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JUL 16 1894
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The Tribune

RAILROADS
Already Completed or Under Construction and Steamboat Lines in Operation Make the Mining Camps and Towns in Kootenay Accessible the Year Round.

SECOND YEAR.—NO. 33. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1894. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

"THE DELEGATE TO CONGRESS."

A GOVERNMENT PARTY CANDIDATE IN A BAD PLIGHT AT THREE FORKS.

Unable to Get a British Subject to Preside at His Meeting. He Falls Back on an American Citizen, Who Imagines That, Like Rip Van Winkle, He Has Been Asleep for Twenty Years.

G. O. Buchanan and John Grant have been and are making a canvass through the Slocan country. They held a meeting at Three Forks on Saturday night which could hardly be called a success. The prominent government supporters of Three Forks did not appear on deck and the boys elected "Curly" Robinson to take the chair. "Curly," who is an American citizen, introduced Mr. Buchanan as a "delegate to congress" and proceeded to give highly seasoned and romantic reminiscences of life in the Black Hills and Montana. How the flood of his eloquence was ever stopped is not known, but by some means G. O. Buchanan got the floor and delivered one of his set orations. It was a moving spectacle, G. O. Buchanan orating under the chairmanship of "Curly" Robinson and supported by John Grant of Victoria. Mr. Grant then made a speech himself, and at all events he kept his audience amused. In fact he had to remind them that he was not poking fun at the candidate. After the speeches both Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Grant were subjected to a good dose of the process which the Scotch call "heckling." The opposition gained ground from the meeting. Any one who imagines Three Forks to be a government hot-bed is away off. In fact the effect of G. O. Buchanan's visit to the Slocan appears all over to have been to rouse the forces of the opposition to activity.

On Sunday the government party visited the Slocan Star. On Monday they came down to Denver in time for the sports and ball, which John Grant at least took in with great enthusiasm. Today they have gone to Silverton and will pay a visit to the Alpha mine. It is their intention to hold a meeting at New Denver tomorrow night and that will wind up the program. And high time too. For it is not to be doubted that if G. O. Buchanan had to stand in bar rooms many days longer like a sick mute at a funeral while John Grant was ginning up the boys and chaffing him on his abstemious habits it would hurry him into an early grave.

New Denver News.

In New Denver we get an occasional echo of the contest in the north riding. W. Hunter was over in Nakusp on the occasion of the open meeting between J. M. Kellie and W. Brown. Mr. Brown, he said, gave Mr. Kellie a pretty rough handling, and our late member lost his temper. Mr. Brown complained to Mr. Hunter that it was impossible for him to get an unbiased report of his meetings published either in The Ledge or The Mail, and on that account the fight was an uphill one. But he said he had hopes almost amounting to certainty of victory at the polls.

New Denver outdid herself on the 2nd of July. Without premeditation a games committee was organized and in an hour or two a very respectable sum of money was collected for prizes. All the events were well contested, particularly the 100-yard race, one of the best flat races ever run in West Kootenay. It was won by Ed Shannon, a runner with quite a record behind him. Jack Aylwin and Duke Walker were a good second and third respectively. New Denver is well fixed in having a splendid race track both for foot and horse races on Slocan avenue. A big blow-out is being organized for the 1st of August, or some such date, to celebrate the arrival of the railway at the head of Slocan lake. The intention is to have Slocan avenue grubbed and ploughed and then there will be no course in West Kootenay to equal it. By some lucky chance some of the fastest cayuse stock in the country happened to be in New Denver on Monday and a horse race was organized, over which there was quite a little excitement. In the evening a grand ball was given in the Slocan house. Every one turned out, and there was good dancing, good music, and a good supper. The fun was kept up till daylight. New Denver fairly surprised itself.

The new hotel at Silverton is nearing completion.

The Alpha company is rebuilding its ore-house at Silverton. Mann Brothers have already hauled over eighty tons, which is under cover in the new house. Murchison and McGillivray have the contract; but Cole Murchison is laid off. A scaffolding broke down under his 200-odd pounds and he fell, spraining his ankle badly.

A very rich strike is reported on the Ivanhoe, a claim sold last year by W. R. Will to the Middaugh syndicate.

Bill Springer is in charge at the Wonderful, where J. A. Finch has a force at work.

A preemption has been recorded on one of the forks of Four-mile a short distance below the Fisher Maiden.

The gold excitement on Cariboo and Trout creeks is growing. Prospectors have been pouring into New Denver to record placer claims and pouring out to locate them. If reports are true whisky mills are already in full blast at the scene of operations. Outsiders may be quite sure that if there is any good ground there, which of itself remains to be proven, it is all taken up by now. They had better stay away from this rush. There is no output yet, and no proof that good ground extends more than a few hundred feet, and it would be against all analogy in West Kootenay if it did.

Record business is booming in New Denver. Seventy-five licenses were taken out in the week ending June 29th, and transfers and records of assessment show lots of business also. He is a sure thing prophet who predicts a big revival in the fall.

C. G. Griffiths of the Freddie Lee and C. D. Porter were birds of passage through New Denver last week. The first named says the Freddie Lee will start up, but not just at once. Both had very pessimistic accounts of both the silver and industrial questions across the line.

Claims continue to be recorded in the granite south of Four-mile and Eight-mile creeks.

Tom Mulvey was in town with some specimens from his discovery on Springer creek. His ore looks good.

Jim Johnson has returned from doing assessment work on the Midnight, the hitherto representative claim on Wilson creek. He says it looks better as they get down.

Tom Trenery returned from the North Fork with samples from a location he made a week ago. The ore equals any taken from the Silver Glance or Miner Boy. The beauty of it is there is plenty of it. He had a good strong vein two feet wide.

Still more encouraging reports come down from the Wakefield. The tunnel is in on the vein 26 feet without having struck the hanging wall, and it is there the big body is on the Reid & Robertson of which the Wakefield has the vein. They have a nice showing of clean ore, however, as it is and nearly the whole 26 feet is concentrating ore.

A. S. Farwell is surveying the Alpha and adjoining claims.

It is a sad thing to have to record the death of Mrs. Reid at Silverton. It is but a few months since Al Reid brought a wife from the far East to share his home in West Kootenay. Mrs. Reid has for a long time been in delicate health and succumbed yesterday to low fever coupled with nervous and heart complaint. Great sympathy is felt with Mr. Reid and the bride's sister who accompanied her from the East.

Yesterday morning the men on the Nakusp & Slocan railway struck for $2 a day and not a yard of track is being laid or a wheel moving on the road. One dollar and seventy-five cents a day and a layoff half the time, besides pulling up a dead horse to pay for the winter's board, have been too much for the men, and they have struck. Whether they will do themselves much good is to be doubted, but they have the sympathy of every right thinking man; and the government has earned the unenviable distinction of being at the back of an organization which has brought upon West Kootenay the first serious labor trouble the district has experienced.

THE GREAT RAILWAY STRIKE.

SPOKANE, July 7th.—[Special].—The Northern Pacific train that left Tacoma on the 3rd got away from Spokane at 4:15 this afternoon. A troop of United States regulars was aboard as a guard. It is reported here that the United States government has decided to place both the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific railways under control of the military authorities, as both are at present in the hands of receivers appointed by United States courts. The government has notified the Southern Pacific that the mails must be carried on that road at once, and that the necessary protection will be furnished. The engineers and firemen at the various points on the Union Pacific have voted to remain at work. The strike remains unchanged at other points. At Chicago a company of militia fired on a mob, killing and wounding about a dozen men, women, and children. The strike has not extended east of Cleveland, Ohio. President Debs of the American Railway Union and master workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor had a conference in Chicago this afternoon, and it is reported the Knights of Labor west of Chicago will be called out on Monday. Trains are running without interruption on the Great Northern.

Election Returns.

THE TRIBUNE was held over a day, in order to get returns of the election. But, for some reason, the telegraph operators at Spokane are so much interested in the doings of the railway strikers that they are unable to transact business that concerns the people of British Columbia. The following was the only message that reached THE TRIBUNE:

VANCOUVER, July 8th.

The opposition carry Vancouver. The government lose their deposits. New Westminster and district solid opposition. WILLIAM TEMPLETON.

A private message from Theodore Davie to Frank Fletcher says the government has 14 to the opposition's 7. THE TRIBUNE simply voices the opinion of all those interested when it says that the telegraph service at Nelson, when worked in connection with the Spokane office, is very unsatisfactory.

"Traitors to the District."

Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, who is a stipendiary magistrate and therefore debarred from voting, is reported as saying that the men who vote against Mr. Buchanan are traitors to the district. Gilbert Malcolm, we are afraid the traitors will far outnumber the patriots on election day.

MOWAT STILL ON TOP.

Ontario the Best Governed of any of the Provinces.

For the sixth time sir Oliver Mowat has been returned to power in Ontario. Sir Oliver Mowat, though he did not bear the knightly title until 1893, became premier of Ontario on October 31st, 1872, succeeding the Hon. Edward Blake, who had in the preceding December defeated the John Sandfield McDonald government. Sir Oliver had for some years been on the bench, but in pre-Confederation days he had been a prominent Liberal, holding portfolios in various administrations. The composition of sir Oliver's first cabinet was as follows: O. Mowat, premier and attorney-general; the Hon. T. B. Pardee, provincial secretary; the Hon. Adam Crooks, provincial treasurer; the Hon. A. McKellar, minister of agriculture and public works; the Hon. R. W. Scott, commissioner of crown lands. Sir Oliver is the only one who remains in office; and apart from him, the Hon. R. W. Scott is the only survivor. Sir Oliver Mowat, as premier, has passed through six general elections. In 1876 and in 1879 he had comparatively easy victories, but in 1883 he was hard pushed, having only a majority of eight when the house met. By-elections during the following year increased this to about twenty. In December, 1886, he was sustained, and came back from the general elections of June, 1890, with nearly twenty-five majority.

Placing West Algoma to the credit of the parties for the Ontario legislature is now: 49 Liberals, 27 Conservatives, 16 Patrons, 1 Independent, and 2 P. P. A's. The returns given below are not official:

LIBERALS ELECTED.

Addington	Frank Halliday
Algoma, East	C. F. Farwell
Algoma, West	James Conmee
Brant, North	W. B. Wood
Brockville	George A. Dana
Bruce, South	R. E. Truax
Elgin, West	D. McNish
Essex, North	W. J. McKee
Essex, South	W. D. Balfour
Grey, North	James Cleland
Haldimand	Jabob Baxter
Hamilton, East	J. T. Middleton
Hamilton, West	Hon. J. M. Gibson
Huron, East	Thomas Gibson
Huron, South	M. Y. McLean
Kent, East	R. Ferguson
Kent, West	T. L. Pardoe
Lambton, West	Charles McKenzie
Middlesex, North	W. H. Taylor
Middlesex, West	Hon. G. W. Ross
Monck	Hon. R. Harcourt
Norfolk, North	E. C. Carpenter
Norfolk, South	W. A. Charlton
Northumberland, West	C. G. Field
Ontario, North	T. W. Chapple
Ontario, South	Hon. J. Dryden
Ottawa	Hon. E. H. Bronson
	George O'Keefe
Oxford, North	Hon. O. Mowat
Oxford, South	A. McKay
Peel	J. Smith
Peterboro, East	T. Blezard
Peterboro, West	J. R. Stratton
Prescott	A. Evanturel
Renfrew, North	Henry Barr
Renfrew, South	R. A. Campbell
Russell	A. Robillard
Simcoe Centre	R. Paten
Victoria, West	John Mackay
Waterloo, North	Alex. Robertson
Waterloo, South	J. D. Moore
Welland	W. M. German
Wellington, East	John Craig
Wellington, South	John Mutrie
Wentworth, North	John Flatt
Wentworth, South	Nick Awrey
York, North	E. J. Davis
York, East	John Richardson

CONSERVATIVES ELECTED.

Cardwell	E. A. Little
Dundas	J. P. Whitney
Durham, East	W. A. Fallis
Durham, West	W. H. Reid
Elgin, East	C. A. Brower
Grenville	O. Bush
Grey, Centre	J. Rorke
Halton	W. Kerns
Hastings, North	A. F. Wood
Kingston	Dr. E. H. Smythe
Lanark, North	R. J. Preston
Lanark, South	A. J. Matheson
Leeds	Walter Beatty
Lennox	W. W. Meacham
Lincoln	Jas. Hiscott
London	W. R. Meredith
Northumberland, East	W. A. Willoughby
Muskoka	G. E. Langford
Parry Sound	W. B. Beatty
Perth, North	T. Magwood
Simcoe, East	A. Miscampbell
Toronto, East	Dr. Ryerson
Toronto, West	Thos. Crawford
Toronto, North	G. F. Marter
Toronto, South	O. A. Howland
York, West	J. W. St. John

LIBERAL PATRONS.

Bruce, North	D. McNaughton
Bruce, Centre	—McDonald
Frontenac	J. L. Haycock
Glengarry	D. M. McPearson
Hastings, East	Alex. McLaren
Perth, South	John McNeill
Simcoe, West	A. Currie
Stormont	John Bennett

CONSERVATIVE PATRONS.

Carleton	George E. Kidd
Middlesex, East	W. Shore
Prince Edward	John Caven
Wellington, West	George Tucker

INDEPENDENTS.

Hastings, West	W. H. Biggar, Lib.
Lambton, East,	P. D. MacCallum, P. P. A.
Dufferin	W. Dynes, Pat.

LIBERAL LOSSES AND GAINS.

Losses,	Gains,
West Wellington	Ottawa (1 seat)
South Perth	Hamilton (1 seat)
Prince Edward	North Ontario
West Durham	West Elgin
Parry Sound	Welland
Stormont	East Algoma
West Lambton	
Toronto (1 seat)	
Glengarry	
Kingston	
North Lanark	
South Lanark	
South Grey	
West Bruce	

CONSERVATIVE LOSSES AND GAINS.

Losses.	Gains.
North Ontario	West Durham
Dufferin	Parry Sound
Carleton	Toronto (2 seats)
East Algoma	North Lanark
West Simcoe	South Lanark
West Kent	
West Elgin	
Welland	
Algoma, East	
Hastings, East	
East Middlesex	

CONSTITUENCIES ELECTING INDEPENDENTS.

Patrons.	P. P. A's.
Prince Edward	East Lambton
Glengarry	West Lambton
Stormont	
West Simcoe	
West Wellington	
North Bruce	
Dufferin	
South Grey	
Centre Bruce	
East Hastings	
Carleton	
South Perth	

DOMINION DAY CELEBRATION.

The Crowd in Attendance Small and Lacking in Spirit.

Dominion Day was celebrated at Nelson on Monday, but not with spirit. The crowd was not more than half that of 1893, either in number or in ability to put money in circulation. Including the visitors from Colville, the outside attendance did not exceed a hundred.

The sports commenced at 10:30 with a 50-yard foot race for boys under 15. The race was won by Charlie Kane of Kaslo, Ernest Blanchard of Pilot Bay taking second. The race for boys under 10 was won by Harry Strong, Owen Buchanan second. Five girls under 15 ran 50 yards. The race was won by Etta Muir, who was handicapped ten feet; Katie Goodwin came in second. The 100-yards race for all comers had six contestants. John Campbell of Nelson came in first and Paul Atkins of Springdale, Washington, second. Herbert Aldous of Kaslo was left at the scratch. The Chinese race created considerable amusement. In running the contestants appeared like so many old-fashioned wind-mills in motion. Mar Sam and "Whiskers" were the winners. Four entered for the 440-yards race. The actual distance ran was 375 yards. A. S. Dingle of Colville won first money and Charles Merchant of Nelson second. The obstacle race was won by John Campbell of Nelson, Paul Atkins of Springdale, Washington, taking second place. All the above events were well contested, and with one exception (the 100-yards race) passed off without disputation. In the 100-yards race, Aldous and his friends claimed that all the starters were on the move before the pistol was fired.

In the afternoon, the first event was the quarter-mile horse race. The entries were "Jim Beattie," "Dutch," "Lemon's Bay Billy," and "Wilson's Black." In the pools, Dutch was the favorite, with Jim Beattie second choice. Wilson's Black wintered on Kettle river and only arrived in Nelson on the morning of the 2nd. He was not in good condition, and his old rider, "Mexican Juan," was absent. Dutch, better known as the "Kaslo mare," had been in training for several weeks, and had for a mount E. C. Russell. Lemon's Bay Billy had Ed Brown for a rider; Jim Beattie had M. McInnes of Calgary, Alberta; and Wilson's Black, "Young Coy" of Kaslo. In the first heat they got off without difficulty, Dutch having a trifle the best of it. At the bridge she was a length in the lead; but Jim Beattie overtook her at Josephine street, and passed under the wire fully half a length in the lead. Lemon's Bay Billy was two lengths behind Dutch, and Wilson's Black about the same distance behind Bay Billy. Considerable difficulty was had in getting them off for the second heat. Jim Beattie, who had behaved well in the first heat, was fractious, so much so that he had to be roped. When he became tractable, the others became restive. Finally, it was decided to give them a standing start. They were lined up and the flag dropped. They all got off except Lemon's Bay Billy. Jim Beattie took the lead within 100 feet of the starting post and kept it throughout, passing under the wire two lenghts ahead of Dutch. The fastest horse won, and the men who backed him won considerable money. The pony race had four entries, and was won by Keefer's "Dexter," Neeland's "Ladas" taking second place. John Elliot, G. A. Bigelow, and G. V. Holt were the judges at the wire; G. W. B. Heathcote, judge at the bridge; and John Houston and Archie Fletcher starters.

The event of the day was the game between the Colville and Nelson base ball teams for a purse of $200. Game was called at 4 o'clock by umpire Jones of Kaslo, with Colville at the bat. Through Wilson fumbling the ball when Whitmore was attempting to make third Colville scored one run in the first inning. Nelson was retired without a run, two men being left on bases. In the second inning Colville failed to score, as did Nelson; the latter having three men left on bases. In the third inning Colville added two runs to their score. Nelson, after making one run, again had three men left on bases. In the fourth inning, aided by the fielding errors of Nelson, Colville added two more runs to their score. In this inning Wilson, the third baseman of the Nelsons, had a hand so badly injured in stopping a "hot ball" from Jacobs that he had to retire, Charlie Merchant being substituted. Merchant then played second base, Brown taking third. The play of the inning was pitcher Jacob's catch of a low hot liner from the bat. It came like a shot out of a gun, and it was put equally fast to Wilson at third, in order to make a double play. The Nelsons went to bat and had two men retired before a run was made. Through the loose fielding of the Colvilles three runs were made, and then the Colvilles got badly "rattled" and let five more runs in. In the fifth inning the Colvilles failed to score, and by good batting the Nelsons added seven more runs to their score. In the sixth inning the Colvilles took a spurt and made five runs, making two more in the seventh. The Nelsons were whitewashed in the sixth and seventh innings. In the eighth the Colvilles were retired on strikes, and in the ninth they got in one run. In the eighth Nelson failed to score, and as Colville failed to tie the score in the ninth, Nelson did not play their half of that inning. The game was won for the Nelsons by pitcher Jacobs. He got good support from Stuckey at first base and Elliot at short stop. Martin excelled in base running. For the Colvilles, catcher Atkins carried off the honors. He not only caught well, but he could throw to second, where he caught several of the Nelsons who were attempting to "steal second." Apparently, umpire Jones favored the Colvilles in the fore part of the game by making all the close base decisions in their favor; but, on the whole, his umpiring was impartial.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

NELSON	R	O	COLVILLE	R	O
Martin, cf	2	3	Whitmore, 2nd b	4	2
Farley, lf	3	2	Phillips, 1st b	3	3
Stuckey, 1st b	2	2	Peck, ss	1	2
Wilson, 3rd b	0	1	Coleman, 3rd b	1	4
Merchant, 2nd b	1	3	Atkins, c	0	3
Smith, c	1	5	Berry, cf	1	2
Brown, 3rd b	2	1	Reeder, lf	0	4
Jacobs, p	2	1	Lee, rf	0	5
Phair, rf	2	2	Gillingham, p	3	2
Elliott, ss	1	3			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Nelson	0	0	1	8	7	0	0	0	x	—16
Colville	1	0	2	2	0	5	2	0	1	—13

The last event was a tug-of-war, which ended without result, owing to the darkness. The dance at Fireman's hall was a success. The music during the day was not to be sneezed at, but the boys should have been at the city wharf on the arrival of the steamer Nelson from Kaslo.

SNOWED UNDER AT NEW DENVER.

A Densely Packed Public Meeting Cheers the Opposition and Yells Itself Hoarse for Hume.

G. O. Buchanan held a meeting in New Denver Wednesday night. His posters were out in the middle of the day and he gave it distinctly to be understood that he wanted the citizens to express their views. He was not disappointed. They did, and with a vehemence that must have left him in little doubt as to his position in the Slocan district.

At about half-past eight Charles Rashdall took the chair and G. O. Buchanan began his address. The first part of it was a long dissertation on the constitutional history of British Columbia and other places, and the second a labored apology for the government and for his own position as a government candidate. His oration was listened to in deadly silence broken in one instance only by a little perfunctory applause. He sat down calling for some one to express his views.

In response D. B. Bogle took the floor. He devoted himself to the Nakusp & Slocan railway. His argument was briefly that at first the vast discrepancy between the proposal to guarantee interest on $25,000 a mile and the bad work and robber-like tactics of the construction company suggested to the ordinary man a plain inference of corruption; and then after the original proposition was changed that the necessity for a private corporation to own the road was done away with and that as the government put up all the money to build the road the government should own the road; and that it was a breach of faith with the people that they should allow a syndicate to play "heads I win, tails you lose" with the people's money, so that if the road paid the construction company would make money, whereas if it did not pay the government would lose. He then took up the point of the government allowing the railway company to speculate in land. Every point he made was emphasized with cheers from the whole meeting.

When he sat down there were loud calls for R. B. Kerr. Mr. Kerr got up and suggested that Mr. Grant should be heard. Mr. Grant accordingly got up and brought the heavy guns of his artillery to bear on Mr. Bogle. He went through the usual Davie-Van Horne-Abbott rigmarole, and he fastened a good number of accusations on Mr. Bogle, such as that he was a sectionalist, and that he didn't want to see the province developed, and was disappointed to see a railroad built into Slocan. Bogle got restive under this and answered up to him. Finally, for a while the meeting degenerated into a personal argument between Mr. Grant and Mr. Bogle, conducted with lots of energy but perfect good humour on both sides. Mr. Grant was nailed to the cross about the land speculation of the company and its treatment of its working men. Finally the cross fire ended and after a few more remarks Mr. Grant sat down.

Mr. Kerr was then called on, and he roused the meeting to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, as with a few lucid paragraphs he nailed nail after nail in the government's coffin. The railway question, the Redistribution bill, and other points touched on with the unerring precision of an expert on facts and statistics. Every sentence was greeted with uproarious cheers, and he sat down amid loud and continued applause.

"Jim" Delaney then made a diversion by asking a stinging question about the appointment of outsiders to government offices. At last G. O. Buchanan got on his feet again and the meeting showed what it thought of him by leaving him to talk to empty benches.

When Mr. Kerr was speaking and the meeting was cheering, John Grant sat with his head in his hands. He was realizing G. O. Buchanan's chances of election and what his report at Victoria would have to be. Mr. Grant has made himself exceedingly popular with all classes of the community in Slocan; but he can't convince the electors that he has any use for G. O. Buchanan, or for the Davie government for that matter. The general verdict is, "It's too thin, John; it's too thin."

It is a pity that time and space won't permit of a detailed report of Mr. Kerr's speech. In its way it was a masterpiece perfectly delivered. Nothing but a verbatim report would do it justice.

Net result: Opposition roused to enthusiasm, strengthened and confirmed and made sure of victory.

Metal Market.

NEW YORK, July 7th. [Special.] Bar silver closed at 62½ cents an ounce and lead at $3.10 a hundred pounds.

OPERATIONS TO BE RESUMED.

A STRONG COMPANY ORGANIZED TO TAKE OVER THE PILOT BAY SMELTER.

Andrew B. Hendryx, the Resident Manager, Expected to Arrive Tonight—The Works to be in Operation in October.

Through the indefatigable efforts of Andrew B. Hendryx of New Haven, Connecticut, there has been affected a consolidation of all interests of the Kootenay Mining & Smelting Company and the Kootenay Lake Reduction Company, and a large sum of money has been raised for the completion and operation of the smelting works at Pilot Bay and for working the Blue Bell mine opposite Ainsworth. The works are to be operated as a custom smelter, the Blue Bell mine furnishing fluxing ore as required. The new company is called "The Kootenay Mining & Smelting Company," is organized under the laws of New Jersey, and has a subscribed capital of $2,250,000, the shareholders being capitalists of New Haven, Minneapolis, and Victoria. The largest interest in the company is held by Mr. Hendryx, who will take up his permanent residence here and assume the duties of treasurer and general manager. E. W. Herrick of Minneapolis is president of the company and R. P. Rithet of Victoria is the vice-president.

Messrs. Hendryx and Herrick are expected at Nelson tonight, but their arrival may be delayed by the tie-up of the eastern railways. These gentlemen are among the first pioneers of the Kootenay Lake country. In 1884 they made the trip down Kootenay river and across Kootenay lake in a canoe. The trip resulted in the purchase of the Blue Bell mine. After purchasing the Blue Bell, these gentlemen and their associates made a wagon road from Kootenay station to Bonner's Ferry and built a steamboat, thus giving the lake country an outlet to the Northern Pacific. Prospectors followed, capital was invested, and today the Kootenay Lake country is one of the most promising mineral districts in America.

The arrival of Mr. Hendryx will mark an era in the development of the district. Pioneers in the purchase and working of mines, he and his associates will take the initiative in making it possible for local mine owners to turn the output of their mines into marketable products. Although Mr. Hendryx has from year to year incerased his interests in the Kootenay Lake country, he has given little of his time to the management of these interests. Under his immediate supervision and control, however, there can be no question that the works at Pilot Bay will be skillfully handled and mining operations at the Blue Bell carried on intelligently.

The completion of the smelting plant at Pilot Bay secures for British Columbia a most important manufacturing industry, as it is the purpose of the company to manufacture white lead, sheet lead, lead pipe, shot, etc., and to supply Canada and the Orient, not only with pig lead, but all its products.

The plant at Pilot Bay was designed for four stacks, each of 100 tons capacity. The works will be started up in October with one 100-ton stack in operation, which will be designed for the treatment of lead-silver ore. The other stacks will be added as fast as the district developes, and the treatment of copper ore will receive the same attention as lead ore. It is the intention of the management to keep fully up with the growth of the district and to purchase and treat any and all ores offered which can be handled at a profit. In addition to the smelter proper, the works will consist of a 300-ton sampling plant, a 200-ton concentrator, the finest laboratory and assay office in the west, and a refinery capable of treating all the bullion produced. Several large buildings are already nearly completed and three others are under way. Over 200 tons of machinery have been received and several carloads are on the way. The plant will be the most complete and modern that money can purchase.

The company owns the Blue Bell mine opposite Ainsworth and eight miles up the lake from Pilot Bay. The mine has been gradually developed during the last ten years, and is known to contain the largest deposit of fluxing ore in America. The company has also iron and lime deposits.

The Kootenay Mining & Smelting Company will be a most important factor in the development of Kootenay district. Up to this time only high-grade ore could be marketed, but the operation of smelting works at Pilot Bay will create a demand for medium-grade and dry ores, thus vastly increasing the extent and profit of mining operations in every camp in the district.

A C. P. R. Conductor Killed.

In an accident three miles east of Ashcroft, on the Canadian Pacific, conductor A. Elliott was instantly killed and nine men were injured, some badly. All were taken to Kamloops hospital. The men were on a work train, and while backing out of the way of a freight, ran into a slide caused by an cloudburst. The caboose and several flats were piled up.

In Over Three Hundred Feet.

The joint tunnel on the Little Phil and Black Diamond claims, in Ainsworth district, is in over 300 feet, and the vein is estimated to be distant about 35 feet.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

THE TRIBUNE is published on Saturdays, by JOHN HOUSTON & Co., and will be mailed to subscribers on payment of ONE DOLLAR a year. No subscription taken for less than a year.

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TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS 20 cents a line for first insertion and 10 cents a line for each additional insertion. Birth, marriage, and death notices free.

LOCAL OR READING MATTER NOTICES 25 cents a line each insertion.

JOB PRINTING at fair rates. All accounts for job printing and advertising payable on the first of every month; subscription, in advance.

ADDRESS all communications to
THE TRIBUNE, Nelson, B. C.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING.....JULY 7, 1894

For Member of the Legislative Assembly for the South Riding of West Kootenay District,

JOHN FREDERICK HUME.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

ADOPTED BY DELEGATES IN CONVENTION ON THE 14TH OF APRIL, 1894.

Whereas, the men that upbuilt the Dominion of Canada were not of one nativity, and if a healthy patriotic sentiment is to prevail, and only by the growth of such a sentiment can Canada take a place among English-speaking nations, the responsibilities of government must be entrusted to men of known capacity, and not to men who by accident of birth imagine themselves rulers by Divine right. Therefore, be it resolved—

First. That we hold as reprehensible the practice of appointing non-residents to official positions in interior districts, and we maintain that all offices, where practicable, should be filled by residents of the district wherein the official performs duty.

Second. Special and private legislation not only consumes too great a part of the time that should be devoted to the consideration of public measures, but it leads to practices that tend to lessen confidence in the integrity of the legislative assembly, and through it an insidious poison is disseminated that in time will find its way throughout the whole organism of the body politic; therefore, we favor the enactment of general laws that will reduce to a minimum special legislation and do away with private legislation altogether.

Third. The interests of the province were not safe-guarded in the agreement between the government and the Nakusp & Slocan Railway Company, and the policy of the government in pledging the credit of the province, in order that speculative companies may profit thereby, is to be condemned.

Fourth. After making provision for the payment of the running expenses of the government, expenditures should be confined solely to the building and betterment of wagon roads and other works that are for the free use and benefit of the public-at-large, leaving to private enterprise the construction and operation of railways and all other undertakings for the use of which the public are required to pay.

Fifth. The speedy adjustment of the differences between the province and the Dominion, to the end that the land within the railway belt along the Canadian Pacific railway be thrown open to settlement under the land laws of the province; the amendment of the Land Act so that it will be an equitable contract between the province and the settler, eliminating all discretionary powers of the chief commissioner of lands and works; also amending it so as to permit the outright purchase of small tracts in all unsurveyed mountainous districts.

Sixth. The timber lands of the province should be held in trust for the future needs of its people, and not handed over, under long leases, to speculative mill owners as a saleable asset.

Seventh. The development of the mining industry should not be hampered by legislation that makes the procurement of title to surface rights impossible; that levies unequal taxation on working miners; and that makes it difficult to compel delinquent co-owners to pay their share of assessment work; therefore, we favor the repeal of sections 8 and 45A of the Mineral Act and a revision of the sections relating to mining partnerships.

Eighth. The passage of an act whereby water rights for any specific purpose may be obtained as readily as such rights are now obtained for mining purposes under the provisions of the Mineral Act.

Ninth. The establishment of a land registry for Kootenay district.

Tenth. The holding in Kootenay district of terms of the county court at short intervals; extending the power to issue capias to registrars of county courts in districts in which there are no resident judges; and the passage of an act that will allow the collection of small debts in courts composed of justices of the peace.

Eleventh. The extortions to which laborers on railway construction and other works are compelled to submit, through the issuance of time-checks, is alike discreditable to the men who profit by such practices and to the government that makes no effort to render such practices impossible. The issuance of non-negotiable time-checks should be made a punishable offence, and the issuance of negotiable time-checks should only be allowable under a law that would safeguard the rights of the party to whom they are issued.

Twelfth. Contractors and sub-contractors on railways should have a means of getting speedy redress from unjust classification and unfair measurement of work by the appointment of an official arbitrator who shall be a practical engineer.

Thirteenth. The government is to be condemned for the passage of a redistribution act that is not uniform in its provisions, and by which representation is neither based on population, voting strength, nor contributed revenue.

Resolved, that the attention of the government is called to the necessity of having paid constables stationed at points on the International boundary line like Rykert's and Waneta.

Resolved, that it is of the utmost importance that trails and wagon roads be built to connect all mining camps in West Kootenay with transportation routes that are open the year round.

Resolved, that the nominee of this convention be required to pledge himself to do his utmost to carry out the views expressed in the resolutions adopted by this convention, and that each delegate to this convention make every effort to secure the election of the nominee of the convention.

Resolved, that the lands embraced within railway grants should be immediately surveyed, in order that they be open to settlement.

Resolved, that the people living in the valley of Kootenay river between the lake and the international boundary line and those living in Fire Valley on the west side of Lower Arrow lake are justly entitled to mail facilities, and that we deem it a duty to urge that postoffices be established at Rykert's custom-house and at a central point in Fire Valley.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

NELSON, April 17th, 1894.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND SECRETARY OF THE SOUTH KOOTENAY CONVENTION—Gentlemen: I herewith accept the nomination for member of the legislative assembly tendered me by the delegates assembled in convention at Nelson on the 14th instant; and if elected I will use my best endeavors to carry out the principles of the platform adopted by the convention, believing them to be in the interest of all those who favor good government. Thanking you and the delegates for the honor conferred, I am respectfully yours,

J. FRED. HUME.

R. F. GREEN, Esq., chairman.
J. A. TURNER, secretary.

A CHEAP-LABOR PARTY.

The statement that George Owen Buchanan, the candidate of the government party in the south riding, is a cheap-labor man cannot be refuted. And the party in whose interest he is making the race is of the same stripe. It is well known that one of the schemes that will be carried out if Mr. Davie is returned to power is the Canadian Western railway. The Canadian Western is a project in which R. P. Rithet is interested, and Mr. Rithet is one of the government party candidates in Victoria. Mr. Rithet is a strong man, a man that will not follow Mr. Davie's leadership unless Mr. Davie carries out his wishes. Mr. Rithet wants to build the Canadian Western railway, and he wants to build it with cheap labor, as the following letter goes to show:

VICTORIA, B. C., 19th August, 1892.

To the Hon. Attorney-General, James Bay, City:

Re Canadian Western Central Railway Company.

SIR—We have the honor to draw your attention to two matters which are of considerable interest to us in view of our present negotiations.

It is, as you are perhaps aware, our intention to build the island portion of the road exclusively by means of white labor; but, upon the Mainland, in view of the financial aid which is being given the road, we fear its construction cannot be successfully undertaken except upon condition of performing the work to a large extent with Chinese labor.

Under the present Dominion regulations upon the subject, the number of Chinese that can be imported into the country is limited. It is our intention, as soon as our arrangements are completed, to begin the work and push it through with all possible speed; and in that connection we should, if Chinese labor is employed, place upon the ground as rapidly as possible a large force of workmen. Under the present system, it would be impossible for us to import them in sufficient numbers within the time which will accord with our other plans.

It appears to us that an arrangement might be affected by the Dominion government by means of which the embargo may be raised for a limited time. This would enable us to bring upon the spot within a short time all the Chinamen which we wish to employ, and then the now existing stage of the law, if thought advisable, could be reverted to.

We are willing, in that event, to enter into a contract with the government to keep all these workmen under our own control during the whole period of the construction of the road, and afterwards to arrange for their return to their native land. We apprehend there will be no difficulty on our part in carrying out such an arrangement. These men will be employed upon the Mainland section only, and from the character of the country there is little prospect that any number of them will succeed in evading the regulations which we will make for keeping them in hand. We have, etc.,

(Signed) BODWELL & IRVING,
Solicitors for the Canadian Western Central Railway Co.

IN the south riding of West Kootenay the opposition party has made a fight on well-defined principles. It has not sought to gain votes by making vague promises. Its candidate is pledged to use his best endeavors to carry out the principles of the party that nominated him. The government party has made its fight on spoils, that is, if returned to power, the districts or ridings that voted opposition would be left in the cold—would not get the appropriations to which they are entitled. The candidate of the government party is pledged to help carry out the will of his party leaders, and as he is a chronic office-seeker he will do as he is ordered. John Fred Hume, if elected, will work for the best interests of the district, for he is entirely independent of selfish politicians. If elected, George Owen Buchanan will simply take what is given him by Theodore Davie, for was his nomination not the result of a deal made at Victoria by Mr. Davie?

IT was announced by his adherents that George Owen Buchanan would, at any time, give his views on the liquor question—the one question that he had pronounced views on. The appropriate time will be when he returns from his stumping trip to the Slocan country. His week's sojurn there with John Grant will have enlightened him on the question.

ONE of the arguments used for the return to power of the government is that it is a progressive government. Yes; but its progressiveness is all in the interest of the few as against the many. In 1890, it did its level best to compel mine owners to pay a royalty from the output of their mines to a few favored railway companies. In 1894, it mortgaged the revenues of the province in order that a favored few could be in a position to clean-up a quarter of a million dollars in building a few miles of railway that destroyed the vested rights of over a thousand residents of southern Kootenay. Mr. Davie and his government are progressive; but, somehow, the people who profit by their progressiveness can be counted on one's fingers.

IF George Owen Buchanan is elected, Theodore Davie will see to it that his particular friend, captain Napoleon Fitzstubbs, is once more installed in office in West Kootenay, for it will be taken for granted that the people of the district, by their votes, sustain all the official acts of the government, and one of its official acts was the appointment to office of captain Fitzstubbs.

EVERY dollar that has been expended by the government on wagon roads and trails in West Kootenay was contributed by the property owners and residents of the district. Notwithstanding this the government party likens the district to a poor relation, dependent on the bounty of the government.

GEORGE OWEN BUCHANAN was "agin' the government" up to the time that he felt certain that he could not secure a nomination from the opposition party. His warmest supporters are disgruntled oppositionists. Turncoats have never yet had influence in legislative bodies, for they are distrusted. Then, what influence would Mr. Buchanan have in the government party if that party should be successful at the polls? None whatever!

AS REVISED, the voters' list of the south riding of West Kootenay contains 925 names. Of the number, probably 100 are not now resident in the riding. Of the remainder, not to exceed 650 will vote. Of those that will vote a small percentage will vote illegally, for under the law they cannot be prevented. The Davie government has a faculty of passing laws so ambiguously worded that they may be construed one way today and another way tomorrow, and the election law passed at the last session of the legislative assembly is so worded that an illegal vote counts for just as much as a legal one.

FOR every dollar that the government has expended on wagon roads and trails in southern Kootenay, another dollar has been expended for like work by the people. Yet the supporters of George Owen Buchanan make a "poor mouth" and say that no roads and trails will be built hereafter by the government if it is not sustained at the polls. In this section of the province the majority of the people are self-reliant and will not be dependants on any government. They know what they want and have the manliness to obtain it by their own exertions. The people who are continually asking the government for "pap" are not of the kind that develop the resources of a new country like Kootenay, and it would be unwise to elect their choice to represent the district in the legislative assembly. The people of Kootenay are not beggars, and they do not want to be represented in the legislature by one of that class.

THE province of British Columbia is largely in debt and has nothing to show for it but a few acres of land in Victoria and the foundation walls of a parliament building. The province of Ontario is out of debt and has money in its treasury. The premier of Ontario is a man of scrupulous honesty. Can as much be said of the premier of British Columbia?

CO-OPERATION A SUCCESS.

How the Cabinet Makers of Italy Abolished Sweating in Their Trade.

H. W. Wolff, in the Economic Review for April, has a very valuable and suggestive article entitled "A Defense Against Sweating." Mr. Wolff is the author of a handbook on "Popular Banks," and he begins his article by pointing out that by establishing co-operative banks workingmen's associations could be financed so as to enable them to enter the field of productive labor on their own account. He says this has been done in Italy, and he gives a very interesting instance in support of his assertion.

He says: "Money, however, is, after all, to be had for co-operative production, free from any taint of demoralizing gift or profit seeking loan, if you will but go the right way to secure it. Signor Luzzatti's 'Banche Popolari' have, indeed, quite conclusively solved the problem. They have even taught private capital, once the safety of the process was made clear, to render the same service—willingly, readily, fearlessly.

"Something like three years ago a number of joiners and cabinet hands resolved not to stand such treatment any longer. Co-operation was spreading in Italy, and for the first time becoming really known to artisans. The Milan cabinet-makers refused to associate themselves with the fighting trades unions. They thought it a pity to waste valuable time over unprofitable fighting, when there was so much better work to be done. They decided simply to leave the 'sweaters' alone and set up shop for themselves. Shares taken up by the 400 or so members, scattered over twenty-six villages, at $10 apiece, would provide a small fund for starting; business would add to that. And meanwhile the Co-Operative Bank made them advances.

"They set promptly about their work, and the beginning of May, 1891, saw them installed in their own warehouse. Things were from the outset put upon a thorough business footing. Good work was insisted upon, and promptly paid for in cash. Every piece of goods entering the warehouse—most of it is done to order—is at once valued by experts. Of the value so ascertained the worker receives one-half down on the spot. The balance is paid not later than three months after sale. There is no 'truck;' there are no deductions. The result was they made more than 50 per cent profit on the shares.

"With good will and capable management the Magazzini Generali del Mobilio soon succeeded in securing for themselves a good position in the market. Their goods, it was found, could be depended upon; and, notwithstanding the high profit earned for their members, they could manage to sell at moderate prices. In addition, they offered private customers a share of their gains—20 per cent of the net profits made. Dealers, of course, receive the usual discount.

Lived a Double Life.

The death of a patient at the Presbyterian hospital, in New York city, on February 18th last, develops a state of affairs which affects one hundred Kansas City property claims, involving $750,000. Outside of this practical view it affords an interesting story of a man pursuing a successful business life under two identities. The facts were not known until a sister of the dead man and his former Kansas City business partner met over his bier. From the information exchanged, it transpired that the deceased had left two wives, and had in life borne two names. The sister declared that the dead man was captain Thomas Ballantine, of Londonderry, Ireland, husband of her schoolmate, nee Miss Martha McCrea of Lisdiven, in the north of Ireland. The partner, on the other hand, said that he was captain Thomas H. Harris, a land speculator with him during the Kansas City boom of 1888, and husband of Mrs. Lizzie C. Harris, nee Corliss of Detroit, who now lives at Blenheim, Ontario. Under these extraordinary circumstances, it was determined to keep the body unburied for ten day, and to cable to Mrs. captain Ballantine, in Ireland, and to Mrs. captain Harris, then on a visit to some friends in England. Mrs. Harris returned by the next steamer, claimed the body and had it interred in Detroit. For some strange reason Ballantine was buried under his alias of Harris, and "Harris" was accordingly inscribed on the coffin plate. Mrs. Ballantine, the first wife, through her Londonderry solicitor, instructed the law firm of Beardsley & Gregory of Kansas City to look up her interests in the estate, and they have commenced suits against the one hundred odd property holders in Kansas City who purchased property of Ballantine, alias Harris. The real widow claims her dower rights in the transactions, which amount to over $750,000. When 18 years of age, Thomas Ballantine became involved in a scandal at home and fled to this country. He joined the Confederate army a year after and was made a captain. He returned to England and married Martha McCrea, by whom he had three children, two of whom are still living. In 1880 captain Ballantine again sailed for America, leaving his wife and children, with the understanding that they were to join him in six months. Up to within a few weeks of his death, and they had no idea of his second marriage.

TOO HANDY WITH HIS GUN.

An Ex-Constable of Donald Found Guilty of Wounding a Lumberman.

At the Victoria assizes Harold Redgrave was found guilty of wounding John Barr at Donald on the 23rd of December last. There were three counts to the indictment—shooting with intent to murder, with intent to do grevious bodily harm, and with wounding—prisoner being found guilty on the last count.

John Barr's deposition set forth that being with the accused in the Forrest house, Donald, the evening in question, a dispute arose between them as to the relative merits of various nationalities and finally Redgrave asked him to go down to the tank and settle it. Barr went out with him, and when they got some 200 yards down the track, Redgrave said, "I think I made a mistake; you are a bigger man than me, and I don't know that I can fight you." Barr said in reply, "I don't think you can," and told accused either to "come on and fight, or come back forment the crowd and say you are afraid to fight me." Redgrave answered, "All right, we will go back." They turned back. On the way Redgrave asked, "You're not taking me back to make a fool of me?" Barr replied, "No, Redgrave, I think you are making a damned fool of yourself." Redgrave was walking behind at the time and as Barr looked behind he received the shot in his face. He saw the "gun" (a pistol) after the shot. Deponent then walked back towards the house. He saw, after the shot, prisoner holding the gun right on him. Deponent knew that Redgrave, being a police officer, had no business to fight, but deponent would not have gone out unless he intended to fight. Did not touch Redgrave.

Arthur Edge's deposition stated that he had met the men on the track and heard Barr say, "You come back up town and set them up, and it will be all right," and Redgrave had agreed to this. Then he heard the explosion and saw Barr stagger.

W. J. Laffin had heard the men talking in the Forrest house and saw the men go out. Redgrave had said it was not right for him to fight in his position.

The deposition of Harold Redgrave, the prisoner, stated that the dispute in the house he considered all joking. When Barr said he would fight, Redgrave had said there was too big a crowd, and "we would go down to the tank and have it out." When outside Redgrave asked Barr if he was going to camp, and said that he (Redgrave) was going to dinner. Barr answered he was going down to fight at the tank. Redgrave then stopped and remarked that he was only joking, as he would not fight in his position, which he would not risk. Then he offered to treat if Barr went back with him to the hotel. Barr agreed. Walking back deponent had his hands in his pockets. Barr struck him on the chest, making deponent stagger up against the snow and broke his hands out of his pockets, with the result that a small pistol in one of his hands went off. He did not think then Barr was hurt and did not know till afterwards.

The trousers worn by Redgrave on the night in question were put in evidence, the seam being ripped below the right hand pocket.

Mr. justice Crease, in addressing Redgrave, remarked that the court could not be unmindful that he was from his position as constable armed for the protection of the public and the prevention of disorder, and should have learned to put a proper restraint upon himself. That Redgrave had no intention of killing the man the court could very well believe and did believe, and he was quite sure that the jury had the same view in their minds. But Redgrave must remember that it was only by the mercy of Almighty God that he did not stand there guilty of murder. When a man shoots carelessly and recklessly a pistol with illegal intent right into a man's face it must be intended to kill that man. The court, however, did acquit him of the intent, and its sentence was imprisonment for six months, to date from the beginning of the assize.

An Object Lesson.

During the year 1892 the people of the civilized world sent 7,500,000,000 letters, 1,500,000,000 postol cards, and about 5,000,000,000 newspapers and packages. There are scattered over the globe in full operation no less than 189,561 postoffices; one-third of this number, or 68,405 offices, are in the United States; Germany has 16,407; Great Britain, 29,101; British India almost 10,000; France, 7,565, Canada, 8237; the Congo region, with a population of 40,000,000, has but few postoffices; there are employed in the world's postal service 768,868 people, of which number the United States employs 171,676; Germany, 148,594; Great Britain, 125,762; the United States heads the list in volume of business, having handled in one year 4,731,290,061 pieces of domestic mail matter, against 2,657,200,000 pieces handled in Great Britain; 667,412,030 in Germany; 1,632,491,926 in France; Germany stands first with foreign mails, the record being 109,106,170 pieces received and 114,021,230 pieces sent; the United States comes next with 84,804,150 pieces received and 86,841,600 pieces sent; France, 69,021,031 received and 98,554,161 sent.

Stage Robbed in Cariboo.

Vancouver World, 29th: Mr. Phelps, who is now in Victoria, was a passenger from the 150-Mile house on Monday, when the stage was held up, sharing the driver's seat, there being also another passenger, Dan McGillivray, of this city, inside. Half an hour after the stage left 150-Mile house at daybreak, about 3 o'clock, he says, the highwayman stepped from the brush into the middle of the road, and pointing a rifle at the driver, commanded him to hold up. The driver did so, and he and Mr. Phelps had plenty of opportunity to observe the robber. He was a tall man, five feet nine or ten inches, very quick and agile. His gray eyes were sharp and keen, seen through two holes in a hastily constructed mask made from a piece of gunny-sack, which completely covered his face and hair. The hands which held the rifle quivered as though the highwayman was nervous, though his voice was calm. As soon as the stage had been brought to a standstill he ordered the driver to throw out the express box.

"I can't do it," was the reply, "it's tucked away behind. You'd better get it out yourself."

"Don't get funny now," was the reply, "throw out the waybag then."

The driver informed him that it, too, was put away behind, and he was then instructed to hunt it out, and the express box too, and be more lively about it. While lifting out the box and bag, the driver made an ineffectual attempt to get at his revolver, which was in his hip pocket, but the robber anticipated the action and took good care to prevent its accomplishment. In the meantime the inside passenger, thinking there was likely to be some shooting, had started down the road on a run; he was the recipient of a moment's attention from the highwayman, who, bringing his rifle to bear on him, soon had him back on the stage. As soon as the express box and mail sack had been thrown out the stage was allowed to proceed. It is Mr. Phelps's belief the robber expected to possess himself of some of the Horse Fly gold, which, however, had not yet commenced to come down. The highwayman is believed to be the same who stopped the stage only a short time ago, when he informed the driver that he would soon again call on him. The police have a good clue to the desperado's identity as his gunny-sack mask has been identified by the settler from whose house the material was taken by a stranger who passed the night there, and of whom a close description was obtained.

Competition on Cottons.

According to an article in the Boston Commercial Bulletin, the cotton cloth industry in the United States is far from rosy.

The industry in Europe is particularly depressed.

At the international meeting of textile workers at Roubaix, France, last November, the official reports told a terrible tale of foreign wages in the cotton industry. The weavers of Manchester, England, according to this report, earn on the average $6.63 for a week of 56 hours. The spinners average $8.53, the girls from 18 to 20 years earning $4.30 to $4.50. Piecers earn on an average $4.38 a week, and bobbin boys $1.76 to $1.95.

In France the daily wage for 14 hours' work, in Cambresis and the Department de l'Aisne, is 13¾ cents to 19½ cents for weavers.

The representatives of a large German factory employing 1500 hands and running 90,000 spindles reported the average earnings of girls and women at $1.45 for a week of 66 hours.

The capitalists of England conceived the idea that operatives who required no clothing worth mentioning, and no food but oil and rice, could work more cheaply even than these unhappy toilers. So they established large factories at Bombay for the manufacture of the coarser cotton yarns.

The experiment was successful, and Manchester is suffering from the competition of Bombay, not only in India but also in China.

More recently Japan has come to the front, and is taking the China trade away, not only from Manchester, but from Bombay. Last year there were 360,000 spindles in operation in Japan, and by the end of this year 750,000 will be turning.

The factories in Japan are at Osaska. They have the advantages of cheap coal, cheap skilled as well as unskilled labor, and a fixed rate of exchange, both Japan and India being on a silver basis. The average wages are 16.2 cents per day for male operatives and 8 cents per day for females. The prices on Japanese cotton yarns at Shanghai and Hong Kong are cut sharply below both Manchester and Bombay rates, but the Mikado's country is doubling its machinery yearly and already has nearly as many spindles as the state of Maine.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. LABAU, M.D.—Physician and Surgeon. Rooms 3 and 4 Houston block, Nelson. Telephone 12.

L. R. HARRISON, B. A.—Barrister at Law, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner for taking Affidavits for use in the Courts of British Columbia, etc. Offices—Ward St., between Baker and Vernon, Nelson.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, owners of the townsite of Four Mile City, now called Silverton, have made arrangements for the completion of the survey of the townsite, in order that a map of the same can be filed for registration in the land registry office at Victoria. As soon as the survey is completed, deeds will be given to all lot purchasers on their making final payments.

J. FRED HUME,
WILLIAM HUNTER.

Nelson, B.C., May 3rd, 1894.

Nelson Livery Stable

Passengers and baggage transferred to and from the railway depot and steamboat landing. Freight hauled and Job teaming done. Stove wood for sale.

WILLIAM WILSON.....PROPRIETOR

C. & K. S. N. Co. (Ltd.)

TIME TABLE NO. 3.
In effect Tuesday, May 1, 1894.

Revelstoke Route---Steamer Columbia.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway (main line) for all points east and west.
Leaves Revelstoke on Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 a. m.
Leaves Robson on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 p. m.

Northport Route---Steamer Columbia.

Connecting at Northport for points north and south on the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway.
Leaves Robson Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 a. m.
Leaves Northport Wednesdays and Saturdays at 1 p. m.

Kaslo Route---Steamer Nelson.

Connecting with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway for for Spokane and all points east and west.

Leaves Nelson for Kaslo—
Tuesdays at 9 a. m.
Wednesdays at 5:40 p. m.
Fridays at 9 a. m.
Saturdays at 5:40 p. m.

Leaves Kaslo for Nelson—
Sundays at 8 a. m.
Wednesdays at 2:30 a. m. (Connecting with N. & F. S. train)
Thursdays at 8 a. m.
Saturdays at 2:30 a. m. (Connecting with N. & F. S. train)

Bonner's Ferry Route---Steamer Spokane.

Connecting with Great Northern railway for all eastern points, Spokane and the Coast.
Leaves Kaslo at 3 a. m. and Nelson at 7:15 a. m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.
Leaves Bonner's Ferry at 2 a. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The company reserves the right to change this schedule at any time without notice.
For full information, as to tickets, rates, etc., apply at the company's office, Nelson, B. C.
T. ALLAN, Secretary. J. W. TROUP, Manager.

Spokane Falls & Northern Railway,
Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway.

All Rail to Spokane, Washington.

Leave 7 A.M.....NELSON.....Arrive 5:40 P.M.

Commencing January 8th, 1894, on Tuesdays and Fridays trains will run through to Spokane, arriving there at 5:30 P. M. same day. Returning will leave Spokane at 7 A. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 P. M., making close connections with steamer Nelson for all Kootenay lake points.

TO THE
Electors of the South Riding
OF WEST KOOTENAY.

GENTLEMEN: Having been requested at a large and influential meeting of the electors of Nelson, and also by a requisition signed by a large number of the citizens of Kaslo, to stand as a candidate in the Government interest at the forthcoming Provincial Election, I desire to signify my acceptance of the nomination and to thank those who have proffered me the honor. To them and to the electors generally I wish to say that, if elected, I will give careful attention to all matters coming within the sphere of legislation and to the best of my ability protect and promote the interests of the district and the province.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,
G. O. BUCHANAN.

WILLIAM PERDUE
MEAT Markets
— AT —
Nelson and Kaslo.

Will contract to supply mining companies and steam boats with fresh meats, and deliver same at any mine or landing in the Kootenay Lake country.

NELSON Office and Market, 11 East Baker St.
KASLO MARKET, Fourth Street.

MEAT MARKETS.
WILSON & BURNS
(Successors to Burns, McInnes & Co.)

Wholesale and retail dealers in stock and dressed meats. Are prepared to furnish in any quantity beef, pork, mutton, veal, bacon, and ham, at the lowest possible prices.

Nelson, Kaslo, and Three Forks
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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LUMBER YARD,
Foot of Hendryx Street, Nelson.

A full stock of lumber rough and dressed. Shingles, laths, sash, doors, mouldings, etc. Three carloads dry, clear fir flooring and ceiling for sale at lowest rates.

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SASH, DOORS, AND WINDOW FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

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Orders from any town in the Kootenay Lake country promptly attended to. General jobbing of all kinds.

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KEEFER & SEALE
TEAMSTERS.

Job teaming done. Have several hundred cords of good wood, which will be sold at reasonable prices.
LEAVE ORDERS AT
J. F. Hume & Co.'s, Vernon Street, Nelson.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Good hotel, in one of the best parts of Nelson. Size, 37 by 70 feet; two stories; 21 bed-rooms. Furnished throughout. Ready for immediate occupation. A first-class chance for the right person. Apply to Duncan McDonald, Kaslo, B. C.; or to C. Hamber, West Baker street, Nelson, B. C.

The Metropolis of Slocan District

New Denver, situated as it is at the mouth of Carpenter Creek, on the east side of Slocan Lake, is within easy reach of every mine in the great Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District, and, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, is the only town so situated. It is one of the few townsites in West Kootenay whose owners can give absolute title to lots. Business men, mining men, miners, and prospectors, desiring either sites for stores, offices, or residences, will be liberally dealt with. Prices range from $25 for residence lots to $500 for business lots. Apply to

David B. Bogle, General Agent, . . . Sixth Street, New Denver

BANK OF MONTREAL

Capital, all paid up, - - $12,000,000
Rest, - - - - 6,000,000

Sir DONALD A. SMITH.....President
Hon. GEO. A. DRUMMOND.....Vice-President
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NELSON BRANCH
N. W. Cor. Baker and Stanley Streets.

— BRANCHES IN —
LONDON (England), NEW YORK, CHICAGO, and in the principal cities in Canada.

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers.

GRANT COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS, available in any part of the world.

DRAFTS ISSUED; COLLECTIONS MADE; ETC.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.
RATE OF INTEREST (at present) 3½ Per Cent.

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

Only one Survivor of the Famous Six Hundred in the United States.

Although there are several survivors of the famous Six Hundred who rode at Balaklava in Canada—one of them living near Nelson—there is only one in the United States, captain Thomas Morley of Washington City. The captain recently gave his impressions of the charge to a reporter, and the following is what he said:

"As for the charge of the Light Brigade," said captain Morley, "I believe I remember it more distinctly than I do some things that happened last week, though it will be forty years ago next October.

"During the morning we had been stationed in the South valley, as it was called, near the Heavy Brigade. We were close to them when they had their engagement with the Russians, but we were not ordered into action. It was a brilliant affair, but there were not many lives lost. The Russians attacked them when they were unprepared, some of them at breakfast, I think, and some gone to water their horses; anyway, they were all tangled up, but they soon got straightened out and made a splendid charge, driving the Russians before them. Of course they were all very large men, and their horses were large. The Russians had small horses. They would shrink and scatter all sorts when the Heavies charged them.

"After that we maneuvered around a little, and were finally stationed over in the North valley, little knowing that the events of the next hour would make the spot so famous that histories would contain dozens of maps of it, and every hillock would be a subject of interest. It was a little valley, about five hundred yards wide, I suppose, at the narrowest part, and sloping gently down in front of us for about a mile to a Russian battery, behind and around which the main army lay. There were Russian batteries on the Causeway Heights, which were at our right, and among the Fediukine Heights at the left.

"I did not see the arrival of the order for us to move, and of course when we were were ordered forward I hardly knew what we were going to do. I was a non-commissioned officer, and consequently at the end of the line, right flank of the second squadron in the Seventeenth Lancers (they were known as the 'Death and Glory Lancers'). As we started down the slope I saw the action of captain Nolan which has been the subject of so much controversy. He was the aid-de-camp who brought the order for us to move. After lord Cardigan and the Brigade had struck a trot Nolan saw that the movement was directed straight down the valley, instead of against the batteries at the right. He shouted and waved his sword toward the right. My troop leader, captain Winter, evidently understood it for he gave the order: 'Second squadron threes right,' and we obeyed. This brought the right troop of the second squadron in the rear of the left troop of the first squadron. At this moment a piece of shell struck Nolan and killed him. He gave a most peculiar, unearthly scream, and his horse galloped back, throwing his lifeless body off, as it turned and dashed through the intervals between the lines. I heard corporal Nunnerley, still living at Ormskirk, shout: 'Threes left; forward!' and we went left and on down the valley at great speed. In the next instant a shell burst right in our troop and killed or dismounted a dozen or so. My horse was knocked down, but not wounded, and got up without throwing me.

"All this happened in the first few hundred yards. By that time the uproar of the cannon and the smoke and the confusion from so many falling in front and all around us was so great that no one could tell very clearly what was going on. Captain Winter, our squadron commander, was killed before he had gone far. His body was never seen. Captain Webb fell out, mortally wounded. Our troop was left without leaders, but on we went like mad. The batteries at the right and left were bad enough, but they had a slight disadvantage in having to shoot down hill. The guns in front did the most destruction. They had a fair sweep and raked us through and through. The Russians were good gunners. The cannon went off in our faces in a terrific volley just as we reached them, and the next instant we were through them, over them, around them, some way, straggling groups of us fighting the gunners and supports.

"Lord Cardigan on his white-legged horse, was one of the first persons I saw after we passed the guns, but I was looking for officers of my troop. The lancers and the Thirteenth Light Dragoons wore blue uniforms with white facings very similar. I saw an officer I thought belonged to the Seventeenth and rode up to him. It was lieutenant Jarvis of the Thirteenth Light Dragoons, one of the bravest men and most gallant officers that I ever knew. I said to him, 'There's lord Cardigan over there.' He said, 'Never mind, let's take this gun.' We rode up to a cannon the Russians were already moving off. Jarvis pulled out his revolver and shot one of the horses, while I slashed away at the gunners with my sword, and they disappeared and left up with the gun. We did not get far with it before the Cossacks came after us. They swarmed around us like bees. I wanted to get on the other side of the gun, but if I had taken time to get to the other side the Cossacks could have killed me with their lances. They carried lances about twelve feet long. So the only thing to do was to ride at them pell mell, and I got through them, but a lot of them chased me into a body of cavalry and I had to ride through that. Then a Russian officer attacked me. My lance had been shot away coming down but I was a good swordsman. He cut my sword half through and gave me a blow on my head that nothing but my heavy dress cap saved my skull. I managed to get a blow across his face that satisfied him. All this separated me from Jarvis, but I saw no other officer so far down as he, and his conduct at the gun and all through should have entitled him to the Victoria Cross.

"Then we were fighting all tangled up together. I saw corporal Hall, covered with blood, his lance trailing. I shouted to him to throw it away. I wanted to get it myself, but I had no time. They took the poor fellow prisoner, and he died under amputation among the Russians. I saw a body of forty or so of our men driving a brigade of Russian hussars down the valley. It was madness, and I rode down the rear and shouted to them to turn back. I saw young Clifford of our troop ride in among them and cut to pieces, and others. The hussars came to a halt and came about. We were half a mile beyond the guns then. I saw a regiment of lancers with flags on their lances advancing down the valley. I rode toward them, thinking at first they were French lancers who had come to reinforce us. When I was within thirty yards they fired on me, and I saw the long gray coats of the Jopotkine lancers.

"I rode back a little and shouted to our men and they rallied around me. The hussars were coming up and these lancers were in front. In two or three minutes we would all have been prisoners. Lieutenant Wightman joined me at that moment. By the way, in an article he wrote for the Nineteenth Century, May, 1892, he describes me as a 'rough Nottingham man, with my long hair flying and bellowing out Nottingham oaths, as he carried the squad through the Russian ranks as if they were tinsel paper.' Some of my friends took umbrage at this speech, but it only amused me, for as the poet says: 'In peace there is nothing so adorns a man as gentleness, but when grim-visaged war puts on its wrinkled front, they imitate the action of the tiger.' I know Wightman and correspond with him. He is secretary of our Commemoration Society. He says: 'We fell in with the handful this man of the hour had gathered around him,' and if he thought I was rough he certainly did not think I was forgetful of my comrades. I was a young man of twenty-three, with rather long white hair. My hat had been knocked off by the Russian officer in the scrimmage, and I have no doubt my hair was rumpled. I didn't suppose I used any oaths, but if Wightman says he heard me, I won't contradict him. One thing I knew, the enemy were all around and were getting into action. I shouted to the fellows to fall in, as we must cut our way out. I put those who had lances in front, and led them. We closed up and got a good speed on, and as we came up to them at full gallop we could see the Russians pulling back on their horses. I was the first one through the ranks, but it was not much like paper. I got a lance cut in my hand, and three men fell near me. As we went through, others of our men galloped round the flanks. Then we had to pass a body of infantry and they fired a volley into us. It was there Wightman fell. He and Marshall were captured, one with nine and the other with thirteen wounds, but both survived. It was still several hundred yards to the guns, which were again manned and in action. We charged through them and scattered up the valley. Two or three men kept close to me. We rode on the slope of the hill, not in the track we had followed going down.

We were the last to get back. The skeleton lines of the regiments were on parade, the roll had been called and Cardigan had made his speech before we got there. We made forty-five to answer to the call of our regiment. They went into action 145. Of the whole brigade, 670, there were 195 to answer roll call. All of them had some bloody mark except lord Cardigan. His clothes were cut, but I believe he did not have a scratch. My recollection is that he was the only one who went through the engagement without bloodshed. There is quite a scar on my right hand, but I never thought of taking the wound to a surgeon then.

"People often seem to think the most remarkable thing in the whole affair was the amount of fighting that was done after we got down to the guns. It seems incredible that a whole army should have been thrown into confusion and momentarily into retreat by a handful of men who had been almost cut to pieces. I have been asked why we thought of such a thing as capturing the guns, and all that. I can only say, British soldiers are not like any others. They are not worth anything at digging trenches and such work. I have set a squad of them to dig a grave and had them all day about it, but they certainly will fight when their blood is up, and it is up all the time. The ride down the valley only took about five minutes. Kinglake says eight, but I could have run it on foot in five minutes. I was the champion runner of our regiment and we went at a gallop. We were twenty minutes in behind the guns fighting. There were a dozen or more charges at the Russian troops before we started back. We jumped off our horses to fight and capture the cannon I spoke of. I never could see why lord Cardigan said he could see none of his men and made no effort to rally them there. I saw him, but only at first, as he turned and rode back alone.

"Volumes could have been written about the mistake. Nolan tried to save us, but fell dead. He was understood by some as was shown by the 'Threes right' order of captain Winter, but it was too late. Captain Winter was killed too. It was easy to lay the blame on Nolan because he was dead.

"That whole affair, you know, was on an empty stomach. We had not eaten any rations even, though the Russians said we must have been drunk to fight so like mad. At night we fell back behind the entrenchments. During the night some troops of horse broke loose from the Russians and came galloping upon us. At first we thought it was an attack, and the artillery fired on them. We captured the horses and saddles, about three hundred of them.

"Balaklava was on the 25th of October, 1854. Inkerman was ten days after. It was during the battle of Inkerman that I dismounted under fire and brought off cornet Cleveland, wounded. He is alive now. I have a letter from my commander, lord Tredegar, speaking of it. After Inkerman there was a big snow storm and snow lay on the ground all winter. The Balaklava battle ground was within the Russian lines. Toward spring the Russian army fell back. As the snow melted off I went out very early one morning and walked over the ground. I saw an officer's sword, very rusty, from lying out all winter, and picked it up. I have it now. The Russians had pretended to bury the dead, but they only threw dirt over them, and the rain had washed out a good many bodies. I saw an officer's body in the uniform of the Eighth Hussars, and believe it was lord Fitzgibbons. I could see the tarnished gold lace on the uniform. When the field was taken charge of by the British some of these uncovered remains were taken up and sent home.

"The annual banquet of the Commemoration Society gets to be a smaller affair every year. I always receive an invitation. The others are all in England. The roll for December, 1893, shows eighty-three names, twenty of them of my regiment. This society has no members that did not ride in the charge of the 600. Of course, there are lots of men living who were in the 10,000 general troops engaged at Balaklava, and the survivors of the Light Brigade have plenty of volunteers to swell their ranks, but the society keeps records, and it is very easy to verify or disprove a man's record in that affair. What relics I have of the battle I intend to give to the National Museum in Washington at my death. As none of the others ever fought in the civil war or became citizens of the United States, I think they will have a good deal of interest for people in the future."

Captain Morley has one boy named Balaklava, and one named Alma Havelock. Probably his children will not need to be reminded by these names of the stirring events in which their father played so brave a part.

GAMBLING AT MONTE CARLO.

Fairness and Squareness not Known at the Famous Resort.

"An Old Gambler" writes the Pall Mall Gazette of London: "Another fixed item on the debit side of the account is the £30,000 to the subventioned press." Thus Dalziel's a few days ago on the balance-sheet of Monte Carlo; the phrase, though laconic, contains world's of suggestions, and may be amplified ad infinitum. To begin with, "subventioned press" should read "French press," or, to be more precise, the Riviera-Marseilles-Bourdeau-Paris press; there might be a few stray, and all but worthless, correspondents who are occasionally "persuaded," but they figure otherwise in the Budget, and the bulk of the £30,000 goes to the French press. The bargains concluded with newspapers are various and peculiar: some are paid for extolling the delights of the place—anybody would do that gratis; others get a subsidy for paragraphing and magnifying the winnings of punters; others yet receive hush money for ignoring fatal accidents; finally, some are paid simply to hold their peace and never mention Monte Carlo, either for good or evil. But there is one general cue for all "specialists," and that is to argue how it is preferable to gamble in such a recognized institution as the cercle des etrangers to gambling in clubs or even among friends. At Monte Carlo, at least, you are told, you have to deal with unadulterated chance, and the only advantage of the banker lies in his greater staying power, otherwise in his inexhaustible money-bag. Now, everywhere else—ay, even at the cercle—you meet with customers who are not above "giving the chance a chance;" you have to play sur parole, and so often as not parole is all you win, and so on. Nothing of the sort can happen at Monte Carlo, where you play money against money, and not des beaux louis contre des prunes; where you can get even a part of your losses back—the so-called viatique—in fine, you are persuaded that everything is fair and square before the man who wants to break the bank at Monte Carlo. Now this, with all deference to Aurelien Scholl, is very amiable nonsense. Not only fairness and squareness and Monte Carlo do not live at the same address, as the French say, but the fact is that nobody is allowed to win seriously, and that nowhere else are the chances of the punters reduced to such a minimum. It is not that cheating—as one imagines it—is carried on to any extent at the cercle des etrangers; it is rather an elaborate system, aiming at leaving as little as possible to chance pure and simple, and at interfering with luck too persistent. The details of this system are as curious as they are little known, and a short expose may not be without interest to the general public. The police of the place are so admirably organized that a few hours after anybody's arrival the name of the visitor is already reported to the administration of the cercle, with, of course, the address and various details, such as the appearance, the price of the room or pension taken, etc. These details are all important to the inspecteur du viatique—a venerable looking old scoundrel, whose duty it is to repatriate broken down gamblers. Anybody who has lost every penny he brought with him can, on application, recover either 10 per cent of his losses, or, if the sum is small, his railway fare to the extent of from £4 to £6 is paid. This last is called viatique, and is given against a regular I O U, which has to be refunded before the recipient can be admitted again to the gambling house. We may mention, en passant, that no less than £10,000 is distributed in this guise evey year, and that no less than £30,000 is actually paid back. The information of the police in and outside the building is so precise that it is no use anybody pretending to have lost £1000 if he has lost only £50; the statement is accepted with great politeness, only one is asked to walk along the rooms with an inspector, and then to wait awhile. Ere long the inspector will return to tell you not only how much, more or less, you have lost, but he will tell you what your game was—single or multiple chances, a "martingale," or at random; and, if you protest, he will add yet some more information, such as "You have no luggage; you dine at cheap places," or "You live at a cheap pension," etc. The above only goes to prove how carefully everything and everybody is watched. The waiters, the hotel proprietors, the railway officials, and the croupiers, living at various boarding-houses all send in the results of their observations every day. Now as to the precautions against obstinate good luck for punters. The first is in the fact that the gambling house is a cercle, a club, to which admittance is gained on presenting a card issued by the Administration for one day only. This card has to be personally renewed every day, and nothing is easier than to refuse this to a too persistent winner. No reason is vouchsafed for the refusal, and the staff of "chuckers-out" within easy reach looks too convincing to attempt intrusion or arguments. Should the objectionable punter be too big a game for such a summary proceeding, there is quite an army of agents provocateurs both men and women, around each table, and they according to instructions pick up a quarrel with the lucky player—generally over a stake—a row ensues, both parties are chucked out, and then the inspector explains that the rule of the cercle is not to admit again those who make a disturbance and spoil the partie. Recriminations are useless, and as whatever law or justice there is at Monte Carlo is in the hands of the "Societe des Bains de Mer" just as is the police, there is neither protection nor appeal from the verdict. It must be, however, explained here that these extreme measures apply only to successful "martingalists"—system players—or to "lightning" punters—gamblers who come every day for a few minutes, stake three times some maximums, win by some remarkable fluke and go away. These are the most hated, if only because of the superstition as to playing sur la tete du ponte—that is, following en masse the stakes of a lucky player. There have been cases where successive banks have been broken thus. A roulette bank starts generally with from £2000 to £3000, according to season, and the bank is considered broken when this sum is lost. Very often when the bank has been broken twice in succession the play is stopped at this particular table, and the roulette taken away; another proof of the precautions referred to, and as a patent instance that the administration does not believe in the possibility of pure chance. It is either the roulette or the croupier that must be out of gear. As a matter of fact, a croupier does get out of gear, because after a certain time, fifteen to thirty minutes, he sets the disk moving and the ball rolling with the swing, so to say, and the result is that the ball will fall time after time into the same section of the disk; the consequences of this phenomenon have been more than once disastrous to the bank in years past, hence croupiers are changed every half-hour, or thirty coups are made by a fresh hand; some 800 coups are played daily at each table. As a further proof that the hand can acquire a certain dynamic monotony, if one may use the expression, and a high evenness of impulse, may be cited the fact that at the croupiers school, at the Condamine, there is a daily practice of "aiming at zero." It is well known that zero is the banker's chance, winning all other stakes, except, of course, its own, and the single ones which are put "en prison," tied over until the next coup; viser au zero is the croupiers constant preoccupation, and we find in this practice another instance of what was said in the beginning about the chances of the punter. Rows happen mostly in the summer season, when small players and system-players swarm around the tables. This is also the busy time for those appointed to watch over the various "martingalistes," for, although the founder of the house, old Blanc, used to say that he would give a million to anybody who could prove that it is possible to win five francs at roulette with absolute certainty, still the present administration will not even leave this loophole to chance. Hence a staff of ruined gamblers, salaried by the Societe to spot successful "martingalistes," discover in what the system consists, and get rid of them if too successful. The administration loves the punter who plays high, even if he win, provided he gambles the whole day; they know then that the money won will come back, and all the rest will follow. Enough has been said, we think, to prove the assertion with which we started; anybody anxious for more details may be referred to any croupier at Monte Carlo, who will tell him that he would rather play baccarat avec des grecques than stake five francs at roulette. This is, perhaps, exaggerated; but, on the whole, there is little to choose.

Is Marcus Daly Hard Up?

An instrument filed last week in the office of the county recorder of Ravalli county, Montana, deeds and transfers to the Anaconda Mining Company all of Marcus Daly's interest in the Bitter Root Development Company, his interest in the townsite of Hamilton, and all of his ranches and personal property in that county. The consideration stated in the deed is $1,142,379.13. The date of the instrument is about six months old. No information concerning the significance or reason of this gigantic transfer of property could be obtained from anyone who is credited with having close business connections with Mr. Daly. It has been intimated, however, that Mr. Daly has simply had the property in his name for the Anaconda Mining Company, and that the object is to put the whole of the many large investments made in Ravalli county by Mr. Daly into one corporation, that many of the purchases were made in small blocks, and the business could be more easily consummated by a private individual than by a corporation. About six months ago, or close to the date of the deed, many rumors were afloat concerning Mr. Daly's management of the vast interests of the Anaconda Mining Company. The statement that this transfer had been made was freely circulated, but as nothing was placed on record the truth of the rumors was generally discredited. A portion of the property transferred is the famous Riverside breeding farm, which contains something over 12,000 acres of land in the best portion of the Bitter Root valley. It is seven miles long and lies between Corvallis and Grantsdale.

KOOTENAY HOTEL

Situate on Vernon Street, Near Josephine. The Hotel Overlooks The Kootenay.

Its Guests can Obtain Splendid Views of Both the Mountains and River.

Axel Johnson, Proprietor

THE ROOMS ARE CONVENIENT AND COMFORTABLE. | THE TABLE IS THE BEST IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Special Attention to Miners.

THE BAR IS FIRST-CLASS.

THE MADDEN HOUSE

At Corner Baker and Ward Streets, NELSON, B. C.

THOMAS MADDEN, Prop.

THE MADDEN is Centrally Located, With a Frontage Towards Kootenay River and is Newly Furnished Throughout.

THE TABLE is Supplied with Everything in the Market, the Kitchen Being Under the Immediate Supervision of a Caterer of Large Experience.

THE BAR
IS SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST BRANDS OF ALL KINDS OF WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

Special Attention to Miners.

SILVER KING HOTEL

Extensive improvements now completed makes the above hotel one of the best in the city both for transient guests and day boarders.

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS IN THE MARKET SOLD AT THE BAR.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

The Tremont.

East Baker St., Nelson.

Is one of the best hotels in Toad Mountain district, and is the headquarters for prospectors and working miners.

MALONE & TREGILLUS, Props.

Stanley House BAR.

Corner Stanley and Silica streets, Nelson. We are now running the Stanley house bar, and will be glad to have our friends and acquaintances give us a call.
DAWSON & CRADDOCK.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between W. H. Graham and J. A. Taylor, doing business under the firm name of Graham & Taylor, is from and after this date dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. Graham assumes all liabilities, and is alone authorized to collect accounts due the late firm. W. H. GRAHAM.
Witness: W. H. REDMOND. J. A. TAYLOR.
Dated at Nelson, British Columbia, May 7th, 1894.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

"Archie" Martin was in Nelson this week making arrangements for the shipment of A. C. McLean's grading plant. Mr. McLean has secured a contract on a road between Fresno and Monterey in California, and expects to put in the next two years in that country.

The British Columbians interested in the reorganized smelting company are R. P. Rithet, Joshua Davies, E. Crow Baker, W. H. Ellis, H. Chapman, James Hutcheson, and W. J. Macauley, all of Victoria. An attempt will be made to make Pilot Bay "one of the leading commercial and manufacturing centers of British Columbia."

Dr. Bowers of Spokane will be in Nelson on Wednesday next on his way to New Denver, where he intends starting a hospital.

G. J. Atkins, who has large mining interests in Slocan district, is building a residence on what is locally known as the "Bigelow addition to New Denver."

The tenders for the new mining recorder's office at New Denver were: Louis Greenwood, $1276; Wallace & McLean, $1195; Neil McInnes, $1185; David Matheson, $1150.

W. C. Phillips is back from Silverton, where he is erecting a restaurant building. He says, for its size, Silverton has more buildings under way than any other town in British Columbia.

H. J. Scott of Victoria, general agent of the Hamilton Powder Company, arrived at Nelson on Wednesday and left for New Denver and Slocan district today. He says that business throughout the province is fairly good and that his company has not lost a dollar in Kootenay.

Fred Ritchie, who has been surveying mineral claims in the Okanogan country and in Trail Creek district for the last two months, returned to Nelson on Wednesday. He reports considerable activity in mining operations in Trail Creek.

The wagon road is now in good condition from Kaslo to Three Forks, and stages are again running. From Three Forks to New Denver the surveys are not yet completed. When the surveys are completed, it is rumored, the road will be built by contract.

George A. Sonnemann, who is connected with the company that operates the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines, near Wardner, Idaho, is in Nelson. He says the company has no trouble with the miners; that the wages paid are $3.50 a day for miners and $3 a day for laborers; and that all the trouble in the Coeur d'Alenes is in Canyon creek, where the wages are $3.50 a day for both skilled and unskilled labor.

William Baillie, secretary of the Kaslo & Slocan railway, is back at Kaslo from the coast, where he has been for two months.

The Columbia & Kootenay railway has been repaired between Robson and the Kootenay bridge. It will take three weeks more to make the repairs between the bridge and Nelson.

W. S. Drewry, who had charge of the photographic surveys in this section last year, is at Nelson making preparations to take up the work where it was left off last November.

Dawson & Craddock have obtained a 3-years lease on the new hotel at Sanderson's hot springs on Upper Arrow lake, and Bruce Craddock is in Nelson purchasing supplies for the opening, which will be on his return next Thursday or Friday. There are now about thirty people at the springs, and once the hotel is opened it is expected the number will increase. The hotel has fifteen bedrooms.

The Bealey office building on West Baker street will be completed on Tuesday. The two offices on the first floor will be occupied by John Elliott, the lawyer, and Kirk & Ritchie, the surveyors. The upper floor rooms will be occupied by Mr. Bealey and Mr. St. Barbe.

The lumber used at Three Forks is from the mill near Watson. The haul is all down hill, and the road in fairly good condition.

John W. Tolson is back from the old country. He came over on an Allan line boat, and was eleven days between Liverpool and Montreal. He reports crop prospects good in England, for the first time in many years. General business is fairly good.

Miss Lindgren, modiste from Kaslo, late from the Steffins establishment, Spokane, will visit Nelson on July 16th. Ladies wishing a stylish and perfect-fitting dress should not fail to see her, at the Phair hotel. Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect. Sole agent for the celebrated "Star" corset.

Strawberries! Strawberries! Leave your orders for home-grown strawberries, picked fresh every day, at C. Kauffman's.

CORBETT AND JACKSON.

The Champion's Opinion of the Negro and Why He is Not Anxious to Fight Him.

Corbett's terse explanation of his sentiments concerning Jackson illustrates the irritable condition of the champion at present with regard to the negro pugilist. There is no doubt that Corbett would willingly call the fight off, if he could do it without placing himself in a false light before the public. He speaks in an exceedingly guarded way about Jackson when talking for publicity, but as a matter of fact he has a very thorough contempt for the colored man. Jackson fought Corbett in his early days in San Francisco, and made a showing which, according to the rules of the ring, demands that Corbett should give him another trial. The odds will be three or four to one if the men meet.

Corbett expressed his opinion of Jackson just before he sailed to three men who had an interest in his stake when he fought Sullivan, and with whom the champion is on very confidential terms. His statement, in brief, was that since his meeting with Jackson the latter had been growing older and drinking harder, while he himself had been growing stronger and did not drink at all. Jackson is now nearing his fortieth year, and the years which have elapsed since he met Corbett are a decided handicap. The same years, figuring on the Corbett end of it, have increased the stature, breadth, and fighting ability of the champion, who is still a very young man. The improvement in Corbett is beyond question, while all the experts claim that Jackson has deteriorated.

Sullivan would never meet a colored man in the ring, and since Corbett has been devoting himself seriously to the stage, he would like to take the same position as Sullivan, for his defeat through a fluke, a foul, or some unexpected accident by a colored man would abruptly end the career of the champion. The fact that Corbett has met Jackson once, however, prevents him from refusing to meet him again on the ground of color. Corbett's assertion that he will fight the colored man before the club which offers the most money, no matter in what part of the world the club may be, will always hold good. The champion is a thrifty and sagacious business man, and he fights for money, not glory.

Miners' Wages in Europe.

At the miners' congress, which broke up in such disorder in Berlin the other day, some of the delegates made brief reports, which are eloquent of hardship. Herr Sache, in behalf of the Germans, said that wages varied from $120 to $192 per annum. The heat in the Saxony mines was appalling. The miners were not only badly paid, but badly treated, and even received blows and similar affronts. Yet they could not complain, for if discharged they lost all claim on the pension fund, to which the law compelled them to subscribe. In the coal mines at Chemnitz, Dresden, and Zwickau, the average annual wage was $192 for men, $71 for boys, and $95 for women. M. Marcille said that there were 118,000 men, women, and children working in and about the mines of Belgium, and the average wage was 57 cents to 61¾ cents per day for men, 17 1-10 cents to 38 cents for boys, and 23¾ cents to 38 cents for women. The hours worked varied from eight to thirteen. The legislation for the prevention of the work of children in mines remained a dead letter, and there were still 1000 women working below the surface. Herr Bunte declared that in Westphalia miners who attempted to organize could get no employment, and were subjected to vexatious arrests by the police. Herr Doulens said that the mines in the Saar valley, belonging to the state, yielded an annual profit of $4,000,000, yet the men were so badly paid that they were forced to strike. The men were defeated and the government dismissed 5000 miners for from six to twelve months, and drove away permanently 1500 miners, all of whom had been compelled to forfeit their right to a pension.

Mark Your Ballots Right.

The campaign in the south riding has been conducted without abuse on the part of the opposition. As much cannot be said on behalf of the adherents of the government party. The opposition have been characterized by them as men without character, without brains, without education, without patriotism. According to the supporters of Mr. Buchanan, the supporters of Mr. Hume are all "hobos;" that he has no "gentlemen" supporting him. If the men who support Mr. Hume will only go to the polls on election day and mark their ballots as the one below is marked, Mr. Buchanan and his supporters will be rebuked in a way that will convince them that the electorate of the riding has as little use for turncoats as for men who are unduly conceited.

BUCHANAN, GEORGE OWEN.
(of Kaslo, Lumberman.)

HUME, JOHN FRED. X
(of Nelson, Merchant.)

Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie's Will.

The will of the late chief justice of British Columbia, sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, is characteristic of the man. He leaves real estate valued at $133,430 and personal property valued at $2000. His property is all systematically disposed of, and explicit directions given as to the annuities and the like. His sister Mary, his deceased sister's children, his brother, Thomas Sterling Begbie, and C. F. Moore of Victoria are principal legatees. His housekeeper and gardener are remembered. Rev. A. Beanlands and archdeacon Scriven get $100 each and a case of wine. Rev. P. Jenns gets a case of wine. His old friend, B. Evans, gets $100. His law books go to C. E. Pooley, and his portfolios of foreign photographs to Mrs. Edgar Dewdney, Mrs. P. O'Reilly and Mrs. P. Æ. Irving, to be divided as they please, or the whole to be tossed up for. The following clause is probably the most characteristic in the whole document: "I desire that no other monument than a wooden cross be erected on my grave, and that there be no flowers and no inscription but my name, dates of birth and death, and 'Lord be merciful to me a sinner.'"

A Ball Game that was not Played.

On Tuesday a purse of $100 was subscribed for a game between the Colville and Nelson ball teams; but when both teams were on the ground ready for play, the captain of the Colville team declared his team would only play against the same team as played them the day before. This was not only impossible, but clearly at variance with a statement he made to the parties who subscribed the purse. To them he said he did not care who played in the Nelson team as long as the purse was $100. Jacobs, who pitched for the Nelsons, was unable to play, as was Merchant. Their places were taken by Mr. Jones of Kaslo and J. F. Gill. The Colvilles were also playing a new man. With the exception of the captain and one other player, the Colville boys were willing to play the game against any team that could be "rustled" up in Nelson. That evening the Colville team and their friends were given a supper at the Nelson house.

Polling Places Secured.

W. J. Goepel, who is returning officer for the south riding of West Kootenay, returned to Nelson on Friday from a trip through the riding, made to select polling places. The polling place at Nelson will be the court house; Fredericton, Morice house; Waneta, public school house; Ainsworth, government office; Rykert's, custom house; Duncan City, Simpson house; Kaslo, Lakeview house; Sproule, Sproule's house; Watson, Morissey house; Three Forks, Freddy Lee building; New Denver, McInnes building on Slocan avenue; Silverton, Reid's cabin.

A Steamboat Wrecked.

The steamboat William Irving was wrecked on the Fraser last Saturday. She broke her shaft on Thursday at Maria slough and was being towed to New Westminster by the steamer Rithet. The steamers were lashed together and when opposite Farr's bluff the current was so swift as to make them unmanageable, and the bow of the Irving crashed against the rocks of the bluff. She was cut loose from the Rithet, and then drifted half a mile to a sandbar. As she touched bottom her back broke. The Irving was built twelve years ago at a cost of $70,000.

Will be Admitted Free.

It is reported that captain Moore, who went to Ottawa for that purpose, has secured the free admission of the machinery for the concentrator he is erecting near the Alamo mine, in Slocan district.

This Space Reserved for a Political Obituary.

Whose Will it Be?

W. A. JOWETT
(Notary Public)
Victoria Street, Nelson, B. C.

Mining and Real Estate Broker
Commission and Insurance Agent

REPRESENTING:
The Confederation Life Association. The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company. The Dominion Building & Loan Association of Toronto, Etc.

MINES INSPECTED AND REPORTED UPON.

Several good lots in government townsites of New Denver and Nelson to be sold cheap.
Stores and offices to rent at Nelson.
Tenant wanted for ranch on Columbia river near Robson, or will sell. Good opportunity.

LOTS IN ADDITION "A"
to sell on easy terms.
Apply at once to
W. A. JOWETT, Victoria St., Nelson, B.C.

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
A large and complete stock of the leading lines of
Drugs,
Chemicals,
Patent Medicines,
Perfumes,
Soaps,
Brushes,
And
Toilet Articles of Every Description.
Cor. Baker and Josephine Streets, Nelson, B. C.
Central Office of the Kootenay Lake Telephone.
A large and complete stock of
FISHING TACKLE.

Now is the time to order your Spring Suit.
FRED J. SQUIRE
Has just received his stock of Tweed, Serge, and Worsted Suitings and Trouserings.
Prices to Suit the Times.

NOTICE.
The Hall Mines, Limited.
Tenders in writing will be received at the office of the company, in Nelson, up to 6 p. m. on 7th July, for the transport of fifty tons or more of machinery and other freight from Nelson to the Silver King mine, and for the transport of 400 tons or more of ore in sacks from the same mine to Nelson. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Tenders in writing will also be received up to 6 p. m. on 7th July, at the office of the company in Nelson, where specifications may be seen, for the erection of two buildings at the Silver King mine, or for either of them. The company supplying all materials. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For any further information apply to the undersigned.
H. E. CROASDAILE,
Commercial manager.

GOLD AND SILVER EXTRACTION.
The Cassel Gold Extracting Co., Ltd., of Glasgow.
(The MacArthur-Forrest Cyanide Process.)
Is prepared to negotiate with mine owners and others for the extraction of the above metals from the most refractory ores, and to treat and report on samples up to one ton in weight sent to its experimental works, Vancouver. All communications to be addressed to
W. PELLEW-HARVEY, F.C.S.,
Assay and Mining Offices, Vancouver, B. C.
All kinds of assay mining and analytical work undertaken

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Province of British Columbia, Nelson, West Kootenay, to-wit:

By virtue of a warrant of execution issued at the suit of J. Fred Hume & Co. of Nelson, merchants, and to me directed against the goods and chattels of Gorman West of Bear Lake, hotelkeeper, I have seized and taken execution all the right, title, share, and interest of the said defendant, Gorman West, in the mineral claim "Eureka," situated about one mile northwest of the "Reid & Robinson mine, up Four-mile creek, as recorded in the mining recording office at New Denver.

All of which I shall expose for sale at the court house, Nelson, on the fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1894, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM P. ROBINSON, Deputy Sheriff.
Silverton, July 2nd, 1894.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Province of British Columbia, Nelson, West Kootenay, to-wit:

By virtue of a warrant of execution issued at the suit of George A. Bigelow & Co. of Nelson, merchants, and to me directed against the goods and chattels of Roderick McLeod of Ainsworth, hotelkeeper, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, share, and interest of the said Roderick McLeod in the "Twin" mineral claim, as shown on the books of the mining recorder at Ainsworth, district of West Kootenay.

All of which I shall expose for sale at the court house, Nelson, on the ninth day of July A. D. 1894, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM P. ROBINSON, Deputy Sheriff.
Nelson, June 21st, 1894.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Province of British Columbia, Nelson, West Kootenay, to-wit:

By virtue of a warrant of execution issued at the suit of Henry Giegerich of Ainsworth, and to me directed against the goods and chattels of Roderick McLeod of Ainsworth, hotelkeeper, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, share, and interest of the said defendant Roderick McLeod in the mineral claims "May" and "Jennie," situated at Forty-nine creek, as recorded in the mining recording office at Nelson; or so much thereof as will satisfy said judgment besides sheriff's costs and all other legal expenses.

All of which I shall expose for sale at the court house, Nelson, on the fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1894, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM P. ROBINSON, Deputy Sheriff.
Nelson, July 4th, 1894.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between A. Wills and G. C. C. Mayrand is from and after this date dissolved by mutual consent. A. Wills assumes all liabilities, and will continue the business, and is alone authorized to collect accounts due the late firm.

A. WILLS,
G. C. C. MAYRAND.

Dated at Nelson, June 23rd, 1894.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the County Court of Kootenay, holden at Nelson, in the matter of the estate of William White, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claim against the estate of William White, late of Stevens county, in the state of Washington, one of the United States of America, miner, deceased, who died on the 28th day of November, 1893, are required on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1894, to send by post, prepaid, to the undersigned solicitor for Amelia White, the administratrix of the said estate, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them.

After the first day of August, 1894, the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have then been received.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1894.

JOHN ELLIOT,
Baker Street, Nelson,
Solicitor for Administratrix.

Clearance Sale . . . .

We are making ready for a dissolution of partnership, in the early spring, and from today (Thursday, December 21st) will offer our entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery, and Glassware at cost.

. . G. A. Bigelow & Co.

J. FRED HUME & CO.
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE: For the next 30 days we offer our entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes Crockery and Glassware, Doors and Windows, at COST for CASH.

TURNER BROTHERS

Firecrackers . | JUST | Balloons . .
Roman Candles | RECEIVED | Express Wagons
Sky Rockets, etc | JUNE, 28 | Candies . . .

BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C.

SEASONABLE GOODS AT THE Postoffice Store

Fine Neglige Shirts in Silk, Silk and Wool, Flannel and Cotton. Summer Underwear in Mosaic and Natural Wool. Hosiery, Suspenders, Ties, Collars, Cuffs.

STRAW HATS

Felt Hats in all the Best American and English Makes. A full Line of American Revited Overalls.

Prices lower than ever.

NELSON LOTS

The RAILWAY CENTRE and SEAT OF GOVERNMENT of West Kootenay.

A SECOND RAILWAY IN OPERATION.

CHOICE BUILDING and RESIDENCE PROPERTY
REBATE ALLOWED FOR GOOD BUILDINGS.

ALSO LOTS FOR SALE IN NAKUSP, DAWSON, and ROBSON.

APPLY FOR PRICES, MAPS, ETC., TO
FRANK FLETCHER, Land Commissioner C. and K. R. and N. Co., Nelson, B. C.

$45 IN CASH . . .

Will purchase a 7-drawer "New Williams" sewing machine
Large stock from which to make selections.

Houston Block, Nelson. JACOB DOVER, Jeweler.

Don't be Alarmed!
if the railways are washed out. We have a large stock of Butter, Bacon, Canned Meats, Salt Fish, Dried Fruits, Flour, Hams, Lard, Milk, Sugar, Ale, Beer, Cider, and Stout. Also the finest brands of Imported and Native Liquors, Wines, Cigars, Tobacco, etc.
THE HUDSONS' BAY CO.,
Baker Street, Nelson.
AGENTS FOR: Jos. Schlitz, Milwaukee, U.S.A.; Fort Garry Flour Mills, Winnipeg; Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkerville.

NELSON FANCY STORE.
All kinds of Fancy Goods, Notions, Ladies' Underclothing, Children's Clothing, etc.
Baker St., next door Nelson Shoe Store.

Hunter & McKinnon,
General Merchants,
New Denver and Silverton.
Keep on hand at both places everything required by the prospector, miner, and mine owner.