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THE GOLDEN ERA.

VOL. III. NO 33. GOLDEN B.C., SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1894. $2 PER YEAR

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Has been newly built and newly furnished. Heated throughout with hot air. The table is first class. The bar is stocked with choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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We are receiving Daily Large Shipments of
Dry Goods, Gent's Furnishings, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.,
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Notice to Taxpayers.

Assessment Act and Provincial Revenue Tax.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax and all Taxes levied under the Assessment Act are due for the year 1894. All of the above named Taxes collectible within the Eastern Division, of the District of Kootenay, are payable at my office, Court House, Donald. Assessed Taxes are collectible at the following rates, viz.:

If paid on or before June 30th, 1894:—

Provincial Revenue, $3,00 per capita.
One-half of one per cent on Real Property.
Two per cent on assessed value of Wild Land.
One-third of one per cent on Personal Property.
One-half of one per cent on income.

If paid after June 30th, 1894:—

Two-thirds of one per cent on Real Property.
Two and one-half per cent on assessed value of Wild Land.
One-half of one per cent on Personal Property.
Three-fourths of one per cent on income.

S. REDGRAVE,
Assessor and Collector.

Donald, Feb 6th, 1894.

Presbyterian Church.

Service will be held in the school house to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock conducted by the Rev. W. R. Ross.

Evangelistic Service.

J. W. Paton the shanty man, will hold evangelistic service in the school house, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Everybody invited.

OUR TOWN.

Golden, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at its connection with the steamboat navigation of the Columbia river; the mineral and commercial centre of Eastern British Columbia; headquarters of the Golden Smelting works, the Upper Columbia Navigation Co., and lumber industry; the outlet for the widely known and far famed agricultural and grazing land of the Columbia & Kootenay Valleys; unrivalled for scenery of all kinds; the distributing point for the richest mineral country on the continent.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

The Gold Commissioner was in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Hume left for the west on Monday.

Mr. Geo. Stark returned from a trip to Fort Steele on Sunday.

Mr. C. E. Wells went east to Calgary on Thursday last.

Mr. W. Alexander of Donald spent a couple of days in town this week.

Mr. McManus, formerly agent at Pallisers, is here supplying Mr. Wells' place.

Messrs. Bert Low, Barney O'Rourke and Chas. Cartwright came in from Carbonate this week.

This is St. Patrick's Day, and will no doubt be celebrated in a becoming manner by our Irish friends.

Mr W. T. Lefurgey, of Summerside, P.E.I., brother-in-law of the late Archie McMurdo, was here on a visit this week.

Mr. McIntyre, shoemaker, came in from Calgary on Wednesday. He will open out in a few days as soon as he finds a suitable place.

Finding himself unable to attend to the wants of his many customers alone, Mr. Frank Field has hired an assistant, Mr. C. Meyers, from Montana, who is a first class barber. Give him a trial and judge for yourself.

Mr. F. H. Bacon arrived on Tuesday's No. 1 from the east, where he spent the winter. Mr. Bacon is looking well and is ready for work as soon as navigation opens. The prospects are that the season will be a busy one.

To the Ladies of Golden and Vicinity.

Miss Rocan (of Calgary) milliner and dressmaker, wishes to announce to you that she will be in Golden on or about Monday the 19th instant, with a full stock of millinery, ready made ladies' and children's underwear, children's dresses, fancy goods, etc. Also a large stock of the latest styles in spring hats.

Ladies wishing to have dresses made will do well by leaving their measures with Miss R., who guarantees a perfect fit. Miss Rocan will make her headquarters at the Queen's Hotel.

Do not miss this opportunity. Miss R. will only remain here for a couple of days, proceeding to Donald on the 21st. Satisfactory references will be given.

DONALD ITEMS.

Mr. Angus McLean is recovering from the severe attack of inflammation of the bowels with which he has been laid up.

Rev. W. R. Ross was at Kamloops this week attending a meeting of Presbytery.

A number of our residents went over to the ball in Revelstoke on the 16th.

Miss Maquire, Salmon Arm, is at present in town the guest of Miss Lawrence.

Mr. R. W. Patmore, our genial postmaster has attained more than a local reputation as a poet, through the "poem" he attached to the old shoe which passed through his hands last week.

The ERA may not be a 16 page paper, nor have as complete a telegraphic franchise as some of our dailys, but yet it has an influence, as was shown by the prompt action taken by the P. O. authorities in the matter of a Savings Bank Department in our office here. We have seen a letter promising to put Donald on the Savings Bank list on April 1st. Mr. Patmore has ordered new lock boxes and expects them in shortly. When they arrive and are put in he will re-arrange the office so that access may be had to the boxes at any hour night or day. This will prove a great convenience to the railway boys as often they are unable to call for mail during office hours.

Canadian News.

A crystal of topaz has been discovered in Leeds. This is supposed to be the first stone of the kind ever found in Canada.

A number of the Toronto druggists have been summoned to answer to the charge of having committed a breach of the liquor license act by selling liquor on Sunday without the necessary doctor's certificate.

Jas. Henigan was committed for trial at Hamilton on the charge of keeping a gambling room. The crown put three young men who were caught in the room into the box and they reluctantly admitted that they were playing poker.

Candidates for the Ontario Legislature and the House of Commons are being placed in the field by the Patrons of Industry at a rapid rate, five nominations having now been made. The elections are a long way off yet, but the Patrons of Industry are evidently not going to be caught napping.

The Patrons' convention sitting in Toronto, sent the following telegram to Sir John Thompson: The Patrons of Industry in grand association assembled, oppose the granting of bonuses, but if a subsidy be given by the Government for a fast ocean steamship line they urge that it be given to aid fast freight steamers to carry Canadian products rapidly to the eastern markets.

NOTICE!

The first meeting of the shareholders of the Golden Lumber Company Limited Liability, will be held at the Company's office in Golden, B. C., on Monday the 2nd day of April, 1894, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon.

M. CARLIN,
F. P. ARMSTRONG,
S. BARBER. } Trustees.

Golden, 14th March, 1893.

NOTICE!

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Upper Columbia Navigation & Tramway Co., will be held at the Company's office in Golden, B.C., on Monday the 2nd day of April, A.D., 1894, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of authorizing the Board of Directors (1st) to sell and convey certain of the Company's real estate and personal property and (2nd) to subscribe to the capital stock of certain limited liability companies.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. F. ARMSTRONG,
Secretaty.

Golden, 12th March, 1894.

The Golden Era

The GOLDEN ERA is published every Saturday morning in time to catch the east and west mail trains, also the mail for the upper country, Windermere, Fort Steele etc It is the only advertising medium in the East Kootenay district.

Subscription Rates: $2.00 per annum IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements and changes must be in the office not later than 12 a.m, on Thursday to insure insertion.

Advertisement rates made known on application to

All cash to be paid to the Manager, from whom the Company's receipt will be obtained.

The Golden Era Publishing Company.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1894.

B. C.'S MINERAL WEALTH.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. W. PELLEW HARVEY.

(From the London Mining Journal.)

(Continued from last week.)

"What is your opinion of the mining laws of the colony? Are they favorable to the progress of the industry?"

"The mining laws of this country, as of others, are not perfect. Experience will lead to amendments, but, taking one thing with another, there is very little to complain of. The Provincial Government is doing all it can to build up the great industry—mining—and in its efforts the forward steps towards the right direction are appreciated. The officials are reasonable and desirous of doing what is best for the country generally."

"Now, what are the prospects of silver mining in the colony?"

"No country in the world has better prospects so far as silver lead mining is concerned. The whole of the Kootenay county, east, west, north, and south, is full of galena. Many big mines are producing large quantities of ore at the present moment, and on account of the exceedingly high percentage of lead and silver, the depression in the price of the white metal, although detrimental, will not materially hinder our progress, and if President Cleveland succeeds in taking off the import duty on lead, which amounts to 1¼ cents per lb., this advantage will nearly compensate for the drop in silver values. It may be interesting to state that my assay on the ores sent by the British Columbian Government to the Chicago World's Fair, averaged as follows:—

	Silver ozs. per ton	Lead p.c.
West Kootenay	237.00	48.00
Slocan	198.00	69.30
Illecillewaet	111.00	64.00
Nakusp	85.00	60.00

and so on. The present shipments, amounting to nearly 200 tons per diem are made to the United States. A little energy on the part of English smelting companies is only needed to avert this and to bring the ore to their funaces here in England and Wales."

"Which are principal silver mines?"

"Lucky Jim, Great Western, Dardanelles, Bonanza King, Payne, and and many others in West Kootenay, and North Star, in East Kootenay, are amongst the principal ones."

"Is the country rich in other minerals?"

"Yes; in copper, coal, iron, with platinum and a little nickel."

"How are you off for means of communication?"

"Well, in the East Kootenay, we have a direct connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Golden, and from thence via the steamers of the Upper Columbia Navigation and Tramway Company south to Fort Steele and other important mining camps via Kootenay river to Jennings in the States, where we come in touch with the American line, the Great Northern. In West Kootenay we have two splendid water-ways into the States, one by the Columbia and the other on the Kootenay, connecting with the Great Northern and the Spokane Northern. The Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway is now in connection with Nelson and Spokane. The Spokane Northern are building up into British Territory, and will this fall be in Nelson, the capital town of West Kootenay. This line is to be extended up the Kootenay Lake to the Lardo, and will be joined at Kaslo by a short line running into the Slocan district."

"Does not the Canadian Pacific Railway touch the country?"

"Owing to the enterprise of this great railway company many mining sections hitherto inaccessible are now easily accessible. Other railway companies are throwing out their branches so that, combining these advantages and the richness of the province in minerals, I firmly believe that British Columbia's future is assured, and he who at the right moment takes a share in the progressive movement will undoubtedly be handsomely repaid. The climate is excellent, living not excessively high, and for commercial purposes the railway and steamboat connection with the mother country is very advantageous. We are also in touch with China and Japan, by means of the steamboats of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, with those of the Huddart line with Australia, all sailing direct from Vancouver."

COMMUNICATIONS.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

Further Communication from Col. Baker on Bimetalism.

March 10th, 1894.

Editor GOLDEN ERA:

SIR,—As I have been asked to refute the criticisms of "Kootenay East" on my speech on Bimetaiism, I ask for space to do so and I will be as brief as possible under the circumstances. Any student of monetary science can at once detect that "Kootenay East" does not thoroughly understand his subject. He has adopted a few shibboleths of gold monometalists and he is not aware that they have already been proved to be fallacious by many experts in monetary science.

"Kootenay East" says:

"The Colonel's great trouble is the 'scarcity of gold' and the 'unstable foundations of credit.' I was under the impression that the millions of gold in the Banks of England and France were at the call of anybody presenting bank notes; and to get these notes it was only necessary to sell something."

"ONLY NECESSARY TO SELL SOMETHING!" The simplicity of this assertion is highly amusing. How, I would ask, is the "something to sell" to be obtained? Manifestly by labour alone. It is labour which first produces the capital which is afterwards to act as its coadjutor. Capital is only stored up labour, therefore in order to obtain "something to sell" a man must labour for it, and if gold—the medium of exchange and the measure of value—is dear, the man will have to give more labour for it than he would have to give if it were cheaper. Consequently those who hold gold in enormous amounts—the Mammon Gods—can demand more from labour when gold is dear than they can when gold is cheap. Under gold monometalism a man has to buy gold with his labour in order to exchange it for the necessaries of life, while under bimetalism a man can buy both gold and silver for the same purpose and the two metals are linked together at a fixed rate Taking all the civilized countries together, we find that the amount of gold in sterling is about equal to the amount of silver in sterling therefore under bimetalism a man can buy the medium of exchange—gold and silver—cheaper than he can buy the medium of exchange—gold alone—under gold monometalism, for the simple reason that, with the same number of people, there is double the amount of the medium of exchange for sale. Of course there is a limit to the useful multiplication of money or the medium of exchange and their limit would be reached—that is to say money would be performing its fullest functions—when the difficulty of obtaining the medium of exchange was exactly equal to the difficulty of obtaining the commodity for which it exchanges. However there is not the slightest fear of gold and silver becoming super-abundant.

"Kootenay East" goes on to say with regard to myself:

"He tells us that the gold in the world is £790,000,000 sterling. This is about the amount of Great Britain's national debt, and according to the Colonel's theory of 'fiduciary paper' this gigantic indebtedness should be represented in coin, and if so it would absorb all the existing precious metal. What are the facts: There is not a shilling directly in reserve, and yet the three per cent Consols usually stand about par, backed as they are by all the wealth of the country both on land and sea. Would Col. Baker insurance Consols as based upon an 'unstable foundation of credit?'"

Can "Kootenay East" pretend for one moment that fiduciary paper should not be based upon an adequate supply of the precious metals—namely measure of value and medium of exchange—as a reserve?

What does Lord Overstone say on this subject and I conclude that "Kootenay East" will accept that eminent banker as an authority:

"I consider the money of the country to be the foundation and the bills of exchange to be the superstructure raised upon it."

Take the London Bank clearing house as an example. There are many billions sterling of cheque transactions which pass through the clearing house every year, without a coin current—but why? Simply upon FAITH that each bank concerned is able to pay gold for each cheque if called upon to do so. Take away that faith, doubt the solvency of any particular bank and there would be a grit in the machine at once. The questionable cheques would not exchange for others. But in what does the solvency of a bank consist? In its power to pay gold for its fiduciary paper in circulation.

(Continued on page four.)

Metal Report.

We are indebted to the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York for the following quotations:—

NEW YORK. Mch. 1, 1894.

Silver. Owing to renewed rumors of the imposition of a 5 p.c. duty on all Indian imports, including silver, but excepting of gold and cotton, the silver market is again demoralized. New York, 59 cents London 27¼d.

Copper. Manufacturers are still complaining about lack of orders to enable them to work full time, and the prospects for a change for the better in this direction are apparently not of a very promising nature. G.M.B's. £40 15s. 0d.

Lead is sharing the fate of all other metals, the week showing another decline. Spanish, £9 6s 3d., and English, £9 10s. 0d.

The GOLDEN ERA $2 per year.

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Trusses, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 patents to overcome DEFORMITY Ill. book free CHARLES CLUTHE, 181 King St. W., Toronto.

THE TROUBLE MAN.

"I am very sorry, Mr. Wilson. I know you have done your best, but there have been so many complaints of late that we have decided it best to make a change. Of course you will stay in the employ of the company if you care to."

It was the superintendent of the great electrical works who was speaking—a man who showed in speech and manner that he was born to rule, whose dignity was so manly that one instinctively respected him even though he did not know him.

He was speaking to one of his foremen—Henry Wilson—a man brought up in the works almost—a man who knew all the workings of the place from the way a joint was soldered to the most difficult testing, and yet he was now to lose his place. He had held it for five years. He had married Hattie Lane on the surety of a good salary. He had bought his little home on Best street, knowing he could save enough in a few years to pay for it.

But ever since he married Hattie Lane there had been trouble between himself and his nearest associate in the works, James Conley. It had been a question in the minds of many which of the two men Hattie would marry. Womanlike, she chose the one her friends least expected her to choose, the poorer, the homelier of the two. The trouble he and James Conley had was not of Henry Wilson's making. Conley was always quietly doing something to prejudice others against Wilson. Little tales were exaggerated and carried to the superintendent, little underhand things done to injure him. And now the end had come, and he was to be ousted from his place. Some local work had been done under Wilson's direction. Conley had inspected it and found that there had been serious oversights, so he reported to the superintendent, and the superintendent had sent Wilson to do the work over again, and when Wilson said the work had been tampered with the superintendent simply looked grave and said nothing.

"One of the trouble men was killed last week," the superintendent said, "and hereafter you will do his work. The wages, of course, will be smaller than you have been receiving."

So when Henry Wilson walked up Best street to his little home that afternoon he carried a heavy heart and a face that told of deep humiliation and bitter disappointment.

"We were getting along so well," he said to Hattie, "and I thought I could make the last payment on the place this year, and now"— He did not say any more, but his teeth shut together like the jaws of a vise, and the set look on his face grew harder.

Is there one woman in ten thousand who would not have done just as Hattie did? She saw and appreciated his feelings, and with a smile such as only a loving woman can wear she took his face in her hands, and looking into his eyes said:

"Never mind, pet; we will get along all right, and it will be better for you to have work out of doors. Be brave and patient."

It takes much to make some men forgive, and some of them never forget.

Morose and melancholy by turns, silent and unnatural at all times, Henry Wilson went about his work. Wherever there was a report of trouble he was to be found. Hattie would look after him mornings as he went out, and the tears would come to her eyes.

Then one day something happened in the great electrical works. Many things happen there, but this was something concerning only the two we know best there. The switches had been turned off in the lamp testing department, of which Mr. Conley was now foreman, and he and his assistants were at lunch. Henry Wilson, coming in from outside work, went into the room for something he wanted. There was no one there. He stood for a moment and then went out, meeting the occupants of the room coming back to work. Conley had been testing an unsatisfactory lamp and had left it on the floor until his return. Now he attempted to hang it on the rack. The lamp caught only one hook. He reached for the other with his left hand, still holding the other with his right and forming a circuit through his body. Some one had turned on the switch, and the rack was "alive."

What seemed to him an age went by as the alternating current ran through his body; his head felt as if it was bursting; his neck was swelling and choking him. He tried to cry out, but could not. Then he lost consciousness and fell backward. Some one saw him sway, realized the situation and turned the switch. Then he fell to the floor like a log.

There was great commotion on that floor, the ambulance was called, the usual things in such cases done, and most men who work about the fatal "juice" understand what to do in cases of emergency.

Henry Wilson saw the men carrying a man out to the ambulance and pressed forward with the others to see what was the matter. His face did not change or soften when he saw Conley lying apparently lifeless. He simply picked up his tools and went about his work.

That afternoon as he was working in the lower part of the city mending wires after a fire a messenger came for him from the works, and he went up to the superintendent's office, where he was confronted with the accusation that he had gone into the resting room while the men were absent and had turned on the switch, knowing that Mr. Conley would probably be the first one to suffer from touching the lamps.

"I was in the room while the men were at lunch. I went there for some fixtures I wanted, and I passed them on the stairs when I came out. I did not touch anything in the room."

It was a simple statement, boldly made, fearlessly.

"Mr. Conley is still unconscious," the superintendent continued, "and until such time as we know the result of the injury he has received we deem it best to place you under arrest. Of course we know that you two have had much trouble in the past."

It was three days before Conley was able to speak, and then he only confirmed what was already known—that the current was on when it should have been off.

"It will go hard with Wilson," was the word all around the shop, but on the third day a boy with a white face and trembling voice came into the superintendent's office and asked for a word with the chief.

He leaned his elbow on the corner of the desk and began in a voice that wavered at first and then grew stronger as he went on: "Mr. Smith, I am one of the students. I am in the winding gang now. I wanted to speak to you about Mr. Conley's accident."

"Well, what is it?"

"I did it."

"What did you do?"

"I turned the switch while the men were at lunch. I went up to see the photographer whose office is adjoining. He wasn't in, so I went into the testing room. The lamps were all off the rack. I put one on to see what sort of light it gave, and before I came away I must have turned on the switch again. I didn't mean any harm."

"And why didn't you tell of this the other day when you knew Mr. Wilson was arrested?"

"I was afraid." The boy hung his head.

"Very well, we will see about it."

When Wilson, a free man, came into the superintendent's office in response to a message, the superintendent arose from his chair and in his characteristic way said:

"Mr. Wilson, I find we have done you a great injustice. I want to ask your pardon for the great wrong we have done you," and held out his hand. "You will resume your old work tomorrow, Mr. Wilson. I think everything will go all right after this. We may have been somewhat hasty in removing you."—Katherine Hartman in Cincinnati Post.

THE DOCTOR.

Mashed cranberries in a poultice bag, applied to the affected part, will, it is said, cure erysipelas.

To remove foreign bodies from the eye, put a grain of flaxseed under the lower lid and close the eye.

Continual bathing of the face in hot water—not warm—at night will tend to remove wrinkles and will eradicate blackheads.

For an ingrowing toe or finger nail cut a V or notch in the center of the nail, and it will grow toward the center and relieve the corner.

A patient should never be raised suddenly to receive food, drink or medicine. Aside from distressing the sufferer, there is danger of heart trouble. Place the arm under the pillow and gently force the invalid into a position between lying and sitting.

THE ELECTRICIAN.

The city of Glascow will own all the telephones within its limits hereafter.

Ten thousand people are employed as telephone operators in this country.

In the sending of telegraphic signals over very long lengths of wire, of which there are 143,000 miles in the depths of the sea alone, the highest speed as yet attained has been 3,600 miles per second.

It is proposed to run a fleet of electric launches through the most picturesque portions of the grand canyon of the Colorado. The current will be supplied by dynamos driven by turbines and will be conveyed to the launches by the overhead trolley system.

George Frederick Watts, one of the most distinguished of living English painters, won appreciation if not fame at a very early age. He was only 17 when the Royal Academy accepted one of his pictures.

Clark Russell, the writer of the sea, spent most of his youth in a seafaring life, which accounts for his knowledge of all matters maritime and shows that he writes about that with which he is thoroughly acquainted.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The science of geometry is ascribed to the Egyptians.

The astronomers discovered 29 new planets during the last year.

A well known geologist has computed the earth's age on the basis of experiments made on the effect of heat and pressure on certain rocks. He concludes that the earth's age as a planet is 24,000,000 years.

Uranus has four little moons—Ariel, Umbriel, Titania and Oberon—which, funnily enough, rise in the north and set in the south. A single diminutive one, belonging to Neptune, traverses the sky from southwest to northeast. Neither Mercury nor Venus has any satellites.

There is a probability of Directum and Arion coming together in a match race for $10,000 a side.

No pacing stallion, living or dead, has sired as great a ratio of extreme speed as Brown Hal, 2:12¼.

Bicycle riders are away ahead of the horses. The wheelmen's best record is 1 minute 58 1-5 seconds.

The Northwestern Breeders' association is credited with clearing nearly $25,000 during the recent meeting.

Some turf sage has figured out that when a horse is trotting a 2:20 gait his feet move a little faster than a mile in 1:10.

Milton T. Boswell killed himself after losing at the St. Louis East Side race track $7,000 of his wife's money and $3,000 of his own.

"The Corn Cracker" is the novel name of a recent event on the programme of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' meeting at Lexington.

FIN, FEATHER AND FUR.

The bison bull is the largest American animal.

Horses, after the first shock of a wound, make no sound.

The snail eats with his tongue and the roof of his mouth.

Hyenas fight kneeling down because the shank of the fore leg is the most vulnerable part of their body.

A trout with golden scales is reported to have appeared in the streams of Mount Whitney in California.

A whale's throat is so small that you could choke him with your fist, and he feeds on the smallest things in the sea.

NOTICE!

Application for certificate of Improvement.

BUCKHORN MINERAL CLAIM.

Take notice that I, as agent for Donald D. Mann, free miner's certificate No. 35314, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Mining Recorder, and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this First day of February, 1894.

LESLIE HILL.

NOTICE.

Application for certificate of Improvements.

O.K. MINERAL CLAIM.

Take notice that I, as agent for Donald D. Mann, free miner's certificate No. 35314, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Mining Recorder, and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this First day of February, 1894.

LESLIE HILL.

NOTICE.

Application for certificate of Improvements.

DREADNAUGHT MINERAL CLAIM.

Take notice that I, as agent for Donald D. Mann, free miner's certificate No. 35314, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Mining Recorder, and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this first day of February, 1894.

LESLIE HILL.

NOTICE.

Application for certificate of Improvements.

NORTH STAR MINERAL CLAIM.

Take notice that I, as agent for Donald D. Mann, free miner's certificate No. 35314, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Mining Recorder, and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this First day of February, 1894.

LESLIE HILL.

PATENTS

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NOTICE!

In the County Court of Kootenay, holden at the East Crossing of the Columbia River; in the matter of James M. Rogers, deceased, and in the matter of the Official Administrators Act; dated the eighteenth day of December, A.D., 1893:

Upon reading the affidavits of Arthur Patrick Cummins and George Goldie; it is ordered that Arthur Patrick Cummins, Official Administrator for the County Court, District of Kootenay, shall be Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of James M. Rogers, deceased.

And that this order be published in the GOLDEN ERA newspaper, during the period of sixty days.

(Signed) WM. WARD SPINKS, J.

The creditors of James M. Rogers, late of Windermere, in the district of Kootenay, farmer, deceased, are required to send to me, within sixty days of this date, statements and full particulars of their claims, and after the expiration of such time I shall proceed with the distribution of the said estate.

Dated at Donald, 6th January, 1894.

A. P. CUMMINS,
Official Administrator.

NOTICE.

In the County Court of Kootenay, holden at the East Crossing of the Columbia River; in the matter of James Baker, deceased, and in the matter of the Official Administrators Act, dated the 9th day of January, A.D., 1894:

Upon reading the affidavits of Arthur Patrick Cummins and Henry Rodhwell Holt; it is ordered that Arthur Patrick Cummins, Official Administrator for the County court, District of Kootenay, be Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits, of James Baker, deceased.

And that this order be published in the GOLDEN ERA newspaper for the period of sixty days.

(Signed) WM. WARD SPINKS, J.

The creditors of James Baker, late of Golden, in the District of Kootenay, foreman government roads, are requested to send to me within 60 days of this date particulars of their claims. After the completion of the said 60 days I shall proceed with the distribution of the said estate.

Dated at Donald, in the district of Kootenay this 9th day of January, 1894.

A. P. CUMMINS,
Official Administrator.

NOTICE!

In the county court of Kootenay, holden at the east crossing of the columbia river; in the matter of Charles Langstone Lewis, deceased and in the matter of the Official Administrators Act, dated the 9th day of January, 1894:

Upon reading the affidavit of Arthur Patrick Cummins, it is ordered that Arthur Patrick Cummins, Official Administrator for the county court, District of Kootenay, be Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of Charles Langstone Lewis, deceased

And that this order be published in the GOLDEN ERA newspaper for the period of sixty days.

(Signed) WM. WARD SPINKS, J.

The crediiors of Charles Langstone Lewis, late of Galena, in the district of Kootenay, farmer, are requested to send in the particulars of their claims to the undersigned within sixty days of this date, after which time the said estate will be distributed.

Dated this 9th January, 1894, at Donald, in the district of Kootenay.

A. P. CUMMINS,
Official Administrator.

Golden Hospital Society.

THE HOSPITAL is now open for the admission of patients.

TICKETS may be had from the undersigned or any member of the committee.

PRICE—Ten Dollars per year or Six Dollars per half year.

NO EXTRAS except private wards.

HARRY CONNACHER,
Secretary.

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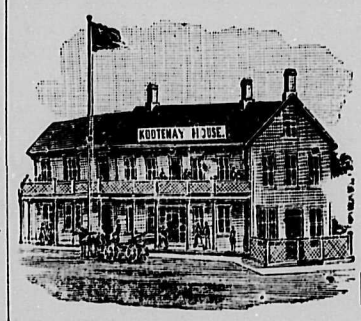

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The GOLDEN ERA

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COMMUNICATIONS.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

Further Communication from Col. Baker on Bimetalism.

(Continued from page two.)

In consequence of increased facilities of communication the velocities of exchange have become so accelerated that one pound weight of gold serves as a medium of exchange in a far larger number of trade transactions, in a given time, than was the case in former years; hence the enormous amounts which pass through the bank clearing houses. A cheque enters the clearing house as representing so much gold, it leaves the clearing house,dead, and another cheque takes its place to perform similar functions, but the gold is there all the time. This increased velocity of exchange gives rise to an enormous increase in the volume of trade and a demand for more coin tosupport the fiduciary paper and if silver were linked with gold at a fixed international ratio it would at once double the strength of the foundation for fiduciary paper.

It is true, as "Kootenay East" says that British Consols usually stand at par although there is not a shilling directly in reserve, but why? Because it is known that there are millions in gold, indirectly in reserve, to meet them if required. They are in the position of bank cheques, there is faith in the gold at the back of them.

Throw the slightest doubt upon England's solvency and Consols would tumble down headlong. Is "Kootenay East" aware that British Consols have been down to 47?

I will quote Mr. Goschen in support of my statement that the increase in the volume of trade, as indicated by the clearing houses, causes an increased demand for gold. He says: "Wishing to make every allowance for the fact that as little gold is used as it is possible to use, and that every economy in its use is studied by bankers in England and elsewhere. I certainly do share the opinion that the economies effected do not counterbalance the strain put upon gold either by the increased demand of the population for pocket money or for the liquidating of the enormously increased balance of transactions both of this country (England) and of others."

"Kootenay East" goes on to say:

"As the production of gold is steadily increasing at the rate of from $100 at 150,000,000 a year, and as it is not suitable as an article of food and is in many other ways indistructible, it may be expected to fulfil its legitimate function of serving as the small change required in the settlement of the differences in trade between nations."

"Kootenay East" seems to be very confused in this passage and to be mixing up silver with gold.

Where does he obtain his figures as to the increase in the production of gold? If he will turn to Soetbeer, who is the highest authority on this subject, he will find that, in the last fourteen years the annual production of gold has varied between about 5,200,000 ounces and 4,400,000 ounces and that although taking the whole of that time the annual production has not increased, the demand for gold has increased by over forty per cent. and the more silver is demonetized the greater will be the demand for gold.

It is silver not gold which has to fulfil the function of serving as small change and it is gold which is now employed to settle the differences in trade between nations.

Prices are now low, not on account of a superabundance of products—the starving millions negative that idea—but on account of the appreciation of gold through the demonetization of silver.

"Kootenay East" goes on to say:

"To back up his silver money theory Col. Baker supposes a man to borrow $20,000 in gold for 3 years to set himself up in business, and that during the currency of the 3 years gold doubles in value. He says it is evident the debtor would have to pay back double the money and be a "ruined man." The answer to that is that the borrower would be trading on a gold basis, and that during the 3 years he would have the advantage of the rise on the same proportion as his creditor; he himself would be a creditor and have his debtors for the gold equivalent."

The borrower trades on a gold basis, that is exactly the point. When he borrows gold is worth so much, he invests that gold say in machinery to develop his business. When he has to pay back the loan, gold has appreciated to double its former value and his machinery, his stock, is, consequently, worth only half what he gave for it. In other words his assets have depreciated by one half. When the time comes for the borrower to pay back the loan, he has to buy gold for that purpose and he has to give for it double the amount of commodities which the gold was able to purchase when he borrowed it.

It has been proved by experience that under bimetalism the fluctuations in value of the precious metals are very small indeed, under International Bimetalism they would be still smaller, hence the advantage to the borrower.

With regard to the rest of "Kootenay East's" criticisms, if he cannot realize so patent a fact that the low price of silver has told with fatal effect upon the farmer it would be useless for me to attempt to argue with him on that point. It is acknowledged by the merest tyro in monetary science.

I repeat that the demonetization of silver gives rise to the appreciation of gold. The appreciation of gold gives increased power to the holders of it, because it is the medium of exchange and measure of value. Consequently the more gold a man holds the greater his power becomes and in the case of "Mammon Gods" it reaches the point of a despotism of wealth. The appreciation of gold means falling prices and with falling prices the capitalist will not invest in any enterprise because he knows that his security would be depreciated every day. Under International Bimetalism there would be more money or medium of exchange available, there would be little or no fluctuation in the value of the medium of exchange there would be better security for the investment of capital and enterprise would flourish.

Yours faithfully,

JAMES BAKER.

NOTICE.

Application for Certificate of Improvements.

SYENITE BLUFF MINERAL CLAIM.

Take notice that I, H. G. Low, Free Miner's certificate No. 35593, intend, 60 days from date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of above claim.

And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Mining Recorder and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this seventeenth day of March, 1894.

H. G. Low.

In the Matter of the Winding Up Acts and Amending Acts.

And in the matter of the Thunder Hill Mining Company, Limited.

The creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 10th day of March, 1894, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their solicitors if any, to the undersigned, the Provisional Liquidator, or by their solicitors, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Court House, Bastion Square, Victoria, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefits of any distribution made before such debts are proved. Saturday the 10th day of March, 1894, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Court House, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1894.

HARVEY COMBE,
Provisional Liquidator.

LIGHT AND AIRY.

October.

The fall is falling,
The birds are calling
Their mates to fly away.
The air is chilly,
The nights are stilly,
The skies are dull and gray.
The leaves are turning,
With color burning,
The forest is warm and bright.
The frost fiend hovers,
And Gladys covers
Her plants up every night.
With partridges drumming,
The time is coming
Without the slightest doubt,
When everybody,
Pure gold or shoddy,
Must get thick flannels out.
—Somerville Journal.

Confident.

Mrs. Z. engaged a "lady" six months in the country to do her cooking. One day in giving orders for the next breakfast Mrs. Z. said:

"We'll have stewed potatoes for breakfast, Ellen. Do you know how to cook them?"

"Sure, ma'am, I do," said the girl confidently. "Ye fries 'em in the pan."

"No," said Mrs. Z.

"Sure ye bakes 'em in the oven."

"No," said Mrs. Z. again.

"Ach, thin, sure ye biles 'em in the pot."
—Harper's Bazar.

From Little Things.

It commenced with a bow and a smile,
A formal polite "How d'y do,"
A few moonlight nights at Belle Isle,
A blissfully cranky canoe,
A buggy that scarcely held two,
A waist that was easy to span,
Soft eyes that were tenderly blue—
And that was the way it began!

Confession—and bliss for awhile,
The skies of a roseate hue,
A ring that exhausted his pile;
Then widely the wedding cards flew.
Alas! if young Love only knew
The risks he unthinking ran,
These little mishaps would be few—
But that was the way it began!
—Brooklyn Life.

For Her Sake.

"Clarice," he said in a voice that was full of emotion, "I lay my fortune at your feet. And," he muttered as an afterthought, "it is no slouch of a fortune either."

"The fortune is all right, but you are very young. It will be many years before I am a widow."

"Clarice," and his emotion almost choked him, "that shall be no obstacle. For your sake I will do anything."

"How can you overcome the difficulty."

"I will (more emotion) I will smoke cigarettes."—Washington Star.

Poker Terms.

I asked her "age." She lifted
A "pair" of deep blue eyes,
And gave a look "straight" into mine
That "raised me" to the skies.

I "saw" her "flush." Her "full" lips curled
In truly "royal" mien.
"Go ask your 'ante,' stupid 'Jack;'
You'll find I'm 'shy eighteen.'"
—Brooklyn Life.

Worse Still.

Little Betty was in the dining room one day, and seeing a great number of very small ants crawling over the sideboard uttered a loud exclamation.

"What's the matter?" called her mother from the next room. "Are there more ants?"

"Not ants, exactly, I guess," answered Betty, "but millions of nephews and nieces!"—Youth's Companion.

Neither the word "God" nor "Lord" is found in the book of Esther.

The capital A occurs 3,792 times in the New Testament and 14,020 times in the Old Testament.

The capital letter Q will be found but twice in the Old Testament and three times in the New.

The following words are to be found but once in the Bible: Ash, immortal, millions and reverend.

There were no italics used in the Biblical translations until the time of the King James version, 1611.

The Ephriamites could not pronounce the word "Shibboleth," but said "Sibboleth" instead. See proof of this in Judges xiii, 6.

The quotation used by Matthew in the third verse of the third chapter is not, as is generally supposed, from the Old Testament.

The quotation, "He shall be called a Nazarene," used by Matthew in the last verse of his second chapter, is not to be found in the Old Testament.

Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, first divided the Bible into chapters and verses, this about the close of the twelfth century.

The word "its" is not to be found in the first edition of the King James version, 1611, but has been substituted for "his" in the edition of 1653.

The total number of capital letters in the whole Bible is 166,990; of small caps, 6,897, and of lower case, 3,452,503; grand total of letters, including one Æ, 3,566,481.

The shortest names mentioned in the Bible are Ai, Ar, Ed, Og, No, On, So, Ur and Uz. See Jeremiah xlix, 3; Numbers xxi, 28; Joshua xxii, 34; Psalms cxxxvi, 20; Jeremiah xlvi, 25; Genesis xii, 45; II Kings xvii, 4; Genesis xi, 28, and Job i, 1.

Rebekah's brother's name was Laban, and the name of Abigail's husband was Nabal, which is simply Laban reversed. The nineteenth chapter of II Kings and the thirty-seventh chapter of Isaiah are alike with the exception that verse 15 of the former comprises verses 15 and 16 of the latter.—St. Louis Republic

Upper Columbia Navigation & Tramway Co.

Royal Mail Line.

Stage will leave Golden on the following Tuesdays:

December 12 and 26; January 9, and 23; Feby. 6 and 20; March 6 and 20; April 3 and 17.

Returning will leave Fort Steele on the Intermediate Tuesdays.

Through Fare $16; Way Fare 10cts. per mile.

Express, Golden to Fort Steele 10 cents per lb., the company's liability is limited to $2.00 per lb., unless one per cent extra is paid on marked value.

During season of navigation a steamer leaves Golden every Tuesday.

T. B. H. COCHRANE, President; F. P. ARMSTRONG, Manager.

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