The Nelson Tribune

Saturday Morning, October 4, 1902

PRICES OF POWDER IN KOOTENAY COMPARED WITH PRICES IN THE COEUR D'ALENES

ONE OF BERNARD MACDONALD'S STATEMENTS SHOWN TO BE FALSE AND MISLEADING

The statements made by Edmund B. Kirby and Bernard McDonald, mine managers at Rossland, at the recent session of the Canadian Mining Institute in Nelson, and repeated at the Hotel Hume banquet given the members of the institute by the City of Nelson, are so far from being statements of fact that they are beginning to be roundly denounced in the public press. It is the duty of every newspaper in British Columbia to refute the statements made by these two pessimistic mine managers, for if their statements are allowed to go uncontradicted great harm may result to the province.

The Tribune will deal with the statement made by Mr. McDonald in his speech at the Hotel Hume banquet, that powder costs the British Columbia mine-owner six cents a pound more than it costs the Montana mine-owner. As Mr. McDonald read his speech, it was evidently carefully prepared. He said that powder was sold at Butte, Montana, for TEN CENTS A POUND. Mr. McDonald failed to state when the 10-cent rate prevailed in Montana. He did not state that the 10-cent rate only prevailed at Butte during a time nine years ago when a powder war was on between the Eastern powder companies and the Coast powder companies, and prices were being cut and slashed just as rates are when a rate war is on between rival railways. By not making this explanation, Mr. McDonald showed that he was willing that the public should be misled, and if a man in Mr. McDonald's position, in order to score a point, makes misstatements regarding the comparative cost of one article used in mining, it is not unreasonable to suppose that he would not be overscrupulous in making misstatements in regard to other questions affecting that industry. Instead of there being a difference of six cents a pound in the price of powder in favor of the American mine-owner as against the mine-owner in British Columbia, there is apparently no difference in the price.

Wallace, Idaho, is the commercial center of the Coeur d'Alene mining district, a district that produces one-half of the silver-lead ore mined in the United States. On Thursday of this week, "Hercules" giant powder was quoted in Wallace at 14 cents a pound. On the same day, the same grade of powder, manufactured in British Columbia, was selling in Nelson in carload lots (20,000 pounds) at 14 cents a pound, with 2 per cent. off for cash at 30 days. The price for a case or case lots is 16 cents. Mining companies, like those managed by Mr. McDonald and Mr. Kirby do not buy powder in case lots, but in carload lots. These quotations are for a grade of powder known as "40 per cent," a grade that is used in stoping. In development work, especially in hard rock, a higher grade of powder is used, and if the grade used is "60 per cent," the Kootenay mine-owner has a slight advantage over the mine-owner in Idaho, as the price is based on the percentage of nitro-glycerine in the powder, and for every 10 per cent in excess of the 40 per cent a charge of a cent and a half a pound is made, whereas in the United States the charge is one and three-quarter cents. The price of 60 per cent, in carload lots, is 17 cents in Nelson, while the price at Wallace is 17 1-2 cents.

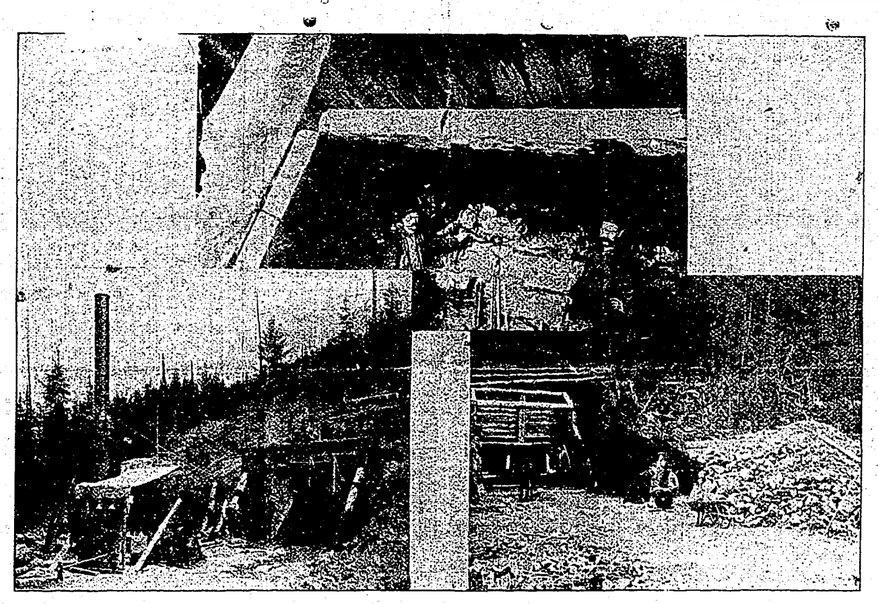
The Tribune could explain the difference in cost of manufacturing powder at San Francisco, in California, and at Victoria, in this province, but it is not explanations that the public want. The public want to know if the statements made by men like Bernard McDonald are true or not, and The Tribune only takes upon itself to show that they are untrue, and if given circulation without being refuted they may do the province lasting injury.

FORTY-NINE CREEK PLACERS.

The Rossland Miner of yesterday is the authority for the following: "Negotiations were closed here today whereby placer mining on Forty-Nine creek in the Nelson district will be resumed forthwith. The parties to the deal are George H. Keefer, of Nelson, and J. Fred. Ritchie, of Rossland, who is the owner of a five-sixths interest in the placer rights on the creek in question. Mr. Keefer has taken a lease on the ground, and returned last night to Nelson to arrange for a resumption of operations. The Forty-Nine creek placer diggings are well known to all old residents of the Kootenays. The presence of placer gold in the bed of the creek was originally discovered by the men who came north from Californ nit after the '49 rush, and the creek took its name from the 'forty-niners.' These men washed the creek, together with Sandy, Eagle, Rover and other creeks located immediately to the west of the city of Nelson. They were very successful, but their operations were never extensive owing to the fact that their facilities for handling material were more or less crude, and it was never possible for them to get to bedrock with the pumping and other apparatus at their command. Later a syndicate put in a hydraulic plant. This was headed by Mr. Ritchie, and in one clean-up $17,000 was taken out, including the largest nugget ever found in the Kootenays, a smooth lump of virgin gold as large as a good sized hen's egg. Afterwards the ground was leased, and the lessee took out considerable gold. For years Chinamen have been washing the stream. Mr. Keefer has worked on Forty-Nine creek, and is, possibly, more familiar with the conditions existing there than any one else in the section. He proposes to direct his attention to a point on the creek where a slide in past ages led to the backing up of the creek and the formation of a bed of gravel some two acres in extent. A scrutiny of the surroundings readily demonstrates that the gold deposits were made after the slide in question occurred, so that it is deduced that the gravel bed carries values on a parity with the gravel elsewhere in the creek. The proposition is to sink in this area a prospect shaft to bedrock in the immediate vicinity of the shaft, using pumps to keep the workings clear. If satisfactory results are secured the work will be transferred to a point lower down stream and a tunnel or open cut run through the bed of the stream, the water from which will be turned into sluice boxes, and the whole gravel deposit handled in these sluices."

MINE MANAGER TROUBLED.

John L. Retallack, who is working the Washington and Slocan Boy mines, was in Nelson on Thursday. He is having some difficulty over the employment of a Chinese cook. The men working in the Slocan have taken a decided stand against the employment of Chinese in any capacity in Slocan district, and few, if any, are employed. Mr. Retallack says he was forced to hire a Chinese cook because of the loss he suffered from the carelessness and wastefulness of white cooks. Since starting work on the Washington and Slocan Boy he has had eight or nine cooks, and at times his foreman has had either to do the cooking or get one of the men from the mine to do it. This was unsatisfactory to himself and to the men. He finally "fired" the white cook and brought up a Chinaman. This displeased the men and some of them went down the hill. Others have taken their place, however, but the arrangement is not at all satisfactory. "The secretary of the Sandon Miners' Union, Andy Shilling, is an old friend of mine," said Mr. Retallack to a Tribune reporter, "and I sent for him to come up to the mine and talk the matter over. He came up and I showed him my books, so that he could see for himself what it was costing me to run my boarding house. Afterwards, I told him that if the union would send me a cook and guarantee that he would give the men satisfaction, that I would 'fire' the Chinaman at once. Mr. Schilling could not make such a guarantee, and the Chinaman is still doing the cooking." Mr. Retallack said no one could fairly accuse him of being an advocate of cheap labor, as he was then paying $3.50 a day to his miners, which is 25 cents a day more than the union scale; but he, like others, was getting a trifle tired of being imposed on by a class of men who, apparently, were unwilling to deal fairly with those who employed them. The experience that Mr. Retallack says he has had is not unlike that of many of the hotel keepers in Nelson, and the remedy, as far as mine managers go, is for the miners to insist that the cooks employed shall not only be white men, but that they shall be white men who know their business and will attend to it.



IS A GREAT PROPERTY.

The Le Roi mine at Rossland is, without doubt, a great property. It was badly managed for stock jobbing purposes by the Whitaker Wright management; so badly managed that it was in debt nearly a million dollars at the time the Whitaker Wright crowd were forced out of the management. It is now capably managed at the Rossland end, and is earning from $100,000 to $150,000 a month. But the man who is manager is not given to writing papers on mine taxation in British Columbia, or making reports on the amount of ore in sight in Slocan mines that mislead people into making bad investments, or compelling his men to work on national holidays in order to show the weakness of the miners' union.

MAY SHIP ORE.

W. E. Gifford of Minneapolis, and J. M. Miller of Toronto registered at the Hume on Thursday en route home from a visit to mining property in Trout Lake district in which they are interested. One of the groups is known as the Pedro, and is owned by the Marie-Marilla Mining Company of Minneapolis; another is known as the Linson View group. Both are on Canyon creek, which empties into Trout lake from the south at Gerrard, the Trout lake end of the Lardo branch of the C. P. R. Development work is now being done on both groups, and it is the intention of the owners to keep the work going all winter. It is possible that shipments may be made before spring, as the distance the ore would be rawhided is about five miles.

BRINGING IN FINE STOCK.

That Nelson can take care of one-fourth of the fine stock brought to the province by the British Columbia Live Stock Association speaks much for the possibilities of our ranching lands. On Monday of this week L. W. Paisley of Chilliwack, secretary of the British Columbia Live Stock Association, delivered at Nelson one of four carloads of fine stock purchased by the association in Ontario. The carload was made up of 25 graded short-horn heifers, 1 pure bred short-horn bull, and 1 pure bred short-horn heifer. Delivery was made to James Tarry, who has a ranch at Slocan Junction, 12 miles west of Nelson. The animals were purchased in the neighborhood of Peterborough, Ontario, and are as fine as any ever brought to this province.

SMELTERS GIVE STABILITY.

During the year 1902 up to today the smelters at Nelson and Trail have treated 50,000 tons of ore, which gave employment to at least 400 men and stability to the towns of Nelson and Trail. According to papers like the Rossland World and the Sandon Paystreak, it would have been better for the country if these 50,000 tons of ore had been smelted at points in the United States, if the producers of the ore treated could have made a saving of a dollar a ton. Fifty-thousand dollars saved to the silver-lead mine-owners of the Slocan would be of greater benefit to British Columbia than the distribution of the wages earned by 400 smelter workers! Stability of real estate values at Trail and Nelson counts for nothing if maintaining the stability reduces the net profits of a dozen mine-owners who invest their profits in the United States!

WILL HAVE AMPLE FUNDS.

George W. Hull, manager of the Sullivan Mining Company, operating mines and building a smelter in East Kootenay, was in Nelson this week. He would not talk for publication, but it is understood that his company will have ample funds to carry out its undertakings once it is decided what is best to be done. Construction work is more expensive and not always satisfactory when done during the winter, and it is just possible that the company's smelter will not be completed this winter. Mr. Hull is an Ohio man and has been in British Columbia a year. He has no "kick" to register against either the people or the laws of the country. He says the laws are good, and in some respects our mining laws are better than those of the United States.

STRUCK A BONANZA.

A report comes from the Silver King mine that M. S. Davys, who has a lease on that property, has struck a bonanza. The report could not be verified, however, any more than that good ore has been struck in two places, but enough work has not been done to prove the extent of the ore bodies. As the Silver King has produced some of the richest ore ever mined in Kootenay, it is not unreasonable to believe that there are still good ore bodies in the mine, and that it will be again in the front rank as a producer.

MINE LOOKING WELL.

B. J. Perry, manager of the Noble Five mines in the Slocan, is in Nelson en route to Victoria. He says the Noble Five mines are looking well, and that once the existing trouble between his company and the Last Chance company is settled, the Noble Five will be in a position to make regular shipments.

WILL MINE WITH A STEAM SHOVEL.

James Macdonell, the railway contractor, along with his partner and others, is removing a steam shovel to Perry creek, in East Kootenay, and expects to have it installed within three weeks.

SHARES IN GOOD DEMAND.

Brokers report a good demand for shares in the Ashnola Smelter, Limited, a company organized to operate in the Similkameen and whose head office is in Nelson.

GOOD FORCE EMPLOYED.

Eighty-five men are now employed at the Arlington mine, near Slocan City, and the shipments for the week totaled 50 tons.

SHIPPING ZINC ORE.

The Bosun mine at New Denver has shipped three carloads of zinc ore to Antwerp, Belgium. It went via Montreal.

Henry Rose Now on Trial Charged With the Murder of John Cole

Testimony of the Leading Witness for the Prosecution

The assize court opened at Nelson on Thursday, chief justice Hunter presiding. The grand jury returned two true bills, and threw out one. One of the true bills was an indictment against Henry Rose for the murder of a ranchman who lived on Arrow lake, a short distance north of Nakusp. The crime was committed last June, and the story as told by Nels Demars, when in the witnes-box on Thursday, is probably as near a straight one as the public will ever hear.

He said that his occupation was prospecting and mining, and that he lived about eight miles below Nakusp. His age was 78 years, and he had lived in British Columbia 43 years. He had first met Henry Rose 10 or 11 years ago, but had not been well acquainted with him till 18 months ago. Since then they had worked together in mining and trapping and on a contract getting out telegraph poles. We parted the 3rd of January this year, good friends. Met him again at Burton City. I was working on government work, and the foreman sent me up to Nakusp. I went up, and coming back stopped off and saw Rose on the way. Then I saw him again when I was on a steamer going to Nakusp. He was fishing, I think. I waved my hand at him and he waved back. That night he came up to Nakusp and I saw him. Next day he spoke to me about coming to see his ranch, but I had an engagement at St. Leon Springs. He said he would bring me back that night, but I had seen the ranch and did not want to go. I then went up to the record office, and coming back saw Rose and Cole. Cole said: "Nels, we had better go down to see Rose's ranch. He has promised to give me some plants." Cole lived five miles above Nakusp and Rose six miles below. I had known Cole since 1891.

I had been drinking too much the night before Cole was killed. We went into a saloon and Rose and Cole took a drink and I took a cigar. When I agreed to go I went back and got a bottle of Scotch whiskey, and had the cork pulled by the bartender. When I got into the boat I found that there were four bottles in it already. When we got into the boat Rose said he would row, so Cole got in first, and I steered with a paddle in the stern. After we had gone 200 yards Rose stopped and reached for a bottle to take a drink. I passed him my bottle, as it was open. Cole and Rose each took a drink, and when we reached a point at the head of Genelle's sawlog boom they took another. Then a little later we came opposite Nakusp creek, and they took another, and then Rose said to me: "You drankin town with us, and now you won't. What is wrong with you?" To show there was nothing wrong I took the bottle and put it to my lips, and passed it. Cole then offered to change places with Rose, which was done. After we had gone another half mile they took another drink. The wind, which was a head one, was increasing all this time, and the lake was covered with white caps. We were close to shore. Cole and Rose commenced to talk. I did not hear what they were saying or pay any attention till I heard Rose say: "That's a — lie, and I'll whip the — — — — that says so." I was afraid that they would fight and upset the boat and drown me, because I cannot swim. I turned the boat in and Rose asked where I was going. I said that we would go ashore till the wind went down some. Rose was in the bow and Cole next. They jumped out, and as there was a heavy swell on, the boat was bumping up and down on the rocks. I pulled her away up, and when I looked again they were on ahead and pawing one another over, but there were no blows struck. I said to Rose: "It's a shame you can never take a drink with a friend without trying to make trouble." He turned around and said: "You old — — will you try to make trouble?" Then he came at me and I tried to run but caught on a bush and fell down. As I fell, I rolled over a log and he hit me on the back of the head. I started to rise, but he met me with a club about two and a half feet long. He struck me with this before I could get up. I think it was a piece of edging, about three inches wide.

I had nothing in my hand and he struck me over my right eye and made me senseless. When I came too, my head was hurting very much and I felt very sore. It might have been two minutes and it might have been two hours before I came too. It was raining heavily, and when I recovered I felt very cold and was trembling all over. My face and head were covered with blood, and my left eye was almost closed, and my other eye was out. I tried to get up but my head was swimming. I got a dry piece of wood and took my knife and cut some shavings and lighted them and put my hands over the blaze to try to warm them. Then I looked and saw Cole on his hands and knees a little way off, and Rose standing five or six feet farther on. He was looking at Cole, but happened to see the blaze. He came rushing over towards me and said: "We don't want any fire there." I said: "I am cold and freezing." He said: "I don't care," and put it out and struck me. I said: "What do you want to kill me for?" and he only struck me again and knocked me senseless. I don't know what sort of a club it was he hit me with then, but do not think it was the same one. I don't know how long I lay unconscious; I knew nothing till men from Nakusp found me. I did not know who they were. When they got hold of me they pulled me up from the ground, and I said that they were hurting me. Then I knew nothing more till I found myself in bed in the Leland hotel at Nakusp, the next day. I don't know what became of my knife. I never saw it again. Dr. Cross attended me at Nakusp. Then I went up to Revelstoke. I lost my right eye, which was bursted, and the bones above it were broken. They are not quite right yet. I was also a little bruised on my head. Rose and Cole were not sober, but they were not beastly drunk. I was sober, but I felt the effects of the liquor I had drank the night before.

The hearing of the case was continued on Friday, but no new facts were brought out. The evidence will probably be all in today. The trial jury is made up of the following named: W. G. Brown, foreman, George Nunn, W. R. McLean, T. L. Little, Solomon Johns, John Fraser, A. T. Walley, E. B. McDermid, G. L. Gilchrist, A. H. Lockstender, C. I. Archibald, and J. V. Templeman. The prisoner is defended by J.A.McDonald of Rossland, and W. A. Macdonald of Nelson is crown prosecutor.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

The grand jury at this term of court were: W. W. Beer, foreman, W. A. Jowett, J. Laing Stocks, R. M. Bird, George McFarland, E. C. Traves, T. G. Procter, A. H. Gracey, Peter Lamont, Hamilton Byers, J. J. Campbell, all of Nelson, and A. B. Mackenzie of Rossland. They made the following report:

The Honorable the Chief Justice—May it please your lordship: We, the grand jury, desire on this, the first occasion on which your lordship has held court in Nelson, to tender our congratulations upon your elevation to the highest judicial position in our province, and express our hope that you may long serve your country in that capacity. In view of the representations that have been made by the grand juries in the past, it might have been expected that a suitable court house would have been erected here before now, but it is understood that plans and specifications have been prepared, and we would lay stress upon the necessity for pressing forward its erection. We have inspected the jail, and have found it to be exceedingly clean and showing signs of careful supervision, with grounds greatly improved and well cared for. We have ascertained from the warden that there have been several female prisoners, and that no female attendant has been employed on such occasions, and we consider that some of the duties involved are such as to render it necessary that provision should be made for such cases, and that the warden should be instructed to engage the services of a woman attendant when any female prisoners are in his care. If the present authority which the warden has to engage a matron at $20 per month were changed to instructions to engage such temporary assistance when female prisoners are in care, paying such wage per diem as may be necessary, it is thought that the evil would be corrected without an annual expenditure exceeding the amount stated in the authority already granted by the government. We trust that your lordship may see fit to endorse to the proper authorities the foregoing recommendations.

SURVEYING THE ROUTE.

Cranbrook Herald, 2nd: "Mr. Pollen, of Fort Steele, says that the preliminary work for the survey of the Kootenay Central is being carried forward, and within a short time a party of engineers will be put in the field. It is understood from other quarters that the engineers will be engaged in locating the line during the coming winter, from Fort Steele north, and that the southern terminus mill not be determined until later."

THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

There is little that is new in the railway situation in this province. All sorts of rumors find circulation at the Coast, but when sifted down they amount to little. The purchase of the Victoria Terminal railway by the Vancouver, Westminster & Yukon Railway Company was reported, but the deal has fallen through. The finding of a low pass through the Hope mountains, in British Columbia, is also denied. The one reported as found is only 500 feet lower than the Allison pass, and is not deemed a suitable one by the Great Northern railway locating engineers, who want a route from the Boundary through to the Coast over which 100 carloads can be hauled by one engine. A Victoria dispatch says the interest of the Pacific Improvement Company in the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway has been purchased by James Dunsmuir, as well as the interest held by that company in the coal mines at Union. The Pacific Improvement Company is a subsidary company of the Southern Pacific, and was originally owned by Stanford, Huntington, and Crocker, the builders of the Central and Southern Pacific railways. It owned an undivided one-half of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway and Union coal mines.

SHOULD BE TAKEN WITH SALT.

The telegram from Victoria that appeared in the Nelson Daily News and the Rossland Miner, which contained the startling information that there had been a war of words between Charles Wilson of Vancouver and colonel Prior of Victoria over politics, should be taken with a good deal of salt. It came from the same source as did the special telegrams from Victoria last winter that appeared in the Nelson Miner and the Rossland Miner, and it is noteworthy that no single thing that was predicted in these telegrams came true. The telegrams, instead of containing facts, contained simply what the man who penned them wanted to take place. Charles Wilson of Vancouver is the accepted leader of the Conservative party in British Columbia, and those Conservatives who are unwilling to accept him as leader are unwilling to follow any leader unless they have the naming of him themselves. Disgruntled men are never selected to lead parties that hope to be successful, and the people are tired of "soreheads."

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

For the nine months ending September 30th, the City of Nelson collected the following revenue:

Real estate taxes	$ 2,621 97
Electric light rates	17,619 33
Water rates	12,671 22
Scavenger fees	2,833 26
Licenses	11,250 00
Police court fines	948 50
Sewer rentals	168 04
Miscellaneous	1,750 00
Road tax	512 00
Dog tax	476 00
Burial permits and cemetery lots	231 00
Electric light supplies	3 30
Weigh Scales	320 00
Sewer construction	175 15
Streets	6 25
Fire department maintenance	135 50
Public schools, per capita grant	2,084 92
High school grant	5,020 00
Electric light construction	12 50
Waterworks construction	46 80
Public health	306 00
Pound	22 00
Total	$58,653 74

The total receipts for the year will be in the neighborhood of $90,000, as none of the real estate taxes for this year have yet been paid owing to delay in sending out the tax notices.

RIBLET SECURES ANOTHER CONTRACT.

Lardeau Eagle, 26th: "On Saturday B. C. Riblet of Nelson arrived in Ferguson to commence the contract with the Silver Cup mine people to put in a tram line to the mine. The length of the tram will be one and three-quarter miles. It will be of the Riblet patent four-cable aerial bucket tram, run by gravity. Each bucket has a carrying capacity of 1,000 pounds of ordinary ore, but will carry a ton of Silver Cup ore, besides being arranged to carry supplies up to the mine. It is expected that nearly three months will be consumed in construction, and between 20 and 25 men will be employed. The cost as nearly as can be figured out will be in the neighborhood of $20,000."

DECIDED IMPROVEMENT AT EHOLT.

There is a decided improvement in general business at Eholt, says the Grand Forks Evening Sun. The resumption of work at the B. C. mine, situate about a mile and a half from the town, is chiefly responsible for this gratifying change for the better. About 70 men are now employed at the mine, which is shipping an average of 130 to 140 tons of ore a day to the Boundary Falls smelter. This ore is being mined in the old workings. A prospect shaft is being sunk on the south end of the ground, and it is down nearly 50 feet, and some good ore has been met with, but little is being said about it, the object being to avoid raising hopes that may not be realized should the ore shoot not prove permanent.

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) $2,500,000
REST $2,125,000

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, Marysville, 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 Mountin 8:05 a. m. Daily.	Ymir, Salmo, Eric, Waneta, Northport, Rossland, Colville and Spokane. Making through connections at Spokane to the south, east and west.	Mount'n 7:15 p. m. Depot. 8 p. m. Daily

LEAVE	KOOTENAY LAKE STEAMBOATS	ARRIVE
Nelson 6:00 a. m. Kaslo 3:35 p. m. Daily	Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth Kaslo and all Way Landings.	Kaslo 8:40 a. m. Nelson 7:15 p. m. Daily

LEAVE Daily	KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY	ARRIVE Daily
9:00 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 4, 1902.

The Midway Dispatch, in a two-and-a-half column article, shows how money has been wasted on roads and bridges in the southeastern portion of Yale district. The same waste is going on all over the province, and has been going on for years. It is safe to say that one-third of the money appropriated for roads, bridges, and trails is expended in such a way as to be of no actual benefit to the country. This is largely due to the faulty system in which appropriations are made, and to the want of system in spending the appropriations.

There is considerable comment, and more or less doubt, as to the real meaning of the Provincial Elections Act. The trouble with the act is that its framers had no confidence in men. They assumed that all men who want to be voters are crooked until they are proved straight at a court of revision. The person applying to have his name entered on the voters' list is required to make a declaration on oath that he is qualified to vote. That declaration should be sufficient, and once it is handed to the collector of voters and entered in the voters' register, it should remain there until struck off by an order of a county or supreme court judge. No person should be allowed to vote at an election whose name has not been entered in the voters' register 30 days prior to an election. The voters' lists should be cancelled on the dissolution of the legislative assembly, in order that every general election should be held with new lists. The present act is antiquated and ambiguous, and it allows political jobbers, like those who cropped up in Nelson and Slocan ridings in 1900, to deprive good citizens of a right to which they are entitled.

Individuals who are unable to adjust their differences are compelled to go into court and accept the decision of a judge as final. Even-handed justice is not always done, but until a better method is found, the courts will go right along adjusting and settling disputes that arise between individuals. So with disputes that often affect whole communities. They should be settled in courts established for that special purpose. The question is not one that should remain open simply because labor organizations oppose compulsory arbitration or employers favor it. The question is one of so much importance to the people as a whole that it should be dealt with, and the more promptly the better.

No man is more roundly abused today in British Columbia than Edmund B. Kirby, manager of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines at Rossland. Strange to say, the abuse is not coming from labor organizations, but from men who are seldom in sympathy with labor organizations. The false and pessimistic utterances of Mr. Kirby are having widespread circulation and are doing the province no end of harm. Although his utterances were known to be false and pessimistic, Mr. Kirby's associates in the Canadian Mining Institute had not the courage to repudiate and refute them, and they were allowed to go forth as the views of not only Mr. Kirby, but of the eminent gentlemen who compose the Canadian Mining Institute. From this time on that scientific body will be as discredited as the late Mine Owners' Association was before its timely demise.

The operation of street cars is a live question at St. Thomas, Ontario, as it is at Nelson. According to the St. Thomas Daily Times of September 20th twenty leading citizens of St. Thomas were interviewed on the question, and of the twenty, sixteen were strongly in favor of municipal ownership and operation of street railways; three were of opinion that the city should own the street railway system, if private parties would not take hold and give good service; and one was opposed to the city taking over and operating the road, if there was any other way out of it. Nine out of ten of the people of Nelson are in favor of purchasing the Nelson street railway and operating it as a civic utility. They believe that if the line was extended so as to take in the southeastern portion of the city that it could be operated at slight loss. They also believe that the purchase of the street railway would solve the power question, as far as the city is concerned. As long as the street railway is in the hands of private parties, efforts will be made to "do" the city out of its electric lighting business; but once it is owned by the city, the city must take steps to protect its investments, and the first step to take in that direction is the erection of a power station, so as to make the city entirely independent of the West Kootenay Power & Light Company. At present the city is dependent on the West Kootenay Power & Light Company for a portion of the power used in operating its lighting system; and in order to make the city more dependent, the West Kootenay Power & Light Company with the secret aid of friends in the Dunsmuir government, is attempting to acquire all land along the Kootenay river suitable for sites for power stations. This is all the more deplorable since it is being daily demonstrated that our small streams cannot be depended on to furnish an adequate flow of water to operate even small mining power plants continuously. No company should be allowed to monopolize the water of rivers so large that their flow is but slightly affected by climatic changes or conditions. It would therefore be up to the City of Nelson, once it owned its own street railway system, to enforce recognition of its rights from the provincial government.

"Goodwin" candles, a standard brand used in mining, are sold in the Coeur d'Alenes for $5.15 a box of 40 pounds. The same brand is selling in Nelson for $6.25 a box. The candles are made in St. Louis, Missouri, and candles of the same grade are not manufactured in Canada. The high price paid by the British Columbia mine-owner is just the amount of the duty, as the dealer here has only a small margin of profit, probably a smaller margin than the dealer in the Idaho mining towns. The difference in the cost, $1.10 a box, does not go to the Canadian manufacturer, but goes into the Dominion treasury, and is therefore a direct tax on the mining industry.

British Columbia can double its population within five years if only the provincial government will devote as much practical intelligence to irrigation as it has to hatching salmon. There are thousands of people in the province who are consuming the produce of farms and orchards that are situate to the south of the international boundary, and there are tens of thousands of people in the Northwest Territories and in Manitoba ready to consume the produce of orchards that can be made in British Columbia, if only its arid soil is watered. If the province can build dykes to keep the lowlands along the Fraser from overflowing, it can build ditches that will overflow the highlands of Yale and Kootenay.

Sir William Mulock, postmaster-general, was walking along the Strand, in London, one day accompanied by a distinguished lawyer and declaiming about British ignorance of the Dominion. The lawyer laughed at his assertions, and to prove them Sir William decided to ask the next three persons they met if they ever heard of Canada. The first man said "No." The second declared that he knew London well, and could swear that it was nowhere near the Strand. In his most amiable manner Sir William then accosted a flower girl. She looked as though she might have been at a board school, so Canada's postmaster-general altered his question and asked her if she was familiar with Ottawa. "Familiar with who?" she replied, "you just go along, or I'll smack your dirty face!" Yet the Rossland Miner would have its readers believe the British know all about the bad mining laws passed by the British Columbia legislature.

The two newspapers in Rossland stand in an unique position. The one represents an element whose spokesmen denounce the laws of the country as bad, because they do not foster and encourage the particular industry in which they, for the time, are engaged. The other represents a single individual who is laboring under the delusion that he is a Moses, the one Moses who can lead the people aright. According to these two newspapers, there is little that is not wrong in British Columbia, and that there is little that is wrong that could not be righted if Edmund B. Kirby, M.E., and Smith Curtis, M.P.P., were only given a free hand. It is strange, however, that so few people in the province can be made believe that Mr. Kirby is an authority on any question that concerns the public, and that so few people will accept Mr. Curtis as either prophet or leader in matters political.

The Rossland Miner will have it that bad mining legislation is responsible for the stoppage of the inflow of British capital to this province. It seems strange that mines that paid dividends when managed by Americans ceased to pay dividends as soon as they passed into the hands of British companies. It also seems strange that Americans, notwithstanding our bad laws, are investing more money in British Columbia than ever before. British capital has ceased to flow to this province because the capital so far invested has yielded but slight returns in dividends. Exhausted mines, or mines with little or no ore in sight, have been palmed off on the British at fabulous prices. There could be but one result for capital so invested—no dividends. Other mines with good showings, like the Le Roi of Rossland for instance, have been sold to the British at prices far beyond their capacity to pay regular divdends, and through mismanagement and stock jobbery, have not paid dividends at all. Other mines, like the Ymir, have been placed in London and have paid dividends on a fair capitalization. No single failure of a mine in British Columbia owned by British capital can be fairly charged to bad legislation, either provincial or dominion; but in every instance where there has been failure, the failure has resulted from crooked reports, or from over-capitalization, or from gross mismanagement. The blame should be placed where it belongs.

A campaign of education is at its height in Kootenay. The public is beginning to learn that the cry raised against the mining laws of this province is entirely unjustified; that our mining laws are, if anything, too liberal. The public is also beginning to learn that the cry raised against the 2 per cent tax comes entirely from a class of men who have been failures as mine managers, or who are unwilling that the province should derive direct taxes from a species of property that, the world over, is reserved for the uses of the government. The public is also beginning to learn that the tariff could be revised so as to both protect our mine owners as producers of raw material, and lessen their burdens as employers of labor. By the time the campaign is over, the people will know the right from the wrong, and will know how to definitely and intelligently instruct the men they elect to make the laws of the province and the Dominion.

The Sandon Paystreak says its character has been defamed by classing it as a Liberal newspaper. The Paystreak says it would not be found dead in the same street as the Liberal party, that the Liberal party has violated every pledge, repudiated every promise, and outraged every principle in the name of which it secured office; that there are no statesmen within its ranks; that its leaders are politicians with a corporation retainer; that Laurier is a shuffler; Sifton is a grafter, Tarte is a fakir, and that Mulock and Charlton are hucksters of beautiful words; that there is not a man among them who will face up honestly to the paramount issues of the day. And the worst of it is, according to The Paystreak, that the party in opposition is no better than the party in power; that together they are the two thieves between whom the public is crucified. If both the political parties are so real bad, what a bad lot the people of Canada must be, for 95 per cent of them belong to either the Conservative or the Liberal parties? The only real good men in this portion of Canada must be the five supreme court judges and the editor of The Paystreak.

The Rossland World quotes the Sandon Paystreak on the lead duty question, and as The World and The Paystreak are for the time snuggle in the same political cot, it is only reasonable to supopse that The World approves the contentions of The Paystreak. The Paystreak says the farmers of Canada have protection to the extent of 12 cents a bushel on the wheat they grow, yet they are compelled to sell their wheat at a price based on the price at Liverpool. Because of this, The Paystreak contends that an increase in the duties on lead and lead products would not increase the price of lead mined in Kootenay. The lead mine-owner in the United States is protected by a duty of 1 1-2 cents a pound on the lead contents of raw ore, and the result is that he is paid, not the London price of lead, but the New York price, which is from 1 1-2 to 2 cents higher than the London price. If the contention of The Paystreak is correct, the Coeur d'Alene mine-owner would today be getting just the same price for his lead that the Slocan mine-owner is getting. Instead, he is getting 3 1-2 cents a pound, while the Slocan man is getting a cent and a half.

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UNION MEN GIVE "JIM" WILKS A SMOKER AND PRESENT HIM WITH A GOLD WATCH

A custom generally observed in Kootenay is one that goes to show that are people are good-hearted and liberal. When men who have occupied positions of responsibility or trust change their places of residence or their vocations, their fellow-citizens or their fellow-workers show their appreciation and friendship in a way that its meaning cannot be mistaken.

James Wilks has been for several years secretary of the Nelson Miners' Union, a position of responsibility and trust. The secretary is the one officer of the union who has to rub up against the men who employ miners, and in order to be successful he must have both sense and tact. As the secretary also collects the membership fees and dues, the position is one of trust. Some time ago, being a man of family, Mr. Wilks decided he would not seek a re-election as secretary of the Nelson union, and the members of the union decided on hearing the fact that they would at the right time show "Jim" how much they appreciated him as a man and fellow unionist. Last Wednesday night was decided on as the proper time, and the place selected was the Grand Central hotel. Invitations were sent the mayor and the aldermen and others more or less prominent in official and business circles. By 9 o'clock the big billiard room of the hotel was well filled, and by the time president Peacock of the miners' union, who occupied the chair, rapped his gavel for order, fully 150 people were seated in the room or standing in the lobby.

After the object of the gathering was explained by the chairman, a programme, made of songs, speeches, etc., was carried out. The songsters were Messrs. Caldwell, Thompson, Livingston, Honeyman and Pollard. Eli Sutcliffe gave an exhibition of his hypnotic power, and hypnotized "Bobbie" Whittet and two other boys, much the same as the "Great and Only" McEwen does at his performances. George Gunn played several of the national airs of Scotland on the bagpipes. Alderman Scanlan made a short speech, and brought down the house with a rendition of the manner in which stump speeches are delivered in some of the wards in New York City.

There was no end of smoke and beer and sandwiches and fruit and cigars.

At 10 o'clock Mr. Wilks was called to the front, and the chair presented him with a gold watch and chain, and made the following speech in doing so:

"It is with pleasure that I perform a duty that devolves upon me as president of the Miners' union of Nelson; a duty that goes to prove that men are not always ungrateful to their fellow-men. As secretary of the union you have performed duties that sometimes were rendered disagreeable through the enmity engendered between employer and employee by difference of opinion on economic questions; but you always performed them with fidelity to this union and credit to yourself as a man. Through the troublous times that our organization has had I know you had the entire confidence of the members of the union, and I believe you retained the respect of the public, without which no labor organization can make much headway. In resigning office to seek other and probably more congenial and, we hope, better paid work, you are doing only that which all men who have families dependent upon them have a right to do; but you leave us officially with our keenest regret and our entire respect ,and you have our best and most sincere wishes for success in future undertakings. As a slight token of the feelings of the members of the Nelson Miners' Union, No. 96, I present you with this watch, with the hope that its ticks will always be as true to you as are the heart beats of the men who work in the mines of the Nelson district.

In responding, Mr. Wilks made a short speech that showed he appreciated the motive which actuated the donors. He said it was the first occasion in which he had take nthe principal part in such proceedings, and he would long remember the event. He was afraid he did not deserve all the kind things said of him by president Peacock. If during his term of office he had been able to promote the welfare of the organization in any measure, his success had been due to the sympathetic co-operation of the members of the union generally, and particularly to the executive officers. He believed that better relations existed today between the members of the miners' union and the citizens of Nelson than ever before, and for this a debt of gratitude was owing to the old Tribune, whatever the new Tribune might deserve. Though he was severing his official connection with the union, he wished it understood that he would always have its best interests at heart, and if at any time he could render assistance by voice or pen they could count upon his heartiest efforts. He was a union man on principle, and he believed that at all times and under all circumstances a man should be prepared to take a stand for principle. He urged the members of the union to extend to Mr. Phillips, his successor, the same measure of hearty co-operation as had been invariably extended to himself, and he assured the meeting that Frank Phillips would be found a faithful and energetic worker in the cause. In closing, Mr. Wilks reminded the members of trades organizations that whilst peace reigned supreme in this part of the province today, eternal vigilance was the price of liberty. He asked those present who in the part had not shown a friendly spirit towards unionism to bear in mind that there were two sides to every case, and to give due weight to the arguments advanced by the local unions in any matters that might come up for consideration.

John Houston was then called on. He was first introduced to the chairman, and when that formality was over he commenced his remarks by saying that "Jim" Wilks must be considerable of a hypnotist himself, as he apparently had been able to draw a large crowd among whom were men who had not been heretofore classed as being particularly friendly to labor organizations, although they happened to belong to such aristocratic and exclusive unions as the Law Society and the Nelson City oCuncil, the former of which had the highest scale of wages of any union in existence, and the latter was so exclusive that its membership was limited to six. That so thorough going a union man as alderman Selous was known to be should grace the occasion with his presence was particularly pleasing to himself and should be gratifying to all union men. With respect to the man who had just been the recipient of honors from the miners' union of Nelson, he, the speaker, had known him since he came to Nelson to reside. He came at a time when the people of Nelson were not at all friendly to unions, more particularly to miners' unions, because of something that had taken place in the Coeur d'Alene mining district in Idaho. Whether the members of the miners' unions in the Coeur d'Alenes were right or wrong, should have cut no figure in the question, but it did, and "Jim" Wilks only succeeded in Nelson because the men who joined the unions showed that they were law-abiding citizens in times of trouble. They thus gained the good-will of the public, and have been able to hold it since, largely through the efforts of Mr. Wilks, who, although much abused by a certain element in the community, was a law-abiding man and had at all times counselled moderation. The unions organized in Nelson had done good, because they advertised the fact that the country was not a cheap one, and that cheap men were not wanted. Good wages had a tendency toward bettering the condition of wage-earners, and it should be the object of every man to better the condition of himself and his family, and money was a very potent factor in bringing about such a result. One thing he was sure of, and that was that no member of a labor union had kept a dollar of capital out of the country, and as much could not be said of some of the members of organizations that had recently been banqueted in Nelson.

The speaker said he was probably the oldest union man present, he having joined the typographical union at St. Joseph, Misouri, in 1867. Since then he had worked in many of the large cities from San Francisco to New York, and never had occasion to be ashamed of the fact that he was a member of a union, and he believed that every union man carried his head a trifle higher because of his being a member of a union. No element was more law-abiding than union men, as they had found out by experience that without having public opinion on their side they were powerless to secure the advantages or accomplish the reforms they sought.

The speaker said he was not present with any ulterior political object in view, but merely to show that he was a friend of Mr. Wilks and entirely in sympathy with unions, for without them, neither wage-earner nor employes could succeed in these days of combinations. The tribute paid Mr. Wilks was the best evidence that he was a square man, and none but square men should be entrusted with office and he was sure that if they were as highly honored on retiring from office as Mr. Wilks had been, the members of the city council present would feel flattered and would believe that they had been good and faithful servants. In referring to the remarks made by Mr. Wilks regarding The Tribune, the speaker said The Tribune would continue to do once a week what it has in times past done daily, that is, it would express the views of its editor.

S. S. Taylor was next called on, but he had left the room, as had one or two other gentlemen whose names were on the programme for speeches. William Ebbs made quite a length speech, which was generously applauded, and the speech-making was closed by Thomas Roynan. The function came to an end before midnight, and was concluded with the singing of the national anthem.

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FAMOUS BRITISH NOVELIST DECLARES WOMEN ARE AS BAD MORALLY AS MEN

In his denunciation of the very fashionable folk who make up the smart set of this country Henry Watterson, probably the most distinguished living American editor, has, in part, the support of Edward Frederic Benson, the English novelist, who is now in this country.

Mr. Benson, a son of the late archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, leaped into fame six years ago through "Dodo," a story that mercilessly laid bare a shocking state of affairs in London's first social sets.

Its caustic wit, its convincing truth and its clear deductions, although it seemed only to present facts with tract-like fidelity made it the most successful book of the year, and one of the most sensational of the last decade of the last century.

Other books, having the same general theme, followed from the pen of the gifted young writer. The position he took with regard to England is much the same as that which Mr. Watterson takes in America.

He now upholds Mr. Watterson in many of his attacks on society generally and the New York "smart set" in particular.

Mr. Watterson recently had something to say about the ultra-fashionable world, holding that its dominant note of evil was the same the world over. He followed this with another attack, filling two columns of the Louisville Courier-Journal, of which he is the editor, in which he declared that the term "smart set" was adopted by a bad society to save itself from a more odious description, and that the distinguishing trait of the "smart set" is its moral abandon. He maintained that the women of this set no longer recognized virtue as a feminine accomplishment; that the "Four Hundred" are rotten through and through, without one redeeming feature, making life one long debauch; that all their ends are achieved by money and largely by the unholy use of money. In short, Mr. Watterson announced that most of the "smart set" are unclean birds, fouling the very air as they twitter of stocks, sands, horses, scandals and dogs.

Mr. Benson is regarded a far higher authority on the moral manners of the ultra-fashionable set of Europe than Mr. Watterson is in America. Its doors have always been open to him. There is no position higher than that of the archbishop of Canterbury save that of royalty. And Mr. Benson has studied conditions closely that he may write novels that are true.

He is now in the United States. He came here to direct the first presentation of his play, "Aunt Jeannie," which Mrs. Patrick Campbell produced in New York. Naturally Mr. Benson has read carefully and with great interest Mr. Watterson's arraignment of the smart set, and this is what he said about it to a representative of the New York World:

"It is true that there is in London a certain set within the so-called smart set which in its ideas of life and morality is rotten to the core.

"But it must be understood that the number of persons comprising this set is very few. A great majority of the fashionable folk in London lead absolutely clean lives. From what I have seen and heard since my arrival in America I think the ratio of clean-living people is even greater here than in London.

"Divorces are rare in England because of the strictness of laws. To prove infidelity alone is not sufficient; this must be supplemented with proof of cruel and inhuman treatment. If it were easier to obtain a divorce I think there would be less secret unfaithfulness. The severity of the law lessens divorce and at the same time promotes a disregard of martial vows.

"I think that Mr. Watterson's accusations that women of today talk of subjects dealing with sex questions is just. They discuss them with as much freedom and abandon as do men,not only among themselves, but with men. But I think Mr. Watterson is wrong in diagnosing the motive which he believes inspires conservatism along these lines. Men and women of today both realize that certain facts and conditions exist, and they talk with perfect frankness because they are conscious that they are discussing a problem which always has existed and always will exist. They would not dare discuss isolated exemplifications of the problems with the same freedom.

"Personally I am of the opinion that this frankness is not an evil. I think its tendency is to lead people from immorality. The glossing in silence of such things is not a cure. To ignore them is to make them more of a menace. The first step toward a cure is to recognize them, and to discuss their presence.

"I think that Mr. Watterson is absolutely correct when he says that women are quite as bad morally as the men. This is true, not only in the fast circles of the smart set, but in every walk in life. Also I think he speaks truly when he says that today people are more tolerant of immorality than ever they have been .

"In regard to excessive drinking, I think that there is much more liquor consumed in England than there is in this country. The amount of drunkenness there, as here, seems to be small, however. There is really very little of it in either place. In London society drunkenness is never laughed at; it is looked upon with a sort of horror, and this is true of Continental society as well.

"The greatest evil of society today, I think, is not its immorality, but the consantly growing tendency of all classes, and particularly in the extreme swift class, to gamble for high stakes. Cards, faro, roulette, bridge whist, horse-racing, everything on which a wager can be made, are things that most appeal to people.

"And it is among women especially that this increased desire for gaming is most apparent, and women are carrying it to the greatest lengths.

"It is to the growing interest in athletics that we will owe a change, if, indeed, there is one destined to come. Outdoor physical exercise cuts out loafing and it is to this that most of the immorality of society is due.

"I really think that society is not bound by what one might call a code of morality so much as by a sense of decency and the fitness of things. That is to say, it refrains from certain excesses more because it feels that they are vulgar and bad form than because it feels that they are wrong.

"Mr. Watterson's charge upon the supremacy of money applies to this country more than to Europe. Money, it seems to me, is of far more importance in New York than it is in London. If a man or woman be clever he can go anywhere in London, even if he be comparatively poor. Here, it seems to me, money is paramount to everything. In other words amusement ranks second to money in New York, while in London amusement comes first and money follows. But in both places the pair are far more important than anything else."

In his latest book, "Scarlet and Hyssop," which has just been published by D. Appleton and Co., Mr. Benson presents what he considers an accurate description of fashionable society as it appears today. The extracts here given were selected by him.

The story opens with a dialogue between lady Alston, who is young, and Mrs. Brereton, who is thirty-six. The former says:

"I despair of the human of the day," said she, "but I have enough grace to include myself. Do you suppose there ever was such a stupid class of people—especially we, Mildred, the women?

"We go and hear people sing and act and make music, and go see horses race; we play cards for hours because we have not got the wit to talk—they say bridge killed conversation. What nonsense! There was none to kill. Our whole brains, such as they are, are occupied in devising things to do to make the time pass. And we devise very badly. We are always glad when each thing is over. We go to a concert. How long! We live three months in London. How nice it will be to get down to the country again! We play bridge. Will the rubber never end? We spend the autumn in the country. Will November never be over? On top of that we do all in our power to make it appear that time has not passed with us."

Mrs. Brereton explains with a laugh that she is going to "have it all done over again this afternoon."

"I am no longer young. I am thirty-six. But still have a greedy appetite for pleasure, which is the only real test of youth. Therefore, I cut my coat, or rather dye my hair, according to my essential age, and pay no attention to the utterly misleading measure of years."

"We are vicious; we are idle," says lady Alston. "No one has any dignity or any manners, and there is no object under the sun, except perhaps the avoidance of physical pain, for which we would sacrifice our breakfast or dinner."

"All that most men think about is women, and all that women think about is men. That is the coarse, raw truth of the thing; that is the real indictment."

"Many of the people with whom I appear to you to be in harmony I consider wicked," lady Alston says to Jim Spencer, "and many of them, I am sure, are vulgar in the largest sense of that wonderful term. England is a plutocracy, let me tell you, Jim. It worships wealth. It will certainly worship you. How will you like it? It will be very interesting to see how you behave. It is an awful position for you. If you refuse to smile on your worshippers they will write you down as a miser; if you do smile on them you will make yourself as vulgar as they."

The climax of the story is lady Alston's discovery that Mrs. Brereton has been her husband's mistress for five years, and she says to him:

"Oh, Jack, Jack!" and for the second time she looked at him, "there is the vital and eternal difference between us," she went on, speaking very slowly and weighing her words. "It is in this that there lies the one great incompatability. If I were as you, if I could conceivably take the same view as you take, and think it possible that I should be able to be to another what Mildred has been to you, I would condone everything, because I should understand it.

"It would not matter then whether I had reached, as you have, the natural outcome of that possibility. If I could soberly imagine myself in that relation to another man than you, I would confess that there was no earthly reason why we should not continue to live comfortably together. But I cannot. Therefore I will not, in act or in name, live with you any longer."

ONE OF GEORGE ADE'S MODERN FABLES HOW TITLES ARE ACQUIRED IN AMERICA

A team of Proud Parents had a Son named James Henry Guff. On the Day of his Birth the Wind changed, and blew in another Direction, Apples fell off the Trees, Chickens went to roost at Mid-Day. All Nature seemed to have been a Jolt by the Portentous Event. For James Henry Guff was born to know all the Brands of Human Greatness. Destiny had put a Green Tag on him and nothing could stop him.

When he was only 18 years of age he was elected Captain of a Volunteer Fire Department, which was a Valuable Organization, only when there was a fire no one could find the Key to the House in which they kept the Hand-Pump. But the Papers began to speak of him as Captain Guff. His intimates called him Cap. After the Hose Company disbanded his Title clung to him and it was generally believed that he had been with Grant at Appomattox.

Not satisfied with a resounding Title for which those in the Regular Army have to struggle for Years, Captain Guff began to give Lessons on the Flute at 50 cents an hour and the first thing he was a real Professor, just the same as if he had gone up in a balloon or had trained Horses. Now over at Harvard where they grow the English Accent, a Student must grind through a long Course, and a Fellowship and an Instructorship before he blossoms into a simon-pure Professor. Which only goes to show that the Real Boy can gain by one stroke of Genius the Renown for which the ordinary Shakes must go forth and Hustle.

James Henry Guff at the age of 30 was both a Captain and a Professor, but his insatiable Ambition spurred him to go out and gather other Laurels. So he ran for Justice of the Peace and was elected the third time he ran because the other Candidate pulled out. As magistrate he became custodian of a Law-Book, a Checker Board and a stack of Blank Affidavits. Once every three month or so somebody would levy on a Cow or threaten to Assault and then the Judge would get a chance to operate his Graft. But he didn't care so much about the income, so long as he could be addressed as Judge. He allowed his hair to grow into a long, graceful Cow-Lick that kept falling into his Eyes and he looked at the Sidewalk meditatively as he went over to the Grocery to get his Fine-Cut. Sometimes when he was far enough from Home those who met him and heard him called Judge thought that he was on the Supreme Bench.

In the course of Time he began to crave a Political Job so he began to stump around in the Interests of the Machine. He drove out to District School-Houses with the American Eagle seated on the Dash-Board of his Buggy and when he got on the Platform he waved Old Glory until both Arms gave out. All of which went to prove that the Machine should be kept in Power. After he had been Speel-Binding for a couple of seasons a Job Printer conferred upon him the Title of Honorable. Every time there was a Jim-Crow speaking then the Hon. James Henry Guff showed up with his Voice in a Shawl-Strap and also a fine Assortment of Platitudes. When the Congressman wrote to him and asked him to get the Jimpson County Delegates into Line, he always addressed his letter to The Hon. James Henry Guff and in the Course of Time Guff began to believe.

But a Prouder Distinction awaited him. In view of the fact that he had plugged for the Regular Organization and delivered the Goods at the State Convention, he was made a Colonel on the Governor's Staff. It is the duty of a Colonel on the Governor's Staff to ride in a Pullman Car and take a Ball every time he is touched on the Back. Colonel Guff was a dream when he got into his $275 Uniform with the Gold Braid rigged all over the Front. He wore a Chapeau similar to the one worn by Napoleon at Austerlitz, but he had on top of it several Tail-Feathers of the Loo-Loo Bird, which rather laid over anything that Napoleon ever wore. And when Col. James Henry Guff in his magnificent Regalia and smoking a ten-cent Cigar leaned back in an Open Carriage drawn by White Horses, and allowed the People to gaze at him, the Grandeur of the Spectacle made one forget the real Horrors of War.

Many of the ardent Admirers of Prof. Guff, and Capt. Guff, and Judge Guff, and Col. Guff, believed that he had climbed to the summit of Greatness when he appeared in his $42 Plume. Not so. One Year the State Militia was to have an Encampment, and the Governor gave Col. James Henry Guff the Job of buying all the Beans, Fresh Beef and other Supplies, because there promised to be a slight rake-off. Officially he was known as the Commissary-General.

Thus it came about that after Years of Endeavor, James Henry Guff, who left the Post a poor and unknown Boy, went under the Wire a real General.

When his daughters went away to Boarding School and were introduced as the Offspring of General James H. Guff, they assumed a Social Leadership. Gen. Guff led the Grand March at a great many Military Balls. At a Banquet costing $8 a Plate, he sat at the Right of the Chairman, wearing Medals that had been presented to him by the 4th Ward Marching Club. In his Address he always defended the Soldier against unwarranted Attacks, and protested against hauling down the Flag at any Time or Place.

If the Government adopted a new Machine Gun, all the Reporters went over and Interviewed Gen. James Henry Guff about it. He wrote a Magazine Article on the Mistakes of the British in South Africa, and likewise got rid of a few ponderous Opinions on our Policy in the Philippines.

When he died, the Funeral Procession was two miles long. The Family had to erect two Marble Shafts so as to find Room for all his Titles.

MORAL: True Democracy scorns a Title unless it has a real Significance with the Reverse English.

HOW MEN GET RICH.

In an address to deputations of subjects from provinces in which peasants recently attempted to evict the landowners and confiscate their property, the Czar of Russia said:

"Remember that a man gets rich, not by seizing the property of others, but by honest labor and thrift, and by living according to the commandments of God."

Considered as advice and moral teaching the Czar's words are excellent; as statement of fact they are open to criticism of a sceptical sort. It would be nearer the truth to say that few men do get rich by honest labor and thrift, but many more acquire wealth by seizing what belongs rightfully to others. The process of accumulation by honest labor and saving is too slow for those to whom infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of the world and legislatures have given the privilege of exclusive access to natural resources. There are other ways of robbing people besides knocking them down and rifling their pockets, and many of them are so ingeniously contrived that the victims not only are unconscious of loss but so enamored of the processes by which they are plundered that they resent all efforts to protect them from the thieves. The enormous profits of some of the trusts are derived from the operation of tariff schedules cunningly devised to extort tribute from the people, and yet the people are told by their leaders that those schedules cannot be revised without bringing disaster to honest labor and thrift and destroying the prosperity of the country. And the marvel is that some who talk such nonsense actually believe it.

SOLDIER OR SAILOR.

The boy who can use his eyes as sharply as the hero of the following story, and can make as reasonable deductions, need not mind if his teacher calls him obtuse. The teacher in this case thought her pupil very stupid, and finally asked—"Do you know whether George Washington was a soldier or a sailor?" "He was a soldier," replied the boy promptly. "How do you know?" "'Cause I saw a picture of him crossin' the Delaware, an' any sailor 'd know enough not to stand up in the boat."

DRAWING THE LINE.

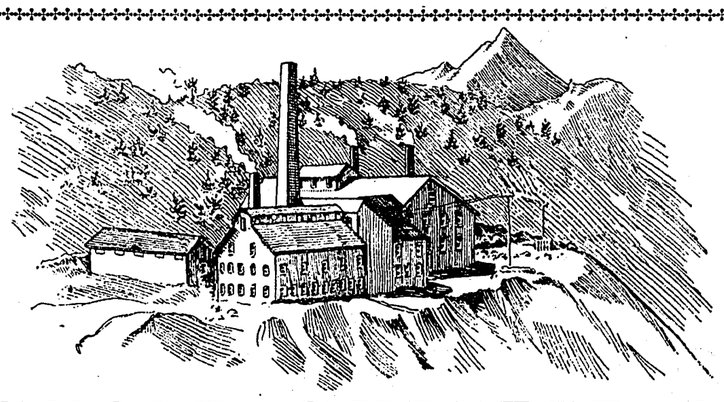
A story is being told of a confidential clerk who formed the wicked habit of running out from his business each morning at 11 to partake of one glass of rum. Not being very proud of this, his daily habit, he asked invariably for a few caraway seeds, that he might chew them, and under this bushel hide his alcoholic light. For years and years this habit went on, and he apparently escaped detection. On one occasion he found that at his favorite hostelry there were no caraway seeds, so he was compelled to put up with a beautiful spring onion by way of bushel. Presently he returned to his desk, and went on with work, his employer sitting at the desk opposite. Soon the employer noticed something. At first it was faintly perceptible, but presently it became less agreeable. "Look here," he said, "I've stood rum and caraway for twenty-one years, but I draw the line at rum and onions."

WILL THERE BE TROUBLE?

Fernie Free Press, 27th: 'The sixth of October will be the day on which the members of Gladstone Miners' Union will finally accept or reject the settlement of the recent strike on the eight-hour and a half basis. The question is being discussed on all sides and those who depend upon the success of the Coal Creek mines for their living, will watch the result with keen interest. The miners themselves, from what we can learn, seem to be divided upon the question. In the past two months those working in No. 1 tunnel have been supplied with all the cars they require and have made a good wage as a result. If the present car service continues to be kept up the general opinion seems to be that the men will accept the 8 1-2 hours shift. A large number of the miners, however, are of the opinion that as Nos. 2 and 3 mines resume their full output the good car service will be weakened. General manager Tonkin assures the men that he intends to take all the coal from them that they can dig."

LORD KITCHENER IN INDIA.

Viscount Kitchener, who is leaving Britain to become commander-in-chief in India, is to take up the best paid appointment in the British army. The command-in-chief in India is worth about $30,000 a year, and is tenable for seven years. Lord Kitchener becomes commander-in-chief in India at the age of 52. His predecessor, Sir Power Palmer, was appointed at the age of 60. Sir William Lockhart who preceded Sir Power Palmer, was chosen at the age of 57. Sir George White, who preceded Sir William Lockhart, was appointed at the age of 58; and Lord Roberts, who preceded Sir George White, was chosen at the age of 53. Lord Kitchener is thus the youngest general who has been appointed commander-in-chief in India without having ever served or commanded in India before. When Lord Kitchener leaves India he will most likely become commander-in-chief at home. But he will be eligible for any one of three other posts—the posts of governor and commander-in-chief in Malta, governor and commander-in-chief at Gibraltar, and commander of the forces in Ireland. These three posts, though less lucrative, are, for some reason, reckoned more dignified than the commander-in-chief in India.



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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

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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.

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Western Canadian Employment Agency in connection.

Baker street, west, next door to C. P. R. Ticket Office.

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Muscle Brace

Good blood makes good muscle timber. It takes exercise to develop that timber. We can't do that for you. You must have the material or you can't work up the muscle.

Beef, Wine and Iron

is the starter. It makes the foundation. It makes blood—red blood, too. It gives you ambition to get started. Nothing like getting a good early start.

Our Beef, Wine and Iron is made of the best beef extract the purest citrate of iron, and a carefully selected sherry wine.

Other Good Tonics are

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WILSON'S INVALID'S PORT WINE

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Satisfaction as to Quality and Price.

THE DAILY NEWS
Nelson, B. C.

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.

TO RENT.

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

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

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN SHELF AND HEAVY

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Tinware and Graniteware. Stoves and Ranges.

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Morley & Co., Nelson, B.C.

THE TOWN AND DISTRICT

Jacob Dover has gone east on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Levesque are leaving Nelson today to spend the winter at St. Pacome, Quebec.

R. L. T. Galbraith, agent for all the Indians in Kootenay, was a visitor in Nelson on Thursday.

James Cronin, manager of the St. Eugene mine at Moyie, one of the biggest silver-lead mines in America, is at the Phair.

The bazaar held in the Burns block by the ladies of the Catholic church was the attraction that drew large crowds this week. Tonight a concert will be given, in which children will take leading parts.

D. McArthur & Co., the furniture dealers at Baker and Ward streets, have had installed a gas arc lamp, the first in Nelson. It is the equal, if not the superior, of the electric arc lamps, and the cost is about the same.

The business of the telegraph companies at Nelson for the nine months ending September 30th show a marked increase over that for the same months last year. This is one proof that times are improving in Kootenay.

The Shamrock lacrosse team of Montreal, which is expected to play one game at Nelson, was defeated at New Westminster by the local team by a score of 10 to 2 in one game, but they won the second game by a score of 8 to 4.

The revenue from electric lighting is steadily increasing in Nelson. For the nine months ending September 30th, 1900, the recipts were $14,474.69; for the same months in 1901, the receipts were $15,636.36; and for the first nine months this year, $17,019.53.

"Sandy" Allen, caretaker at the city cemetery, is applying for a month's leave of absence on salary in order to visit Seattle to find out the latest methods of burying dead people, so that he can advise the city council inteligently on his return.

John Elliot returned this week from a four months' visit to the old country. During his stay he visited many places, and came back in the belief that the great Napoleon sized up the people of England about right when he said they were a nation of shopkeepers.

The men who take an interest in fruit growing have called a meeting for next week at the opera house for the purpose of organizing a fruit growers' association. It is their intention, once the association is organized, to take steps to hold a fruit and industrial fair at Nelson next fall.

Ralph Bradford, and family leave today for New York, where they will live in future. Mr. Bradford came from New York to Nelson six years ago, and during his residence here has occupied several positions of responsibility, among others that of assistant to the secretary of the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, who owned and operated the steamers on the Columbia river and Kootenay lake now operated by the Canadian Pacific.

J. E. Atkins, Edmonton, Alberta; William Drinnan, Gutelius; H. Stevenson, Port Hill; A. Nicholson, Calgary; M. M. Fry, Bonners' Ferry; R. Evans, Ainsworth, were registered at the Grand Central last night.

David McCreath, the florist, is back from a trip to the Okanagon country. He says he never saw a more prolific fruit crop, and he also says he never saw people who had placed a much higher value on fruit lands than those who have fruit lands to dispose of in the Okanagon valley.

It is reported that the Liberals who are opposed to Joseph Martin as leader of the party in this province have accepted the inevitable, and will from this time on follow "Joe." It is a bitter pill for some of them to swallow, but they will take the medicine and make believe they like it.

On Tuesday evening next the Ladies' Aid society of the Presbyterian Church will give a concert. Among others announced as taking parts are Mrs. Melville Parry, Mrs. William Davis, Miss Florence Kneeland, Miss Ida Johnstone, Miss Tyers, Robert Thompson, E. Grizzelle, George Kydd, and Robert Weir.

Fred Irvine & Co. have rented the premises in the Burns block recently occupied by the Imperial Bank and The Tribune, and will remove from their present premises in the Victoria block by November 1st. The new premises will have 6,000 square feet of floor space, and when fitted up will make one of the finest dry goods stores in the province.

Betwen 25 and 30 men are now employed around the Nelson Saw & Planing Mills. Most of the lumber cut is being shipped to points in Alberta, the last car shipped going to Lethbridge. A gang of men are at work in the mill yard framing timbers for the terminals of the Venus mine tramway, which is being erected by B. C. Riblet Iron Works.

Fred Starkey, James Lawrence, G. C. Tunstall, Jr., and R. J. Hamilton, representing four of Nelson leading commercial houses, have returned from a trip through the Slocan and Trout Lake districts. The Trout Lake and Lardo towns and camps are reported to be flourishing, owing to the work that is going on at the mines, all of which are looking better than ever before.

It is reported that $500 of the road appropriation for Slocan riding will be spent in making a wagon road along the north shore of the West Arm of Kootenay lake, between Kokanee postoffice and Willow Creek school-house. Part of the road has already been built by the settlers. It is also reported that $500 more will be spent on the Fire Valley road, and that Robert Shiell will have charge of the work.

A change has been made in one of Nelson's leading houses. The firm of William Hunter & Co. goes out of business and is succeeded by J. A. Kirkpatrick & Co., Limited. The new firm takes over the stock and premises of the old. The head of the new firm is J. A. Kirkpatrick, who has been in business in Nelson for a number of years, first as a member of the firm of Turner & Kirkpatrick and afterwards of Kirkpatrick & Wilson. William Hunter will retain an interest in the new firm, but will reside at Silverton, where he has one of the largest stores in the Slocan.

Chief Justice Gordon Hunter, who is holding court at Nelson for the first time, on his arrival was cordially greeted by a number of old-time friends. He and David Mark Carley worked together, at odd times in Victoria, at composing dramas and poems that were never put on the stage or in books; and he and Dr. Quinlan studied Latin and Greek in the same school at Brantford, Ontario, when they were so small that the teacher could wallop them both at once. It is not so long since the chief justice and the editor of The Tribune discussed schemes on the James Bay bridge that, had they been carried out, would have either bankrupted the province or made it an eldorado. Now Mr. Hunter has a life position at $5,000 a year as the head of the highest court in the province, and the other three are rustling to make both ends meet. Such is life.

Fred Hosking, Rossland, and J. B. Fisher, Ashnola, are at the Tremont.

Mrs. A. J. Marks of Hall street, has returned from a trip to Pueblo, Colorado.

R. P. Fuller, Spokane; P. McDonald, Salmo; and T. Lester, Ymir, are at the Bartlett.

Arrivals at the Madden: E. Barrow, Treherne, Manitoba; A. Gaston, Deer Park; Captain W. J. Kane, Revelstoke.

R. G. McLeod and wife, Camborne; Miss Clyne, Slocan City, and W. L. Reid, Moyie, were registered at the Queen's last night.

W. A. Kinney of San Francisco, is touring the Kootenay and is stopping at the Phair. He is accompanied by his wife and child.

Allan Golsong, Trout Lake; Charles Duhnay, Pontiac, Washington; J. C. Ryan, Tenderfoot, were registered at the Lakeview last night.

F. J. Deane, editor of the Nelson Daily News, was elected a director of the Kamloops Agricultural Association at its annual meeting held last week.

"Bob" Yuill, an old-timer in the mining camps around Nelson, and at one time foreman at the Silver King mine, is at Kaslo, the first time in four years. He has spent most of the time in California.

Victor Peters, Slocan City; B. Anson, Trail; A. E. Miles, Frank, Alberta; Robert Taylor, Frank, Alberta; Rufus Shearer, Halifax; and A. A. Edelbrock, Mandan, North Dakota, were registered at the Sherbrooke yesterday.

Ex-premier Joseph Martin came in last night from Vancouver and is staying at the Hume. He does not know a thing about politics and is here on legal business, being counsel in a mining suit in which Sandonites are involved.

E. J. Boswell, Trail; T. F. Parish, Greenwood; F. W. Sterling Toronto; W. A. Stratton, Grand Forks; Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and two daughters, Vancouver; W. F. Terrie, Vancouver, A. N. Pelly, Greenwood, were registered at the Phair last night.

O. B. Wilkie and wife, Rossland; C. J. South, Vancouver; W. J. Taafe, Vancouver; H. L. Frank, Butte, Montana; B. A. Larned, Spkane; J. C. Weissmiller, Hancock, Michigan; R. D. Timmin, Montreal; W. E. Short, Toronto; G. A. Ellis, Midway, are at the Hume.

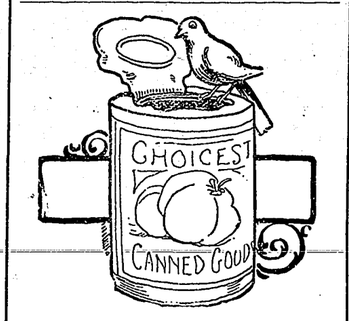
W. E. Boie, the mining man, was married to Miss C. G. Bennett at Slocan City on Monday last. Mr. and Mrs. Boie will spend their honeymoon in England, where Mr. Boie will complete arrangements for the amalgamation of the Joker and Kilo mines, properties owned by the Warner Miller and Laudi syndicates.

A SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

Every Liberal newspaper in the province has placed itself on record as opposed to increasing the duties on lead and lead products. Every Liberal newspaper in the province has denounced in unmeasured terms what they designate as "the smelter trust." No single one of these newspapers can muster up sufficient courage to denounce the Eastern Canadian producers and manufacturers who are protected by duties ranging from 25 to 100 per cent. With them it is: "Give us free trade in British Columbia, even if it closes down every smelter in the province."

CONFERENCE CAME TO NAUGHT.

The conference held yesterday between president Roosevelt and the coal operators and president Mitchell of the United Mine Workers came to naught. The coal operators would not recognize Mitchell or the United Mine Workers under any consideration but were willing to treat with the miners on strike as individuals. They were willing to allow the causes of difference to go to district judges as arbitrators. As this was so jug-handled a proposition, it was not entertained.



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The best $1 per day house in Nelson. None but white help employed. The bar the best.
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FRED IRVINE & CO.
BAKER STREET

Dry Goods Millinery

Just received, a large stock of Ladies' Cloths, suitable for tailor-made Suits, Storm Skirts, Children's Coats and Ulsters. See the balance of our Pattern Hats which we are offering at prices extremely low. We are showing the latest conceits in Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats, and we have an endless assortment to select from.

FRED IRVINE & CO.

Muscle Brace

Good blood makes good muscle timber. It takes exercise to develop that timber. We can't do that for you. You must have the material or you can't work up the muscle.

Beef, Wine and Iron

is the starter. It makes the foundation. It makes blood—red blood, too. It gives you ambition to get started. Nothing like getting a good early start.

Our Beef, Wine and Iron is made of the best beef extract the purest citrate of iron, and a carefully selected sherry wine.

Other Good Tonics are

KOLA-PEPSIN-CELERY WINE
WILSON'S INVALID'S PORT WINE

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All Modern Conveniences
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Centrally Located. Electric Lighted.
HEADQUARTERS FOR TOURISTS AND OLD TIMERS.
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Queen's Hotel
BAKER STREET, NELSON.
Lighted by Elecricity and Heated with Hot Air.
Large and comfortable bedrooms and first class dining room. Sample rooms for commercial men.
RATES $2 PER DAY
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Meals 25 cts. Rooms from 25 cts. to $1.
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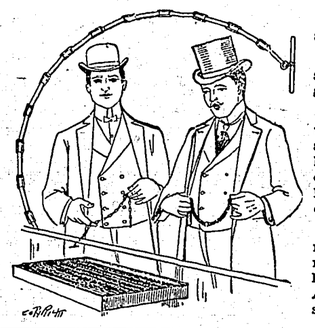

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Fresh and Salted Meats
Fish and Poultry in Season
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