The Nelson Tribune

Saturday Morning, October 25, 1902

THE MOTHER LODE MINE AND SMELTER IS MAKING ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY

SLOCAN DISTRICT ORE SHIPMENTS ARE SO FAR UP TO THE AVERAGE OF LAST YEAR

Powder is manufactured in the United States, and those who manufacture it are absolutely protected from outside competition. The United States import duty is 5 cents a pound on powder valued at 20 cents or less per pound, and 8 cents a pound on powder valued at over 20 cents a pound. Powder is also manufactured in Canada, and our manufacturers are protected by an import duty of 2 cents a pound on black powder and 3 cents a pound on dynamite.

The manufacturers in the United States must meet the requirements of 70,000,000 of people, a large percentage of whom are engaged in mining coal and iron and copper and lead and the precious metals. The manufacturers in Canada have less than 6,000,000 of people to supply, only a small percentage of whom are engaged in mining. The greater the turn over of any manufactured article, the less will be the cost of its production. Powder, therefore, costs less to manufacture in the United States than in Canada, and if it is sold at the same price in the two countries, the manufacturer is making a larger profit in the United States than in Canada. The prices quoted by The Tribune in recent issues show that there is little difference in the cost of powder in British Columbia and in Idaho and Montana, at towns that are centres of the mining industry. Forty per cent dynamite is selling in Butte, Montana, at $13.10 per hundred by the carload, and the price at Nelson is $14, with 2 per cent off for cash in 30 days. The price at Wallace, Idaho, is reported to be the same as the price at Nelson.

The reduction of the duty, or even the removal of the duty altogether, would not reduce the cost to the mine owner in British Columbia. It would probably have the contrary effect. Powder would not be manufactured in Canada, and foreign-made powder would be handled by selling agents, who would have nothing whatever to do with fixing prices. The prices would be fixed by the Duponts of Rhode Island and the Nobels of Glasgow, who today own 75 per cent of all the powder works in the world.

The cost of explosives used in our mines might be reduced, not by reducing the tariff, but by reducing freight rates. For every pound of powder used in Kootenay the railways get from 2 cents to 5 cents for hauling it in carload lots, and when handled in less than carload lots, the freight rate is always double the carload figure.

SEEKING INVESTMENTS.

A. F. Rosenberger enjoys the dintinction of having induced more practical mining men with capital of their own to visit British Columbia and make investments than the provincial government's London agency, which is maintained at considerable expense, has been able to do. Thirty came in on one train, and after spending a day at Nelson, went on to the Lardeau district, where they are individually and collectively interested. The party was made up of the following named:

Andrew Bram, druggist, Hancock, Michigan; William Carr, real estate broker, Mattoon, Illinois; Arthur L. Carnahan, journalist, Houghton, Michigan; Judge John B. Curtis, Calumet, Michigan; Willias S. Cleaves, proprietor Portage Lake Foundry & Machinery Company, Hancock, Michigan; Dr. W. H. Dodge, director Northwestern Development Syndicate, Hancock, Michigan; Robert C. Faucett, real estate and insurance broker, Laurium, Michigan; James T. Fisher, banker, director Northwestern Development Syndicate, Hancock, Michigan; M. C. Getchell, banker, director Northwestern Development Syndicate, Hancock, Michigan; M. R. Goldsworthy, assistant secretary Northwestern Development Syndicate, Hancock, Michigan; Charles D. Hanchette, attorney, secretary Northern Michigan Building & Loan Association, Hancock, Michigan; Peter Hendrickson, grocer, Hancock, Michigan; Joseph James, manufacturer carbonated water, Calumet, Michigan; Frank A. Kohlhaas, capitalist, Calumet, iMchigan; Clyde S. Mackenzie, journalist, Calumet, Michigan; John M. McKenkie, restauranteur, Houghton, Michigan; James E. Mackay, machinist, Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, Calumet, Michigan; John McNaughton, overseer for Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, Calumet, Michigan; Frank C. Mayworm, jeweler, Hancock, Michigan; Edward Merz, proprietor Arlington hotel, Calumet, Michigan; Frederic W. Nichols, superintendent of lands for St. Mary's Canal & Mineral Land Company, Houghton, Michigan; Louis Neumann, cigar manufacturer, Chicago, Illinois; A. F. Rosenburger; A. J. Scott, mayor of Hancock, president Northwestern Development Syndicate, Hancock, Michigan; Thomas Soddy, Calumet, branch superintendent of motive power, Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, Calumet, Michigan; Dr. A. J. Stowe, Minneapolis, Minnesota; George W. Taylor, cashier Houghton County street railway, Hancock, Michigan; Joseph Wareham, barber, Hancock, Michigan; Daniel Washburn, restauranteur, Hancock, Michigan.

KEEPING UP THE AVERAGE.

The silver-lead mines of the Slocan are keeping up their average shipments. Last year their output was 30,000 tons. This year, to October 18th, the shipments aggregate 23,302 tons. If the same ratio is kept up for the remaining 11 weeks of the year, the total will be 29,572 tons. The mines shipping and their output are as follows:

	Tons.
Payne	1,318
Ivanhoe	452
Sunset (Jackson Basin)	827
Reco	322
American Boy	883
Arlington	3,160
Hewett	765
Bosun	930
Last Chance	168
Wonderful	181
Enterprise	1,840
Lavina	85
Bismark	62
Queen Bess	180
Silver Glance	223
Whitewater	2,962
Ottawa	8
Capella	40
Florence	1
Trade Dollar	20
Slocan Boy	115
Neepawa	123
Hartney	25
Marion	80
May	5
Paystreak	7
Surprise	22
Monitor	960
Slocan Star	577
Duplex	7
Emily Edith	20
Wakefield	200
Prescott	4
Rambler	3,884
Molly Gibson	1,500
Washington	187
Folliott	2
C. O. D.	2
London Hill	115
Ruth	784
Antoine	104
R. E. Lee	124
Spectator	4
Red Fox	40
Hampton	4
Mercury	21
Dardanelles	21
Porcupine	2
Charleston	11
Pinto	10
Noble Five	21
Total Tons	23,302

GOOD STRIKE AT YMIR.

Dougald A. Cameron, superintendent of the Active Mining Company at Ymir, came up to Nelson on last night's train. He reports a good strike at the Union Jack, one of his company's properties on Porcupine creek. A tunnel is being driven from a point 100 feet below the No. 1 tunnel on the Queen vein. A fine shoot of solid galena ore is exposed. It was calculated that the lower tunnel would have to be driven fully 200 feet before this shoot would be reached. The shoot was reached after driving 70 feet only, indicating either that the shoot is larger at that depth or that the vein has changed its dip. The ore struck in the lower tunnel consists of 2 1-2 feet of solid steel galena mixed with a small proportion of zinc blende. This ore in the upper tunnel runs about $40 per ton, and the newly discovered portion is richer in appearance. Besides this, however, the vein is being crosscut, and so far 10 feet of quartz, interspersed with galena and blende, have been traversed without the hanging wall being reached. All this ore, outside of the richer payshoot, is regarded as concentrating. The company is putting in an electric power plant. The flume is now under construction and the machinery is expected to arrive shortly. The company has also just concluded the purchase of 5,000 acres of timber land on Porcupine creek, on which there is said to be 20,000,000 feet of white pine.

MAY SHIP REGULARLY.

Slocan Drill, 24th: "The ore chute encountered on the Ottawa last week is holding out well, and considerable mineral has been taken out. It is the same as that hit by the lessees last winter in the drift above and some very high assays have been obtained. Much of it goes over 600 ounces, while the general run of the dump apart from the rich streak goes 120 ounces. Sacks were taken up to the property during the week, and it is quite likely a sleigh road will be put in to the Ottawa at once, so as to permit of regular shipments during the winter."

ONE HUNDRED EMPLOYED.

There are about 100 men employed in the mines that have for a central point the little town of Erie, a station on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway 30 miles south of Nelson. The Arlington is working about 30 men, and shipping the ore to the smelter at Nelson. The Second Relief is working both the mill and cyanide plant, and gives employment to 25 to 30 men. The Copper Farm, near what was formerly called Craigtown, has a number of men employed. The Keystone, owned by Finch & Campbell, who also own the Second Relief, has a few men at work. The placers on the north fork of Salmon river are being touched up quite lively and may turn out to be paying ventures, a number of Colorado men having acquired interests. Taking everything into consideration, the outlook at Erie is promising.

THREE MONTHS' PROFITS.

The profits of the Le Roi mine for the three months ending September 30th are given at $108,000 for July, $80,000 for August, and $63,000 for September; total $251,000. The returns for September are low because shipments were restricted owing to a shortage of coke at the company's smelter at Northport. The shares of the company are quoted at $11 in London.

MAKING MONEY.

Reports from Greenwood are that the Mother Lode mine and smelter are making money for their owners at the rate of $1,000 a day. The smelter has two furnaces in blast and the mine is producing a higher grade of ore than ever before.

ON HIS WAY EAST.

Hon. W. C. Wells, chief commissioner of lands and works, left Victoria on Thursday night for a month's trip to Eastern Canada. This would indicate that premier Dunsmuir has no intention of resigning for a while yet.

PEOPLE OF NELSON AND OF KOOTENAY ARE EXPECTANT OVER THE REFINERY

The location of the Canadian Smelting Works' refinery is, just now, a question in which the people of Nelson, as well as the people of Kootenay, are greatly interested. The people of Kootenay are interested because until the product of our silver-lead smelters is separated and refined in Canada, there can be no real market in Canada for Canadian mined lead. The people of Nelson are interested because they know that if the proposed refinery is built at Nelson that the town will be greatly benefited directly as well as indirectly. The experiments made by the Canadian Smelting Works at Trail on the new process of refining silver-lead bullion is of interest, now that a large plant is to be erected.

A plant of about 10 tons daily capacity was installed at the smelting works at Trail. It has been in operation several months, and has been proved a success. The depositing room contains 20 tanks, built of wood, lined with tar and approximately of the size of copper refining tanks. Underneath the tank-room floor is a basement permitting inspection of the tank bottoms for possible leakage and removal of the solution and slimes. A suction pump is employed in lifting the electrolyte from the receiving tank and circulating the solution. In nearly every respect the arrangement of the plant and its equipment is strikingly like that of a modern copper refinery.

The great success of the process is primarily based on Betts' discovery of the easy solubility of lead in an acid solution of lead fluosilicate, which possesses both stability under electrolosis and high conductivity, and from which exceptionally pure lead may be deposited with impure anodes at a very low cost. With such a solution there is no polarization on the anode, no evaporation of constituents except water, and no danger in its handling.

According to Mr. Betts, an acid of 20 to 22 per cent will come to about $1.00 per cubic foot, or to $4.25 when the solution has been standardized with six pounds of lead. The electrolyte employed at the time of my inspection of the works contained, I believe, 8 per cent lead and 11 per cent excess of fluosilicic acid.

The anodes consist of the lead bullion to be refined, cast into plates about two inches thick and approximately to the same size as ordinary two-lugged copper anodes. Before being placed in position in the tanks, they are straightened by hammering over a mould and their lugs squared. No anode sacks are employed as in the old Keith process.

The cathode sheets which receive the regular lead deposits, are thin lead plates obtained by electrode-position upon and stripping from special cathode of sheet steel. The latter are prepared for use by cleaning, flashing with copper, lightly lead-plating in the tanks and greasing with a benzine solution of paraffine dried on, from which the deposited lead is easily stripped.

The anodes and cathodes are separated by a space of 1 1-2 to 2 inches in the tank and are electrically connected in multiple, the tanks being in serier circuit. The fall in potential between the tanks is about 0.2 of a volt, which remarkably low voltage is due to the high conducting power of the electrolytic contacts used. These contacts are small wells of mercury on the bus-bars, large enough to accommodate copper pins soldered to th eiron cathodes of clamped to the anodes. Only a small amount of mercury is required.

Current strength of from 10 to 25 amperes per square foot have been used but at Trail 14 amperes have given the most satisfactory results as regards economy of working and the physical and chemical properties of the refined metal produced.

In the Betts' electrolytic process, practically all the impurities in the base bullion remains as a more or less adherent coating on the anode, and only the zinc, iron, cabalt and nickel present go into solution. The anode residue consists practically of all the copper, antimony, bismuth, arsenic, silver and gold contained in the bullion, and very nearly 10 per cent of its weight in lead. Having the analysis of any bullion, it is easy to calculate with these data the composition of the anode residue and the rate of pollution of the electrolyte. Allowing 175 cubic feet of electrolyte per ton of daily output, it will be found that in the course of a year these impurities will have accumulated to the extent of a very few per cent. Estimating that the electrolyte will have to be purified once a year, the amount to be purified is less than one cubic foot for each ten of output. The amount of lead not immediately recovered in pure form is about 0.3 per cent, most of which is finally recovered. As compared with the ordinary fire-refined lead, the electrolytically refined lead is much purer and contains only mere traces of bismuth, when bismuth base bullion is treated. Furthermore, the present loss of silver in fire refining, amounting it is slaimed to about 1 1-2 per cent of the silver present and covered by the ordinary loss in assay, is to a large extent avoided, as the silver in the electrolytic process is concentrated in the anode residue with a very small loss, and the loss of silver in refining the slimes is much less than in treating the zinc crusts and refining the silver residue after distillation. The silver slimes obtained at Trail, averaging about 8,000 ounces of gold and silver per ton, are now treated at the Seattle Smelting & Refining Works. There the slimes are boiled with concentrated sulphuric acid and steam, allowing the free access of air, which removes ahe greater part of the copper. The washed residue is then dried in pans over steam coils, and melted down in a magnesia brick-lined reverberatory provided with blast tuyeres, and refined. In this reverberatory furnace the balance of the copper left in the slimes after boiling is removed by the addition of niter as a flux, and the antimony with soda. The dore bars finally obtained are parted in the usual way with sulphuric acid making silver .999 fine and gold bars at least .992 fine.

Although the present method for recovering the precious metals and by-products from the anode residues leaves much room for improvement, the use of Betts' process may be recommended to our lead refiners, because it is more economical and efficient method than the fire-refining process now in common use. I will state my belief in conclusion, that the present development of electrolytic lead refining signalizes as great an advance over zinc desilverization and the fire methods of refining lead as electrolytic copper refining does over the old Welsh method of refining that metal.

PROFITABLE UTILITIES.

Nelson has expended $101,580.64 on its water-works system, and collected $64,639.96 in water rates at a cost of $9,673.66 for operating and maintenance. The city paid $5,000 for the system as it then existed in May, 1897. After providing for the interest and sinking fund charges on the debentures issued and paying the operating and maintenance expenses, the people of Nelson have made a profit of $18,966.96 from its ownership of the waterworks system. Add the profit ($23,676.25) made in operating the electric-light-system-to-the-profit-($18,966.96)-made in operating the water-works system, gives the people of Nelson $42,643.21 to the good since they secured the town's incorporation in April, 1897. This $12,643.21 has been spent for the benefit of the people of Nelson as a whole, and the wonder is that there is one man in Nelson who is willing to place himself on record as being opposed to civic ownership of such utilities as water and light; as being in favor of turning over either the water-works system or the electric light system to a private corporation; or as being unwilling to maintain these utilities in first-class condition. But there is, and the people of Nelson have elected just such men to the city council, men who are aspiring today to obtain the complete management of the city's business affairs in the future.

RETURNS FROM A DELINQUENT TAX SALE

THE LAW AS TO RIGHTS OF PURCHASERS

The tax sales held throughout the province will result in considerable additions to the provincial revenue if they are all as successful as the one held at Nelson on Tuesday. The sale at Nelson was for delinquent taxes on land situate within Nelson and Goat River mining divisions and most of it was lots in the townsites of Creston, Ymir, Salmo, and in the several additions to Nelson. Harry Wright, assessor and collector for Nelson asessment district, conducted the sale, Thomas Henderson, deputy mining recorder, acting as clerk.

There were 114 names of owners in the advertisement of the sale, but 33 of these came forward and settled before the day of the sale. When the sale was over the property of 25 owners was still unsold as no one bid on the property offered, all of which is in the townsite of Salmo. The following statement will give the reader a fair idea of the result:

STATEMENT.

Total arrears of taxes		$712 54
Paid before sale	$220 07	
Paid at sale	450 87	
Arrears on unsold lots	41 60	
		712 54
Total costs in addition to taxes		$513 00
Paid before sale	$156 75	
Paid at sale	237 50	
Costs on unsold lots	118 75	
		513 00

The government charges $2.50 costs to each delinquent, and in addition it gets 2 1-2 per cent. commission on the amount collected. Besides this, the delinquent pays the cost of advertising, which in Nelson district was $2.25 for each delinquent.

Below will be found the sections of the Assessment Act relating to tax sales, and they should be carefully read by both delinquents and those who make purchases.

The law regarding tax sales will be of interest and it reads as follows:

Section 102. The assessor, after selling any land, shall give a certificate under his hand to the purchaser, stating distinctly what part or proportion, as the case may be, of the land, and what interest therein, have been so sold, or stating that the whole lot, section, or estate has been so sold, and describing the same, and also stating the quantity of land, the sum for which it has been sold, and the expenses of sale, and further stating that a deed conveying the same to the purchaser or his assigns, according to the nature of the estate or interest sold, will be executed by him, on his or their demand, at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of sale, if the land be not previously redeemed, upon the payment of the fee hereinafter provided. The assessor before executing such deed, shall give notice of the sale and the consequences thereof, in writing, or partly in print and partly in writing, to any person or persons who, at the time of sale, appeared on the register of the city or district in which the land is situated as the owner or holder of a registered charge on the land, and such notice shall be deemed to have been properly given if the same be posted to the last known address of the registered owner or holder of a registered charge six months before the execution of the deed.

Section 103. The purchaser shall, on the receipt of the assessor's certificate of sale, become the owner of the land so far as to have all necessary rights of action and powers for protecting the same from spoliation and waste until the expiration of the term during which the land may be redeemed; but he shall not knowingly permit any person to cut timber growing upon the land, or otherwise injure the land, nor shall he do so himself, but he may use the land without deteriorating its value: Provided, that the purchaser shall not be liable for damage done without his knowledge, to the property during the time the certificate is in force.

Section 104. When the assessor or collector sells land for taxes, he shall immediately thereafter mail a letter, addressed to the person assessed on the roll, informing him of the name of the purchaser and amount for which the land was sold.

Section 105. Every tax-purchaser, at the time of the sale and before he is given the certificate of sale, shall sign a statement setting out his full names, occupation, and postoffice address, and such statement shall be preserved by the assessor or collector with all the other books, documents, and papers connected with such sale.

Section 106. The owner of any land which may hereafter be sold for taxes, or his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or any other person, may, at any time within two years from the date of the tax sale, or before delivery of the conveyance to the purchaser at the tax sale, redeem the estate sold by paying or tendering to the assessor, for the use and benefit of the purchaser or his legal representatives, the sum paid by him, together with interest at 12 per cent. per annum theron; and the assessor shall give to the party paying such redemption money a receipt, stating the sum paid and the object of payment; and such receipt shall be evidence of the redemption.

Section 107. Upon any such payment or tender being made as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the assessor or collector to forward by registered letter to the postoffice address of the purchaser thereof, as mentioned in such statement (or in any other statement subsequently furnished by him), a notice in writing stating that such property has been so redeemed, and that the amount to which he may be entitled out of the amount so paid in redemption shall be paid to him on production of the certificate of sale.

Section 108. From the time of a tender to the assessor of the full amount of redemption money required by this act, the said purchaser shall cease to have any further right in or to the land in question.

Section 109. If the land be not redeemed within the period so allowed for its redemption as aforesaid, then, on the demand of the purchaser, or his assigns, or other legal representative, at any time afterwards, and on payment of ten dollars, the assessor shall prepare, execute, and deliver to him or them a deed of the land sold, in which deed any number of lots in any one district may be included at the request of the purchaser, or any assignee of the purchaser.

The Week's News of Southern British Columbia Condensed

YMIR—The finishing touches are being made on the Porcupine creek wagon road, and it will be completed next week.

SLOCAN CITY—Harvey Aitchison, blacksmith at the Arlington mine, met with a painful accident on Sunday. He was cutting off a broken drill, when the heated point flew up and struck him full in the right eye, burning it severely and completely blinding him. He hurried down to the local hospital, where Dr. Forin dressed the injured member, and then advised him to go to Spokane to consult a specialist with a view to saving the sight. He went out to Spokane on Tuesday and, if he gets no relief there, will go on to Montreal for treatment.

RYKERT'S—A. Klockmann, resident manager of the Idaho-Continental, with other magnates of the enterprise are visiting the Continental mine and making plans for the future.

PRINCETON—A party of prospectors, made up of Messrs. Todd, Ford, and McDonald, were in Princeton last week with a story of a marvellous strike of gold ore about 23 miles from here, up the Tulameen river, between Eagle and Bear creeks. The town is almost deserted, every prospector able to get away having gone to the new camp.

MOYIE—Manager Cameron of the Moyie Lumber Company has received a telegram from the shareholders of the company at Fairbault, Minnesota, instructing him to make preparations for starting a logging camp.

CRANBROOK—A bet of $200 has been made between Mr. Ryan of Kimberley and Tom Wellman of Cranbrook. Ryan says he can take 2,240 feet of rope, tie a 200 pound sack of sand at the end of it, and with one horse pull it. Wellman says it can't be done.

FAIRVIEW—The hotel at this place, one of the largest in Yale district, was burned on Monday night. Manager Mathias of the hotel and Miss Smith, a school teacher, were killed, and a number of others seriously injured.

PERRY CREEK—The task of getting Fass & McDanell's steam shovel up the mountain from Old Town to Sawmill creek is attracting many visitors, who wish to witness the operation, which is somewhat interesting. Ties and rails are laid on the ground, and the machine propels itself. For some distance there is a twelve per cent grade and people expect to see some fun when it tackles it.

CRESTON—The wagon road east from the town to the canyon on Goat river has been completed. Fred G. Little had charge of the work as foreman.

WARDNER—Frank McCabe has started a clothing store here and is reported as doing a good business.

ROSSLAND—The local Liberal Association has endorsed Laurier's action in dismissing Tarte, and have elected the following officers: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, honorary president; William A. Galliher, honorary vice-president; Robert W. Grigor, president; James Young, vice-president; Dr. Kerr, second vice-president; Dr. Keuning, third vice-president; Roland A. Laird, secretary-treasurer. J. A. Macdonald, J. H. Macdonald, Wallace Fraser, Harry Daniel, A. H. Dutton, Wilson Pyper, Francis C. Lawe and John H. Robinson, executive committee.

GRAND FORKS—John L. Manly was arrested here on Monday by the provincial police, charged with complicity in burning the Escalet hotel at Columbia about three years ago. Shortly after the burning Manly went to the states and remained for a time. He has been mayor of Grand Forks and was chief engineer of the Kettle Valley railway. He will have his preliminary trial at Columbia on Tuesday.

FORT STEELE—The Fort Steele Brewing Company will establish a branch brewery at Frank, Alberta.

KIMBERLEY—Ed Taylor has taken over the Royal hotel.

MORRISSEY—The board of license commissioners met at Fernie and refused to grant any hotel licenses for the new town of Morrissey, claiming that they would grant no licenses until the property was put on the market.

COLUMBIA—Jeff Lewis and wife leave here for their home near Edmonton, Alberta. Mr. Lewis formerly resided in Nelson and Rossland where he owned some valuable mining property. He owned the Whitewater mine on Rover creek, near Nelson, which he sold for $10,000. He had a bond on Bill Springer's No. 1 mine at Rossland and made a clean-up on its sale. His farm of 640 acres, eight miles from Edmonton, is one of the finest in that section.

THREE FORKS—William Moir has been refused a license for the Exchange hotel.

SLOCAN CITY—Neil Gething of the Arlington hotel is tired of living up in Cariboo, where he went intending to stay two years, and will return to Slocan City in a short time.

PILOT BAY—Preparations are being made to work a number of the iron claims on Gray's creek during the coming winter.

OLALLA—The party of eastern capitalists who are interested here have come and gone. Before going they practically decided to build a 50-ton smelter, to be ready for operation by July 1st, 1903.

NEW DENVER—J. B. Smith has taken over the business of Bourne Brothers, and will conduct the business under the firm name of J. B. Smith & Co.

FERNIE—The provincial government will build a court-house here at a cost of $1,200.

ROSSLAND—The Giant mine which is owned by C. H. Mackintosh, may ship its output to the smelter at Crofton, Vancouver Island.

KASLO—A new company has been formed to take over the assets of the Alberta & British Columbia Exploration Company, Limited, which is in liquidation. George Alexander of Kaslo is the attorney for the company, the head office of which is in England.

THE TOWN AND DISTRICT.

J. Fred Hume is contracting for the delivery—next fall—of venison and bear meat.

Willian Waldie has purchased the property on which he lives on Carbonate stret, between Hall and Hendryx, for $1,700. The lots have a frontage of 50 feet. Additions will be made to the building and the property otherwise improved.

"Herb" Irvine's American Shoe Store has added an attractive feature. Call at the store and find out what it is.

The agriculturists of Nelson are busy digging potatoes. The crop is fair, and the yield will average 200 bushels to the acre.

The iron kings of Gray's creek can now reach their domains over good trails. Hugh Nixon did the job at government expense.

Jacob Dover is back from a trip to Toronto and Montreal, and is satisfied the money he spent in making it was well spent.

The local board of trade has placed itself on record as being in favor of standing pat for asking the Dominion government to increase the duties on zinc and lead products to a parity with the duties levied on other articles produced or manufactured in Canada. This action was taken at a meeting of the board held on Thursday evening.

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

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G., President.
Hon. G. A. Drummond, Vice-President.
E. S. Clouston, General Manager.

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

Imperial Bank of Canada

CAPITAL, (Authorized) $4,000,000
CAPITAL, (Paid Up) $2,868,932
REST $2,438,595

HEAD OFFCE, TORONTO, ONTARIO.—Branches in the Northwest Territories, Provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

T. R. MERRITT, President. D. R. WILKIE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man.
E. HAY, Assistant Gen. Manager. W. MOFFAT, Chief Inspector.

NELSON BRANCH—A general banking business tranasted.
Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed.
Drafts sold, available in all parts of Canada, United States and Europe. Special attention given to collections.
J. M. LAY, Manager.

TRAINS AND STEAMERS

Leave and Arrive at Nelson as Below.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SYSTEM

LEAVE	CROW'S NEST RAILWAY	ARRIVE
5:00 a. m. Daily.	Kuskonook, Creston, Moyie, Cranbrook, Maryeville, Fort Steele, Elko, Fernie, Michel, Blairmore, Frank, Macleod, Lethbridge, Winnipeg, and all Eastern points.	5:00 p. m. 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, Phœnix, Greenwood and Midway. (Daily except Sunday)	9:35 p.m.
6:40 p. m. Daily	Robson, Nakusp, Arrowhead, Revelstoke, and all points east and west on C.P.R. main line.	9:35 p.m. Daily
6:40 p. m. Daily	Robson, Trail and Rossland.	9:35 p.m. Daily

LEAVE	SLOCAN RIVER RAILW'Y	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 SHEPPARD RAILWAY	ARRIVE
Depot 7:15 a.m. Mountain 8:05 a. m. Daily.	Ymir, Salmo, Erie, Waneta, Northport, Rossland, Colville and Spokane. Making through connections at Spokane to the south, east and west.	Mountain 7:15 p. m. Depot. 8 p. m. Daily

LEAVE Nelson	KOOTENAY LAKE STEAMBOATS	ARRIVE Kaslo
4:00 a. m. Kaslo 3:35 p. m. Daily	Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth Kaslo and all Way Landings.	8:40 a. m. Nelson 7:15 p. m. Daily

LEAVE Daily	KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY	ARRIVE Daily
8:00 a. m	..... Kaslo	3:15 p.m.
1:00 p. m.	..... Sandon	11:25 a m.

THE NELSON TRIBUNE

Founded in 1892.

JOHN HOUSTON, Proprietor

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1902.

The question of submitting a by-law to provide money to properly equip a public utility in which the city has $80,000 invested should be discussed on its merits. The city has found by experience that small mountain streams cannot be depended on the year round for water sufficient to run an electric plant adequate for its present, to say nothing of its future, requirements. The experience of the city is not exceptional. All the mining companies operating in Kootenay and depending on water for power to run concentrating and stamp mills have met with the same difficulties as the City of Nelson. The Granby smelter, which gets its power from Kettle river, a comparatively large stream, has had to close down two of its furnaces through a shortage of water. The city has proved that it can supply the people with electric light at a lower price than the people of neighboring towns pay who are supplied by private concerns, and at the same time pay all charges for sinking fund, interest, and maintenance, besides making a reasonable profit on the capital invested. If these are statements of fact, is it wise for the city to abandon its electric light plant and business because a difficulty has been encountered in procuring a suitable site for a power station, at which to develop a water right already secured from a river whose flow is so enormous that there need be no fear of its ever becoming inadequate? Few great undertakings are completed without difficulties being encountered and overcome. The city can overcome the difficulties it has met in securing land for a site for a power station by showing that it is in earnest. It has not made such a showing in the past. By compelling the council to submit the by-law petitioned for on Monday night, and giving it their approval after it is submitted, the people will have shown that they are really in earnest; not only to own their own utilities, but in endeavoring to keep them up-to-date in efficiency. An expenditure of $150,000 in addition to the $80,000 that has already been expended should give Nelson the best equipped electric light system in the province, and at the same time place the city in a position to supply cheap power to encourage the establishment here of industries. A debenture debt of $230,000 incurred for such a work surely is no more an interference with the privileges of capital than if the same amount of money was raised for the same purpose on bonds issued by a private company. In the one case the people of the city are the shareholders, and to them will go any profits that may accrue from the successful expenditure of the money. In the other case a few individuals, generally non-residents, are the shareholders, and they will pocket the profits if the undertaking is successful. The city needs the plant, because it can profitably use it. If it needs the plant and can profitably use it, some good reason should be advanced why the undertaking should be abandoned in order to allow a private company to step in and carry on the business. Will those who oppose the submission of the question to the people give the good reason?

Alderman Selous is not always consistent. When the petition regarding the submission of a by-law for raising money to improve the city's electric lighting system was presented to the council on Monday night, he waxed wroth, and indignantly declared that he wanted time to consider the question; he wanted time to compare the names on the petition with the names on the assessment roll; in fact, he wanted to do anything and everything that would delay the matter at issue. It will be remembered that last fall (on November 4th) a petition for the same purpose was presented to the council, and alderman Irving, then, as now, moved that the petition be received and acted on in accordance with the wishes of those who signed it. Nothing, however, was done for two weeks to advance matters, possibly because at that time a strong effort was being made to pass a bylaw that would have practically transferred the city's electric lighting business to the West Kootenay Power & Light Company, an effort that was defeated. On November 18th, alderman Selous showed his hand, and when the by-law for submitting the question of raising $150,000 to improve the city's electric lighting system was introduced and was read a first time, and was up for a second reading, he moved that it be read a second time when the city had secured a site for a power station, and his motion was carried, only two aldermen (Irving and Madden) voting nay. On November 25th three separate petitions were presented to the council, each asking for the submission to the ratepayers of a by-law for the purpose of raising money with which to build an isolation hospital, and carry on other public works. Alderman Selous was very anxious that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. He did not want time to consider any of them on their merits; not even to compare the names on the petitions with the names on the assessment roll. In fact, he was so anxious to have the matter submitted to the ratepayers that his own name appears first on all three petitions, the second name being that of the Nelson Electric Tramways, Limited. On December 2nd another move was made in the game. Alderman Gillett got alderman Selous's consent to reconsider the action that gave the $150,000 by-law the hoist, and the resolution passed on the 18th of November was rescinded, and the by-law was read a second and third time along with the three by-laws that alderman Selous was so much interested in. All this goes to show that alderman Selous wants time to consider oonly ne thing, the improvement of a utility in which the city has $80,000 invested. He wants so much time to ponder over that particular improvement that the $80,000 already invested will have become a dead loss before he will have made up his mind as to what would be best to do.

The Liberal party in Great Britain split on the question of home rule for Ireland, and the Liberal-Unionists, under the lead of Joseph Chamberlain, joined forces with the Conservatives, and that party is in power today. The Liberal party in Canada is divided on the question of a revision of the tariff, and one of the ablest and most progressive men in the party, J. Israel Tarte, has resigned from the government, giving as a reason for doing so that the interests of the Canadian people can best be served by a revision without delay of the tariff of 1897, with the view of giving more adequate protection to our industries, to our farming community, and to our working men, and that under the circumstances he preferred freedom of action and speech to a seat in the government. What effect Mr. Tarte's resignation will have on the politics of the country is, at the present time, mere conjecture. Liberals will say that it will have little effect. While admitting his ability as a minister, they say he was a disturbing element, and that his supposed great influence in Quebec will be offset by Laurier's prestige and personality. Conservatives will agree that a party cannot afford to lose one of its strongest men at a time when there is more or less uncertainty as to the health of the leader of the party, as well as a good deal of friction within the party over questions that concern the people. The Tribune is of opinion that when an appeal is made to the country, the Liberal party will be defeated. Tarte's ability as an organizer carried Quebec in two elections, and it is Quebec that is keeping the Libral party in power today. Outside of Quebec, the country is Conservative, as is clearly shown by recent provincial elections. The Conservatives made a mistake when they drove Tarte out of the party in order to cover up some of the shortcomings of sir Hector Langevin. The Liberals have blundered in forcing him to leave the Laurier government in order to placate Clifford Sifton. Tarte was trying to force the Liberal party into accepting a policy that would develop Canada for the benefit of Canadians. His opponents in the Laurier government have no policy, other than holding on to what they have got—the offices.

A London man named Anthony J. McMillan, said to be a director in companies owning mines at Rossland and in one or two of the Boundary camps, has been at Victoria, and on his return to Rossland hastens to inform the newspaper organ of Edmund B. Kirby and Bernard McDonald that favorable legislation may be expected at the next session of the legislature, as two of the ministers (Edward Gawlor Prior, minister of mines, and David McEwen Eberts, attorney-general) have been interviewed on the subject. As these two ministers have been interviewed so often on the same subject by delegations from Rossland, they have a stereotyped answer ready for all such interviews, and it is about as follows: "Yes, we fully appreciate the difficulties under which you London mining men labor; but we have wicked partners, who represent farming constituencies, and before we can do anything, except make promises, we must consult them." Mr. McMillan is much afraid that the 2 per cent tax, which he declares "iniquitous," will keep British capital away from British Columbia. It is to be hoped that it will. It might be a good thing for British Columbia if British capital did stay away until the mining industry in the province had had a breathing spell. The province then might get rid of such buzzing pessimists as Anthony J. McMillan and such "blue ruin" newspapers as the Rossland Miner.

The contention that mines like the Le Roi at Rossland, which uses 25,000 pounds (a carload) of powder a month, are unjustly taxed to the extent of the Canadian import duty of 3 cents a pound, is all bosh. The Le Roi pays $3,500 for a carload of 40 per cent dynamite, and if it pays cash it gets the carload for $3,430. The Parrot mine at Butte, Montana, pays $3,275 for a carload of 40 per cent Hercules, and if it pays cash it probably gets 2 per cent off, which would make the carload cost $3,209.50, or $220.50 a carload less than is paid by the Le Roi. Butte has advantages in freight rates that Rossland has not got, and these advantages, and not the tariff, account for the difference of cost in the two places. The Rossland Miner and the Rossland Evening World have both declared, and their declarations have been repeated in other newspapers, that the Le Roi mine was being taxed $12,000 a year on powder alone, when, as a matter of fact, its management is only paying $2,646 a year in excess of what would be paid if the Le Roi mine was located at Butte, Montana, and the chances are the $2,646 represents the advantage Butte has in freight rates over Rossland.

The Nelson Daily News says Canadian newspapers should not be dependent on American mediums for the transmission of old country news. The readers of Canadian newspapers have a much greater grievance, in that they are compelled to read American newspapers in order to get Canadian news. Take the Daily News for instance. On Thursday morning it printed dispatches from the capitals of Denmark, Germany, Italy, France, and Great Britain, but not a word from the capitals of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, or the Northwest Territories. It is safe to assume a majority of the readers of the Daily News are Canadians, and are more interested in Canadian news than in news from Germany and Denmark and other European countries. What Canada wants is a Canadian news service, a service that will be obtained only when the men engaged in the newspaper business in Canada are as up-to-date in news gathering as they are diligent in preaching purity in practical politics.

The men who signed the petition asking the city council to submit a by-law to raise $150,000 to be used in equipping a first-class electric light plant are being lambasted by those who oppose the submission of the by-law. The men who signed the petition have as much right to an independent expression of opinion as have the men who oppose the petition, but the latter do not seem to think so. The men who signed the petiton are just as honest and as intelligent and as public-spirited as are the men who oppose the petition, and they are no more under the domination of any one man than are the other crowd. All the independence and all the intelligence of Nelson is not concentrated in the heads of those who drink "scotch and soda" at the English Club, no more than it is centered in the heads of those who smoke "Royal Seals" and "Kootenay Standards" in Room 9 in the Madden block.

The resignation of J. Israel Tarte, as minister of public works in the Laurier government, will probably result in giving James Sutherland of Woodstock, Ontario, the public works portfolio. Mr. Sutherland is popular in his own province, and is well liked by the members from the West, more particularly by those from British Columbia. Mr. Tarte's resignation will result in giving senator Templeman a portfolio, probably minister of marine and fisheries. He is now a member of the cabinet without a portfolio. In that event, it is not unlikely that George Riley, who is one of the representatives from Victoria, will resign his seat and be appointed to the senate, in order to allow Templeman to contest the seat as a minister, for it is admitted that a minister to be of any use must be a member of the house of commons.

Premier Laurier has decided that he prefers Clifford Sifton and his immigration policy to J. Israel Tarte and his policy of cheap transportation and tariff revision in the interest of Canadian manufacturers, farmers and working men; that he prefers Sifton's Doukhobors to Tarte's Canadian industries. Laurier will go into political retirement when the people have a chance to render their decision.

There is more capital coming into British Columbia from the state of Iowa than from the kingdom of Great Britain; yet the province does not maintain an agent-general in Iowa's capital city, Des Moines. It might be profitable for the province if agent-general Turner was ordered to close up his office in London and move to Des Moines and open an office there.

The location of the lead refinery at Nelson will be followed by lead corroding and paint works. Nelson will be the centre of the lead industry in Canada, much as St. Louis is in the United States.

TARTE SENDS IN HIS RESIGNATION AND IT IS ACCEPTED BY LAURIER

On returning from a trip across the Atlantic sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of the Dominion government, found a house divided against itself. No government can last long under such conditions, and sir Wilfrid to show that he was still the leader of the government asked for and received the resignation of his minister of public works, who has always been considered his strongest friend in the government. The resignation of Mr. Tarte reads as follows:

TORONTO, October 20th, 1902.

The Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister, Ottawa—My Dear Sir Wilfrid: I feel it my duty to place my resignation in your hands, and ask you to be good enough to have it accepted by the governor-general.

In the interview which I had with you, you expressed the opinion that I should not have spoken on the tariff as I have done; that the government had as yet not come to any definite understanding on their fiscal policy for the future, etc.

I shall not discuss with you at the present time the question as to whether I was right or wrong in the course I followed. You are the leader of the government, and your opinion as far as my attitude is involved, must prevail. You told me my utterances are causing you trouble. I have no right, and no desire to be a source of embarrassment to you, or to the party with which I have been connected since 1892. My views on the tariff are well known to you. I have on several occasions stated them publicly in your presence and discussed them often privately with you. Entertaining the opinion that the interests of the Canadian people make it our duty to revise without delay the tariff of 1897, with the view of giving a more adequate protection to our industries, to our farming community, and to our working men, I cannot possibly remain silent. I prefer my freedom of action and of speech, under the circumstances, even to the great honor of being your colleague.

Before severing my official relations with you, allow me to express my sincerest hope that you will soon be restored to your health of former days. You would greatly oblige me by conveying to my colleagues my best wishes for their welfare and their happiness. My personal relations with most of them have been of a pleasant and cordial nature. I hope that they will continue to be the same in the future.

Believe me, my dear Sir Wilfrid, very sincerely yours, J. ISRAEL TARTE.

The premier lost no time in accepting Mr. Tarte's resignation, as the following letter shows:

OTTAWA, October 21st, 1902.

My Dear Mr. Tarte: After having seen you on Sunday last and having expressed to you my well settled opinion upon the consequences of your recent attitude, my first duty was to wait upon the governor-general to inform him that I was obliged to demand the resignation of your portfolio. After having seen his excellency, I had to acquaint my colleagues of the interview which I had with you.

In accepting your resignation it is well to emphasize the points of difference between us. During my absence in Europe, without any communication from me, and without any previous understanding with your colleagues, you began an active campaign in favor of the immediate revision of the tariff in the direction of high protection. I regret having been obliged to observe to you that this attitude on your part constitutes a self-evident violation of your duty towards the government of which you were a member.

I repeat to you here, what I told you on Sunday, I do not wish to discuss at this moment the economic theory of which you have made yourself the champion. This question, however important it might be, is subordinate to one still more important. If you had reached the conclusion that the interests of the country demanded without delay an increase of custom duties, the first thing for you to do, as a member of the government, before addressing your views to the public, would have been to place them before your colleagues, with the object of obtaining the unanimous action of the cabinet, which is the very foundation of responsible government.

If you had not been able to obtain from your colleagues their assent to the course which you recommend, you would have been obliged then either to accept their views, or to sever your connection with them, and then for the first time you would have been free to place your views before the public. Such was the very simple course which was binding upon you, but to remain a member of the government and at the same time to advocate a policy which had not yet been adopted, was an impediment to the proper working of our constitutional system, and implies a disregard for that loyalty which all those who are members of the same administration owe to one another and have a right to expect from each other.

I thank you for the good wishes which you have expressed for improvement of my health, and I will make it my duty to convey to your old colleagues those that you may formulate for their welfare and their happiness.

Believe me, yours very sincerely,
WILFRID LAURIER.

Nelson Saw and Planing Mills, Limited.

MANUFACTURERS

Lumber, Lath, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, and all kinds of Factory Work.

KILN-DRIED LUMBER FOR THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY TRADE A SPECIALTY.

COAST FLOORING AND CEILING KEPT IN STOCK

Office and Mills at Foot of Hall Street, NELSON, B.C.

Frank Fletcher declares he will not seek re-election as mayor; but his partner in opposition to municipal ownership of utilities, alderman Selous, is said to be willing to make the race.

Will the firing of Mr. Tarte hasten the completion of the new postoffice building at Nelson?

We Can Save You Money By Purchasing Now

PARLOR SUITES	SIDEBOARDS
BRASS BEDSTEADS	CHINA CLOSETS
IRON BEDSTEADS	BUFFETS
HALL RACKS	BOOK CASES
MUSIC CABINETS	PARLOR CABINETS
WOMEN'S DESKS	CARPETS
ROCKERS AND CHAIRS	LINOLEUMS.

D. McARTHUR & CO.
Baker and Ward Streets, Nelson, B. C.

CABINET CIGAR STORE

Imported and Domestic Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes and Smokers Articles.

G. B. MATHEWS, - Proprietor

REISTERER & CO.
BREWERS
OF
LAGER BEER AND PORTER
Put up in Packages to suit the Trade

Brewery and Office on Latimer Street, Nelson, B. C.

Drink
Thorpe's Lithia Water

Every small bottle contains five grains of lithia carbonate.

PROSSER'S SECOND HAND STORE AND CHINA HALL, COMBINED

Is the place to "rubber" before sending back East for anything.
We buy, sell, or rent, or store anything from a safety pin to a beef trust.
Western Canadian Employment Agency in connection.
Baker street, west, next door to C. P. R. Ticket Office.
P. O. Box 588. Phone 261A.

SEWING MACHINES AND PIANOS

FOR RENT AND FOR SALE
Old Curiosity Shop, Josephine St., Nelson

P. BURNS & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Meat Merchants

Head Office and Cold Storage Plant at Nelson.
Branch Markets at Kaslo, Ymir, Sandon, Silverton, Revelstoke, New Denver, Cascade, Trail, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Midway, Phoenix, Rossland, Slocan City, Moyie, Cranbrooke, Fernie and Macleod.
Nelson Branch Market, Burns Block, Baker Street.
Orders by mail to any Branch will receive prompt and careful attention.

West Kootenay Butcher Co.

Fresh and Salted Meats
Fish and Poultry in Season
Orders by Mail receive Careful and Prompt Attention
E. C TRAVES, Manager, K.-W.-C. Blk., Nelson

STARKEY & CO., WHOLESALE PROVISIONS, PRODUCE AND FRUITS.

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Office and Warehouse, Josephine Street, NELSON, B. C.

GELIGNITE The Strongest and Best Explosive in the Market
Manufactured by the HAMILTON POWDER COMPANY
Manufacturers of
High Grade Explosives, Sporting, Mining and Blasting Powde
GEO. C. TUNSTALL, JR., District Mgr., Nelson, B.C.

ALDERMAN SELOUS MUCH AGGRIEVED BECAUSE HE IS FORCED TO GO ON RECORD

Monday night's session of Nelson's city council was attended by mayor Fletcher, aldermen Irving, Drew, Hamilton, Scanlan, Morrison, Selous, the city engineer, the chief of the fire brigade, the acting city clerk, the secretary of the general hospital, a Daily News reporter, and the proprietor of The Tribune.

The report of the finance committee, which is always the first business to be disposed of, was disposed of, and the following-named, who had done work for the city in its various departments, were

ORDERED PAID:

W. Richardson	$ 42 00
L. Paterson	36 00
Frank Deacon	27 25
L. Ratcliffe	28 20
J. Foote	5 00
D. Woods	30 00
William Batchelor	1 10
J. C. Bailey	21 25
W. West	20 00
James Harris	56 25
N. Zettenberg	20 50
Total	$307 55

A HORSE TALK.

The sanitary inspector reported that he had received the following offers for two of the horses used in the scavenger department: John Lindblad, for two horses, set of harness, and wagon, $100; Napoleon Ranger, for the gray horse, $15; N. D. Stewart, for two horses, set of harness, whiffletree and chain, $200, payable in installments.

The report was discussed for about thirty minutes, the chief of the fire department taking part. He said if the team, etc., could be sold for $200, that amount would purchase a good horse for the fire department, and one of the horses now used by his department could be used as a spare horse for the scavenger department, as its wind was not good.

The mayor said the gray horse was a good plug of a horse, but no one seemed to want him.

The matter was finally shoved on to th public works committee, they to take action.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

The city solicitor gave a written opinion that John Jelsrud, who claimed compensation for falling off a walk on Latimer street, between Kootenay and Falls streets, had no case against the city, as there had been no negligence on its part in any respect, and the accident arose from the carelessness of Jelsrud himself.

Alderman Hamilton moved that the city clerk notify Messrs. Wheeler & Wragge, Jelsrud's solicitors, that the city was not liable for the claim of their client. The motion was seconded by alderman Drew, and was carried.

HOSPITAL QUESTION.

The secretary of the general hospital submitted a statement showing the number of days treatment of patients which he thought might be properly charged to the city during the period from January 1st to September 30th, 1902, as follows:

	Days
Helen Outram	274
William Lewis	274
Harry Hayward	193
Alex. Gibson	15
John Mahoney	18
Thomas Bradshaw	34
Mrs. Hart	10
B. Lowtop	22
Mrs. Bennett	14
J. Kelly	185
H. Beadel	183
Lin (a Chinaman)	23
Mr. Beaston	4
Mrs. Dawson	28
A. Semple	16
A. Stewart	42
Fred Carey	23
Mrs. Odheiser	10
Mrs. Raymond	3
J. Redmond	8
A. Gardner	8

Miss Outram, and Messrs. Kelly, Lewis, and Beadel the still in the hospital and likely to be the remainder of the year.

A discussion brought out the pleasing information that the four chronic patients were gradually improving, and that in the course of time they woul be so far improved as to be able to leave the hospital. The discussion also brought out the fact that several of those treated were from outside points, and had only been in Nelson for a few days when sent to the hospital. The report was received, on motion of aldermen Irving and Morrison.

SIDEWALK PETITIONS.

The Vernon street hotelkeepers petitioned for a sidewalk along that street from Stanley street to the Union depot.

There was no disposition to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and on motion of alderman Selous it was filed.

Harry Bird and others petitioned for six-foot sidewalks to replace the three-foot walks on the south side of Observatory street, between Stanley and Kootenay streets, and on the east side of Kootenay street, from Robson street to Mines Road.

The petition was referred to the public works committee.

FIRE CHIEF'S REPORT.

The chief of the fire department submitted a report of the proceedings of the fire chief's convention held at Victoria. The report was received and filed, and the chief asked to secure copies of the papers read at the convention, in order that the council might profit by their wisdom.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

A petition, signed by J. C. Gore, D. McArthur, Thomas Madden, W. C. McLean, John Paterson, P. Burns & Co., W. J. Wilson, James McDonald, A. J. Marks, and thirty other property owners, was presented asking that a money by-law for $150,000 be submitted for the approval of the ratepayers, the money to be used to "acquire land for a site for an electrical power station, to build and equip such electrical power station, to connect such equipped electrical power station with the city's electric lighting system, and to alter and extend the city's electric lighting system."

The reading of the petition took the mayor and alderman Hamilton and Selous by surprise, and the latter expressed his indignation that so important a question should be sprung on the council so suddenly. The mayor, also, said he had heard nothing of it before the council met. Alderman Hamilton had heard nothing about it, and apparently did not want to know anything about it.

Alderman Irving moved that the petition be received and that a by-law be prepared in accordance with the wishes of the petitioners.

Alderman Morrison seconded the motion.

Alderman Scanlan wanted the motion cut in two. He wanted the petition received first, and its further consideration agreed on afterwards.

Alderman Drew wanted the question disposed of at once, as far as it could be.

Alderman Selous said it was a very important question to decide offhand, and that he wanted time to consider it. He was not sure that the petitioners represented one-tenth of the property on the assessment roll, and he wanted to satisfy himself on that and other points before he considered a by-law. The expense of holding an election was also considerable and should be taken into account.

The only petitioner who was present in person was the proprietor of The Tribune, and he asked permission to address the council on behalf of the petitioners, and the request was granted. He said that about this time last pear a similar petition was presented and the council shelved it until such time as it could be strangled to death. Now the people of Nelson wanted to be treated fairly and above-board on the question. The city had between $75,000 and $80,000 invested in its electric light plant, and the cost of operating and maintaining it had largely increased this year because of the lack of power, as power had to be purchased from the West Kootenay Power & Light Company. It was unfair to the people to have two or three aldermen make it impossible for the people to declare themselves on the question. The doubt raised as to whether or not the petition was properly signed could easily be removed by examining the assessment roll. The expense of holding an election was not given undue consideration when other by-laws had been submitted, by-laws that were in the interest of individuals. He hoped the council would deal with the question promptly.

Alderman Selous took a second flyer at it on his feet. He said that he regarded the remarks of outsiders, like the last speaker, as wholly uncalled for and out of order. No man should be allowed to sit at the council board as a reporter and be allowed to address the council in such words.

The Tribune's long-hand journalist humbly apologized for daring to address so august a body, and said he had no intention of being either out of order or discourteous. If he had said anything that could be called out of order he would withdraw the offensive words; but at the same time he claimed a privilege that had been freely granted others who had petitioned the council to get something from the city; he was merely endeavoring to get something for the city.

Mayor Fletcher—Ahem!

Alderman Irving split his original motion, and the petition was received. He then gave notice that he would introduce the by-law asked for at the next session of the council.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A crossing was ordered on Baker street at Railway street.

Alderman Selous gave notice that he would at the next meeting of the council introduce a by-law regulating Chinese laundries. He also stated that he had been unable to get a draft prepared of a by-law dealing with the foreshore lands recently acquired by the city owing to the city solicitor being in attendance at court during the week.

Alderman Irving brought up the police question by stating that the mayor had employed a policeman when the police commissioners had passed a resolution not to employ one. He wanted to know who had charge of the police force, the commissioners, the mayor, or the council. If the mayor had power to do as he pleased, he wanted to know it.

Mayor Fletcher—A large number of the merchants asked me to keep the policeman on on account of fires and I did so.

Alderman Irving—A number of the merchants spoke to me regarding the matter, and not one of them asked that the policeman be kept on. Probably I do not mix with the same kind of merchants the mayor does.

Alderman Scanlan wanted to know why the mayor had not reported the matter to the council when it occurred, and that he (the mayor) was blameable for not doing so.

Alderman Selous—When will the chief of police be back?

Mayor Fletcher—On Tuesday.

Alderman Selous—In that case, it is hardly worth bothering about.

The matter was dropped.

The mayor brought up the question of extending the city limits to take in a portion of Lot 182, and said a vote could be taken on the question at the same time as the electric power station money by-law was submitted.

On motion of alderman Selous, the council adjourned, and the mayor and alderman Hamilton and Selous filed out of the council chamber, leaving the others present to discuss ways and means of getting a winter's fuel supply without flooding the market with one-name paper.

BRITISH COLUMBIANS ARE BETTER OFF THAN THE PEOPLE OF WEST AUSTRALIA

Fred Zirkler, vice-president of the Boulder (West Australia) branch of the Australian Workers' Association, writes from Boulder under date of September 1st, as follows:

"Recently I had a conversation with T. W. Hall, who came here from Rossland, British Columbia, and judging from his remarks the people of British Columbia have strange ideas about affairs in West Australia. It seems to me that British Columbians are far better off than we are here.

"It was once literally true that gold could be picked up in nuggets in the streams, but this was thirty years ago, and not here but in New Zealand. There is not the semblance of a stream betwen Perth, 400 miles away by rail over an arid desert, and the Kalgoorlie gold fields. This is the most arid country in the world, and I was born and bred in Australia. The water here is condensed from that found in the mines, which is ten times salter than the sea. The cost is $2.50 per hundred gallons. The country grows a hardwood called salmon gum. There is also gunlets and sandal wood and other tough shrubs. American axes in cutting this wood fly like glass. Most of the tools used here are, by the way, American. They are popular, as are also American managers, the men preferring these latter to the local product, although there is an occasional bad egg among the Americans.

"Then there is arbitration. Two days ago the arbitration court settled for eighteen months the wages of the mine workers, which are as follows: Shaft miners, $3.85; raisers, $3.33; miners, $2.92; bracemen, $2.92; shovellers, $2.62; truckers, $2.62; timbermen, $3.33; surface laborers, $2.50; cyanide and filter-press laborers, $2.92. Under the contract system the men are liable for the breakages of tools and machines. The contract system is mostly feared by the men, as only about 1,400 out of between 5,000 and 6,000 employed in the mines of this camp belong to the unions. It is feared that competition will cause men to underbid for prices. Some of the men now are only making from $1.75 to $2.50 per shift and some are not getting that much.

"There are about 32,000 people in this camp, and the miners live in what are called shacks in British Columbia, but the Boulder men call them humpys or camps. The one I live in is 8x9x5 feet. In the eastern states of the Commonwealth living is cheaper but the weekly wage at the best is only $11.25. The mines there are 3,000 feet deep and the heat is often 92 degrees Fahrenheit. Boulder's deepest mine is only 1,500 feet deep. The Great Boulder mine has turned out twelve tons of gold and has paid six times its investors' capital besides over $5,000,000 in dividends. The top notchers get good screws (salaries), and have nice houses and tennis and croquet lawns. There are only seven or eight dividend payers here. The Golden Horseshoe paid $450,000 in dividends last month, or $1.50 per share. They have another one ready of about the same amount and have just paid for a new $1,000,000 plant. In working these mines the men have to strip off to flannel and drawers as the ore is bunchy and very rich.

"I have a contract in this mine and am paid $10 a foot and pay for our own explosives, which cost $5 a foot. We make from 40 to 50 feet in a fortnight and are paid twice a month. The truckers are paid 16 cents per ton for taking out the broken rock. We work three eight-hour shifts.

"The weather is bracing in the winter, but runs over 100 degrees in the summer, sometimes 110. The dust storms are a terrible nuisance and bother the women tremendously, spoiling all their frillery. Twice a year comes heavy rain, and a good deal of water is caught and stored in iron tanks.

"Wood is $3.75 a one-horse load. The mines burn the wood at a cost of $3.75 per ton. It is cut by Italians and Austrians at $2 to $2.25 per cord of two tons. (A British Columbia cord is slightly more.) The food here is not up to the accounts I have received of Rossland. It is 25 cents per meal, but a much better meal can be got for 37 cents. Per week the board is $6.25. These prices are of ordinary shops and boarding houses. Apples are from 12 to 15 cents per pound; oranges, 60 cents per dozen; bread, 12 cents the two-pound loaf; tea, 37 cents per pound; sugar, 8 cents; a suit of clothes, $30 and upwards; a good hat, $3.75; and custom made boots, $6.25 to $8.

The ordinary hash foundry gives for breakfast oatmeal porridge, one egg, a small steak, and as much bread and butter as is wanted; the lunch pail is filled with a quart of tea, some sandwiches, bread and butter and cake. Dinner, hot soup and cold meat and hot potatoes, biscuits and sweets.

"The states of the Comonwemalth of Australia have borrowed about $2,000,000,000 from Great Britain, and the interest at 3 1-2 per cent is upwards of $70,000,000 annully. The taxation amounts to $1 in $5 earned. There are far too many parliaments, one with two houses for each state, and a federal parliament over all. The unions are being got into line and labor men are elected to the parliaments. The apathy among the workers is appalling. The union here is from 500 to 600 strong and a meeting of thirty would be big. This union is socialist. Another, the Amalgamated Miners' Association, has started up and is dividing our ranks. This new union is simply an acident society, and most of the men are favoring it as they were in its ranks in Victoria and New South Wales. The two unions will probably be united and we will do our best to lead them to more democratic ideals. Just now the men care far more for horse racing and football and saloons."

JOHN MITCHELL.

John Mitchell might pass for a priest or clergyman. He wears a wagon-wheel collar, a black necktie, a long Prince Albert coat of a bygone vintage, black trousers, and a black slouch hat irregularly dented at the top. His large, round face has an intense expression. His eyes and hair are jet black, his features regular and expressive. He is below the average height, but his diminutive stature is forgotten when he speaks. His words are incisive, his articulation perfect and pleasant, even musical. His vocabulary equals that of any polished, professional man. He avoids all positive statements, and, when addressed, listens with the closest attention. Though during the past 30 days he has been the most prominent figure in the United States, little is known of his history. He is 34 years old and was born in Braidwood, Illinois, a little mining town. His father was a miner in the bituminous coal fields of Ilinois. He went to the public schools until his fifteenth year, when he began working in the mines as a miners' helper. He was married shortly after he attained his majority, and settled down at Spring Valley, Illinois, where his wife and four surviving children still reside. One of his children died. He was always a union miner, as was his father. He began to be prominent in the United Mine Workers of America in 1897, when he was elected national organizer. In the following year he was elected national vice-president. In October, 1898, when the president of the United Mine Workers was given a place on the labor commission by president McKinley, John Mitchell became the acting national president. In 1899 he was elected national president, and each year since that date he has been honored by re-election. Mitchell's forefathers were Scotch Presbyterians; his wife, however, is a Roman Catholic.

MR. TARTE'S CAMPAIGN.

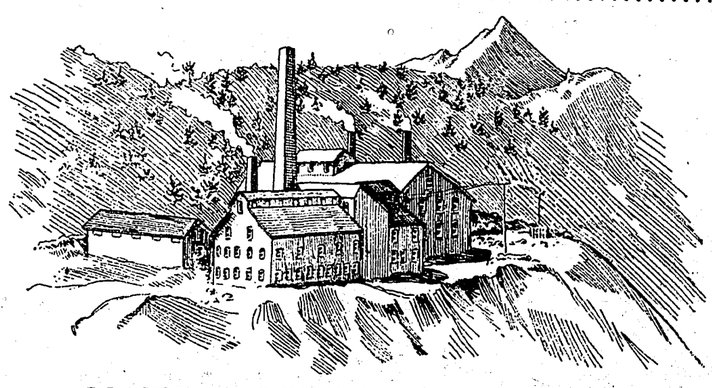
You are little as to bulk,
Petit Tarte;
But you make the big ones skulk,
When you start
On your pilgrimage of grace,
With a shining, morning face,
And your Sifton process place,
In your cart.

'Tis a patent process quite,
So it is—
Often swings with left to right,
With a whiz;
Then the dust begins to fly,
When the speed is running high,
And there's someone minds the eye,
Which is his.

There'll be dust to fill the whole,
Lorry, aye,
And some more in clouds to roll
Far away;
Till the Globe itself looks dim,
As when fiery Frank and Him
With their warclouds shut the sun
From the day.

And the Siftons will be made
Into dust;
And some gilded clothes will fade,
As with rust;
But the patent process sure,
Will abate the din and doure,
When it fills the air with stoure—
Sure it must!

You're a busy little man,
Mister Tarte;
And you've made your foes look wan,
From the start;
Could they bury you as deep,
As where ocean mermaids sleep,
Not a one of them would weep,
Saucy Tarte!



DO YOU WANT TO MAKE A DOLLAR? IF SO

Ashnola Smelter Limited

Stock Is a Safe Investment at **15 Cts.**

The first 200,000 of these shares have already been subscribed, and shares are now selling at 15 cents on calls of 2 1-2 cents per month, according to the terms of the prospectus, and the fourth 100,000 are to be sold at 20 cents, and the fifth 100,000 at 25 cents, on the same terms.

Capitalization Two Million Dollars
2,000,000 Shares Par Value $1.00 Each

Three-Quarters of the Capital Stock in the Treasury, $10,000 in Cash and all Demands Paid to Date.

Resources: Coal, Gold, Copper, Silver and

The Townsite of Gartrell

For further information apply to the

Official Brokers of the Ashnola Smelter Limited:

PONTON & MURRAY, Toronto, Ont.
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C. S. DOUGLAS & CO., Vancouver, B. C.
W. N. McGANNON, Morrisburgh, Ont.
H. R. CAMERON, Winnipeg, Man.
R. J. STEEL, Nelson, B. C., or

HEAD OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, ROOM "A," K-W-C BLOCK, NELSON, B.C.

Code Address, "Ashnola," Nelson, B. C. Code: Moreing & Neal. P. O. Box 714. Telephone No. 70.

HOTEL PHAIR

80 ROOMS

All Modern Conveniences

Special Rates to Tourists

E. E. PHAIR
PROPRIETOR

Stanley and Victor Streets, NELSON, B.C

TREMONT HOUSE

European and American Plan.
Meals 25 cts. Rooms from 25 cts. to $1.
Only White Help Employed.

MALONE & TREGILLUS,
Baker St., Nelson. Proprietors.

BARTLETT HOUSE

Josephine Street, Nelson.

The best $1 per day house in Nelson.
None but white help employed. The bar the best.

G. W. Bartlett - - Proprietor

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.
NOTICE.

Kathleen mineral claim, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located—Between Forty-nine and Eagle creeks.

Take notice that William N. Rolfe and Arthur E. Hodgins, Free Miners' Certificate No. 50024, A. E. Hodgins, exempt, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 5th day of September, A. D. 1902.

One afternoon this week, one of the local cartage firms delivered a box at McDonald's fruit store on Baker street. As such deliveries are not unusual, Mr. McDonald opened the box. Instead of fruit, the box contained a choice assortment of mixed groceries, put up in packages, the wrappers of which were stamped "T. Eaton & Co." The box was marked Mr. McDonald, Nelson, B. C., and bore a stencil brand "T. Eaton & Co." There are a number of Mr. McDonald's in Nelson. There is Mr. McDonald, the furniture dealer; Mr. McDonald, the capitalist; Mr. McDonald, the architect; Mr. Macdonald, the king's counsel; Mr. Macdonald, the lawyer; all of whom are family men. While Nelson has any number of McDonalds, it also has any number of stores at which groceries can be obtained. Morrison & Caldwell, J. A. Irving & Co., J. A. Kirkpatrick & Co., Limited, T. S. McPherson, all of whom advertise in The Tribune, and there are others.

E. E. Chipman of Kaslo, government agent of Slocan riding, was in Nelson this week looking into the matter of expending the money appropriated for building a road on the north side of the outlet, between Kokanee and a point opposite Nelson. Portions of the road have already been built by the settlers. Work on the road will be commenced at once, under the foremanship of one of the settlers.

MADDEN HOUSE

BAKER AND WARD STREETS,
NELSON, B. C.

Centrally Located. Electric Lighted.

HEADQUARTERS FOR TOURISTS AND OLD TIMERS.

THOMAS MADDEN, - Proprietor.

Queen's Hotel

BAKER STREET, NELSON.

Lighted by Electricity and Heated with Hot Air.

Large and comfortable bedrooms and first class dining room. Sample rooms for commercial men.

RATES $2 PER DAY

Mrs. E. C. Clarke, - Proprietress

GEO. M. GUNN

Maker of First-class Hand-made Boots and Shoes. Ward Street, next new Post-office Building, Nelson, B. C.
Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done
Satisfaction Guaranteed in all Work

Job Printing
As a Work of Art.

We do all kinds of

PRINTING

except the poor kind.
Should you need

Office Stationery,
Price Lists,
Circulars, Posters,
Pamphlets,

or printed matter of any description, we can guarantee you

Satisfaction as to Quality and Price.

THE DAILY NEWS
Nelson, B. C.

The Weekly Tribune $1.00 A YEAR

The J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co.
LIMITED

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN SHELF AND HEAVY

HARDWARE

Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Portland Cement, T-Rails, Ore Cars, Sheet Steel, Crescent, Canton and Jessop's Drill Steel.

Tinware and Graniteware. Stoves and Ranges.

BAKER ST. NELSON B.C.

MORLEY & CO.
Wholesale and Retail

Booksellers And Stationers

Artists' Materials
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Importer of
Own Make Pipes
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Egyptian Cigarettes
J. R. C. and G. B. D. Pipes
Lambert and Butler Tobaccos
All brands of imported and domestic cigars

Telephone 194

The Queen Cigar Store

H. J. PHAIR, Propr.

Wholesale and Retail Tobacconist

Baker Street, NELSON, B.C

W. F. Teetzel & Co.

DEALERS IN
DRUGS AND TOILET ARTICLES,
PATENT MEDICINES,
SPONGES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
ASSAYERS' FURNACES,
BATTERSEA AND DENVER CRUCIBLES,
SCARIFIERS AND MUFFLES,
CHEMICALS,
CHEMICAL APPARATUS.

The largest Drug House Between Winnipeg and the Coast.

Corner Baker and Josephine Streets NELSON

Jacob Dover The Jeweler

HAS RETURNED FROM A TRIP TO TORONTO AND MONTREAL

WATCH FOR HIS WATCH ANNOUNCEMENT NEXT WEEK..

Okanagan Potatoes
$1.25 a Hundred Pounds

PHONE 161

J. A. IRVING & CO.

Houston Block, Nelson Grocers and Provisions Dealers

Snaps for a Week

Salt Mackerel, 12-oz. fish.. ..10c each
Norwegian Herring, large ..35c per doz.
Smoked Herring, 50 in box ..25c per box
Condensed Milk, ... 15 cans for $1.00
Mushroom Ketchup .... 10c per bottle
Pickles, pint bottle .....10c each

Morrison & Caldwell
GROCERS

TREMONT BLOCK, BAKER STREET
TELEPHONE 134

TO RENT.

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

They Have Arrived! You Must See Them!

They are goods of the most beautiful design and texture that ever left the looms of old England or Bonnie Scotland. They are perfect in coloring, elegant in weave, and fashioned especially for the fall of 1902. The fashions for this season are so radically changed that you will be entirely out of fashion without them. You may with perfect confidence leave your orders with

ARTHUR GEE
Merchant Tailor
TREMONT BLOCK, BAKER ST., EAST.

He will give you the stylish cut and finish for which he has gained a deservedly high reputation.

SUITS FROM $25.00 UP.

Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, L'd
REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENTS
JOSEPHINE ST. NELSON, B. C.

THE TOWN AND DISTRICT

W. A. Galliher, M. P., is making a tour of his constituency in the interest of his constituents.

Before moving into their new premises in the Burns block, Fred Irvine & Co. will hold special sales, due anouncements of which will be made in The Tribune.

N. F. Townsend of Rossland is surveying the West Kootenay Power & Light Company's right-of-way through the Farwell land, which adjoins Nelson on the west.

AT THE MADDEN—Price McDonald, Gray's Creek; D. P. Gannon, Kemptville, Ontario; Charles G. Geottling, Hillsview, South Dakota; R. M. Norboe, J. R. Norboe, Michel.

A Nelson firm that recently opened a branch at Rossland reports their sales there as increasing daily, which is an evidence that Rossland is not what the "blue ruin" crowd say it is.

Charles A. Waterman & Co., the auctioneers, are selling the stock of general merchandise carried by the Hall Mining & Smelting Company at the Silver King mine. Sales are held every night (except Sunday) in the Hume building on Vernon street.

John A. Turner's resignation as government agent at Nelson has been accepted, and W. J. Goepel, provincial inspector of offices, is now acting as government agent. There are any number of applicants for the position, among others H. E. Croasdaile, W. A. Jowett, and Alexander Sproat.

The smoker at the opera house last night for the benefit of "Jack" Slavin, a stranded pugilist, was a success. The boys sung and danced and sparred for points. Slavin made a good impression, but none of the Nelson sports were in his class with gloves on.

People in Nelson will now be in a position to compare the prices of articles of every day consumption with the prices given in T. Eaton & Co.'s catalogues. J. A. Kirkpatrick & Co., Limited, Morrison & Caldwell, T. S. McPherson, and J. A. Irving & Co., all give prices of staples in today's Tribune. These firms carry big stocks and can fill orders on demand.

One of the best operators that ever took press dispatches in Nelson has crossed the divide. "Jack" Ross died at Kamloops on Monday and will be buried at Nelson tomorrow afternoon. He was a native of Woodstock, Ontario, where he was born 26 years ago, and like all boys from that town was fond of athletic sports, lacrosse being the game in which he was proficient. He left Nelson in the hope of regaining his health, but the change only brought temporary relief.

On Tuesday night John Larimour, employed as mate on the C. P. R. tug Columbia, was drowned while the boat was at Nakusp. He was setting in the engine room, and hearing a splash and a cry "man overboard," he sprang up and jumped into the river without locating the man who was overboard or making any inquiries. The man overboard was a Chinaman, and was rescued. Larimour was drowned. He had been employed for several years by the company, was a native of Sweden, and had the reputation of being a steady and reliable man.

SKILLED LABOR SCARCE.

Turner, Beeton & Company, Limited, of Victoria, with a branch at Nelson, made an exhibit at the Victoria exposition that caused much favorable comment. The factory of this company was started on the 2nd of June last, when twelve machines were put in operation; but shortly afterwards an additional eight were added, and if operators could be had, the company would add another twenty machines immediately, which proves the popularity of the products of this factory. In fact, ever since the commencement of operations the firm has had great difficulty in keeping up with orders, and have made every endeavor to secure more help. But skilled labor in this line is comparatively scarce, and this particular difficulty has been the only serious one encountered in this new industry. The factory is run on the eight-hour schedule, and is the first union manufactory of men's clothing in British Columbia, and the only one north of San Francisco and west of Winnipeg. As just stated, operators are not easily obtainable, as there seems to be an objection among Victorians to the name of "factory." The trade mark of this factory is known as the "Big Horn Brand," and is now recognized as the standard in this line. The two "leaders" are a blue flannel shirt, and a first-class 9-ounce denim overall. The former is made from the best blue flannel obtainable, for which Turner, Beeton & Company hold the Canadian agency, and using upwards of 40 bales of the material during a twelve-month. These shirts are made both single and double-breasted. The firm have encountered a great demand for engineers' jackets and bib-overalls from along the line of the C. P. R. These lines are largely used by the trainmen, and a first-class article is the only one that fills the bill. Hence the fact that the goods of the Big Horn brand are in such great demand in the localities just named shows that the product of this local factory is first-class in every respect and strictly up-to-date. Other lines of manufacture turned out by the company are Mackinaw and brown duck coats, cooks' and waiters' aprons. For the miners' trade a first-class quality of mission flannel underwear in red, blue and vicuna colors are turned out in large quantities, to fill a constantly increasing demand for the popular goods of the firm's brand. A large range of heavy tweed shirts, made from the best Canadian and British cloths, is still another line of manufacture constantly receiving attention. In conclusion, when about to purchase goods in any of the above lines, remember that charity begins at home, and that there is no necessity to buy eastern-made goods when we can do as well in British Columbia, and build up a white labor provincial industry by seeing that you get goods of the Big Horn brand, which are on sale at J. A. Gilker's clothing store, Baker street, Nelson.

FRED IRVINE & CO.

Dry Goods, Millinery, Men's Furnishings, Carpets, Floor Oilcloths, Linoleums, House Furnishings.

Before moving into our new quarters we will offer special sales each week from different Departments.

Commencing Tuesday next we will place on sale our entire stock of House Furnishings at prices considerable below the regular.

Tapestry, Brussels, Axminster, Wilton, English Velvets and Mognite Carpets, a large stock to select from.

All carpets sewn and laid free of charge.

Ingrain and Wool carpets from 40c. yard up.

Window shades in all colours at cost price. Lace curtains, Portieres, Window Poles at reduced prices.

FRED IRVINE & CO.

BEEN A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The city purchased the electric light plant in 1898 from the Nelson Electric Light Company, Limited, paying therefor $35,400, and commenced doing business on its own account on July 1st, 1898. Since then it has expended $39,748.29 on construction account, that account standing on September 30th, 1902, at $75,148.29. Of this amount, $70,000 was secured from the sale of debentures, bearing 5 per cent interest, the balance, $5,148.29, came out of general revenue. It has cost $32,971.60 to operate and maintain the plant since it was taken over by the city. To provide interest and sinking fund on the $70,000 debenture debt required $23,249. The total, therefore, paid out for operating, maintenance, interest, and sinking fund is $56,220.60. Since taking over the electric light plant, the city has collected $79,896.85 from electric light rates. Deduct the amount expended for operating expenses, etc., from the revenue received, and there is a balance of $23,676.25 to the good. Were this profit deducted from the total amount expended on construction account, the cost of the city's electric light system would stand at $51,472.04.

The revenue from the electric light system is increasing steadily, as the following figures show:

1898 (six months	$ 5,158.09
1899	13,105.84
1900	20,928.60
1901	23,684.99
1902 (to September 30th)	17,019.33
Total	$79,896.85

In addition to the revenue, the people get the streets and city offices and buildings lighted free. They also get electric light from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than the people of Rossland, who purchase their electric light from the West Kootenay Power & Light Company.

The cost of operating and maintaining the plant has been as follows:

1898 (six months)	$ 2,078.42
1899	2,722.78
1900	10,903.85
1901	9,392.12
1902 (to September 30th)	7,874.43
Total	$32,971.60

The cost of operating and maintenance is increasing because of the shortage of water in Cottonwood creek for six months in the year, a shortage that is more likely to increase than decrease. It is safe to assume that the cost of operating and maintenance would be no greater than it is now were the city to own an up-to-date plant at some point on Kootenay river where there would be no shortage of water. The cost of installing such a plant and making the necessary changes to the system in the city is estimated at $150,000. This expenditure would not only give the city ample power for its own requirements, but would give it a surplus of from 500 to 700 horse power to hold in reserve for the future growth of the city or for disposal to industries requiring power.

The city needs today 375 horse power for incandescent lighting and 50 horse power for street lighting, or a total of 425 horse power. Manufacturing establishments within the city limits would take about 100 horse power more, if the price was reasonable. One firm (P. Burns & Co.) so it is reported, has been paying the West Kootenay Power & Light Company $185 a month for power to run a cold storage plant. Were the city in a position to supply P. Burns & Co. with power, it would get the business, for the West Kootenay Power & Light Company has no franchise to sell power or light within the city limits of Nelson.

The above is a fair statement of the city's position, from the standpoint of civic ownership of the electric lighting utility.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

P. J. O'Regan, writing to a friend at Slocan City, from Wadestown, New Zealand, says of the arbitration laws of that country: "I was somewhat surprised that the Rossland Miner did not publish my letter. In New Zealand it is usual for papers to allow all sides to be heard, and such, I think, is the rule everywhere with honest journalists. The poor creatures of capitalists, however, can scarcely be called journalists at all. It is false to state as the Auckland Herald (whose article the Miner copied) said, that our system of industrial conciliation and arbitration is a failure. True, the system is, as it were, on trial, but as far as it has gone it has on the whole been decidedly beneficial. If the miners had it in your country they would certainly bring their oppressors to their bearings. In my letter to the Miner, I pointed out that the Auckland Herald is a journal which has consistently endeavored, by fair means and foul—generally the latter—to blacken and discredit the Liberal party in this country, and the Rossland Miner could not have quoted its information from a more tainted source. Of course there are plenty of people here who will tell you that our labor legislation is a huge failure and 'the ruin of the country.' But these people are generally either of the narrow-minded class, who would care little for the worker, provided they waxed rich; or they are those poor weaklings who believe what they hear from their fellows. Let anyone who is a candidate for parliamentary honors, however, pledge himself to vote for the repeal of our labor laws, and he would be snowed under at the ballot box, in spite of all the misrepresentation and falsehood of our corrupt press. We are below 750,000 in population, yet we exported last year £15,000,000 worth of produce and we imported £10,000,000 worth, which fact goes to show that our much-abused labor legislation does not stop our industries. Don't conclude, however, that he have room for a sudden accretion to our population from without. We have not. Our country is far from being the paradise which some American papers depict, but it is not a land of millionaires and tramps, nor are our people disposed to allow their rights to be invaded. For instance, the law prohibits such an importation of labor as you had in connection with the Rossland strike. I think if you get the gist of this letter published it will be a sufficient refutation of the second-hand Auckland Herald slander which the Rossland Miner palmed off on the people, and you should get the fact published that the Miner refused to publish my denial. I don't knuow much about the Fiji islands, but I fancy there is not much scope for settlement there. Things are rather bad in Australia just now, chiefly on account of the great drought."

GALT COAL
AND WOOD OF ALL KINDS
Terms Spot Cash

W. P. TIERNEY,
Telephone 265 Baker Street.

SEWING MACHINES AND PIANOS

FOR RENT AND FOR SALE
Old Curiosity Shop, Josephine St., Nelson

Snaps in Groceries

For the Next Few Days in Order to Reduce Some Lines We Will Offer in Exchange for

$1.00

Any of the Following Options

Sunlight Soap	20 Bars
Linen Soap	30 Bars
Royal Crown Soap	25 Bars
Baby's Own Toilet Soap	12 Bars
Oatmeal Toilet Soap	15 Bars
Gold Dust Toilet Soap	25 Pkgs
Crosse & Blackwell's Jams	5 1-lb glass jars
Jam and Jelly	2 5-lb Tins
Salmon	12 Tins
Catsup	6 Bottles
Blueberries	10 Cans
Strawberries	6 Cans
Raspberries	6 Cans
Peaches	6 Cans
Pears	6 Cans
Plums	6 Cans
Gooseberries	6 Cans
Cream	12 Cans
Milk	12 Cans
Evaporated Pears	10 lbs
Evaporated Peaches	10 lbs
Evaporated Prunes	15 lbs
Evaporated Figs	20 lbs
Corn Meal	50 lbs
Cod Fish	12 lbs
Starch, Laundry	15 Pkgs
Pork and Beans	15 Cans
Assorted Spices	12 Cans
Excelsior Tea	3 lbs
Malt Breakfast Food	7 Pkgs
Rock Candy Syrup	7 Bottles
Cream of Wheat	6 Pkgs

J. A. KIRKPATRICK & Co. Ltd.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Heating Apparatus, Nelson, B. C.," will be received at this office until Thursday, 13th November, inclusively, for the supplying and placing in position of heating apparatus at the Public Building, Nelson, B. C., according to the plans and specifications to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of James Allan Macdonald, Clerk of Works, Nelson, B. C., or at the office of Wm. Henderson, Victoria, B. C.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,

FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 15th October, 1902.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

Bulbs

Just Received a Fine Line of Healthy Bulbs for Fall Planting, including

CALLAS
OXALIS
CROCUS
HYACINTHS
MAMMOTH FRESIAS
NARCISSUS
SNOWDROPS
TULIPS
LILIUM HARRISH

Get Them While the Stock is Fresh.

Canada Drug & Book Company, Ltd.

50 BARS
OF
Imperial Laundry Soap
FOR $2.00

This soap is packed in a neat box and is without doubt the choicest, most durable and most economical soap ever offered to the people of Nelson.

T. S. McPHERSON,
LEADING GROCER
K. W. C. BLOCK NELSON
Phone No 10

TELEPHONE 117.
Work Called for and Returned.
Boot and Shoe Repairing
IN CONNECTION WITH
The American Shoe Store
H. LAWRENCE
All Work Done in Thorough and Workmanlike Manner.