

The Nelson Tribune

THE TRIBUNE IS THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER
PRINTED IN THE KOOTENAYS

Saturday, August 1, 1903

NELSON IS THE TRADE CENTER OF SOUTH-
EASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ONE REASON WHY BRITISH COLUMBIA DOES NOT GET BETTER TERMS IS BECAUSE OF THE LARGE RAKE-OFFS PAID TO MEMBERS OF CHINESE COMMISSIONS

The Liberals of Kamloops election district have nominated F. J. Deane, publisher of the Nelson Daily News, to contest that riding in the coming election, and the Kamloops Standard publishes the following information as to the amount Mr. Deane drew from the Dominion government for playing secretary to the Chinese-Japanese commission a year or so ago:

AUDIT OFFICE, OTTAWA, August 8, 1902.—Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, inclosing statement of the number of days in which you were engaged on work of the Chinese and Japanese Commission. According to your statement you were engaged 349 days in all: of these however 45 were Sundays and 4 at least were statutory holidays. The commission themselves were not paid for Sundays nor for holidays. I have accordingly to disallow these 49 days unless you can show that you were actually engaged on the work of the commission, or were actually travelling on these days. I also find in your account a charge of \$7.50 for a despatch bag. An Order-in-Council of July 26, 1889, directs that 'No despatch-boxes, or brief bags shall be issued for the use of members of any Government Commission.' Under these circumstances I am obliged to disallow the item in question. Your account as I now pass it may be summarized as follows:

Expenses in connection with Commission, viz.: Janitors, rent of halls, advertising, stationery, etc., \$422.25 less \$7.50 for despatch bag disallowed.....	\$ 414 75
Travelling expenses of yourself, including board, etc., 1,850 00	
Services, 300 days at \$20.....	6,000 00
	8,264 81
Less payments on account.....	7,750 00
	\$ 514 81

for which amount I am today authorizing the issue of a cheque. I am, sir, your obedient servant,
J. L. McDUGALL, A.G.
F. J. Deane, Nelson, B.C.

Mr. Deane's account in detail was as follows:

Servives as secretary to the Commission, 300 days at \$20 per day.....	\$6,000 00
Board.....	1,066 10
Cabs and transfers.....	16 15
Express.....	6 00
Fares.....	573 80
Gratuities.....	11 75
Laundry.....	17 29
Pullmans.....	62 55
Sundry expenses.....	4 50
Expenses 3 trips Toronto to Ottawa and return.....	59 55
Views of Chinese dwellings.....	8 00
Fountain pen.....	5 00
Messengers.....	1 95
Newspapers.....	4 80
Postage.....	22 75
Stationery.....	33 70
Telegrams.....	43 67
Typewriting.....	19 05
Rent of parlour at Victoria.....	126 00
Stationery, postage, car fares, etc., at Toronto.....	19 75
Advertising.....	84 25
Printing.....	30 00
Janitor's services.....	48 50
Grand total.....	\$8,264 81

The Kamloops Standard in commenting on the bill says: "The total cost of the picnic was \$39,203.03. R. C. Clute, chairman, got \$11,924.41, at the rate of \$43.75 per diem. Chris Foley, who came up from the 500 foot level just in time for the job, got \$25 per day for 263 1/2 days, or a nice little total of \$6,593.55. Not bad wages for a miner. D. J. Munn only got \$6,401.30 as his share, which was rather a small amount, considering he worked for eight months. Deane seems to have been the cleanest man in the outfit, as evidenced by his laundry

ATTEMPTED TRAIN HOLDUP BALKED

[Associated Press to The Evening Tribune.]

HUNTINGTON, West Virginia, August 1.—The Chesapeake & Ohio express train No. 1 was held up by a mob of two hundred men near Clifton Forge late last night and a desperate attempt was made to take two negro prisoners from the train. Shots were fired by the mob and when the train reached here all the window glass was shot out. At Clifton Forge, the two negroes were taken on board to be brought to Covington, Virginia. The engineer and conductor saw lights waving on the track after leaving Clifton, for as the train was brought to a standstill a mob surrounded the train and threatened to shoot the engineer if he moved the train. The conductor was prepared for the mob and ordered all the doors of the cars locked. Finding it impossible to obtain the negroes the crowd gathered around the smoking-car, in which the negroes were guarded. The conductor cautioned passengers to lie flat on the floor as the mob began firing into the windows of the smoker. Not a passenger or trainman was injured. The engineer during the firing had sat upon his engine covered by revolvers in the hands of several members of the mob and when the mob had almost exhausted

their supply of bullets they left the engineer unguarded. Left alone, he pulled the throttle wide open and the train began to move. The mob climbed upon the platform of the cars and attempted to stop the train by applying the air brakes. They were unsuccessful, however, to apply them at full pressure, as the train had gotten under such headway. The mob then jumped from the moving train and fired several farewell shots into the air windows. The train gained quick momentum and did not stop until Covington was reached, where the negroes were placed in jail. The negroes for whom the train was held up are from Lynchburg, Virginia, and are supposed to be the men who shot and seriously wounded a white brakeman, Edward Hite, on the Chesapeake & Ohio excursion between Clifton Forge and Lynchburg a few days ago.

[Associated Press to The Evening Tribune.]

LONDON, August 1.—A supplementary estimate issued this morning grants an additional \$250,000 for the aid of the royal commission to the St. Louis exposition for the period ending March 31st, 1904. An explanatory note says all further contributions will be provided in the budgets of subsequent years.

Trials and Triumphs of Workingmen

What men are depends, first, on what they bring into the world—that is, heredity; and, second, on the conditions and influences of every sort into which they are born and in which they live—that is, environment. Inasmuch as heredity of the individual is as unchangeable as the past, our only hope of improving him is to improve his environment. This may be done in numberless ways—by giving him better food, better air, a more sanitary home, by educating him, by bringing to bear the best moral and spiritual influences, and by inspiring noble aims and worthy motives.

A movement is already on foot for the erection of a \$50,000 memorial to chief Arthur. The matter will be brought up at the next annual meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Los Angeles, California. It is intended to make the memorial a tribute from railroad men all over the country. The death of chief Arthur, and since then the death of acting chief Youngson, has given rise to talk of his successor. The appointment rests with the ten grand lodge officers. They will probably name a temporary successor, and leave the election of a permanent head to the Los Angeles meeting.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. d'Arsonval gave a description of a new invention for type-setting by telegraph, the electric current being made to perforate the characters on a moving band connected with a typesetting machine. It is claimed that the contrivance, which is the work of M. Rozal, will dispense with transcription altogether for press purposes.

The Seattle Central Trades Council are holding a two weeks' carnival in the hope of raising sufficient money to complete their labor temple, on which work has been stopped for some time because of lack of funds.

The output of coal of Great Britain last year was 227,000,000 tons more than ever before.

Within certain limits, a union man has a right to interfere with a fellow-unionist

as to whether the latter should not leave the employ of an employer who is employing non-union labor contrary to the laws of the union. The case has not been actually embodied as law by a formal decision, but the words of chief justice sir William Meredith at Osgoode hall, Toronto, a few days ago denote the opinion of the courts as to the interference by a union or its members with employees, and the distance that interference can go. In the case of S. G. Bruch, contractor, of Preston, against George Roth, of the same place, an injunction was asked to be continued to restrain Roth from interfering with Bruch's workmen. In adjourning the motion until the trial of the suit, upon the undertaking of Mr. Secord, the counsel of Roth, that the latter would not interfere any further until the disposal of the suit with Bruch's workmen, it was virtually laid down by the chief justice as a principle of law that "A. B. C. can agree not to work for firms that employ non-union labor, and that one union member can tell another who is working on a non-union job that he is doing so against the rules of the union."

The ingenuity of the wildest sensation novelist could scarcely conceive a horror such as this: Robert Hogg, a young man of 22, was caught by the shaft while working at Wood & Rushton's mill, Blackburn, England, whirled around the shaft, and literally torn to pieces. But this is not the worst. His remains fell on the looms worked by his equally young wife underneath the shafting. The poor woman was carried out fainting and has not yet recovered from the fearful shock.

After eleven weeks, the striking builders' laborers of Toronto have returned to work at the old rate of 25 cents per hour. The laborers struck for 30 cents and refused to compromise at 27 1/2 cents. At one time 8000 men were drawing strike pay, \$30,000 a week being paid out.

The 125 Scotch moulders brought to Toronto to take the places of strikers are very much dissatisfied. Their employers, the Canada Foundry Company, are not prepared to free them from their contract. Last week two union moulders were arrested for speaking with one of the non-unionists. To prevent the Scotchmen, who are nearly all union men, from learning the true state of affairs, they are lodged and fed in tents and sheds on the premises, and are not permitted to leave the works except under the guidance of a company policeman, eight of whom are employed.

The Slater Shoe Company of Montreal have concluded that a union not affiliated with the international of its craft is nothing but a medium of industrial disturbance. Tiring of continuous squabbling with a local union of shoe workers, calling themselves the Canadian Federated Shoe Workers, the firm has signed an agreement to employ only members of the International Boot and Shoe Workers Union. Some 200 workers have been given their choice of joining a legitimate trade organization or quitting their job.

The Durham (England) miners will take a referendum vote, the ballot paper being in this form: "In favor of securing the eight-hour day by trade union effort, _____" "In favor of securing the eight-hour day by act of parliament, _____"

For the first time in the history of Spain a working man has been elected a member of the cortes. His name is Jaime Angles. He is a cooper by trade and he represents Barcelona.

The municipal railways of Sheffield, England, show a profit for the past 12 months of over £28,000, a large proportion of which will be devoted to the relief of rates.

Chief P. M. Arthur was 72 years of age, and is survived by his wife and two children, C. B. Arthur and Mrs. Samuel Hase-rot, both of whom live in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Chicago & Northwestern railway has issued an order that all women stenographers be discharged and men employed in their places.

In Britain's 7100 factories there are some 976,000 employees.

Contracting to Deliver the Labor Vote To Lawyer Sidney Stockton Taylor

There is trouble in candidate Taylor's camp over the new postoffice building. To begin with: W. G. Gillett, who is a local contractor, J. A. McDonald, who is the architect in charge of construction of the post office building, and John Burns, a member of the local carpenter's union, are all three members of candidate Taylor's campaign committee, and are supposed to be doing their utmost to secure his election over that bad man, John Houston, who has always been so unfriendly to labor. The man who has the contract for the postoffice building believed it to be only right that he should get the job of laying the concrete sidewalk around the building, as is the usual custom. But to head him off, contractor Gillett and architect McDonald, so it is said, sent in a bid for the work without his knowledge, or, bids being called for. Contractor Lemoine, who has a pull at Ottawa, said he had been awarded the contract for the work, notwithstanding the bid sent in by Gillett and McDonald. This bid Gillett and McDonald on their mettle, and they were John Burns, so it is said, to go to candidate Taylor and say that if Gillett did not get the work he (Taylor) would lose the labor vote at the coming election. As Taylor knows he must have the labor vote to get within a chance of winning, he began spending money on telegrams to Ottawa, and the result is that contractor Lemoine got left, and contractor Gillett has the contract for the sidewalk. The question the labor men of Nelson are asking themselves is, "who gave John Burns, carpenter, and W. G. Gillett, contractor, authority to deliver the labor vote of Nelson to Sidney Stockton Taylor, lawyer?" The boys who work at skilled and unskilled labor are beginning to wonder where they are at; if they are to be delivered over at will to candidate Taylor by two of his confederates.

The Liberals of Cranbrook held their second or third nominating convention at Cranbrook this week, and after wrangling, adjourned for two weeks. It seems the Druryites picked up two delegates at Kimberley or Marysville, and the anti-Druryites did the same, and the wrangle was over which of the two should have a vote in the convention. The Conservatives are well organized through Cranbrook riding, and will hold their nominating convention on Saturday, August 15th.

Thomas Hardy, ex-mayor of Greenwood, who was a candidate before the Liberal convention for nomination for Greenwood riding, publishes a card thanking the Liberals who supported him. He also says he will take under consideration the advice that he run as an independent candidate. The Conservatives of the same riding are getting the party machinery in good order, but it is not likely they will nominate a candidate on August 15th. The nomination will be made a week or so later.

At the provincial election held on June 9th, 1900, the total vote polled in the riding of southeastern British Columbia was as follows:

Nelson City.....	1,175
Roseland.....	1,163
Grand Forks.....	626
Greenwood.....	598
Ymir.....	632
Slocan.....	726
Kaslo.....	543
Revelstoke.....	590
Columbia.....	435
Fernie.....	485
Cranbrook.....	616
Total.....	7,556

The registration of voters this year shows that the vote will be fully up to that of 1900. The Tribune wired the collectors of voters of the several ridings this morning for the number of names registered, and got replies as follows:

Nelson City.....	828
Roseland.....	828
Grand Forks.....	776
Greenwood.....	627
Ymir.....	627
Slocan.....	663
Kaslo.....	740
Revelstoke.....	740
Columbia.....	473
Fernie.....	473
Cranbrook.....	790

John R. Retallack, who received the Liberal nomination for Kaslo riding, is in Winnipeg, and it is said he may not accept the nomination. If he does not accept the nomination, it is said, will be tendered John Keen, the president of the Provincial Mining Association. Mr. Keen is a late convert to the party, but he didn't flop from one party to the other any more suddenly than did the Liberal party's nominee for Nelson City riding, who is charged with making a red-hot Conservative speech at Kaslo on the night of his arrival in that town from Edmonton, Alberta, and on his arrival in Nelson the next day, sending in an application to join the Liberal association, of which Jack Gibson was president. But this may only be a "campaign lie."

John Sprunt Hill, the young attorney who was a Tammany candidate for congress last fall in a Republican district in New York city, and was naturally defeated, says that his political situation was not so bad as that of a Republican he once met in his native state, North Carolina. This man had worked long and earnestly for his party without reward, and someone suggested that he should make application for the post office in his town. "No use," said the other, "I belong to a minority faction of a minority division of a minority branch of a minority wing of a minority section of the Republican party."

TODAY'S METAL QUOTATIONS.

Lead.....	\$4 10
Silver.....	54 3/4
Casting copper.....	22 3/8
Electrolytic copper (per unit).....	13 1/4

LONDON.

Silver.....	25 5-16d
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C. B. Winter, of Nelson's four at the Vancouver regatta, arrived home last night and looks none the worse for the trip. He says they had a sure thing for second place in the senior race, but lost that position through an accident. When within half a mile of the finish, a piece of floating board got caught on the fin of the boat. The crew kept rowing in the hope that it would fall off, but it didn't, and the boat had to be slowed down to get rid of it. Before the board caught the fin, Nelson was a boat length behind Portland and three ahead of Vancouver, and when they got rid of the board, they were three lengths behind Vancouver. Nelson is seldom a tail-end in anything, and the four in Nelson's boat determined they would beat out Vancouver and they did. Their effort to do this was the one feature of the race that excited the spectators. It was a magnificent spurt and the boys were heartily cheered when they crossed the line a boat's length ahead of the Vancouver four. Mr. Winter is the only one of the Nelson crew who has returned, the others remaining for a few day's sight-seeing.

While there were threats that many appeals would be taken to the courts from the decision of the court of revision on the city assessment for 1903, only one property-owner appealed, and the appeal was heard by judge Forin today. E. H. T. Simpkins made the appeal. He owns four lots on the corner of Mines Road and Kootenay street and running back to Hood street. The four lots make a piece of ground 61 feet by 100, and the assessor valued them at \$1000. Mr. Simpkins had A. G. Gamble and S. M. Brydges as witnesses and the assessor had T. M. Ward and J. E. Annable. S. S. Taylor, K. C., represented the city.

Hon. Charles Wilson, K. C., and Hon. R. P. Green arrived in Nelson yesterday afternoon on the steamer Moyie, having stopped over a day at Fernie and Cranbrook, being entertained at the latter place to a dinner given by the leading Conservatives of the town. They left on the morning boat for Kaslo, where they will spend a day, returning to Nelson tomorrow. From Nelson they go to Victoria. They are not talking politics for publication.

The city assessment in 1902 was \$1,368,075 on land and \$1,093,535 on improvements. This year the assessment is \$1,249,540 on land and \$1,170,275 on improvements. The decrease on land is \$118,535 and the increase on improvements is \$77,740; but as improvements are practically exempt from taxation, the real estate taxes for 1903, if the rate of taxation is the same as last year, will be \$290 less than for 1902.

The Hall mines smelter at Nelson received 12 carloads of ore from the Ramble-Cariboo mine this week.

bill, which totalled up \$17.29 for the 300 days which he devoted to his arduous duties. But on the other hand Chris Foley hardly appears to have lived up to his \$25 per diem, as his total expenses for that luxury during the eight and a half months that he was engaged in the service of his country were only \$1.50. For the honor of B. C. he might have charged up a little more even if he never paid it. It may be, however, that Mr. Foley was unable to find a white laundryman and went unwashed rather than employ a Chinese washeeman."

10c For Three Months

The Saturday edition of The Nelson Tribune will be sent for 10c for THREE MONTHS from August 1st, 1903, to the address of any person who is a registered voter in the following named election districts: Ymir, Kaslo, Slocan, Greenwood, Grand Forks, Revelstoke, Columbia, Cranbrook, and Fernie. The Nelson Tribune is the only newspaper in British Columbia that has, from its first issue, steadfastly stood for Protection, and has always maintained that the people of the mining districts of British Columbia should have the same Protection as is given the people of other sections of Canada. The Nelson Tribune also stands for the up-building of Kootenay as against the up-building of localities in the state of Washington. Every ton of ore mined in Kootenay and the Boundary and smelted and refined in British Columbia means work for men who would live in British Columbia, and who would spend a portion of their wages in building and furnishing homes in towns in British Columbia. The Nelson Tribune also stands for equal rights in provincial politics, believing that British Columbia as a whole cannot be best governed by men who are all from one town or one section of the province.

CARDINALS ARE STILL BALLOTING

[Associated Press to The Evening Tribune.]

ROME, August 1.—1:12 p.m.—The first vote of the cardinals in conclusive today did not result in the election of a new pope.

[Associated Press to The Evening Tribune.]

PARIS, July 31.—The vote this morning says that Santos Dumour, after the successful demonstration with his balloon at the review on July 14th, offered to place his balloons at the disposal of France in case of war. Subsequently he received a letter from general Andre, the secretary of war, accepting the offer. The letter was as follows: "At the review I noticed and admired the ease with which your balloon was steered. It was impossible not to notice the progress made in aerostics, which seems to have attained a practical application, especially from a military point of view. As I think the balloons may render valuable service in time of war, I am glad to accept the offer of your aerial flotilla to the government of the republic, and in its name I thank you for the offer, which proves your lively sympathy for France." (Signed) Andre.

[Associated Press to The Evening Tribune.]
BERLIN, August 1.—A despatch from St. Petersburg to the Cologne Gazette

says the Russian authorities are reported to have notified the government at Peking that Russia will prohibit foreigners from staying in Manchuria at present, but that six years hence, when Russia has restored quiet and order in Manchuria, the country will be opened to foreigners for free commerce.

[Associated Press to The Evening Tribune.]

COPENHAGEN, July 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Glidden, of Lowell, Massachusetts, left here this afternoon in their automobile in an attempt to cross the Arctic circle. The automobilists received an enthusiastic send-off from a crowd at the starting point.

[Associated Press to The Evening Tribune.]

BUDA PESTH, July 31.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of former deputy Dienes, who was charged in the diet on Wednesday with having attempted to bribe deputy Zolman Papp with ten thousand kronor to desert the obstructionist party and leave Buda Pesth.

John B. Winlaw, Winlaw, Charles Burt, Cranbrook, F. C. Purkes and wife, Elko, and Thomas G. Alexander, Vancouver, are registered at the Queen's.

Bank of Montreal

Established 1817. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL (all paid up).....\$13,379,240.00
REST.....9,000,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....724,807.75

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HON. G. A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President. E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

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

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

With which is amalgamated

The Bank of British Columbia

PAID UP CAPITAL.....\$ 7,700,000
RESERVE FUND.....3,000,000
AGGREGATE RESOURCES OVER.....78,000,000

Head Office: Toronto, Ontario

HON. GEO. A. COX, President B. E. WALKER, General Manager

Savings Bank Department

Deposits received and interest allowed

NELSON BRANCH **BRUCE HEATHCOTE, Manager**

The Nelson Tribune

Founded in 1892.

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, LIMITED,
PROPRIETORS.
McDonald Block, Baker Street. Telephone 120.

The Evening Tribune

ADVERTISING RATES.—Display advertisements will be inserted in The Evening Tribune and The Nelson Tribune (six insertions a week) at the rate of FIFTY CENTS per inch per week, payable on Monday of each week. Single insertions, 10 cents an inch on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and 20 cents an inch on Saturdays.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—The Evening Tribune and The Nelson Tribune will be delivered by carrier in Nelson for FIFTEEN CENTS a week, or FIFTY CENTS a month, payable in advance.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903

The Liberals have nominated candidates in Nelson, Kaslo, Greenwood, Okanagan, Similkameen, Yale, Chilliwack, The Islands, and Skeena election districts, and have announced that nominations will be made in several other districts this week. It is safe to say that all the Liberal candidates with the exception of those who will contest Vancouver, Victoria, Atlin, New Westminster, Nanaimo, and Cariboo will be in the field on Monday next. The Conservatives have made no nominations, but the nominating conventions of the party are to be held on Saturday, August 15th, in all districts throughout the province, excepting Vancouver, Victoria, Atlin, Skeena, and Cariboo. In Skeena, the Conservatives held a public meeting at Port Essington a few weeks ago, and the candidature of C. W. D. Clifford was endorsed, which practically makes him the nominee of the party for that district. While the Liberals have had nominated candidates, like Patterson of The Islands, Taylor of Nelson, and Sterling of Okanagan, in the field for over a month, the Conservatives, although not having regularly nominated candidates in the field, have not been idle. In Okanagan, Price Ellison has been quietly at work offsetting anything Sterling has been doing. In Nelson, while John Houston has not personally interviewed 688 electors, as candidate Taylor has, he has seen to it that those who will vote for him have been placed on the voters' list. In Kaslo, "Bob" Green's friends are doing more effective work than has yet been done by the friends of the Liberal candidate, John L. Retalack, who is still in the East. Much the same conditions exist in the other districts where the Liberals have made nominations. By making their nominations on August 15th, the Conservatives are, for all practical purposes, on an equal footing with the Liberals. Any district in the province can easily be canvassed in two months; in fact, with a few exceptions, like Cariboo, Alberni, Skeena, and Atlin, they could be canvassed in a month. In Victoria and Vancouver nominations will probably not be made before the middle of September, as neither party has, as yet, been able to pick out available candidates. The claims that have been made by enthusiastic party men on the result of the election should be discounted, for no one of these enthusiasts has reliable data on which to base an estimate. The voters' lists are incomplete, and of the hundreds of new names already on the lists in several of the ridings little is known as to the political leanings or bias of their owners. In the five city districts, which return 12 members, the Conservatives should elect 3 in Vancouver, 2 in Victoria, and 1 each in Nelson and Rossland. In the seven country districts on Vancouver Island the Conservatives have a good show to win in Esquimalt, Saanich, Cowichan, and Comox. In the four lower Fraser valley districts, Dowdney and Richmond are more than likely to go Conservative. Of the nine members to be elected in Yale, Lillooet, and Cariboo, those from Kamloops, Okanagan, Similkameen, and Grand Forks, and one from Cariboo can be placed in the Conservative column. Skeena and Atlin may break even. Of the seven country districts in Kootenay, the Conservatives should carry Ymir, Kaslo, Slocan, Revelstoke, and Cranbrook. This estimate would give the Conservatives 24 members in a house of 42, or a majority of five not counting the

speaker, which is a majority large enough for all practical purposes.

The Victoria Times, a newspaper owned by a politician who has never been able to get an office through a vote of the electors of the city in which he lives, is rampant because premier McBride allows an office to remain unfilled, the office of provincial secretary. If the office is not filled, no one can be drawing the salary, so the province is saving \$333.33 a month. The Victoria Times is the mouthpiece in Victoria of the Liberal soreheads and Conservative mugwumps, and soreheads and mugwumps when not ignored are distrusted, not only in Victoria, but in every riding in the province, for they are maliciously mean and spitefully vindictive.

The Cranbrook Herald puts itself on record by saying that "The Tribune knows it is talking the worst kind of political rot when it says the Ontario farmer or any other farmer in Canada is protected by the tariff." The Herald says "the product of the farmer is an export product, and the price is governed by the surplus shipped to foreign countries." The farmers of Ontario, and for that matter the farmers of Canada, produce grain, fruits, dairy products, and live stock. Their home market is saved to them by protective duties that range from 25 to 100 per cent. The Canadian farmer does not compete in the home market with the farmers of any other country. The Ontario farmer in selling his produce in Toronto and Hamilton and London does not compete with farmers from New York state and Michigan. The Ontario farmer, if he produces more than is required for the home market, sells the surplus in Great Britain, and the price he receives depends on the quality of the product. If his butter is of an inferior grade, the price will be low; but if it is of a superior quality, the price will be correspondingly high. Potatoes grown around Hillsburgh, Ontario, sell in Philadelphia and Cincinnati for a better price than potatoes grown anywhere in the United States, yet the potato growers of the United States, like the potato growers of Canada, are protected by a 25 per cent duty. The apple growers of Annapolis valley, Nova Scotia, can sell their product anywhere in the world at a high price, because of the superior quality of the fruit; yet when these apples are canned as pie fruit, the product is protected by a duty of 100 per cent. Locality has much to do with prices. On last Wednesday creamery butter was quoted in Toronto, Ontario, for 18 to 19 cents; yet the price in Nelson is 30 to 35 cents, and in Spokane, Washington, 35 cents. Eggs were quoted in Toronto at 16 to 20 cents. In Nelson the price is 35 cents, and the price in Spokane on Friday was 30 cents. Dressed fresh meats were quoted in Toronto on Wednesday at 8½ to 10 cents by the quarter. The price in Spokane on Friday was 9 cents. Will the Herald contend that the prices paid the Canadian farmer for his eggs, butter, and fresh meats is governed by the prices in foreign countries to which he ships his surplus? If there was no home market, such a contention would hold good; but there is a home market in Canada, and that home market not only largely governs prices, but was created by the adoption of the fiscal system known as Protection.

It is yet too early to make more than a rough guess at the relative chances of the two parties who are contending for political control of this province. There is a very fair registration of voters in the different districts; larger in some districts than in others, which must mean that the people are interested. In some districts the Conservatives are the better organized and the more harmonious; in others, the Liberals have that advantage. There is one point generally conceded, and that is wherever Labor or Socialist candidates run, the Conservatives will be the gainer over the Liberals. The result of the election in Manitoba will have little effect, but what little it will have will be to the advantage of the Conservatives. A good deal will depend on the candidates nominated, for there is

a vote in every riding which will not be swayed by party feeling or party prejudice. There seems to be a very general feeling throughout Kootenay and the Boundary, and the feeling is not confined to one party, that the members elect from Kootenay and Boundary should be more assertive than they have been in the past; that in the past, the members have been altogether too willing to be kept in leading strings. The southeastern portion of British Columbia is the one section of that has for the past ten years attracted capital to the province, and it is the one section that has always paid its way. Its people, irrespective of party affiliations, are becoming a trifle restive, and it would not be surprising if the next legislature had among its members men from Kootenay and the Boundary who would give, not take, orders.

If the Nelson Trades and Labor Council, made up as it is of the members of a dozen labor organizations—the silk-stocking Lawyer's Union not being one of them—is wise it will not take any part in politics as an organization, leaving to individual members perfect freedom of political action. The membership of the Trades and Labor Council is made up of a fixed number of delegates from each of the unions in Nelson, and these delegates have no power to control the political action of the members of their respective unions. Then is it not a piece of folly for the members of the Nelson Trades and Labor Council, who at the same time are members of one or the other of the campaign committees in Nelson, to force a declaration that the members of the unions affiliating with the Trades and Labor Council will unanimously support the candidature of either party. In 1900, the Nelson Trades and Labor Council, believing that legislation favorable to labor was in jeopardy, endorsed the candidate put up by the Provincial Party; but any one who had the slightest knowledge of the workings of that campaign knows that the endorsement did not change the vote of a member of a labor union in Nelson.

The hostility to Nelson of adherents of the Liberal party, men who aspire to seats in the legislative assembly, is most pronounced. At Revelstoke James M. Kellie, a prominent Liberal, and an aspirant for office as a Liberal, at a public meeting denounced the government for appropriating money to build a new court house at Nelson. Were the Liberals to gain control of the legislature at the coming election the money appropriated for the new court house at Nelson would remain unspent, if any number of men like James M. Kellie are successful at the polls. Apart from the actual necessity for the building, the construction of a new court house means more to laboring men and mechanics than to any other class in Nelson. A Conservative secured the appropriation. Is it wise to allow Liberals like Kellie of Revelstoke to prevent the money appropriated being spent? Laboring men and mechanics, think for yourselves and do not allow a few paid "boosters" in candidate Taylor's committee room to influence you.

The decision of judge Forin in the case of an appeal from the city's assessment for 1903 is merely in line with every decision that has been made by a trial judge in a case wherein the City of Nelson was a party. The City of Nelson, according to the trial judges, has always been wrong. Appeals to a full court, however, have generally resulted in reversing the decisions of the trial judges. Municipalities, according to trial judges, are seldom right in any case, no matter what the interest involved may be, and as a result of these decisions, they have been "milked" for hundreds of thousands of dollars in the way of court costs and lawyer's fees. Municipalities are good pay.

The Kamloops Sentinel says there is little chance of the Conservatives carrying a constituency in Kootenay or the Boundary section of Yale. The Sentinel need not worry over Kootenay and the Boundary. The people in the eleven constituencies in this section of the province are as able to take care of themselves as are people in any other section of the province, and the Sentinel will not claim that the Liberals will make a clean sweep in any other section. The publisher of the Sentinel is the Liberal candidate in Kamloops riding and it will take him all his time to get within reaching distance of an election.

The Liberals have tried to make political capital out of a letter James Dunsinuir wrote to some one in Ottawa regarding the admission of Chinese into Canada. Will the Liberals explain how it is that the chairman of the Liberal Association in Victoria employs Chinese, and no white labor, in his shirt and overall factory in Victoria? A man must be prominent in the councils of a party in order to be a chairman of a party association in a town of 30,000 people.

Members of labor organizations in Nelson, like business men in Nelson, have their political affiliations; and like business men, will vote as they affiliate. Labor men who are Liberals will vote for the Liberal candidate, for the same reason that the business men who are Conservatives will vote for the Conservative candidate, and the sooner they get into candidate Taylor's committee rooms, and stop

The Nelson Tribune

pasturing on street corners as independents, the greater they will be respected by their fellow-workers who are Conservatives. The fight in Nelson will be for "blood" and no quarter will be asked or given. There is no gratitude in politics, and the candidate who expects votes for work or favors done individuals or organizations will get left. The Tribune has no more use for a Labor doughface than it has for a silk-stocking Sorehead.

Liberal candidate Taylor is the attorney of the Western Federation of Miners, and in addition to the cash he receives for his services demands that the members of the Nelson Miner's Union shall deliver their votes to him, irrespective of the party affiliation of the men who have the votes. The members of Nelson Miner's Union who are Liberals will, no doubt, vote for Sidney Stockton Taylor, the Liberal candidate, but that they can influence the members who are Conservatives to vote against the Conservative candidate is doubtful.

"Canadian" and "American."

With increasing frequency, as the spirit of Canadian nationality becomes more robust and assertive, there breaks out the old preposterous tale of the Liberal Senator calling the people of the United States "Americans." Rhetorically and geologically the protest is quite justified, but in such matters usage is all powerful. It seems quite certain that eventually the term "Americans" will be restricted to our neighbors, and that we shall be known as "Canadians," just as those to the south of the United States are called anything but "Mexicans."

On a calm consideration of the situation, we believe that it will be better so, and for this reason an intelligent Canadian should begin at once to use these terms as they are used in the United States. No foreigner who takes enough interest in Canada to talk about it is likely to forget that we live in North America, least of all our somewhat jealous and overbearing neighbors. We know our history and national evolution, not so well as we should know them, but better than most foreigners know theirs, and we feel that there is something to be said for the "Canadian" we may well be proud. There is for us no significance in the word "American," no tradition to cherish, no achievement to emulate, no hero to idealize or idolize. Let it go to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with a name which cannot be converted into an adjective.

If a name controversy, which should have been sought for it would not be hard to find, but it would not lie in the line of misappropriation. There seems no reason to doubt that Canadians are coming face to face with a grave crisis in their political history, and that on both sides of the Atlantic, among aliens hardly less alien to the fact than it is to the fact, a new era may be dawning. The French have known about Canada for a long time; the Germans got recently a reminder of our existence they will not soon forget; the British are beginning to realize that the United States does not include the whole of this continent; and the Americans are aware that the prize is therefore not so far off to do so. Some of their publicists are good natured and even cordial about our confirmed separatism, but others are querulous and malevolent.

Harper's Weekly, once a high-class journal, tells Great Britain that "in the reasonable hope of the indissoluble friendship of the United States, it is not likely the fantastic dream of a consolidated British Empire," lies "the key of her safety and prosperity," and adds, "that hope will scarcely be fulfilled so long as Canada remains an alien and a rival country, but nothing would stop its fulfillment were Canada a part of the United States." Without venturing any rash prediction one may assert that Canada is likely to remain indefinitely foreign to the United States and an industrial competitor in the common markets of the rest of the world. Canadians generally believe that for a variety of reasons such a future will be better for civilization, and a life contentment will probably convince most of them that the separatism is likely to be promoted by the use of two names which will indicate clearly two distinct nationalities.

Champion Long Speech Makers.

Ex-senator W. V. Allen of Nebraska, was at Spokane last week, and his visit leads the Review into stating that the ex-senator made the longest speech on record, which is a mistake. The longest speech on record was made by a member of the British Columbia legislature, who spoke for 22 hours. The present premier of British Columbia, Richard McBride, is also on record with a long speech, made during the session of the legislature in 1902. He held the floor for over nine hours. But the Nebraska speech was not in the least a question then believed to be of great importance to the United States, and his own account of how he came to deliver it is of interest to the people of Kootenay. It was against the repeal of the Sherman silver-purchase law, and was delivered in the United States senate in the fall of 1898.

"We had been debating the bill for three months, and it had resolved itself into a mere question of physical endurance. I had just been elected to the senate, and had made my maiden speech against the bill. I had spoken only an hour and a half, and had determined, out of deference to senatorial custom, not to speak again. I didn't want to 'butt in' too early in my senatorial career."

"One afternoon senator Teller came to me and told me that Vilas of Wisconsin had brought the word from the White House direct that the senate was to be kept in session all night if necessary to get the silver senators. Teller told me our friends were pretty well used up, and asked me if I would speak that night. I demurred because of my newness in the senate, and because of having already spoken once. But he persuaded me to make the effort. I told him to get the floor and hold it till I could get a bite to eat."

"I went out, and when I came back Teller was talking. The old man was so fatigued by the long fight that he was swaying on his feet. He saw me come in and sat down. I got the floor and started to talk. It was then about 5:16. 'I hadn't intended to talk very long,

but when I got on my feet the thought that the president was interfering with a coordinate branch of the government to the extent of practically commanding the senate to stay in session all night, made my gorge rise, and I concluded to show cover that there was one pop senator from the woolly west that he could not cork up. So I talked along easily. My populist training had caused me to read a wagon load of books on political economy, and I had discussed the silver question from every phase, up one side and down the other. Occasionally I would 'spell' myself by sending some book or paper to the clerk's desk and have him read it as a part of my speech. Then I would read long extracts from books myself. In this way I ran along until 8 o'clock the next morning."

"Senator Voorhees was in charge of the bill which I was opposing. Most of the night he was my sole audience. He was asleep, too, most of the time and sat there with his mouth open. Along about 8 o'clock in the morning Fred Dubois slipped up to me and told me that Martin of Kansas wanted to speak."

"The morning papers are on the stand," said Dubois, "and they've printed Martin's speech, which he hasn't had a chance to deliver."

"Well, I'd been running along for 15 hours, so I thought I would let Martin have a chance. I announced that I would yield the floor to the senator from Kansas."

"That made Dan Voorhees mad, and he jumped out of his chair."

"You can't turn out the time on the floor of the United States senate," he declared, and I could see he was mad all over."

"All right," I said, "you can take your choice between listening to the senator from Kansas or listening to me for 12 or 15 hours longer."

"Old Dan just threw both hands in the air."

"I'll take the senator from Kansas," he said, with almost a groan, and my 15 hour speech was over."

The Rossland Carnival.

The chairman of the carnival committee is of the opinion that there will be no trouble in raising the \$3000 necessary for the proper celebration of the carnival, \$3500 if necessary. Over \$2000 are already in sight and the remainder will easily be raised by the unflinching effort of the really excellent finance committee at work. This sum of money has allowed the general committee to be generous in its dealings with the demands of the sub-committees and altogether the celebration will be of no mean order. The sum of money mentioned is, of course, exclusive of the prize money, which should easily total \$1500 with the attractions afforded. The only hitch would seem to be with the lacrosse people. Undoubtedly popular as the game is, it will not remain so for very long if its exponents are ever out with the big mitt. There is every disposition on the part of the sub-committee on money to meet the demands of outside teams in any fair way. They are willing to put up the legitimate expenses of board and railway fare, and to hang up a good purse for the winning team. This is going far enough, for in the interests of true sport the English rule should be adopted, which is that any amateur competing for a money prize is therefore disqualified from all amateur competition. On the other hand if sport is brought down to a professional basis it will soon die out. A handsome trophy of substantial value should be the only prize offered.

Sunday Closing Laws Not Good.

Much interest has been aroused throughout the province by the announcement of the privy council on July 14th last, reversing the decision of the Ontario court of appeals in the case of the Attorney-General vs. the City of Hamilton, by which their lordships held that laws relating to Sunday observance are ultra vires of the local legislatures. A provincial case which is recalled with interest at this time is that of the City of Vancouver vs. Lambert, for keeping a barber shop open on Sunday, which was brought on an appeal from the police magistrate before Judge Bole. Mr. Cane, for defendant, raised the question of the constitutionality of the act, and it was finally agreed to let matter be governed by the decision of the Ontario court of appeals. As this judgment declared the Sunday law ultra vires of the local legislature, the appeal was dismissed, but when doing so Judge Bole took occasion to point out that he respectfully dissented from the ruling of the appeal court as not being sustained by adequate reasons. The right to legislate on Sunday observance, by the privy council's decision, thus belongs to the Dominion government and the bylaws of cities are consequently ultra vires.

How the Pennant Was Lost.

Although worth perhaps \$500,000, 75 cents separated colonel Rogers from his life's ambition—a championship ball team for Philadelphia. It was in 1900 that the blow hit him; when the team of which Rogers was president was twelve games ahead in the pennant race, and he thinks, was certain of the bunting. Then it was that Lajoie and Flick quarreled over the ownership of a 75-cent bat, and the former struck at the latter and missed him and fractured his thumb in three places against an iron grating. "We knew the pennant was gone right there," said Rogers. "The people of Philadelphia were up in arms that Lajoie should take such chances over matters so trivial to him and yet so important to them in a baseball way. Some demanded a fine of \$1000. Others suggested many intemperate things but the directors waited until the bat cooled off, and Lajoie lost a month's pay." But this was not all. "Besides the pennant, I am satisfied that indiscreet act of Lajoie's cost us \$50,000 in money through loss of attendance," said Rogers. The same loss of a month's pay—\$400—was still sticking in Lajoie's craw when he went to Rogers' law office after the famous decision in the courts, enjoining the former from playing in Pennsylvania with any other team than the Phillies, to settle their differences, and after everything else had been agreed upon Lajoie handed a return of the \$400. "I told I would not do that," declared Rogers. "I had already agreed to pay him at the rate of \$4000 for the season, and he had agreed to join the team, then in Chicago." "Somers of Cleveland held \$6000 under his nose in the Bingham house, and the next day he jumped."

ORE SHIPMENTS

[For the Week Ending Saturday, July 25th]

	TONS
Granby mines, at Phoenix.....	9,239
Mother Lode mine, near Greenwood.....	3,100
Snowshoe mine, at Phoenix.....	1,770
Emma mine, near Greenwood.....	30
Athelstan mine, near Greenwood.....	60
LeRoi mine, at Rossland.....	4,860
B. C. mine, near Eholt.....	690
Oro Denoro, near Eholt.....	330
Center Star mine, at Rossland.....	1,620
War Eagle mine, at Rossland.....	1,290
Kootenay mine, at Rossland.....	351
LeRoi No. 2 mines, at Rossland.....	540
Giant mine, at Rossland.....	23
Velvet mine, near Rossland.....	50
Jumbo mine, near Rossland.....	168
Total.....	24,121

This ore was shipped to smelters at Boundary Falls, Greenwood, Grand Forks, Trail, and Nelson, with the exception of that shipped from the LeRoi and Kootenay mines, which went to the Northport smelter. The output of the Ymir, Wilcox, Arlington, Second Relief, Silver King, Venus, and Granite mines, all in Nelson district, cannot be given, as the ore is treated in mills at the mines and only the concentrates shipped to the smelters. The shipments from the silver-lead mines are still small, but will rapidly increase, as the forces at nearly all the mines are being increased.

BE UP AND DOING

The prize list for the first annual fair of the Nelson Agricultural and Industrial Association is being distributed. Apart from its neat typography, it is a most complete prize list and programme, probably the most complete that will be issued in British Columbia in 1903. The fair is to be held at Nelson on September 24th and 25th, two months hence; and it is the duty of every resident of Nelson to do something to make it a success, not only in the excellence of the exhibits but in their variety and number. Nelson has probably a hundred ladies who pride themselves on their bread, their preserves, their needlework, their flowers, or their painting. Adjacent towns has as many more. There are farmers in Kootenay who can make splendid displays of vegetables, fruits, and live stock. The mechanics of Nelson and Rossland have no equals in the province. While the Coast cities have large manufacturing establishments, those of Kootenay are varied, so that their exhibits would be bound to attract attention. And when it comes to making a mineral exhibit, what country stands a show with that of which Nelson is the center?

PLAYING FOR POINTS

An effort is being made by Liberal Candidate Taylor's Campaign Committee to get the Nelson Trades and Labor Council to declare in his favor. That is a game that two can play at, and while the Liberal-Conservatives have not nominated a candidate, yet their organization is in good working order. In the game of politics, points count, just as in other games, and if Candidate Taylor can get the Nelson Trades and Labor Council to declare in his favor, he knows that the influence of such a declaration would not hurt his candidacy, even if such a declaration did not change a single vote of those who belong to the different labor organizations in Nelson. The Tribune cannot in fairness be accused of hostility to labor organizations, although individual members of labor organizations in Nelson are bitterly hostile to The Tribune and its editor, and it is a trifle amusing to hear these hostile Labor men use the same arguments against The Tribune and its editor as have been repeatedly used by the silk-stocking Liberal Mugwumps and Conservative Soreheads in their denunciations of the same paper and the same man. Politics makes strange bedfellows, and no stranger bedfellows could be picked out than woolen-socked Labor men and silk-stocking Mugwumps.

Can Be Had Free.

The most interesting monthly report of the department of trade and commerce ever issued has just been published by that department. Besides containing a wealth of information upon trade statistics, accompanying it are five diagrams illustrating at a glance the tremendous growth of exports in certain commodities since Confederation to date. There are also eight valuable reports from the Canadian financial agents in the West Indies, Australia, England, South Africa, Norway, and France. Another new feature is a table showing the growth by decades

of the material industries of Canada in every avenue of progress and development. The report can be had free upon application to the department at Ottawa.

The Liberals say they do not gerrymander districts when they get a chance. In dividing British Columbia into seven election districts, the Liberal government at Ottawa split the provincial riding of Richmond into three parts. One part is tacked on to the City of Vancouver; another part to Comox-Atlin; and the third part is kept in New Westminster, a constituency in which the whole of the riding should have been kept.

The J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Ltd.

Importers and Dealers in
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HARDWARE

Tinware and
Graniteware
Stoves and
RangesFire Brick, Fire Clay, Portland Cement,
T-Rails, Ore Cars, Sheet Steel, Crescent,
Canton and Jessop's Drill Steel : : : :

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Starkey & Co. Wholesale Provisions
Produce and FruitsRepresenting R. A. Rogers & Co., Ltd., Winnipeg
N. K. Fairbank Co., Montreal
Simcoe Canning Co., SimcoeOffice and Warehouse,
Josephine Street

Nelson, B. C.

Look Out! Wenatchie Fruit
Expected to arrive next Monday morningJ. Y. Griffin & Co., Limited.
NELSON, B. C.A SNAP IN '3 Boxes White Palm Soap
SOAP For 25 Cents
Containing Three Cakes in Each Box

J. A. IRVING & CO.

Houston Block, Nelson.

Groceries and Provisions

Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums
We carry a very large
Stock of
The Latest Patterns.Come and make your choice!
Before House CleaningSEE OUR GO-CARTS
All prices. We can suit you.

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Furniture Dealers and Undertakers

P. Burns & Co.

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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, Slovan City, Moyle, Cranbrook,
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 Company

Fresh and Salted Meats. Fish and Poultry in Season.

ORDERS BY MAIL receive prompt
and careful attention.E. C. TRAVES, Manager,
K.W.C. Block, Nelson

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SMOKE : : Tuckett Cigar Co's Monogram
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Only Union-Made Cigarette in Canada T. & B.

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Reports also contain interesting statistics, com-
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UNDER OLD MANAGEMENT
RATES \$1.00 PER DAYThe Dining Room is unsurpassed and the
Bedrooms are the best in Nelson. The Bar is
stocked with good Wines, Liquors and Cigars.Bartlett
HouseWhite Help Only Employed
The Best
Dollar-a-Day House
in Nelson
The Bar is the Finest
GEO. W. BARTLETT,
Proprietor
Josephine St.,
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Centrally Located Electric Light

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OLD TIMERS

Baker and Ward Streets Nelson, B. C.

Lakeview Hotel

Corner Vernon and Hall Streets,
NELSON, B. C.BEST DOLLAR-A-DAY HOUSE IN NELSON
NO CHINESE EMPLOYED

August Thomas, Proprietor

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Hotel Phair

B. TOMKINS
MANAGERThe Leading Hotel of the Kootenays
Good Sample Rooms
Special Rates to Commercial Men

Corner Stanley and Victoria Streets, Nelson, B. C.

Tremont House

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

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Lighted by Electricity and
Heated by Hot AirLarge and Comfortable Bedrooms and First-
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cial Men.
RATES \$2 PER DAY

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Sewing Machines and Pianos
FOR RENT and FOR SALE

Old Curiosity Shop,

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JOHN HEPBURN

BUILDER AND
CONTRACTOR

Jobbing work done Estimates given

SHOP Behind new postoffice
RESIDENCE Cor. Front and Willow
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HAMMOCKS

What is summer without a Hammock?

We are showing a splendid line
at exceptionally low prices

1 Dozen Slat Hammocks

Regular \$2.25, while they last,

At \$1.25 Each

Will Last for Years

Canada Drug and Book Co's Stores

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Wholesale and Retail

Booksellers and
StationersArtists' Materials
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Books
Type Writers
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THE TOWN AND THE DISTRICT.

The ladies who have charge of the Public
Library lacrosse match, to be played
next Saturday, are getting the arrange-
ments well in hand. Sidney Stockton
Taylor has not yet secured a full team,
and John Houston has got eleven of his
twelve, namely, McNicholl, Blackwood,
Thompson, A. Perrier, A. Jeffs, Ruther-
ford, Sharpe, Shackleton, Bell, McBeath,
and Harry Houston.The collector at the port of Nelson is
doing a nice cash business every month.
During the month of July free goods of
the value of \$17,602 were imported and
the value of dutiable merchandise amount-
ed to \$37,062. The duty collected amount-
ed to \$11,069.67, which is at the rate of \$132-
036.04 a year.If the contract for laying a concrete
sidewalk around the new post office build-
ing has been awarded, why should the
City of Nelson furnish the contractor with
either machinery or material free of cost?"Darwin, Buddha, or Christ: Material-
istic Socialism; Effete Orientalism; or
Historic, Life-giving Christianity," willTailor PANTS
Made AT

J. A. Gilker's

Corporation of The City of Nelson.

Electric Light Rates

Electric light rates for the
month of July are now due and
payable at the City Office. If
paid on or before the 15th inst.,
a discount of 10 per cent will
be allowed. If not paid at or
before noon on Monday, August
31st, the service will be discon-
tinued. By order,
D. C. McMORRIS,
City Clerk.
Nelson, August 1st, 1903.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE

Malwaaz, Wolf Pat and Mike mineral claims,
situate in the Nelson mining division of West
Kootenay district. Where located: Near junction
of Wolf and Sheep creeks.
Take notice that we, The Yellowstone Mines,
Limited, free miner's certificate No. 189,816, in-
tend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to
the mining recorder for certificates of improve-
ments, for the purpose of obtaining crown grants
of the above claims.
An further take notice that action, under section
37, must be commenced before the issuance
of such certificates of improvements,
dated this 1st day of August, A. D. 1903.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE

Ben Hur, Salisbury, and Harrington mineral
claims, situate in the Nelson mining division of
West Kootenay district. Where located: On
Tamarac mountain.
Take notice that J. A. Kirk, acting as agent
for John Dean, free miner's certificate No. 187,011,
intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to
the mining recorder for certificates of improve-
ments, for the purpose of obtaining crown grants
of the above claims.
And further take notice that action, under section
37, must be commenced before the issuance
of such certificates of improvements,
dated this 1st day of August, A. D. 1903.
J. A. KIRK.be the topic of Mr. Reid's address Sunday
night in the Congregational church on
Stanley street.Sam Sutherland of Ferguson, a mer-
chant and president of the Liberal-Con-
servative association, is in town inter-
viewing wholesalers. He reports business
good in Ferguson.It is not unlikely that the bridge across
Salmon river at Ymir will be replaced this
fall by a Howe truss bridge.A party of 480 Barnardo waifs are on
their way to Canada, making 972 who
have emigrated this year.Job
PrintingWe Use Gumption as
well as the best papers
and inks in the execu-
tion of your orders—
they will not be mis-
understood. Quick dis-
patch given out-of-town
work.

W. H. JONES

Madden Building NELSON, B.C.

The
PalmFruit and Vegetables of all Kind
Fresh Trout and Canned GoodsSoda Fountain
Ice Cream ParlorCOLD MEATS AND COOKED HAM
If you are going fishing or picnicing call
on us for a lunch.

Bunyan & Longhurst

K.W.C. Block, Ward St., Nelson.

Union
Made
Overalls,
Shirts, Etc.WE MANUFACTURE
Shirts, Overalls, Cooks' Aprons and
Denim Pants, Caps,
Tweed Pants, Carpenters' Aprons,
Cottonade Pants, Waiters' Aprons,
Jumpers, Painters' and Plas-
ticians' Coats, ters' Overalls,
Engineers' Jackets, Mackinaw Pants,
Waiters' Jackets, Tarpaulins,
Barbers' Jackets, Dunsage Bags,
Gingham Jackets, Horse Blankets,
Mission Flannel Tents,
Underwear, Etc., Etc., Etc.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

LIMITED,
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS
Warehouses, Wharf Street
Factory, 1 Bastion Street
VICTORIA, B. C.His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Coun-
cil under the provisions of section 5 of the
"Provincial Elections Act Amendment Act, 1902,"
has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned
persons to be Commissioners for taking affid-
avits for the purpose of acting under the said Act
in the Electoral districts set opposite their re-
spective names, namely:John Frederick Jarvis, Fernie, Fernie.
H. C. McSorley, Michel, Fernie.
H. C. Atcheson, Arlington Mine, Slovan.
George McLean, Enterprise Mine, Slovan.
H. C. Campbell-Johnston, Republic Mine, Slo-
van.
Samuel Bruce, Roseberry, Slovan.
H. J. Brockman, Roseberry, Slovan.
George Ossinger, Kook's Mill, Ten-Mile, Slovan.
James Foley, Ottawa Mine, Slovan.
H. J. Pife, Slovan, Slovan.
H. J. Robertson, Slovan, Slovan.
J. G. McGowan, Slovan, Slovan.
Dan, Palmer, Slovan, Slovan.
Wm. Anderson, Lenon Creek, Slovan.
Horse Manning, Revelstoke, Revelstoke.
W. H. Bambury, Phoenix, Grand Forks.
Percy G. Glaeser, Ymir, Ymir.
Sualet appointments to remain in force until the
31st day of December, 1903.

Fruit Season

Is now in full swing, and preserving will be
general in a few days. We have contracted to
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On and after Saturday this space
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Laundry.Notice is hereby given that thirty (30) days
after date I intend to apply to the chief
commissioner of lands and works for a special
license to cut and carry away timber from the
following described land, situate in West Koot-
enay district, British Columbia. Commencing
at a post marked X. W. corner post, planted on
the south side of Summit creek, one hundred
yards from the mouth of the North Fork, and
about about four feet miles from the mouth of
said Summit creek, thence running south forty
(40) chains, thence east one hundred and sixty
(160) chains, thence north forty (40) chains,
thence west one hundred and sixty (160) chains
to the place of beginning, containing six hun-
dred and forty (640) acres. G. M. BENNEY.
Dated June 29th, 1903.

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