the carriage, while one of the others was placed on either side of the carriage and one behind. Sanders, having succeeded by desperate efforts in freeing his hands, suddenly seized the pistol and fired quickly at the men in front, who both dropped hands, and both left the carriage in order to turn it around which the presently succeeded in doing.

Sanders had emptied his pistol, and while leaning over the fore-wheel of the carriage to look for a box of cartridges he received a bullet in his back, fired by one of the robbers. Realizing that he was mortally hurt, he got into the carriage, assisted by Alfred, and told the latter to drive as fast as possible to the next ranch, some three miles distant. He begged him, moreover, to carry the money to his family.

The robbers now began to approach nearer, but Alfred—who did not know how to handle firearms—kept them at bay by pointing the pistol at them. Fortunately the brigands were by no means in proper fighting trim, for each of them was more or less badly wounded.

As soon as Alfred regained the road he put the horses into a dead run and soon out-distanced the robbers, who skulked behind the trees. He reached the ranch with Sanders still alive, but unconscious. The people at the house knew him, and after lifting him gently out of the carriage they took him into the house, where, under the influence of restoratives, he became conscious again, and described the attack and the resulting fight.

The robbers proposed at once to organize a party to pursue and arrest the robbers; but before the expedition was ready to start out three wounded men rode into the ranch carrying two dead bodies. Sanders and Alfred immediately recognized the party as their assailants, whereupon the new arrivals, much to their dismay, were ordered to dismount. They had not, apparently, reckoned on their violent making for this ranch, and had intended to pose as sufferers from a brigand attack themselves.

One of the robbers, who had been shot through the thigh, was recognized as no other person than "Cavallo Blanco," the supposed rascal of Banco Surone! He said he was desperately wounded, and wanted to die, and requested to be buried decently. In consequence of his wound he was not tied up, but simply placed in a small room by himself. When the next day dawned "Cavallo Blanco" had escaped from the room, stolen a horse, and disappeared, and thus it was that he reached the Surone in the desperate condition in which I found him at the time I brought the surgeon to him. Poor Sanders only lived a few hours, and was buried upon the ranch, while Alfred drove home to Rio Grande City, and faithfully delivered the \$5,000 to Mrs. Sanders.

As soon as I learned these astonishing facts I crossed over to Matamoros and interviewed the commanding officer of the Mexican troops, who promised to send a force of soldiers on a certain day to the La Palma ranch, opposite to the Surone. I agreed to have American soldiers and deputy-sheriffs on the Texas side to prevent "Cavallo Blanco" from escaping, for it was of the utmost importance that this daring scoundrel should be laid by the heels.

Our plan was duly carried out, but in some unaccountable manner the outlaw heard of it, and when the raid was made upon the banco both he and his wife had escaped, having fled to their ranch the night before. After a fruitless search, Surone, the soldiers recrossed into Mexico, while I invited the disgusted captain and lieutenant to breakfast at my house. While the meal was preparing the captain informed me that he had peremptory orders to capture "Cavallo Blanco," dead or alive, at all hazards, and that he intended to send out five squads of soldiers, consisting of ten men each, for the purpose. Lieutenant Felipe Cavassos, the other officer then present, would command the troops, as he himself was physically unable to endure the hardships as would inevitably be entailed by the pursuit.

The detail of soldiers was at once selected, and it was arranged to start one squad, commanded by Lieutenant Cavassos, along the main road from La Palma to San Fernando, 150 miles distant. Two squads of ten men each were to go up the river, one squad five and the other ten miles, while the remaining two squads were to be sent in corresponding distances down stream, thus leaving twenty miles of river covered. While eating breakfast the old lieutenant, with a twinkle in his eye, remarked: "Senior Coronel, I think this ride which we are about to take will just suit you. I should very much like to have you for a companion."

"I was only waiting for the invitation," I happily replied; "I will accompany you, with pleasure; but what about provision for the road?" "Never mind about that," he said; "I have plenty of carne seco (dried meat) and tortillas (ash cakes), and if you will bring some coffee and sugar we have all that is necessary; but we must start within the hour."

Breakfast being finished, the officers

went down to the river on horseback to expedite matters, while I promised to be at La Palma within an hour. While getting ready to start it occurred to me that should we overtake "Cavallo Blanco" there would most certainly be a fight, and a fierce one, as both he and his Amazon of a wife were dead shots. I therefore procured some handgrips, lint, and a needle and silk thread, which came into use later on, as the sequel will show.

Reaching La Palma within the hour, I found everything in wild disorder; men and women running to and fro and the soldiers getting ready for the pursuit of the outlaw. The squad commanded by Lieutenant Cavassos consisted of nine privates, one sergeant, the lieutenant, and myself, making twelve in all. The sergeant was an old man, with a face which bore a resemblance to tanned leather. He was considered the best scout in the regiment, and always rode in advance of the troops, examining the tracks in the road.

We started about eleven o'clock in the morning, and rode all day and through the whole night with occasional short stops to feed and water the horses. By ten o'clock the following morning we had covered about a hundred miles and were still pushing ahead as fast as our jaded horses could go. Suddenly the old sergeant in advance, was seen to stop and dismount, examine the road carefully, and then await our approach. Upon reaching him, he remarked drily: "We have got them now! Here are their tracks where they entered the main road from a side track. 'Cavallo Blanco's' horse has lost a shoe, and they are not far off, for these tracks are quite fresh." So we pushed on, but only at a walk, as our horses were nearly exhausted.

While thus riding along the lieutenant remarked, pointing to the old sergeant, "That man's worth his weight in gold in an expedition of this kind. He's married and has a large family, and one of his sons is riding just behind you."

After riding on for some hours, the sergeant, who was still in front, halted in front of a small ranch, and when we reached him he pointed to fresh tracks near the gate, saying they were the tracks of "Cavallo Blanco's" horse. He also pointed to a pony standing under a tree in the yard, with drooping head and sides covered with dried food.

The lieutenant and I entered the yard and were met by an old man, who, upon being interrogated, refused to give us any information until the lieutenant placed a pistol at his head and demanded to know the name of the president of the Mexican republic, what had become of the fugitives, threatening furthermore to blow his head off unless he answered promptly. This had the desired effect, and the old man informed us that a man and woman had left the ranch only half an hour before, and that the pony then standing in the yard had been ridden by the woman; and that the man had forced him to give up a saddle-horse, paying for it, however, and leaving the pony behind. Upon receiving this information we instantly mounted and renewed the pursuit, riding as fast as our fatigued horses could go. We rode thus for about two hours, when the old sergeant came to a sudden halt. As we approached him he pointed to the horse-tracks in front of him leading into the woods, and said: "The fugitives are near at hand, for they were evidently afraid to cross the open prairie just in front of us. We must be careful now, as we may expect to see them any moment."

Scarcely had the words left his mouth when two rifle-shots rang out. A bullet passed dangerously near to my head and killed a poor soldier just behind me, who proved to be the son of the old sergeant. The other bullet did its work equally well, for it killed a soldier a little further to the rear. We instantly scattered and dismounted, every man taking cover under a tree. The lieutenant and I took the same tree, and he remarked, quietly, "Thank goodness, they are at bay at last, we have them now for certain."

We were on an elevated plateau, which sloped gently down towards the open prairie, and about sixty yards from the edge of the plateau. Upon this bank there were a number of large trees, behind some of which the outlaw and his wife were ensconced. The battle had now begun, the soldiers firing at the nearest trees, and their fire being rapidly returned from the thick cover. The lieutenant, pointing to a curve in the woods towards the prairie, said: "Senior Coronel, if you will try to get to that point you can keep them from escaping along the bank, while I will hold this point near the road."

I accordingly ran back into the woods and up towards the point indicated. Before reaching the place, however, I found that a soldier, sent by the lieutenant, was following me. I halted, made a hasty survey, and found myself about sixty yards to the right of the trees from whence the firing proceeded, but with an open space of about fifty yards in front, had to be crossed in order to reach the bank of the incline towards the prairie. This must be traversed if I wanted to get in line with the trees behind which "Cavallo Blanco" and his wife were standing, and yet the risk of being shot as I went across was great. I therefore told the soldier who accompanied me to run back about forty yards and begin firing as rapidly as possible, in order to draw the attention of the outlaw and his wife from their extreme right. The ruse succeeded admirably. I waited until the soldier began firing and then, throwing myself on the ground, I carefully crawled from bush to bush towards the nearest trees, which I reached safely. The first tree stood some twenty yards from my feet, and I fully protected from the fire of the bandits by my trunk. I slowly raised my rifle and peered round the other tree, expecting to find "Cavallo Blanco" behind it, but, to my disappointment, I found his wife instead. Not expecting any danger from my quarry, he stood fully exposed. The first battle was in her eye, and she was firing rapidly in the direction of the soldiers who had raised my rifle to shoot, but lowered it when I perceived the woman, whom I did not desire to hurt. I saw the form of "Cavallo Blanco" behind the other tree, with only part of his head exposed towards me. As they were in line I could not shoot at him with shooting the woman and so I waited a few moments for an opening, which came when the woman

stepped to reload her Winchester, thus leaving a space of about ten inches between her head and the tree. I instantly fired, and as I subsequently discovered, just nicked the outlaw's ear.

As this shot rang out the woman wheeled savagely towards me and fired, and so true her aim that the bark of the tree, torn off by her bullet, passed close to my head and ear. I called to her and said: "Dona Carmen, for the love of God surrender! I assure you, on my honor that not a hair of your head will be harmed."

At the sound of my voice a look of vexation crossed her face. "Senior Coronel," she cried, "how comes it that you are running with these dogs? Have you come to kill me?" "No," I replied, "but I am assisting in the arrest of your husband. Let me beg of you to surrender to me, for this is an unequal fight, and can only end in your destruction."

"Surrender!" she replied, defiantly; "I shall never surrender so long as life remains in my body. They may kill me while defending my husband; but only over my dead body shall they ever get possession of his dead or alive. Had I known it was you who fired the shot," she continued, "I should not have returned it, for well do I remember that but a short time ago you saved my husband's life by bringing a doctor to his aid when he was wounded."

Suddenly with a cry of rage, she raised her rifle, pointed beyond my tree, and fired. Following the direction in which the rifle pointed I saw a soldier leap about three feet in the air and fall prone upon his face, stone-dead. It was the trooper who had been sent to follow me, and who had endeavored to imitate my example in the firing, which had been brisk up to this time, suddenly ceased, and silence reigned supreme. I stood like a statue watching events. Only the sound of a woodpecker was heard or the distant cry of a parrot. The stillness became so oppressive that I could hear the beating of my own heart, but I knew it would not last long, for it occurred to me that Lieutenant Cavassos had marshalled his force in order to break cover suddenly and make a combined attack, thus ending the fight once for all. This proved to be correct, for suddenly a volley rang out, and the soldiers, headed by the lieutenant, came on with a rush. Two men fell as the outlaw and his wife fired, and I saw the lieutenant stagger, evidently wounded, but still came on. They got in line with the trees behind which "Cavallo Blanco" and his wife were sheltered, and then the outlaw fell riddled with bullets. As he dropped his rifle furiously, but before she reached his body she fell dead, shot through the head.

Thus ended the most desperate fight I had ever witnessed, and one of the most dangerous outlaws Mexico has ever known was laid low.

HE KNEW JOHN McKANE, BUT SHE DIDN'T. Miss Ruby Rothwell of Galt, Ontario, gives a fanciful description in the Galt Reporter of the voyage of a batch of Canadian girls who went out to teach school in South Africa. They sailed from Southampton, Eng., on May 2nd, and reached Capetown on May 23rd. There were also a contingent of men on the same ship going out to do clerical work. The following is what Miss Rothwell has to say of them:

"They were in khaki, and of course under military discipline, so they are called to the troop deck, except on special occasions. Some of them are college bred, and it seems odd to see a man who has been talking about poetry and music and moonlight on the sea, ordered in rather a brutal way to go below and look sharp about it. One big Scotchman asked me if I knew John McKane of a big country, and when I told him that about three thousand miles of continent stretched between me and John, he fairly gasped. 'I thought you were one of the Canadians,' he said when he had recovered his breath. 'So I am,' I answered calmly; whereupon he relapsed into silence and pondered for a while. 'It seems to be a big country,' he said. 'It is big; but after all there's no place like England.' (For a moment I had forgotten he was Scotch). 'England,' he burst out contemptuously. 'Have you ever been in Scotland?' 'No,' I answered humbly, 'but I've been in Galt, Ontario, and that's just the same thing.' He looked doubtfully, but was too polite to dispute my word. Just then the lieutenant came along, and reminded him gruffly that it was time to get down, and my big Rob Roy tore himself reluctantly away. I'm sure he wanted to ask me if I had ever been scalped, or if my mother was a squaw."

Lieutenant Cavassos shortly afterwards was promoted to a captaincy, as a reward for having rid the country of the most dangerous and daring outlaw that ever infested the border.

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And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 5th day of September, A. D. 1902.

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PATIENT AND ECONOMICAL HOUSEWIVES ARE THE REAL CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY

There is great talk nowadays about "captains of industry," and much is spoken of the achievements of men. Now, I want to tell you about the real captains of industry—the ones who are in a greater measure deserving of praise than the inventors of steam boilers and the manufacturers of sad-irons—but they are not men. They are the women who keep house.

The making of a home is a woman's especial privilege. Next to motherhood—indeed, so close that it is hard to draw the line—homemaking is the most sacred of all the states of womanhood. And the woman who makes any place home in the true and full meaning of the blessed word, must at least know something about the art of housekeeping, even though it falls to her fortune only to oversee the working of others. She is more to be honored and praised if she herself is the housekeeper. In nine out of ten cases she will be happier too, I believe.

It is the "art" of housekeeping to me, because I believe it that in every sense. Like any other art, it may be defamed and defiled as it is. That does not lower its high standard any more than Miss Euphemia Jones' criminal copy of "Phonolis' Horses" renders the "Sistine Madonna" less a wonderful painting. It is an art which will bear thought and study worthy of any mind, and it pays its reward in the purest gold the world knows. Its influence on the lives of men and women

is not to be lightly regarded, and its place in the catalogue of accomplishments is among the highest and most to be desired. Thus much of the art; what of the artists?

They are the real captains of industry! They are even more. They combine nobility with usefulness. It is theirs to deal with the seeming small matters of everyday living and doing, which are in the end the vitals of existence.

In a vast majority of cases they receive little credit, because there is no way in which their efforts may take tangible and impressive form. A clean room is good, but rooms should be clean; so what of it? A well-cooked and daintily served dinner is pleasing, but comment is only needed when it is not that. So it goes. A meal which may have taken more time and thought than the man of the house spent on a thousand-dollar deal is over and forgotten in an hour, and even then there are the dishes to wash and the table to reset and the kitchen to put to rights—for it is only ten hours until breakfast. The most of men, I fear, are lax in saying good things about what they find when they come home at night, but they seem fond of having their own doings praised.

They are the real captains of industry—the patient, economical, cheerful housewives of the nation. They have no half holidays. Their work is never done. The end of one part is the beginning of another. And they get too little credit.

There are so many big things to talk and think about in these days that the doers of the little things are apt to be overlooked. But these latter are what count. You never hear of a home "failing" or "suspending" or "going under"—that is, unless some man does one of the three first. They haven't time to do such things. Each day must have its trio of meals, and each night its warm well arranged room. Each Monday must show a snowy line of white, indicating dirt's surrender, before 9 o'clock, and each noon must find the larder stocked for the next twenty and four hours. No man's mind goes on in the outside world, the house has to be kept. Dinner is as inevitable as death.

They are the real captains of industry, and they should receive such treatment in their art as will convince them that there is no truer, higher calling.

When that has come the "social" question shall be nearer to solution, and happiness will find no end of places in which to dwell. And it is coming, I hope. We have had enough of woman in her "proper sphere" to prove conclusively that which has always been a truth—that her proper sphere is what it always was.

Housekeeping, which is only another name for homemaking, is indeed an art, and she who is proficient therein plays the most important part in the human order of things. The most important, mind you, and I'm a man. STANLEY STREET.

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THE TOWN AND DISTRICT

'Sam' Green, postmaster of Kaslo, is the father of another son, born last week. Every sawmill in Kootenay is working full time, and good sawmill men are in demand.

Charles J. Wilson returned to Vancouver on Wednesday to close up a mining deal that will put him on Easy street.

The Jowett property at the northeast corner of Victoria and Ward streets was sold this week to Victoria parties.

Mrs. Elizabeth Morice has opened a grocery store in the building on Front street formerly occupied by S. E. Lester.

The Detroit Tribune has a hot roast on a syndicate that is attempting to unload Slocan City prospects on Detroit people.

It is reported that Charles F. Walmsley of Sandon has purchased the Bodega saloon in this town, and that he will take possession on Tuesday.

Owing to the death of one of captain Fraser's children, port captain Gore had to try his hand at running the steamer Minto for a trip this week.

Among the arrivals at the Phair during the week were C. T. Howe and A. C. Gurnee of New York, who spend their summers at Bar Harbor, Maine.

P. L. Hewitt of Eholt, Charles Moore of Ady, Washington, J. O. Lewis of Boundary Falls, and J. V. Manley of Midway are registered at the Sherbrooke hotel.

Nelson's prospective iron kings have men at work stripping the iron ledges on Gray's creek, and hope before the winter sets in for good to be able to say "the world is ours."

Anthony Madden of Slocan City, reports that town slightly agitated over a case of "knocking." Several mining deals that were pending are said to have fallen through.

R. G. McLeod, the mining man, is down from Camborne and will remain in Nelson for two weeks, and will then go to California, where he and Mrs. McLeod will spend the winter.

Robert Shiell of Fire Valley, put in a day or two at Nelson this week. Mr. Shiell has a ranch in the valley and is also interested in mining property on the north fork of Kettle river.

Several of Nelson's prospective coal barons were shivering yesterday on street corners. They are long on coal lands, but short on the coal that burns in heating stoves and furnaces.

G. A. Mitchell of Rossland, who represents the Northern Pacific railway in southeastern British Columbia, sized up the freight situation in Nelson this week, and left for home satisfied.

James E. Dolan of Bonners Ferry, Idaho, inspector of customs, is in Nelson on business connected with the United States treasury department. Mr. Dolan is well known to our old-timers, as he was business agent for the Hendry syndicate from 1888 to 1892, with headquarters at Kootenay Station, on the Northern Pacific.

Mrs. Dolan and the children have been visiting with her sister, Mrs. Becker of Hall street for the last two weeks.

Bernard Macdonald, the Rossland mine manager, leaves Rossland to take up his residence in Spokane. This means that the celebration of "Barney's Day" will no longer be a live issue at Rossland.

Will F. Glasson, who is employed at the Yellowstone mill, nine miles east of Salmo, is in Nelson. The Yellowstone mill is running on ore from the Queen mine, and some 20 men are employed at the mine and mill.

T. M. Ward and a number of fellow-sportsmen are back from a shooting trip. They covered the ground at the foot of Kootenay lake, but failed to bag enough game to give them a place among successful hunters.

The long-haired journalist of The Tribune met an old-timer on Baker street yesterday and inquired as to how he was getting along. The reply was original. It was: "I am so poor I can't buy a feed of oats for the nightmare I had last night."

"Joe" Tasse, the cigar manufacturer of Montreal, has made so much money that he no longer takes the road himself. He has as a representative in B. S. Miers, one of the most popular men that travels. Mr. Miers is registered at the Phair.

The people of Rossland are "kicking" because their brand new postoffice is ready for occupancy and is not occupied. The people of Nelson are "kicking" because they do not know when their brand new postoffice building will be ready for occupancy.

R. S. Gallop of Windermere, was in Nelson yesterday. "Dick" is an old-timer in West Kootenay, having prospected and mined in every camp in the district. He says the Windermere country is a promising one, and will come to the front in time.

Thomas W. Lillie, chief of the Nelson fire department, leaves for Victoria on Sunday to attend the annual convention of fire chiefs. He goes by way of the C. P. R. and will be gone two weeks. In his absence "Jim" Chambers will be acting chief.

Word was received at Nelson yesterday of the death of Mrs. Gordon Bush at Aultsville, Dundas county, Ontario. She leaves six daughters and four sons, three of whom live here, namely, Howard Bush, Mrs. John A. Irving, and Mrs. Lambert of Ymir.

The instruments ordered for the reorganized brass band have been shipped and will arrive next week. Director Irwin says the new band will have 15 pieces, and once it has had practice, it will make a showing that will put Nelson to the front as a band town.

James Wilks has been succeeded by Frank Phillips as secretary of the Nelson Miners' Union, and on Wednesday next he will be presented with a gold watch by the members of the union as a token of their appreciation for the work he has done. The presentation will be made at the Grand Central hotel.

The Rossland Miner of Thursday has a pipe-dream story regarding contemplated changes in the provincial government offices at Nelson. That changes may be made is not improbable, and when they are made it is not unlikely that they will be entirely satisfactory to those who make them, and to the public as well.

On Tuesday next the Ladies' Aid Society of the Catholic church will open a bazaar, at which will be displayed for sale a collection of articles made by the ladies of Nelson skilled in needlework. The proceeds realized will be donated to the Sisters of St. Joseph school, one of Nelson's leading educational institutions.

One wholesale house at Nelson receives carload after carload of fruit from Wenatchee, Washington. The fruit is of excellent quality, and is grown in orchards owned by men who know that they must work in order to live. The Wenatchee country is in no way superior to the farming sections of Yale district, in this province; but the trouble is, the men who own farms in Yale district can make a living without work, and the result is that the people in the mining camps in south-

eastern British Columbia eat fruit on which they pay heavy import duties and high freight rates.

J. W. Whitehead, Ten-Mile, Slocan; R. McLeod, Kokanee; and B. M. Collings, Ymir, are at the Tremont.

Henry Todd, Rossland; C. B. Hittle, Slocan City; and Wilsson Hill, New Denver, are registered at the Madden.

H. W. Shaw, Vancouver; John Leahy, Rossland; D. Peachy, San Francisco; and H. W. Ross, Roderick Dhu mine, are at the Bartlett hotel.

J. H. Cowie, Lethbridge; Ed Grant, Slocan City; Bill Peacock, Poorman mine; A. B. Buckworth, Ymir; H. C. Wicks, Midway; and R. A. Bickerton, Trail, registered at the Grand Central yesterday.

James Conway, Rossland; C. Cockrell, Rossland; J. Royal, Rossland; J. H. Thompson, Silverton; A. Beauvoit, Sand Point, Idaho; and H. Ford, Vancouver, are registered at the Lakeview hotel.

J. W. Gardner, Morrissey; B. G. Walker, Toronto; J. E. Rice, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. A. Samler Brown, London, England; Miss Goddard, London, England; and W. E. Hodges, Nakusp, were registered at the Phair last night.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clinton, Kaslo; O. B. Appleton, Eight-Mile; R. M. Benson, Abbotsford; Chester McLean, Davenport, Washington; Mrs. A. Audet, Ymir; Mrs. A. Julian, Ymir; D. A. Cameron, Ymir; W. H. Davidson, Slocan City, registered at the Queen's yesterday.

H. B. Gilmour, M. P. P., of Vancouver, was registered at the Hume on Thursday. Mr. Gilmour represents the Watrous Engine Works of Brantford, Ontario, and sells more mill machinery than any other man in British Columbia. He is a Liberal in politics, and recognizes "Joe" Martin as leader of the party in this province.

Kaslo is to have two new mercantile establishments. One will handle hardware and the other general merchandise. This is one of the results of the recent merging of the business houses of Green Brothers, H. Giegerich, H. Byers & Co., and A. W. Morris. The people of Kaslo evidently think they want competition that will compete.

B. W. Layton, Ohio; M. W. Blumenberg, Washington, D. C.; R. S. Gallop, Windermere; Frank McQuaid, New York; C. S. Craddock, Medicine Hat; W. E. Boie, Slocan; W. E. Wilson, Rossland; W. E. Mann and daughter, Waverly, Wash.; A. D. Mars, Spokane; J. Ranton, Winnipeg; B. Lequeme and family, Grand Forks; C. A. Carman, Vancouver; J. G. Irving, Midway; G. H. Ellis, Midway, are stopping at the Hume.

The baseball season will end on the last day of this month. The team at Nelson did not make much of a record during the season, only winning one game—from Sandon. But one of its old players, however, is making a record with the Tacoma team. On Thursday against Portland, Rockenfield made 2 runs, 2 hits, 3 putouts, 4 assists, and no errors. The feature of the game, according to the papers, was Rockenfield's home run over the right field fence when two men were on bases, earning three runs.

The province is in receipt of the following: "You will be doing the education of the people of this city some good if you call the attention of the school board to the fact that the principal of the high school has a great deal more to do than he can possibly do justice to, however clever he may be. There are present some 30 regular attendants, which in itself is nothing out of the way, if they were all in one grade. As it is, there are three grades, which necessitates going over twenty subjects three times, and in one grade I understand there are only three children. There appears to be some reluctance on the part of the trustees to move in the matter until January, notwithstanding that an appropriation has been made, the reason being that they will have more time to get a good man and that the number of pupils is even now uncertain. In common with other parents, I am anxious to see this school get the benefit of an up-to-date management, as much for the sake of the students as for the reputation of this city as an educational center."

THE SISTERS' FAIR. The final arrangements have been made for the opening of the Sisters' fair, which will take place on Tuesday, the 30th, at 4 p. m., and continue for the remainder of the week. Dinner will be served daily, 5.30 p. m., the dining room being superintended by Mesdames Archambault, Labelle, Lambert, St. Denis and Demars. The sales ladies are as follows: Fancy Work Tables—Mesdames Clarke, Sturgeon, Madden, Curran, Paquette and Gigot. Plain Needlework—Mrs. Davidson and Mrs. Kelly. The table of religious articles will be presided over by Mesdames Archambault and Labelle. Afternoon Tea Tables—Mesdames Tierney and Poupore, and Miss McAstocker. Fishpond—Mrs. Lable and Miss McDonald. Candy Table—Mesdames Sturgeon and Tierney. The Post Office—Mesdames Clarke, Gigot and Scannan. The evenings will be enlivened by agreeable selections of music and half hour concerts. The articles offered for sale are so varied and up-to-date that no intending purchaser will be disappointed. It is requested that those who do not see exactly what they

seek for, would kindly inquire with the sales ladies, and this failing, rest assured the much coveted article is antique. It may be well to remember that all audible detractions and unkind criticisms are contrary to the precepts of charity and etiquette. Any persons thinking they can do better, may still do so, by sending or giving \$10 to any of the organizers. Ladies and gentlemen under six months old are admitted free on Ma's arm. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested in this worthy cause, and the ladies look forward to a liberal patronage from the citizens of Nelson.

COMES TO THE HALL MINES SMELTER AT NELSON. The tide is beginning to turn. Ore mined in Kootenay has helped out the smelters in the United States for years. Now ore mined in the United States is coming over to be smelted in Kootenay. The California mine at Republic, Washington, has been turned down a number of times by experts, but it is turning out to be a mine. Eight hundred tons have been shipped, and the returns are said to have netted the owners \$1,200 a carload. The ore carries gold values only, and comes to the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson, over the Great Northern railway. The California is now employing 65 men at the mine, and the one it ships is helping to give 100 men steady employment at Nelson.

ONTARIO GRAPES BEGINNING TO ARRIVE. Three years ago the first Ontario-grown grapes sold in Nelson were brought in by the Dominion Express Company, the management of the company deeming it wise to make an endeavor to introduce in this market fruit grown in Canada. Today Nelson fruit dealers are receiving consignments of grapes direct from dealers at Jordan, Lincoln county, Ontario, and where the express company was handling a few baskets three years ago it is now handling tons. The grapes are said to be equal to the famous Concord of northern Ohio.

NEW RAILWAY OPENED. The Crow's Nest Southern branch of the Great Northern railway is now in operation, and has commenced hauling coal from the mines at Morrissey to points in Montana. As soon as the coke ovens are in operation at Morrissey, coke for the Northport smelter will be shipped over the new road.

TO RENT. A WELL FURNISHED house of six rooms, for six months; piano; electric lights; all conveniences. Apply to Mrs. W. P. Robinson, Carbonate street, west.

FURNISHED Rooms; from \$5 to \$7.50 per month; Apply to Mrs. Elizabeth Morice, Lake street, east of Cedar street.

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