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COLENSO HAS BEEN EVACUATED

Boer Forces Seem to Be Closing Round Ladysmith.

GEN. WHITE'S FORCE SHOULD BE SAFE

A Fierce Artillery Duel Is Still Proceeding at Ladysmith. Prisoners are Being Well Treated at Pretoria. The Position in Natal Is Critical.

London, Nov. 4.—Though the events of the week have tried the spirit of the British nation, there seems to be ahead a still more crucial ordeal, that of suspence. Days, perhaps weeks, may pass before word comes from the isolated British force in the neck of Natal, and the long wait will strain as does a death watch for the eagerness to hear how the day went with the beleaguered, will be mingled with overpowering dread that they have shared the fate of those who fell at Nicholson's Nek. Whatever may be the justness or otherwise of the criticisms passed on General White, it is palpable that he no longer possesses the confidence of the public. He may be fully able to withstand attacks of superior forces and may be ready at any moment to execute a masterly retreat, but as long as he is cut off from communication with the outside there will exist terrible anxiety regarding the welfare of seven or eight thousand men. The most optimistic believe a fortnight is the minimum in which a force of any potentiality can be pushed to Ladysmith and then it may be too late. It is this interim, embittered by vivid memory of recent disaster, which will try the temper of the British nation, which as a whole, can be said to have embarked in the war with stupendous over-confidence and which has now awakened to the realization of the fact that if General White's force is annihilated it will cause an indefinite prolongation of hostilities, though, it is said here of course it can only defer and not alter the ultimate result, and the British taxpayer, however patriotic, objects to long drawn out war, especially when waged against people whom he has been brought up to believe immensely his inferiors. As a matter of fact granting General White possesses the qualities of fair generalship, there are many reasons to believe he will be able to hold out until reinforced, even if completely surrounded. It is presumed he has employed the last weeks in strengthening his position with earthworks, and trenches and which when manned by such fighters as the Gordons and Irish Fusileers, cannot be taken without a struggle. His artillery has been reinforced by the naval brigade, and if it is not a match for Boers, should be able to keep the enemy from coming to close quarters. He has abundance of stores and apparently has been favored by good weather. Combining these advantages with the military truism that the opportunity to select your own position is half the battle won, it is said that there seems to belong to General White fairly even chances of holding his own in spite of the reports that he is outnumbered two or three to one.

The British politics continue to consist of lengthy arguments concerning the right and wrong of the war and the controversy has not been assuaged by list of killed and wounded and reports of victories and defeats. Lord Rosebery's out and out support of the Government and his criticisms of Mr. Gladstone's Boer policy have widened the breach between himself and recognized Liberal leaders to such an extent that it seems impossible that it can be bridged. The Speaker berates him so soundly, saying he had no right to give advice to the Liberal party. The other Liberal peers have not followed Lord Rosebery's lead, the Marquis of Northampton and Earl Spencer especially repudiating the negotiations which led up to the war.

Berlin, Nov. 4.—The news of the British reverses and losses in South Africa have been received in Germany with less demonstrations of joy than might have been expected from previous expressions. The mistakes and shortcomings of the British preparations are pointed out with much vigor by the press strategists and military writers, but other newspapers comment on the week's events fairly. The Frankfort Zeitung editorially says:

"England, if successful, will have to thank Germany's neutrality for it, as it was the only thing which prevented Russia and France from interfering. An understanding between Germany and England is possible on a number of questions, but no alliance. It was profitable to England only so far as our friendly relations with Russia are not disturbed thereby.

The general papers, and the Agrarian press of course, are still inimical to the telegram. The Deutsche Zeitung commenting upon the Emperor's visit to the British Dragoon Regiment, of which he is honorary Colonel, and the Samoan negotiations, say:

"We stand in the presence of a total political collapse of the German Empire."

The Tages Zeitung and other German papers suggest an illumination in honor of the Boer successes.

The Staats Burger Zeitung declares the Emperor is directly opposing the aims and connections of the great majority of German people.

London, Nov. 4.—The War Office has issued the following announcement:

"The Colonial Office received information to the effect that the British troops have withdrawn from Colenso and concentrated further south, but has no news of any engagement in that neighborhood."

Port Tuli, Rhodesia, Oct. 29.—(Delayed)—There have been a few skirmishes with the Boers, whose main body returned southward.

Burghersdorf, Cape Colony, Nov. 2.—(Delayed)—The Boers crossed Bethulie bridge this morning. About 300 more of them are expected to cross this afternoon.

London, Nov. 4.—Gunner Lieutenant Egerton, of the British cruiser Powerful, who was wounded by the explosion of a shell at the bombardment of Ladysmith, has been promoted to the rank of commander, for service in the field. His leg has been amputated as the results of his wounds. The officer is a nephew of the Duke of Devonshire.

Capetown, Nov. 4.—Delayed dispatches from Buluwayo dated October 28, announce that in the event of reinforcements being needed volunteers would be immediately called out. A Fort Tuli dispatch dated October 26, says shots were exchanged between Colonel Plumer's column and the Boers at Pont Drift. The British had one man wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown.

London, Nov. 4.—The following official announcement has been made by the War Office:

"No news has been received from Ladysmith up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, we therefore presume the wires are still interrupted.'

Capetown, Nov. 2.—(Delayed.)—A Ladysmith dispatch says that the townspeople there, including the women, witnessed the battle at Ladysmith. It was also said the resumption of the fighting was hourly expected. The Boers are traversing Zululand, hoisting flags over the British magistracies.

London, Nov. 4.—The evacuation of Colonso is undoubtedly a most serious matter for the British in Natal as it testifies to the complete investment of Ladysmith by the Boers, which makes the relief of General White an extremely difficult proposition. Colenso is the point where the railway from Ladysmith crosses the Tugela River, which is now in flood. The town itself is of small importance. It is dominated by the hills on the side from the river and is untenable if the Boers have advanced as they seem to have done, moreover only a small naval and Colonial force was stationed at Colenso. The seriousness of the evacuation, however, lies in the fact that Commandant General Joubert, while completely investing Sir George White at Ladysmith, can seize Tugela bridge, and, if he has sufficient troops, can detach a force and send it southward on Pietermaritzburg and in any case, by destroying the bridge and railway, can prevent any relief expedition reaching Sir George White for some time.

Military men optimistically predict that General Joubert will withdraw from Natal immediately General Sir Redvers Buller's force enters the Orange Free State, but the latter cannot be far on his way for at least three or four weeks, and even then General Joubert may not desire to intercept the British on the Free State's open veldt which would suit the British admiralty. But he may wait until the last moment, and then proceed by the train to Pretoria and take up strong defensive positions on the range of hills lying in front of Johannesburg and Pretoria. Thus General Joubert might remain in Natal several weeks longer, endeavoring to force Sir George White into capitulation, the destruction of the Tugela river bridge helping him by cutting off British relief.

Another Boer force is expected to have marched through Zululand in the direction of Durban and already to have reached the Natal frontier. Thus it will be seen, the position in Natal, taking into consideration a possible uprising of the disaffected Dutch is most disquieting, and in fact, may be described as critical. British reinforcements in any number cannot reach Durban before the end of next week

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Ladysmith, Nov. 2.—10 a. m.—(Delayed).—An artillery duel has been in progress since 6 o'clock this morning, but so far no damage has been done, the British fire preventing the Boer guns from making good practice. Firing has been heard in the direction of Colenso.

Capetown, Nov. 2.—(Delayed.)—A dispatch from Pretoria under date of Tuesday says Colonel Moller, who commanded the British Hussars captured by the Boers, declined, on being interviewed, to give the details of the misfortune but praised the treatment he had received at the hands of the Boers. The British prisoners were playing football at the time their commander was interviewed. Their officers are anxious to be exchanged. Among the papers found at Dundee, according to this Pretoria dspatch, was a congratulatory telegram from Lady Symons to her husband. Commandant General Joubert sent the message to Ladysmith. General Symons was buried with the fullest honors.

London, Nov. 5.—A special dispatch from Ladysmith dated November 2, morning, says: "During the night the Boers moved close to the British positions and mounted guns in fresh places. Meanwhile the naval guns have been moved to more favorable positions near the town and commanding some of the Boers batteries. At 6 o'clock this morning General White ordered the bombardment of the enemy and the bluejackets opened the battle. The Boers replied vigorously. They fired straight and some of the British were hit. A terrible artillery duel has been proceeding for over three hours. So far the naval guns are the only ones that have engaged the enemy."

London, Nov. 5.—A special dispatch from Capetown, dated November 2, says the Boers have occupied Colesburg, Cape Colony, on Wednesday, meeting with no resistance from the local police, who yielded to a superior force. Another special, dated November 2, says the artillery duel is proceeding splendidly. The British guns are firing three shots to the Boers one.

Capetown, Nov. 2.—(Delayed)—A despatch from Bulowayo, dated October 27, says the Boers are reported to be occupying Gaberones. King Khama's regiments are out, watching the border. Llewyds had retired to Mochudi. The dispatch also says that all the mines in Matabeleland are being operated and that native labor is obtainable. The natives report that the Boers are retiring in a southerly direction.

Colesburg, Nov. 2.—(Delayed.)—The Boers will undoubtedly occupy Colesburg today. Their advance guard is five miles this side of the river.

London, Nov. 5.—The sailing of transports for South Africa loaded with troops is now an event of daily occurrence, but the departure of the steamer Kildonan Castle from Southampton last evening merits notice as she is the largest troopship in the world and has more than 3,000 souls on board, with their kits and weapons, balloons, bridge pontoons, machine guns, ammunition, wagons and hundreds of tons of other military necessaries. The transport also takes a mascot goat presented to the first Welsh Regiment by Her Majesty, the Queen.

Paris, Nov. 5.—L' Eclair says that the Transvaal Government has issued letters of marque and has already received many offers of privateers including a number from ship owners in the United States.

London, Nov. 4.—The American women, who are equipping the hospital ship Maine are making particular efforts to have it understood that the movement is entirely devoid of politics, and will treat Briton and Boer alike. The fitting out of the vessel is attracting wide attention in England and the efforts of the American women are given the heartiest recognition. In accordance with the wishes of the Prince of Wales, Mrs. Brown Potter has selected Nov. 18 as the date for the Cafe Chantant benefit for the Maine. Clardige's Hotel has been selected for the entertainment, and the Prince of Wales the Princess Christian and other Royalties will attend. The performance will begin at 3 p. m. when the "Belle of New York" and "El Capitan" companies with their orchestras and a large number of other American entertainers will take part. The tickets will be a guinea each and refreshments will be served in the interim.

DOUBTS THE FRIENDLINESS.

An English Paper That Takes Little Stock in Anglo-American Relations.

London, Nov. 4.—The Saturday Review, in an article on the Alaskan dispute, reiterates the statement that Canada has always been willing to submit to impartial arbitration which, it adds, was refused by the United States. The weekly then comments on Anglo American relations, declaring that "England is permanently identified in the minds of one half of the people of America with the bastard Imperialism which sways the other," adding that "the designs attributed to us in consequence are so machiavellian," that it is necessary to emphasize them. It maintains that the United States expects Great Britain to make concessions in the Alaskan dispute which will never be made and that is a consequence the United States will not substantially back up Great Britain's foreign policy.

EMPEROR'S NAVAL SCHEME.

William Went it Alone But Will Probably Be Successful.

Berlin, Nov. 4.—The Emperor's naval projects have formed the main subject of press discussion this week. The Government now admits that the Flotten plan really means doubling the navy, as compared with what it would be under the plan of 1897 and that 20,000 additional men will be needed for the new fleet. Nearly the whole press expresses astonishment at the fact that His Majesty personally conceived and pushed the plan while Prince Hohenlohe's consent was only obtained later and that the Bundesrath and Prussian Cabinet have not been consulted. However, the chances of a bill embodying the plan, which the correspondent learns will reach the Reichstag before the end of the year, are increasing.

The Agarian press preserves the policy indicated last week. All sorts of popular manifestations in favor of the bill are being arranged in order to influence opinion.

A LONG TIME FINDING IT.

London, Nov. 4.—The gold fever has again broken out in Wales. It is now confidently affirmed that Montgomeryshire is channelled with the precious ore. The latest reports arose from discoveries made while sinking a well on the estate of Lord Powis.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE FAR EAST

Striking Departure From Her Traditional Policy.

WANTS THE OPEN DOOR

The United States Rejects Suggestion She Should Seize a Port and Demands Written Assurances.

London, Nov. 4.—A special dispatch from Washington asserts that the American State Department recently asked France, Germany and Russia to give written assurances regarding the preservation of the "Open Door" in China, being dissatisfied with moral assurances, and rejecting a proposal that the United States should seize a port and establish a sphere of influence in China."

"If these assurances are declined" says the dispatch, "the United States will insist upon China observing the strict letter of the treaty giving the United States equal rights with the other powers in China."

The Daily Chronicle commenting editorially on this new departure in American policy, which will be fully approved in England, dilates on its immense importance and suggests that it "may affect the international politics of Europe in a very remarkable degree."

ILL TREATING SICK SOLDIERS.

General Shafter Sends a Sensational Report to Washington.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 4.—The Examiner says that the most sensational report of a military board of enquiry ever sent to the War Department from this city, has been forwarded to Washington, from the headquarters of Major General Shafter. The document consists of nearly 100 typewritten pages and contains the severest kind of criticism of the methods employed by officers in charge of the sick soldiers who returned from the Philippines in the transports Tartar and Newport on October 10. The board of inquiry was appointed by General Shafter two weeks ago at the suggestion of Colonel Alfred C. Girard, chief surgeon in the general hospital at the Presidio. Colonel Girard's desire for an investigation was occasioned by the deplorable condition in which he found the sick men from the transports Tartar and Newport. There were about forty of them and nearly all were suffering from dysentery.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

London, Nov. 4.—The Newfoundland difficulties are likely to crop up again. The modus vivendi published with France expires in January and a member of the Newfoundland Government is quoted as saying it will not be renewed, adding that definite Imperial action must be taken in the near future If the furiously anti-British tone of the French press can be taken as an indication of the national attitude, serious diplomatic or worse complications may be expected.

SERIOUS TROUBLE.

Macon, Mo., Nov. 4.—Sheriff Glen and several deputies have left for Kansas and Texas mine No. 61, southwest of Beviere, in response to a telegram from the superintendent stating the negro miners had been attacked by armed men and several had been killed and wounded. The negroes had been warned by the company to leave the blockade but several had been breaking the rules.

AN INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The British recently contracted in Canada for large quantities of baled hay for use in the South African campaign. The shipments were to be made from an American port, it being transported through the United States in bond. The treasury regulations under which this was done prescribed that the goods should be exported in the original packages, and when it was found necessary to change the size and form of the bales, it was found such a course was blocked by regulations. A temporary modification of the laws regulating the conditions of transhipment was made by Secretary Spaulding today, as an international courtesy, and under the exigencies of the occasion granted the necessary permission.

A NEW POEM BY KIPLING.

London, Nov. 4.—Rudyard Kipling has written a poem, which will be sold on behalf of the fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in South Africa. It is an appeal in the style of the "Barrack-room Ballads" for the women and children Tommy Atkins has left behind.

The last stanza reads:

Let us manage so as later we can look him in the face,
And tell him what he'd very much prefer;
That while he saved the Empire, his employers saved his place,
And his mates, that's you and me, looked out for her.
He's an absent-minded beggar, and he may forget it all,
But we do not want his kiddies to remind him
That we sent 'em to the work-house while their daddy hammered Paul,
So we'll help the homes our Tommy's left behind him.

Each stanza has a separate refrain of which the following is a sample:

Cook's son, duke's son, son of a belted earl,
Son of a Lambeth publican, it's all the same today;
Each of 'em doing his country's work, and who's to look after the girl?
Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and pay, pay, pay!

THE CHAMPION'S PROGRAMME.

New York, Nov. 4.—Jeffries' manager, Wm. A. Brady, made a statement this afternoon in which he says: "Jeffries will not fight again this year and his next fight will probably be at the Paris Exposition. He has defeated Sharkey twice now and I do not think the sailor has any right to demand another meeting with Jeffries before the champion meets any one else. He will probably meet Corbett or Fitzsimmons. Corbett undoubtedly would prove the greater drawing card in Paris."

A NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY.

St. Johns, Nfld., Nov. 4.—The Newfoundland Government is considering a proposal to form half the colonial police into a company for service in the Transvaal. The Canadian Government will be requested, it is understood, to incorporate this company with the second Canadian regiment, Newfoundland paying a proportional share of the expenses. The Colonial police being like the Royal Irish constabulary, a semi-military body, armed, well drilled and fully equipped, it could take the field at once. The scheme meets with general popularity.

SOLDIERS AND NURSES SAIL.

New York, Nov. 4.—The transport Thomas with the 47th regiment on board, for Manila, weighed anchor and sailed this afternoon. Twenty-five young women belonging to the U. S. hospital service were carried aboard the Thomas this morning. Every one of them is a graduate from the school for nurses, and all saw active service in the hospital last year.

FATAL FIRE

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4.—The American Steel & Wire Co., suffered a loss of $500,000 today by the burning of a portion of their wire establishment at Waukegan, Ill. Insurance, $314,000. It is thought three men lost their lives by the burning of the wire mill, but this is indefinite and the names of the men supposed to be lost are not known.

BREDIN BEATEN.

London, Nov. 4.—At Roachdale today, Harry Cullum, of Cardiff, beat E. C. Bredin, in a half mile run for the world's championship and £200. Cullum covered the distance in two minutes and finished two yards in front of his competitor.

DREYFUS ILL.

Paris, Nov. 4.—A dispatch from Carpentras, Department of Vaucluse, to which place former Captain Dreyfus went after the conclusion of his trial, says that Dreyfus is confined to his bed by illness, the result of a cold.

QUICK WORK.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 4.—Joe Choynski tonight, before the Olympic Club, knocked out Tom Carey of New York in the second round of what was to have been a 15-round bout.

EXCURSION

Rates

Will Cover Our Rates On

Comforters.

A Big Purchase of these Comforters Enables Us to Offer Them . . .

BELOW

50 PER CENT.

Regular Value.

To introduce them we will give an additional special cash discount of 20 per cent. One Week Only.

See The Western Wonder

Our Men's Heavy Tweed Pants, All Wool

== $5.00 ==

The Wallcae-Miller Co.,

LIMITED.

THE DAY.

A few brief hours of waking; that is all.
A few brief hours and then the shadows fall
And quell the tumult and the glaring light.
A golden gleam of morning, mounting high,
A twilight purple in the western sky.
Only a little while and then good night.

A wish is verified. Perhaps a fear
In stern reality's dread shape draws near.
You've labored wrong; perchance you've toiled aright.
It matters not when all is dark and done,
If you be he who lost or he who won.
'Tis but a little while and then good night.

And hope shall whisper sweet and pride relent
As o'er the world the hastening hours are sent
That men may measure striving by their flight.
The tiny present, with its joy or pain,
Shall fade, and day shall fade and shine again.
'Tis but a little while and then good night.

—Washington Star.

A GHOST I KNOW.

It Haunts the Place of Its Labors When It Was a Living Man.

On the north bank of the Missouri river, a good 100 miles from its mouth, there is a bit of virgin forest land that has lain these many years untouched and undisturbed by the hand of man. I may name as reasons for this the unhealthfulness of the place and the fact that in the rainy season when the river is high the water backs up into the sloughs and entirely surrounds it. There is one other reason, but of it I will tell later.

But one man to my knowledge, barring myself, has ever set foot upon it. I refer to Dr. Nielson, my friend. I call him friend for want of a better word to place upon our relations, for, while I haven't seen him in a fleshly sense these 20 years, he visits me quite often. To be sure, not so often now as of yore, but he explains this very well and good with a phrase like this:

"Well, Morris, old man, I'm getting old, you know, and travel sets a good bit harder upon me than when I was a young blade, doing the city with you." And I smile and tell him it is pretty much the same with all people, which I believe is true.

The last time I saw the doctor in a worldly way was 20 years ago this January evening, when he stood over there by the mantelpiece and I sat in a chair toasting my shins by the fire, and he astonished me with the announcement that he was going into the country.

He presented a fine figure then; a tall, well made man, with a sober, thoughtful face that told a story of the student and the scholar.

I remember him on that occasion as lighting up very suddenly and saying:

"Morris, old boy, I'm going to leave the city in a few days, and"—and there he stopped and spun round on his heel a couple of times before he finished—"and I want you to do me a favor."

"Name it," I replied, a good bit surprised and taken back, yet not so much by the words as by his great nervousness.

"I don't want you to tell any one where I have gone."

I roused up at this and, taking a vigorous pull at my cigar, banteringly replied:

"Which will be quite easy, not knowing myself."

"Of course I meant to tell you," he said, "but as to others, not a word. Now, if you'll just pass a light for this cheroot I'll tell you all about it."

After he had drawn hard on his cigar for a few moments he settled himself comfortably and began:

"Morris, I believe every fellow has his hobby. You have yours—scribbling for the press—and I have mine—chemistry as applied to explosives. We both ride them unmercifully and both with small enough results, although, come to think of it, I do believe that last poem of yours in The Half Moon was a brilliant success. Now what I mean to do is to give up this miserable practice, get away from this endless rattle of carts and people and, moving things into some quiet country spot, put up a little laboratory and complete certain experiments I have in hand."

I kicked a half burned log back into the fire, blew three small rings of smoke through one large one and said:

"Do you expect your experiments to be successful?"

"Certainly. Just as you expect to be successful with your pen."

"May I inquire as to the nature of this new destroying agent?"

"That I cannot as yet tell. It will, however, provided I have not miscalculated things, be several hundred thousand times more powerful than dynamite and many thousands of times stronger than nitroglycerin. In fact, a pinch of it, as much as would lay on the head of a pin, would blow this building into splinters as small as straws."

"Whew!" I ejaculated. "I hope you will excuse me should I decline to visit you when you get settled, for, upon my word, I should never rest easy next door to the stuff."

"Oh, you needn't fear for the few times you may visit me. If the place blows up, 99 chances out of 100 I will be the only one injured."

There was something peculiar in the tone of Nielson's voice—a husky awe, I might call it—and something odd and uncanny about his smile as he said this that struck a shiver through my blood. I half believe that even then he expected the place to blow up.

About a month after the doctor had gone into the country I received by post an invitation to visit him in his hermit abode.

"Dear Morris," it said, "I have everything fitted up tiptop. The experiment is moving along nicely, and I want you to come out and enjoy a day's rest with me."

A few days later as I was coming down town prepared to take the early train a ragged little newsboy thrust a paper before me and cried:

"Mornin ex-ter-e! All about the horrible exploshun an the death of Dr. Nielson!"

At the sound of the words a fainting weakness struck to my heart, and my hand fumbled for awhile ere I found the coin for the boy. Poor Nielson! His words had indeed been prophetic. With a mind bewildered and sorely beset I contrived to grope through the printed column, the death notice of my friend. And for the space of many minutes after I had finished the article I stood and gazed, my eyes blank before me, my brain awhirl. Then I set out on my changed journey.

A farmer took me in a stout wagon ten miles across a rough hill country from the railway station to Nielson's place. All the way the north wind blew sharp at our throats, and now and then a flaw of icy snow struck like hail upon the wagon boards, and the farmer, without regard for the sadness of my thoughts, kept up an incessant gossip, part of which I can recall like this:

"Well, sir, the first I knew o' it 'twas about midnight, when I was aroused out o' sleep by a big explosion, which set the winders rattlin an dishes tumblin about in the cupboard, an sich a tremblin o' the house as I thought it would sure fall about our ears. I reckon, sir, it pretty nearly scared people hereabouts out o' their wits with the thought o' the world comin to an end, besides breakin every winder light an land knows how many dishes an fancy things within ten miles o' it.

"I was talkin with Squire Seaton in the village, an he says there was such a carryin on there as he hadn't seen since the last president was 'pinted. Everybody was out o' bed, an some o' 'em with nothin in the world about 'em but a quilt, an some old sinners who had never been known to pray in all their born days were down on their knees in the middle o' the street cryin out for mercy."

About this time we came upon the hump of a declivity and saw lying before us, like an umber picture, the valley of the Missouri. And after a little journey down the rough slope and along under the winter trees we came to the island itself and the river hard by shining in the sun.

I found the island, as Nielson had written, a quiet, isolated spot, with the river on one side and the sloughs, now covered with a skim of ice, cutting it off from the mainland, on the other. Vines and brush and scrubby trees had evidently at one time covered its entire surface, but over its whole length and breadth there was nothing standing now but two tall trees. One of these was almost shorn of limbs, and the other stood at an angle of 45 degrees, the roots at its base sticking straight up into the air. Rocks and chunks of earth and bits of wood were strewn everywhere, and right in the center of the island was a great hole an acre or more in extent. Here the doctor's laboratory had stood.

I walked along the edge of the excavation and looked down into its depths, and, the sun shining right, I was able to make out at its bottom a few rocks and a hand mirror glittering in the light, the only thing I found intact upon the premises. Not a sign of Neilson's remains were seen, and, with a heart heavy within me, I rode back with the farmer the way we had come.

Each anniversary of that January eve on which Neilson had made known to me his fatal intentions barring two during the last ten years he has visited me. The first time he came I was terribly shocked and startled by his presence and the unusual manner of his coming. Indeed, so bewildered and unsteadied was my mind that I have no right conception of what took place on that occasion. This much, however, I recall well and good:

He walked in through the door without so much as opening it and, coming to the fire, held his hands for a moment to the warmth then, leaning up against the mantel in his old familiar way, lit a cigar and began to smoke.

While he was doing this I was trying, as best I knew how, to get back into my own way and to check a little the terror that was upon me.

After he had regarded me for a bit and I had brought my eyes to bear upon his face with some degree of composure he said:

"Well, old boy, I'm back, you see, to have a chat with you. It has been a whole year since I was here, and yet it seems but a little while, but time flies fast when one is busy, and I have been full of work."

And all the while he was speaking I did not see his lips move once, save as he puffed at his cigar, keeping a little flag of smoke rising up to the ceiling, and his voice, while I thought it a bit hollow and thin, was still quite clear and natural.

"How am I getting on with the experiment? Oh, very well. Encountering some difficulties, as I expected, but in the main everything is moving along first rate."

In this way he kept on talking for a matter of an hour, I should think, answering feigned questions and nodding and smiling the meanwhile as pleasantly as could be.

When he had finished the cigar, he threw the stub into the fire and waving me a gentle goodby went in the same strange manner that he had come, leaving me quite out of my wits, my body all over in a cold sweat.

I have grown accustomed to these visits since then, however, and now look forward to them with a sort of friendly satisfaction. Each recurring year he has very much the same thing to tell me, and he comes and goes in very much the same way. I notice, too, that he changes a little each year, as men of this world do, until now he is an old man, with a gray beard and stooped shoulders.

Once only and that some two years after poor Nielson's death have I visited the island. The same gossiping old man took me to the place, and of him I inquired if the island was occupied.

"Occupied? Bless your soul, no. No man in this part o' the country could be induced to set foot on it, at least not after nightfall. Why? The place is haunted, sir."

"Haunted!" I ejaculated.

"Yes, sir, and in the worst sort o' manner possible, if I may judge in that way, sir. That doctor friend o' yours still continues to work theer o' nights. You can see him any night, sir, movin about among his pots and mortars until nigh onto 4 in the mornin. At that hour there is a terrible explosion (not so loud as the real one, sir), an everything goes up in a puff of smoke. Here we are at the place itself. Go over and have a look at it? No, sir. I'm just as near as I ever care to get to it, an if you'll take my advice you'll remain on this side o' the slough yourself, sir."

And this is that other reason why the place has remained all these years undisturbed and uninhabited.—Chicago News.

Pedal Therapeutics.

A doctor has announced his belief that in diagnosing a patient's case it is as essential to observe his work as to feel his pulse. It appears that a person in vigorous and robust health walks with his toes pointed to the front and that as health begins to go the toes turn gradually out and a perceptible bend appears in the knees. It will certainly come as a surprise to a good many people, drill inspectors especially, to learn that it is correct, in the best sense of that loosely used word, to walk with the toes pointed straight to the front.—London Globe.

SMOKE "Royal Seal" and "Kootenay Belle" CIGARS

ROYAL SHOPPERS.

HOW QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER FAMILY BUY FROM THE SHOPS.

Special Messengers Carry Goods to Her Majesty—The Princess of Wales Is Fastidious—Tradespeople Like the Duchess of York.

Royal women do not all shop alike. Some go to tradespeople as quietly as any of their subjects and are easily suited. Others are finical in their likings.

Queen Victoria does not visit shops in person, as do many of the princes and princesses. She has her commands written and sent to the various establishments she patronizes, and the proprietors of these dispatch special messengers with the goods she desires to see. These messengers, as a rule, wait while she inspects the things, but sometimes goods are left for a time to await inspection by her majesty. The couriers of various royal personages, from her majesty downward, are to be seen daily in the west end executing commissions and giving orders for goods to be submitted on approval for their royal employers. As a rule, it is the custom of shopkeepers to dispatch the articles required by some trustworthy member of the firm. He visits the royal residence and sees a footman, to whom he explains his errand, and then is passed on for the examination of several other footmen, till at length, by a series of stages, he is brought into the presence of a lady in waiting, who takes his message as to prices and other details of the goods ordered and also takes the goods themselves to be examined by the intending royal buyer.

While the goods are being examined leisurely the messenger waits the royal decision, be it a long or a short time, which is announced by the lady in waiting, who gives the necessary orders. The messenger then bows himself out and again is passed through the hands of the different grades of footmen until he at last emerges into the outer air of commonplace humanity and gets back to the busy west end. Her majesty is somewhat fastidious as to orders she gives for personal requisites. It is a well known fact that should they show these articles or allow any description of them to appear in the newspapers her majesty would at once deprive them of her custom.

One rich princess delights to go shopping, but is most particular that neither the proprietors of the shops she frequents nor their employees shall ever, by word or deed, signify that they recognize her as of royal blood or treat her in any way other than a woman of no particular importance who has been attracted by something to be displayed in the windows and come in to buy. Should any one be so unwise as to recognize her and show her the special respect due to royalty, she promptly transfers her custom. One of her reasons for this is said to be a theory that did shopkeepers know her rank they would charge her exorbitant prices for the goods. In this she is mistaken, for in all respectful shops the prices of goods are alike for royalty and ordinary people.

The Princess of Wales is said to be the most fastidious of all royalties as regards her dress. Whatever is made for her in the way of dresses must never look as though the fabrics have been in human fingers, or that needles and cotton have been employed in the building of them. Bodices must fit like a glove, and there must be no unpicking of seams or alterations that will show the mark of a needle or a stitch. The princess understands dressmaking thoroughly—for did not she and her sisters make their own dresses in their early days in quiet little Denmark?—and her generally placid temper is much ruffled should a dress bodice require alteration that will show, or its make display such outlines as seams, and not fit the figure of the royal wearer like a glove.

The Duchess of Edinburg, the wife of her majesty's second son, is as easy to please as the Princess of Wales is difficult. Seldom does she send a dress back to be altered, and she is gracious and pleasant as to her orders and the execution of the same. The Duchess of York is much liked by tradespeople. She gives little trouble to her modistes and is generally pleased with her toilet and with the manner in which her orders have been executed. She gained her ideas from her mother, the Duchess of Teck, who invariably was pleasant, courteous and easily pleased. Tradespeople were always pleased to serve the Duchess of Teck and Princess May, and they feel equal pleasure in obeying and executing the orders of the Duchess of York.

The future queen, the Duchess of York, takes a motherly interest in her little ones and personally superintends the dressing of each of them. They look sweet in the linen suits she ordered for them, and their little silk socks are a novelty, for they appear laced up the front in the manner of boots. Of course the duchess has such articles as these made to order, and the lacing is a clever and unique idea.

A Curious Japanese Custom.

At the close of formal dinners in Japan the guests are presented with any portion of the meal they may fail to eat. However great or small the amount they may fail to eat, it is carefully wrapped up for them, and they are expected to take it home with them. The unique custom was followed at official dinners until a short time ago, when it was discontinued, but the withdrawal of government example has not materially affected the practice. There may be all kinds of elaborate courses at a dinner that one does not care for, but the mental struggle to say "No" is not half so hard when you know you will get a chance to carry the food off and either give it to your children, throw it to your dogs and cats or distribute it among your friends. The Japanese practice is all that could be expected. Each kind of food is kept in a separate parcel, and at the close of the dinner the share of each guest is made up in a neat and artistic bundle.—Woman's Life.

Serving of Vegetables.

It is the custom in France to serve most vegetables as a separate course, and quite as much care is given to their preparation as to a course of meat, and various are the forms they are made to take; the sauces which accompany or disguise them, and the dressings which, if served cold, transform them into delicious salads. Vegetables, if added to ragouts of meat, make them much more savory and greatly economize the amount of meat. Carrots accord best with beef, turnips and parsnips best with mutton and veal, and tomatoes suit all meats.

Habits of Speech.

"Why do educated parents allow their children to contract habits of ungrammatical speech that will have to be conquered in after life?" asks a spinster of a mother as related in Harper's Bazar.

"Because they hate to worry the poor little things about such matters when they are young and should be care free. It seems cruel to be all the time correcting them and keeping them on their good behavior. They will have to learn the rules of our dreadful language all too soon as it is."

"Yes," said the spinster, "and in addition to learning to speak properly they will have to unlearn the tricks of speech in which they have been allowed to indulge all their little lives. I know," laughing, "that there is much ridicule of 'old maids' children,' but I believe that my theory in this case is correct. It is a positive unkindness to let your child double his negatives and say 'ain't' when several years from now he will be harshly reproved for such lapses. The child must learn to talk anyway, and is it not as easy to teach him to say 'It is I' as 'It's me?' And is it not as simple for the little tongue to lisp 'I saw it' as 'I seen it?' I love baby talk and should not correct a child for his mispronunciation of hard words. As he grows older he will himself see his mistakes in that line and change them. But I insist that it is a parent's duty to make the difficult path to grammatical speech as easy as possible by never allowing the little ones to stray from it in the beginning."

Cold Bathing In the Morning.

I have heard people prescribe a cold morning tub as a cure for all ills. As a matter of fact, a cold bath should be taken with the greatest discrimination, and delicate girls and women should never embark upon the enterprise without medical sanction. Cold bathing in the early morning is beneficial only to those who have sufficient vital energy and nervous force to insure good reaction, with no subsequent languor or lassitude. You may feel refreshed immediately after your bath, but tired and languid two or three hours after it. When this occurs, it is conclusive evidence against the practice. Those who have an abundance of flesh and blood, who are lymphatic or sluggish in temperament and whose nervous force is not depleted can take the cold morning bath to advantage. Others who are thin and slight, whose hands and feet become cold and clammy on the slightest provocation, who digest food slowly and assimilate it with difficulty, should avoid early morning bathing. For all such a tepid bath in the middle of the day (but not within two hours after a meal) or before retiring at night is far more desirable, and it should be followed by rest of body and brain till equable conditions of circulation are re-established.—Lady.

Care of the Face.

So long as womankind indulges in pie and takes midnight lunches of salad and cocoanut pudding and pickles, and dear heaven only knows what, just so long will the facial eruptions flourish with a high hand and bring tears of agony to pretty eyes. It's a funny thing to me why women will not understand that it is a deal easier to have a beautiful complexion by putting proper food into their stomach than it is to doctor bad skins with various lotions and cosmetics, says the Philadelphia Times. Simple digestible food makes good pure blood, and if the blood is in a good condition there will be no poisonous matter to be thrown off through the pores of the skin.

Let fruit and vegetables predominate in your diet, take a daily sponge bath and exercise in the open air, for exercise helps to keep the digestion active—the cure for half the beauty ailments to which femininity falls heir. Scrupulous cleanliness, not only of the face itself, but of the entire body, is absolutely necessary. A simple lotion like listerine, which is soothing and healing, and applications of creme marquise or any other harmless homemade cosmetic should put the finishing touches to the good work.

Julia Marlowe's Advice to Amateurs.

"Whatever real pleasure, instruction or cultivation there is to be gained from attempted performances of drama," writes Julia Marlowe in The Ladies' Home Journal, "is to be obtained only by rational, serious, enthusiastic effort in plays of real merit. It is therefore of the highest importance in organizing an amateur company to include only those whose inclination toward the stage amounts to a real love of the dramatic art. Unless the head of the amateur company be a professional of marked ability and taste, engaged as instructor and manager, there should be a committee of reference by which every affair of the company may be discussed and decided. It is, however, much the best plan to select one person to control the affairs of the company. Melodrama I think best adapted to amateur presentation, both as schooling for the players and in the light of the greatest probable success in presentation. In melodrama it is less difficult to arrive at some degree of success, because its effects are produced by methods more artificial than must be employed in comedy and tragedy."

Causes Surprise.

Surprise is often expressed that the nice girls all marry men whose lives have been passed in a whirling purple blaze, while the men of irreproachable and colorless pasts are looked up to—and frozen when they come too close. But there is no possible excuse for wondering. It all lies in our awful longing for the spice of life—variety. We are all so commonplace that when we find some one who dares walk out of the beaten path we capitulate at once, and only wicked people dare walk out of the beaten path. It is not the bad people nor the foolish people who really irritate us. They have infinite "possibilities," and there is, after all, a streak of common humanity in them that touches a responsive chord.—Exchange.

The Queen's Perquisites.

Queen Victoria is not only in receipt of her annual income from the people of Great Britain, but she is entitled besides to a considerable number of perquisites for the supply of the royal household. Among the most curious of these is her right to every whale or sturgeon captured on the coast of the United Kingdom and brought to land. Both of these perquisites date back to the Norman kings, and it appears that in the case of the whale the monsters were divided between the sovereign and his consort, the queen taking the head in order that her wardrobe might be replenished with the whalebone needed for the stiffening of her royal garments.

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And this week we intend making not only the greatest trade producer, but also the most interesting and profitable one to our customers. The big rush of the past three weeks, though it has not affected the assortment of our stock as a whole, has left us with certain lines of goods so reduced in number that we think it advisable to clear, even at a sacrifice. On Monday morning we place on sale the balance of our stock of

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NELSON, B. C.

TELEPHONE No. 144.

A SECOND CONTINGENT.

It is said that the Government at Ottawa have communicated to the authorities in London their willingness to dispatch a second contingent for service in South Africa. This is not overdoing Canadian loyalty; that is equal to any strain that may be put upon it; but there is the possible danger that it is subjecting it to an unworthy purpose. If the Government shall call for another thousand volunteers, there is no doubt whatever the response will be as enthusiastic as on the first occasion; and if they shall further resolve to override such trifling constitutional difficulties as may be in the way and offer to bear the entire cost of their service, the country will no doubt hold up its two hands and shout its approval. There is no mistaking the sentiment of the Canadian people. They are heart and soul with the Mother Country in her present struggle, and the greater the need the greater would grow their loyalty and devotion.

It is not men, however, that Great Britain wants. The Boers are not to be subjugated in a day, and before driven to the last ditch it is only too certain that much blood will be spilt and much sorrow and suffering inflicted. But so far as mere men go, Britain has enough and to spare. What gratified her so extremely the other day was not the regiment of a thousand strong we sent to her aid, but rather the feeling at the back of it that made the offer possible. The Miner said some days ago that Great Britain is fighting more than the Boers. There may be no guns fired, but there are countries in Europe that she is standing off to day as really, if not as literally, as if she were opposing them with armies. It is in this tremendous battle, more than in the conflict with the Boers, that our offer of help is of service. Europe sees that in the loyalty and devotion of the Colonies there is a United Empire to fight, should it come to blows. The Mother Country appreciates the demonstration that has taught that lesson, and for Canada's share in it she is grateful.

She has men enough of her own, however, to settle all scores with the Boers before the South African summer has waned, and a second offer from Canada will mean nothing additional to Europe. There is apt to be a suspicion that the disaster at Ladysmith the other day is made the occasion at Ottawa of a second offer, in the hope that it will remove the nasty taste left in the mouths of the people by the opposition of Mr. Tarte and the two obvious disinclination of Sir Wilfrid Laurier when the first was proposed. This is too suggestive of trading in our loyalty, of rolling it in the mire of party politics, to be pleasant.

TELL US SOME MORE.

Referring to some remark which the dispatches credited to Sir Charles Tupper, in a speech delivered at Ottawa a few days ago, The Vancouver Province says:

"The Bart. is too modest. He should have told the whole story of his gigantic achievements, instead of a mere fragment. Surely the world should know that it was Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., who built Niagara Falls, hollowed out a hole for the Pacific ocean to nestle in, planted the mighty mountain peaks of British Columbia in their resting places, created the Eiffel Tower and constructed the architectural triumphs for the Paris Exposition form his own designs. It was Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., who stuffed the Klondike full of gold, headed off the Spanish Armada, whipped the French at sea, led the British forces at Waterloo, and finally succeeded in overcoming the yelling imps of blackness in the Soudan. In fact, when you come to think of it, very little has happened since the beginning of all things that wsa not brought about by a gentle pressure of the button by the elegant forefinger of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart."

We did not know that Sir Charles had done all these things, and are indebted to the great learning, research, and skill of the Vancouver paper for the information, so happily and brilliantly presented. We did know, however, that the veteran statesman was among the first to urge that Canada should proffer her services to the Mother Country in this unfortunate Transvaal affair, and that his patriotic utterances had much to do with stirring the popular mind and ultimately compelling the Government at Ottawa to reverse its decision with regard to the dispatch of a contingent. We are not aware that Sir Charles claimed more than this, even as much, indeed, in that speech of his, and if he did not the intelligent public opinion of Canada will say that he did not claim too much. It will also express itself as deeply obliged to the happy circumstance of his speech in question, as it was the inspiration which has procured for us the interesting intelligence of those other achievements which The Province has been at such pains to unearth.

Now that it has told us of so many things Sir Charles Tupper has done, perhaps it will add to the general gratification by disclosing a few things which are put down to the credit of that other distinguished statesman, Mr. Bostock.

MR. TARTE AND THE FLAG.

For a convalescent, Mr. Tarte, we are afraid, is slightly overworking himself these days. The unusual exertion is due to the opposition he so strenuously, and for a period at least, so successfully offered to the proposal to send a Canadian regiment to fight the battles of the Empire in South Africa. He was not long in discovering that his attitude on that question was exceedingly distasteful to the great mass of the Canadian people, and as a Federal election is supposed to be within measurable distance it became necessary that he should immediately begin to square himself with the country if there was not to be a disastrous sacrifice of votes. All his waking moments are accordingly employed in explaining away some things, and denying others, that rise up in accusation against him. As the gentleman is volubility itself, and not any more discreet than a Minister is expected to be, it can be imagined that he is having an exceedingly busy time of it.

One of the latest stories he has found it necessary to contradict is one to the effect that he refused to allow the British flag to fly on the Government buildings the day the volunteers left Ottawa. The story was not an improbable one. Mr. Tarte, as a better Frenchman than a Britisher, according to his own statement, has no doubt been gnashing his teeth in angry disappointment ever since his colleagues in the Government felt themselves constrained to overrule him in the matter of the contingent. He resents the idea of Canada helping the Mother Country to hold the Empire together. There can be no doubt of his sentiment; he has himself been careful that there shall be no room for it. In the case in question his power was equal to his will, for by virtue of his position as Minister of Public Works, he has charge of the Government buildings and his orders respecting them are not to be disputed. He flatly denies the story, however, explaining that on the day in question he was not in the city. That happened most fortunately for Mr. Tarte, but it does not permit his entire escape.

If he was not in Ottawa, he was certainly not farther away than Montreal. As a citizen of the Capital and a Minister of the Crown, he could not but have known that a body of volunteers were being dispatched on a mission of unparalleled significance. As a man of intelligence he must have known that it was customary to fly the flag when soldiers are departing for active service. Even if not personally requested, with a British heart in the right place he would have seen that the Parliament Buildings of the Dominion were flying the British colors on an occasion so unusual and so important as to stir the enthusiastic loyalty of Canadians to a pitch never before experienced. Mr. Tarte cannot make the excuse that he is ignorant of flags and their uses. When he goes on official cruises down the St. Lawrence in Government steamers he flys the French flag, and we have no doubt the gentleman quite understands the significance he desires to have attached to it.

In their telegram to the Premier protesting against the employment of those Italians, the Sandon miners are reported as saying that "the mine owners of the Slocan are importing them to take our places." This was no doubt an unintentional slip. They are not being employed to take the places of anybody. They are to fill places that are now vacant, and no one will be discharged to make room for them. If the "thousand Canadian miners of the Slocan" are employed, they cannot object if work is given to others; if they are not employed, it is because they refuse to work and they can still less object if others are employed to do what they refuse to do. There is work to do in the mines of the Slocan, and if Canadian miners cannot be obtained it is a British privilege to seek help where it can be had.

The Provincial branch of the Dominion Alliance is determined to press prohibition at the next Federal election. It has adopted the following pledge, promulgated by the parent society: "We the undersigned promise that at the next general election for the Dominion Parliament we will vote only for such candidates as will agree to do all in their power, if elected, to obtain the immediate enactment of such legislation as will secure the total prohibition of the liquor traffic in at least those Provinces and Territories that gave majorities for prohibition in the plebiscite."

The appeal to the Premier to enforce the Alien Labor Act will not be a welcome one. He and other British Commissioners are engaged in negotiating with the United States for a settlement of all matters in dispute between the two countries, and it has been understood the amiable Premier agreed as a condition that the Alien Labor Act shall be held in suspense in the meantime. To break his agreement now would be to imperil the entire negotiations, which at no time have been any too promising.

Says The London Times: "National policy is no longer arranged by diplomatists, or even determined by Parliament. It is discussed in the Press and settled by public opinion, to every breath of which every one of these gentlemen who sit in Parliamentnt is tremulously sensitive." This is testimony of the Press to the Press no duobt, but who shall gainsay the absolute correctness of it?

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HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1670

We carry in stock the following well known

Brands of Cigars

IMPORTED

Bock y Cie, all sizes.
Henry Clay, all sizes.
H Upman.
El Triunfo.
La Lolas.
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Flor de Bahama.
Rosebuds.
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Key West.
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Hudson's Bay Stores,

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Bennett's Improved Safety Fuse

As Supplied British Admiralty.

White Countered Gutta Percha.

Will Not Crack or Break.

Absolutely safe in all weather conditions.

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Minimizes risk from firing fuse. Everything to recommend it. Ask your dealer for them. Manufactured by

William Bennett Sons & Co.

Cambourne, Cornwall, England.

ROWLAND MACHIN,

General Agent for Canada.

LAWRENCE HARDWARE CO.

Distributing Agents.

LUMBER.

Delivered to an any point on Kootenay Lake.

I have a complete stock on hand of

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER, SHINGLES, MOULDINGS, SASH DOORS INSIDE FINISH. COAST FLOORING and FINISHED LUMBER.

Mill at PILOT BAY. Yards, NELSON and LARDO.

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Crow's Nest Pass COAL

$6.25 DELIVERED

Special Rates For Carload Lots.

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WINDERMERE, B. C.

THE MUSIC HALL

FULL TEXT OF THE BY-LAW TO COME BEFORE COUNCIL.

Ald. Hillyer Will Probably Withdraw It and Fight for the Good Government Forces.

There will be some things said by Ald. Hillyer when the City Council meets on Monday night. It was he that gave notice of his intention to press a music hall by-law through Council; now he says he will withdraw the by-law as he has been the subject to some very uncomplimentary statements. He claims that his motive has been misunderstood and that he is tired of the whole affair. It is also probable that Ald. Hillyer will show that he is now a disciple of those who are opposing a wide open town by moving a few resolutions that will make Nelson a model, moral metropolis if they are carried into effect. He says that the people seem to want a quiet and Sunday like town and he is going to see that they get it. However, there will be petitions before the Council both for and against the passage of the by-law and it may be that in view of them some other Alderman may move that the by-law be considered. Members of the board are of the opinion that the question, having created such a widespread interest, should be left to the ratepayers for decision.

The full text of the proposed by law is as follows:

By-Law No 54.—A by-law to amend By-law No. 5, "Trades License By-Law" and to make certain rules and regulations as to the conduct and management of a Concert Hall or Music Hall in the City of Nelson:

Whereas, it is considered advisable and expedient to provide for an increase in the number of saloon licenses issued or to be issued in the City of Nelson, and to make certain rules and regulations for the proper conducting and managing any Concert Hall or Music Hall for which a License may be hereafter granted in the said City, and to fix the amount payable for any such license:

Now therefore, the Municipal Council of the City of Nelson, in Council assembled, enacts as follows:

1. That By-Law No. 5, is hereby amended by striking out the figure "0" and the word "six" in the second line of sub-section 1, of section 1, of said by-law, and by substituting the figure "seven" and the word "seven" therefor.

2. That before any license for a Concert Hall or Music Hall in the said City of Nelson shall be hereafter granted, the proprietor or proprietors, lessee or lessees, manager, or managers, of such Concert Hall or Music Hall, shall submit to the Council of the said City a plan of such Hall, showing its full dimensions and the seating capacity thereof, together with dimensions of stage or platform, and of all rooms, offices, bars and other appurtenances belonging or pertaining to such hall, and showing its location in said City of Nelson, and after the approval of such plan, no addition or alteration shall be made in the said Hall, or in its appurtenances, unless the same shall have been approved by the City Council.

3. The license payable in respect of any Concert Hall or Music Hall to the City, by the proprietor or proprietors, lessee or lessees, manager or managers, or other person or persons having the management and control of such Concert Hall or Music Hall, shall be the sum of Five Dollars ($5 00) for each and every day (except Sundays) during which such Concert Hall or Music Hall shall be open to the public.

4. The proprietor or proprietors, lessee or lessees, manager or managers, or other person or persons as aforesaid, shall, besides being liable to the penalties prescribed by law, enter into a bond to the City that sufficient sureties, to be approved by the City Council, in the sum of $1,000, for the proper and orderly conduct the management of the said Concert Hall or Music Hall, and any conviction of the said proprietor or proprietors, essee or lessees, manager or managers, or other person or persons, as aforesaid, in respect of an offense or offences committed in or in connection with such Concert Hall or Music Hall, shall be considered a forfeiture of such bond, and the said sum of $1,000 shall at once become due and payable to the said City, and in default of payment, may be recovered by action at law, and upon any such conviction as aforesaid, the license for such Concert Hall or Music Hall shall be forthwith revoked.

5. Any Concert Hall or Music Hall to be hereafter licensed, as hereinbefore provided, shall not be kept open after after the hour of twelve o'clock midnight, except on Saturdays, when the same shall be closed at half past twelve o'clock at night.

6 The proprietor or proprietors, lessee or lessees, manager or managers, or other person or persons, as aforesaid, shall provide and have in attendance at such Concert Hall or Music Hall, during the whole time such Hall is open to the public, a duly appointed Police Constable, to assist in maintaining order and good conduct, and such Police Constable shall be appointed and be subject to dismissal or removal by the Board of Police Commissioners for the City of Nelson, and the salary or remuneration of such Police Constable shall be borne and paid by the said proprietor or proprietors, lessee or lessees, manager or managers, or other person or persons, as aforesaid.

7. An agreement embodying the provisions hereof, and a covenant on the part of the proprietor or proprietors, lessee or lessees, manager or managers, or other person or persons, as aforesaid, to conform to and fulfill all the matters and provisions hereby required of them, and containing such rules and regulations as the City Council may deem necessary to make, shall be drawn and shall be executed by them within fourteen days from the granting of the license for such Concert Hall or Music Hall, and until the execution of such agreement the license to be issued under the provisions of this by-law shall not take effect.

THE FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

The Nelson Football Club held a very successful practice game of Rugby football yesterday afternoon on the recreation grounds in which McFarland, Wetmore and Macrae were conspicuous. The team, however, requires coaching in several important particulars. For instance, the forwards should pack in, in the "scrum," not more than three in the front row. Yesterday as many as five were several times noticed in the front row. The forwards, too, should strive to get possession of the ball, immediately on its being placed in the "scrum," and should then heel it out smartly. In the line out, also, the forwards bunched too much together instead of each marking a man on the opposing side. The tackling of the backs was noticeably weak, though Edwards was particularly useful in stopping some ugly rushes of the opposing forwards.

Taken altogether, however, the practice showed that there is some very good material for a first class team in Nelson and, with combined play and assiduous practice, they could make a good showing against the Coast teams.

AT THE HUME.

Angus Campbell, Kaslo; W. E. Fulmore, Moyie City; J. J. Fleutot, Kaslo; Raoul Green, Kaslo; W. A. Richardson, Toronto; D. W. Moore, Trail; J. A. Kirkpatrick, Silverton; J Frank Collom, Wellsley; C. M. Keep, Fort Steele; C. W. Busk, Kokanee Creek; W Chaplin, St. Catherines; D. M. Linard, Rossland; E. L. Sawyer, Hugo Ross, Toronto; A. DesBrisay, Victoria; W. H. Carrack, and wife, Toronto; G. A. Eastman, Cascade City; Charles Faas, Phoenix.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs T. J. Sims left for the Coast yesterday evening

At the morning service in St. Saviour's Church, the anthem will be Simper's "The Earth is the Lord's and the Fulness Thereof."

J. E. Annable sold his new residence on Mill street yesterday to J. W. Holmes, late of Ingersoll, Ont. The price paid was $2,400.

Mrs. Brougham will sing the "Cujus Animam" from Rosini's "Stabat Mater" at the evening service at the Roman Catholic Church tonight.

Mr. J. O. Vansickle, late of Dresden, Ont., is in Nelson, looking over the country with a view to opening a photograph gallery at a favorable point.

The meeting of the Ladies' Hospital Aid Society, which was announced for tomorrow afternoon in the Presbyterian church, has been postponed until Monday week.

Albert Kenneth Wattie and Elizabeth Mary Fletcher, both of Kuskonook, were joined in the bonds of matrimony at the residence of Rev. Mr. Frew, yesterday afternoon.

Messrs. E. Hickling and J. H. Bowker returned yesterday from the Duncan-Lardo country where they have spent the summer on the survey for the C. P. R. railway construction.

Five cars of plant for the Nelson Gas & Coke Company have arrived, and ten or fifteen more are on the road It will not be long now before the Nelson gas plant is in operation.

The Methodist Ladies' Aid are preparing for a big day's work on Wednesday next, when they hold their annual sale of pretty and useful articles of all sorts. Meals will be provided, too.

Big game (sic) has not altogether died out in this country. Mr. W. W. West, of Balfour, yesterday morning killed a large wild cat while swimming across the lake from Pilot Bay to Rhinosceros Point.

A member of the Thiel detective agency and Provincial Constable Allan Forrester yesterday morning took Howell, the alleged murderer, to Bonner's Ferry, on his way to stand trial in the United States.

The Fire Department were called out about 3:45 yesterday afternoon and responded with their usual promptitude. The alarm was given from the Club Hotel, where a pair of curtains had caught fire. Fortunately the blaze was extinguished before serious damage was done.

The new dynamo at the power house is now running, but not at its full capacity, as it is only being allowed to develop 900 volts instead of 1,000. At present the new machinery is being tested, and, so far, is giving satisfactory results. All the connections have not yet been made.

On November 27 the Owen A. Smily Concert Company will play here under the auspices of the Hospital Ladies' Aid Society, and the net proceeds will be devoted to the furnishing of the women's ward in the addition to the hospital. Mildred Walker and Miss Ella Bridgeland, soprano and contralto respectively, are the stars of the aggregation.

A Love Feast will be held this morning in the Methodist Church at 10 o'clock. The subjects of the Rev. J. Robson's sermons will be, in the morning, "Win God's Approval," and in the evening, "Encouraged for Victory." The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the evening service.

Mr. T. R. Archbold has, on behalf of the firm of Archbold & Pearson, bought a half interest in the Kootenay Cigar Manufacturing Company. The purchase price has not been made public, but it is understood to exceed $6,000. The deal by which a half interest in this exceedingly lucrative business changed hands was negotiated by Mr. Stanley Tytler, who has gone into the brokerage and real estate business in addition to his other affairs. The company will still continue under the management of Mr. T. J. Sims.

There will be a service of song in the Presbyterian Church this afternoon at 4 o'clock when Mrs. Brongham will sing Roeckel's "Cast Thy Bread upon the Waters," and Handel's "He Shall Feed His Flock." Mendelssohn's duet, "In His Steps Are All the Corners of the Earth" will be sung by Mrs. Brongham and Mr. Kydd, while Mr. Caldwell will sing Mozart's "Who Treads the Path of Duty." The Rev. R. Frew will preach on "The Place of Praise in Worship."

Stamping done at Mrs. McLaughlin's Millinery Store.

GEN. HUTTON PLEASED.

This Regimental Order Was Issued at Victoria This Week.

The following communication from the district officer commanding is published for the information of all concerned:

"October 31, 1899.—The following telegram is published for general information:

"Louisville, Que., Oct. 31.

"D. O. C, No. 11 District: Convey to your district that His Excellency has been pleased to express his cordial satisfaction at the soldierly appearance and disciplined embarkation of our comrades and representatives of the Second Special Service Batallion Royal Canadian Regiment yesterday. Express my congratulations to all concerned upon this auspicious event in Canadian military history.

"GENERAL HUTTON."

ON THE AMERICAN BOY.

The Mine is Looking Well—Will Build a 600-Foot Tram.

The American Boy mine, in the Slocan, is shipping ore to the Everett smelter. Former shipments have been made to the Trail smelter. At the office of the company it was learned the other day that the American Boy is being steadily operated in spite of the prevailing labor difficulties in the Slocan. The company is reported to be paying the scale demanded by the unions, and is said to employ 13 men. The shipments average about three cars per month, but the superintendent is holding the shipments back somewhat saving the ore for rawhiding, which will be considerably cheaper than packing. The company expects to send out a car of ore per week after about 30 days. At a meeting of the American Boy trustees a few days since it was decided to build 600 feet of tram in the spring of 1900 to connect the mine with the Noble Five tram and concentrator. This will enable the American Boy to send down to the Noble Five works a large amount of concentrating ore now on the dumps and in the stopes. This is expected to concentrate about four to one at a a fine shipping value. Recently the No. 4 tunnel cut the ore body 800 feet below the apex of the vein and the showing is said to be four feet of concentrating ore. The mine was lately examined by Engineer Maxwell, who in his report to the company, estimates that the mine has practically in sight $540,000 worth of ore estimated at a profit value of $10 a ton. The American Boy is owned by a Spokane company. Recently a considerable quantity of American Boy stock was taken over to Mr. J. G. McGuigan and associates, who are also largely interested in the Noble Five mine, which lies adjacent to the American Boy. Development upon the mine is to be kept up steadily all winter, and it is the hope of the management to have the company in the Slocan dividend list, shortly after the first week in the new year. Sufficient stoping backs have been opened to enable the company to send out shipments steadily.

LADY ABERDEEN SAILS.

New York, Nov. 4.—The Countess of Aberdeen arrived in the city from Montreal last night and sailed on the Campania this afternoon.

SPIKE SULLIVAN WON.

New York, Nov. 4.—Spike Sullivan, after an interesting fight, succeeded in knocking out Joe Young, of Buffalo, in the last part of the 20th round.

"Looking back I see I never saw before."

This is the exclamation of satisfied customers.

We have fitted successfully stubborn cases that others have failed in.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Consultation free.

Patenaude Bros.,

OPTICIANS,

Nelson, B. C.

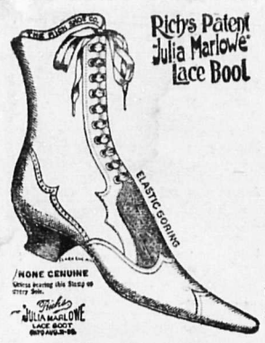
JOHN HIRSCH,

Provincial Land Surveyor.

OFFICE:

NELSON B. C.

140



Richy's Patent Julia Marlowe Lace Boot

The Ladies Admire

The latest in Footwear. We have just received a consignment including the Famous Julia Marlow and and the mannish styles with broad toes and heavy soles.

You Can See Them

in our window. You can try them on inside and it wont cost you anything.

LILLIE BROS. THE SHOEISTS

UNDERWEAR

Canadian, American, English and Scotch Manufacture.

Fleece Lined, Natural Wool, Fine Cashmere, &c.

Prices from $1,50 to $7.50 per Suit. See our "Verus" brand absolutely unshrinkable English Goods.

Emory & Walley

Hub Furnishing House.

SOMETHING NEW!

Shredded Wheat Biscuit.

Requires Little or No Cooking.

Economical, Wholesome, Palatable, Nutritious.

The Best and Only Food for Dyspeptics.

FOR SALE BY

KIRKPATRICK & WILSON,

Telephone Call, No. 10. Post Office Box, K and W.

The Nelson Electric Tramway Co. Ltd.

LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS

Large number Choice Building Lots adjacent to the line of their Tramway. For price and terms of sale apply at the office of the Company, Macdonald Block, Corner of Josephine and Vernon Streets.

T. C. DUNCAN, Secretary

P. BURNS & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Meat Merchants

HEAD OFFICE NELSON, B. C.

Branch Markets in Rossland, Trail, Nelson, Kaslo Sandon, Three Forks, New Denver and Slocan City.

Orders by mail to any branch will have careful and prompt attention.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax.

Incorporated 1869.

Capital Authorized - - - - $2,000,000

Capital Paid Up, $1,500,000, Reserve, $1,250,000.

Head Office: Halifax, Nova Scotia.

General Banking Business Transacted; Sterling Bills of Exchange Bought and Sold, Letters of Credit, Etc., Negotiated.

Accounts received on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on special deposits and on Saving Bank accounts.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Atlin, Bennett, Grand Forks, Nanaimo, Nelson, Rossland, Vancouver, Vancouver East End, Victoria, Ymir.

Geo. Kydd, Manager, Nelson, B.C.

SMOKE "ROYAL SEAL" CIGARS

I BUY ANYTHING

From a steam boat to a baby's rattle. Everything has a value at my store.

PROSSER,

Ward St., Bet. Baker and Victoria.

To Contractors and Builders

You can save money by buying your

Plate, Sheet and Ornamental Glass from

R. H. WILLIAMS, NELSON, Agent for

J. W. MELLOR,

VICTORIA, B. C.

Wholesale Houses.

NELSON, B. C.

AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS

THORPE & CO., LIMITED.—Corner Vernon and Cedar Streets, Nelson, manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in aerated waters and fruit syrups. Sole agents for Halcyon Springs mineral water.

NELSON SODA WATER FACTORY—N. M. Cummins, Lessee. Every known variety of soft drinks. P. O. Box 88. Telephone No. 31. Hoover Street Nelson.

CIGARS

KOOTENAY CIGAR MFG. CO.—Corner Baker and Hall Streets, Nelson, manufacturers of "Royal Seal" and "Kootenay Belle" brand of cigars.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

H. J. EVANS & CO.—Baker Street, Nelson, wholesale dealers in liquors, cigars, cement, fire brick and fire clay, water pipe and steel rails and general commission merchants.

GRAIN, HAY AND CEREALS

BRACKMAN & KERMILLING CO. LIMITED.—Front Street, Nelson, wholesale dealers in flour, meals, etc, and hay and grain. Mills at Edmonton, Victoria and New Westminster. Elevators on Calgary & Edmonton Railway.

GEO. F. MOTION.—Wholesale Hay, Grain and Feed. Special quotations on carload lots to all Kootenay points.

GROCERIES

A. MACDONALD & CO.—Corner Vernon and Josephine Streets, wholesale grocers and jobbers in blankets, gloves, mitts, boots, rubbers, mackinaws and miners' sundries.

KOOTENAY SUPPLY CO. LIMITED—Vernon Street, Nelson, importers, wholesale grocers.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS

P. BURNS & CO—Baker Street, Nelson, wholesale dealers in fresh and cured meats. Cold storage.

WEST KOOTENAY BUTCHER CO.—Baker Street Nelson. Wholesale dealers in fresh and cured meats.

HARDWARE & MINING SUPPLIES

H. BYERS & CO.—Corner Baker and Josephine Streets, Nelson, wholesale dealers in hardware and mining supplies. Agents for Giant Powder Co

VANCOUVER HARDWARE CO'Y. LIMITED Baker Street, Nelson, wholesale dealers in hardware and mining supplies, plumbers' and tinsmith's supplies.

NELSON HARDWARE CO.—Wholesale paints and oils.

LIQUORS AND DRY GOODS.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.—Corner Vernon and Josephine Streets, Nelson, wholesale dealers in liquors cigars and dry goods. Agents for Pabst Brewing Co. of Milwaukee and Calgary Brewing Co. of Calgary.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.—Wholesale groceries and liquors, etc., Baker St., Nelson.

PROVISIONS, PRODUCE & FRUITS

J. Y GRIFFIN & CO.—Corner Vernon and Josephine Streets Nelson, wholesale dealers in provisions, cured meats, butter and eggs.

SASH AND DOORS

NELSON SAW AND PLANING MILLS, LIMITED—Corner Front and Hall Streets, Nelson manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in sash and doors; all kinds of factory work made to order.

ACETYLENE GAS

VANSTONE'S DRUG STORE.—Corner Josephine and Baker Streets. Agts. for Calcium Carbide and Weiland Acetylene Gas Machine Co.

ASSAYER'S SUPPLIES

W. F. TEETZEL & CO—Corner Baker and Josephine Streets, Nelson, wholesale dealers in assayer's supplies. Agents for Denver Fire Clay Co. of Denver, Colorado.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

AND SOO LINE.

The direct route from

KOOTENAY COUNTRY.

to all points

EAST and WEST.

First-Class Sleepers on all trains from REVELSTOKE & KOOTENAY LDG.

TOURIST CARS pass Medicine Hat daily for St. Paul, Sundays and Wednesdays for Toronto, Fridays for Montreal and Boston.

Same cars pass Revelstoke one day earlier.

CONNECTIONS

To and from Robson, Rossland.

Ex. Sun.		Ex. Sun.
7.10 Lv.	NELSON	Arr. 10.40
18.00 Lv. daily	NELSON daily	Arr. 21.40

Morning train connects for all points in BOUNDARY COUNTRY.

Evening train connects to and from Main Line and points north, and (ex. Sun.) from all points in BOUNDARY COUNTRY.

KOOTENAY RIVER ROUTE.

Daily.	Str. Moyie	Daily.
23.00 Lv.	NELSON	Arr. 16.20

Connects Kootenay Landing with Crow's Nest Branch trains both ways.

KOOTENAY LAKE-KASLO ROUTE

Ex. Sun.	Str. Kokanee.	Ex. Sun
16.00 Lv.	NELSON	Arr. 11.00

Tue., Thur., Sat., to Argenta and ret., leaving Kaslo at 20k.

SANDON AND SLOCAN POINTS.

Ex. Sun.		Ex. Sun.
9.00 Lv.	NELSON	Ar. 14.20

4 hrs NELSON to ROSSLAND hrs 4

For rates and full information address nearest local agent, or

C. E. BEASLEY City Passenger Agent
R. W. DREW, Agent, Nelson
W. F. ANDERSON, Trav. Pass. Agent, Nelson
E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. Agent, Vancouver

Prescriptions.

THE Purity of the Drugs and Medicines administered to the patient is the most Essential Element in the successful treatment of disease. Prescriptions are compounded by us from absolutely Pure Drugs in perfect condition, and the Physician's skill will not be nullified by old and imported drugs.

Our stock of requisites for

The Toilet,

The Nursery,

The Sickroom

Are complete. Your patronage solicited.

Nurses' Directory.

For the convenience of Physicians and Nurses, we have established a Nurses' Directory, and in order to have it complete, request all Nurses to send in or call and leave their names and addresses.

H. F. McLean

DISPENSING CHEMIST.

Telephone 145. P. O. Box 225. Baker St.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

LOVE'S REINCARNATION.

Dear heart, did we meet long ago,
And walk and talk together then?
I think it must have happened so;
If so, I wonder where or when.
Oft when you blush and smile for me,
When your eyes droop before my gaze,
For one swift breath I seem to see
Some dim, sweet scene from other days.

A gleam of gold from that stray tress
Of hair on which the sun has shone,
A loving touch, a soft caress,
Or in your voice some minor tone,
Brings to me, like the faint, clear chime
Of silver bells on summer air,
The memory of a bygone time,
Of life and loving otherwhere.

I know that I have loved you, dear,
E'er since I first began to be;
My heart had missed you many a year,
Until at last you came to me;
And then I knew that I had met
The one I sought, and by your side
I stay, with nothing to regret,
Because my soul is satisfied.

—Miller Purvis in Woman's Home Companion.

The Schooling of James Protheroe.

BY W. R. ROSE.

The capitalist looked up from the card he held in his long slender fingers. He saw a dark eyed young fellow with big shoulders and a resolute chin. At least those were the distinguishing characteristics the elder man first noticed.

"James Protheroe," he murmured. Then he added with a little gasp, "Not the son of my old boyhood pard, George Protheroe?"

The young man smilingly nodded.

Whereupon the older man seized him by both hands and forced him into a chair.

"My dear boy," he cried, "where were my eyes? Why, you're just like your dad. Well, well! Bless him, I haven't seen him for 20 years. Calls you James, eh? Who's that for?"

"You, sir," said the young man.

"For me! Shake hands again, namesake. You are a remarkably fine young man. And how's father?"

"Very well, sir. He sends you a letter," and the young man drew it from his pocket.

The capitalist glanced it through with a kindling eye.

"Sounds just like old George," he chuckled. "Um-um-um. 'Loan you my boy Jim. Teach him a little business. Got some capital he might invest. Good boy.' Um-um-um. See here, my boy, you must come along with us to Bevington. We are going down there on my private car; a 30 mile ride over our new suburban road. I've got business with a man at Bevington that must be attended to this noon. Then I've got to be back here at 3 o'clock to meet a New Yorker who is passing through. My daughter Ethel, Miss Mayer, her companion, and two young college fellows of her acquaintance, will go on the trip with me. Ethel will take along a hamper and feed us in the car, and we ought to have a jolly time. I want you to meet my daughter."

"Thank you," said the young fellow, "I believe I have already met her. I went to your home to see you and found you had left the house a little earlier than usual, and your daughter—I'm quite sure it was your daughter—kindly told me that you never transacted any business at home."

The two men laughed together.

"But you told her who you were?"

"No, I didn't," replied the young man. "After her remark I couldn't very well. It's business, you know, that brings me to Cleveland."

James Norcress laughed again.

"She probably took you for a collector," he chuckled. "But, here, we must be off. We have to meet the others at the square in just ten minutes."

They were there and waiting when the two men approached.

"Ethel," said the older man, "I want you to become better acquainted with Mr. James Protheroe of Kansas, whom you have only met in a business way, I believe. You have often heard me speak of his father."

The fair young girl, with just a slight flash, extended her hand.

"The name of Protheroe is a household word with us," she said with a smile that Jim Protheroe thought the sweetest he had ever seen. Then she presented him to Fraulein Mayer and made him acquainted with Mr. Hosmer and Mr. Barrington.

"You've surely heard of Mr. Barrington," she said. "He was on the Yarvard football team of 1898, and Mr. Hale is the champion sprinter of his college."

Young Protheroe bowed gravely in acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon him in coming in personal contact with such special distinctions.

"Are you a college man, Mr. Protheroe?" inquired the eminent Barrington.

"Yes," replied the Kansas youth. "Adams, '97."

The young men looked at each other. They had never heard of Adams.

Just then the car got under headway, and Ethel's father called Jim to step to the rear door and have a look at the roadbed. Ethel had surprised the glance that passed between Hosmer and Barrington. It made her feel a little chagrined. They were evidently sneering at the western young man. Really there was something different about him. His clothes were not quite like the other men's. He didn't wear them with just the same nonchalance. He appeared rather heavy and slow. Very likely he was as dull as he acted. And yet he certainly seemed a very presentable youth. Some people might even call him handsome.

Her train of thought was interrupted by her father's voice.

"Why, bless my soul, my boy," he was saying, "you know more about railway building than I do! Where did you pick it up?"

"Helped lay out a road in western Kansas," replied Jim. "That's one of the things we learned at Adams. I believe I have the right to put 'civil engineer' after my name."

So he did know a little something, thought the girl, but it seemed like such uninteresting knowledge. Truly he was decidedly different from the eastern boys. Then her father and Jim came into the car, and the conversation became general.

Ethel noticed that Jim held his own pretty well when he did talk, but for the most part he was but a listener. There was one thing she was grateful to him for. She knew he admired her. His frank, open glance told her that. But he had the good sense not to annoy her by any special attentions.

Pretty soon the little party scattered, Jim and the young men going out on the rear platform to smoke, leaving father and daughter and chaperon in the car.

"What do you think of Jim?" said the capitalist.

"Rather strong of Kansas, isn't he?" laughed Ethel.

"Oh, I don't know," said her father. "He doesn't make any parade of his talents. He's just like his old dad. There wasn't a keener boy in town. We were chums, you know, and both of us started in without a dollar. I fancy we've both done pretty well."

"Is Mr. Protheroe's father a man of property?" inquired Ethel.

"I should say he was. The last I heard about him he owned the opera house, the hotel, the bank, the finest residence in town and held a first mortgage on the biggest meeting house. Jim's financial future is all right. He's an only child, you know."

"No, I didn't know," said Ethel.

The big hamper turned out to be most bountifully loaded, and everybody brought along a picnic appetite. Then they rolled into Bevington, and, leaving the ladies in charge of the two eastern men, James Norcross took the Kansas lad and started to keep his engagement with the local townsman. It was not a long engagement, and at 1 o'clock they were back on the car, and the capitalist signaled the motorman to go ahead on the return trip.

"We should be able to run the 32 miles back to Cleveland nicely in two hours," he said to Jim. "I must be there at 3 o'clock, and we have a clear track all the way. We've had litigation over this road, and it isn't doing a regular business yet, but we'll be running on schedule in a day or two."

They were out of earshot of the others, and Jim leaned toward the capitalist.

"Mr. Norcross," he said, "have you noticed that the motorman has been drinking heavily?"

"No!" cried the capitalist. "Has the idiot started one of his periodical sprees? Best man in my employ when he's sober. When he's drunk, he's a stupid log. Keep your eye on him, Jim."

The young man nodded and started down the aisle to the motorman's vestibule.

It might have been ten minutes later when he noticed that the speed was increasing to a really dangerous rate. Looking ahead, he saw, a mile or so away, a sharp curve. He knew that it was highly hazardous to attempt to strike it at that high rate of speed. He reached forward and caught the motorman by the arm. The latter turned, with an oath, and, unsteadily rising to his feet, struck at him blindly. Jim flung him aside, shut off the power and put on the airbrake. The car slackened speed reluctantly, but finally came to a standstill half way round the curve.

Then Jim turned. The motorman had fallen and struck his head against the ironwork at the end of a seat. He was lying on the car floor unconscious.

Ethel was unaware that anything unusual had taken place. She sat in the last seat at the rear, with her back to the front of the car, her companion, Miss Mayer, beside her. Presently her father came down the aisle and stopped.

"I was beginning to wonder where all the men were," said Ethel as she laid her hand affectionately on her father's arm. "I felt quite neglected. Are we waiting on a switch?"

"There has been a little accident, my dear," said her father. "We're not on a switch."

"An accident, papa! Who is hurt?"

"The motorman, but not seriously. Jim says it's a scalp wound and a broken collar bone. He's got him all bandaged up nicely, and as soon as he gets over the effects of the—the shock he'll be in very fair shape."

"Is Jim—Mr. Protheroe a surgeon too?"

"He's something of a surgeon," replied her father, with a laugh. "It's another one of those things he learned at that remarkable college. It seems a half dozen of his college mates had planned a hazardous trip to the Bad Lands, and they knew they ought to have a surgeon-doctor along, so Jim volunteered and took a six months' course in the rudiments."

Ethel looked out of the window.

"Where are we, papa?"

"About ten miles from nowhere," snarled the capitalist. "And I'm needed in Cleveland at 3 o'clock for a most important conference."

"Well, why don't we go ahead?"

"Without a motorman? Besides, we've busted something in the running gear. It happened in slackening up suddenly. Do you hear that pounding?"

"Now I hear it, papa."

"That's Jim under the car, trying to tinker up the break."

"Is he a mechanic too?"

Despite his anxiety, the capitalist laughed again.

"It seems so," he said. "It's another thing he learned out there in Kansas. I suppose we are just beginning to find him out. You were right about it. He isn't much like the other youngsters of his age."

Still laughing, Ethel's father left the car and joined the two eastern college men, who were standing not far away. Ethel raised the window and looked out. As she did so she caught sight of Jim. Hatless, coatless and vestless, his thick hair wildly tumbled and his face smudged with dirt, he was facing her smiling father.

"Waiting for orders, sir," he said, with a comical pull at his hair.

"Can you run a motor, too?" asked the capitalist.

"I've had some experience at it," replied Jim. "Father built the Alfalfa and Stony Ledge Electric road, and I ran the first motor over it. If you'll sit with me and keep me posted on the points, I'll promise to haul you through on time."

"All right, my boy. Run her through on schedule time, and I'll give you a permanent job."

The capitalist looked up and caught his daughter's eye and laughed again.

As Jim turned away Ethel called softly to her father.

"Daddy," she murmured, "don't you forget to ask Jim up to dinner tonight."

Her gratified parent looked up at her with a quizzical smile that called a swift blush to her cheek.

"All aboard!" shouted Jim.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Corrected.

"Willie, didn't I tell you to stop that noise? Now, don't let me have to tell you a second time."

"This is the second time now, ma."—Chicago News.

Have You a Chance?

In the beautiful and valuable

Phonograph

To be given away by Us on December 30th?

Every purchaser of goods at our store is given a ticket that entitles them to an equal chance with all.

To make room for Holiday Goods now enroute, we are selling Watches, Clocks and Jewelry at greatly reduced prices. Inspection will prove this.

J. J. WALKER

The Jeweler.

The

Ladies' Aid Society

OF THE

Methodist Church

Will hold their Annual Sale of Work in the Nelson Cafe, Baker Street, on

Wed. Nov. 8th,

A large and beautiful assortment of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale.

Buy Your Christmas Gifts of Them

GIFTS TO UNCLE SAM.

A FEW "TRIFLES" WHICH THE SULTAN SENT IN 1839.

They Put President Van Buren In a Dilemma, and Congress Finally Had to Take a Hand In the Affair. Some Handsome Presents.

On the seventh day of the month of Schawwal, in the year 1254 of the hegira—which is the Arabian way of writing Dec. 25, 1839—the sultan of Oman, whose name was Seyyid Saood, Bin Sultan Bin Ahmed, addressed a gracious letter to "His Excellency Martin Van Buren, President of the United States of North America," in which he informed the president that he had sent him by the royal ship Sultanee a few trifles as a token of friendship and good feeling. These trifles consisted of two Arabian horses and their groom, one bottle of attar of rose, two pieces of gold, five demijohns of rosewater, one Persian carpet, one gold ornament with a silk tassel, four camel's hair shawls, one gold mounted sword, two large pearls, one string of 150 pearls, one gold plate, one bottle of diamonds, one gold snuff box studded with precious stones and one box of mixed pearls and diamonds.

The ship with its precious cargo arrived in New York on the 2d of May, and the president was at once notified. Under the constitution the president has not the right to accept a personal gift from any foreign state or power, and consequently Mr. Van Buren was in a dilemma. He referred the matter to the secretary of state, and the secretary of state wrote to the agents of the vessel in New York, and they, in turn, informed the commander of the ship that the president was without authority to accept the gifts. But the commander was not willing to carry the presents back to his royal master, for the sultan had a way of cutting off the heads of his messengers if they failed to deliver his presents. So he politely but firmly insisted that they should be accepted.

Fearing that this might give rise to unpleasant complications, the president finally decided to refer the question to congress as a last resort. Accordingly, on May 21 he addressed a communication to the senate setting forth the difficulty he was in and asking that some action might be taken. The matter was duly considered by congress, and at the end of two months' deliberation it passed a resolution authorizing the president to accept the gifts in the name of the United States government and to dispose of such as could not conveniently be stored in the state department. After three months of correspondence, red tape, diplomacy and legislation the sultan's Christmas presents were finally accepted, and then the president was put to the trouble of selling the horses, the shawls and the rosewater, while Uncle Sam was given the further trouble of finding a suitable place to store the remaining gifts and was afterward put to great expense in capturing the thief who carried off the entire collection in a bag and was only caught after a long chase.

This is not the only time that Uncle Sam has got himself into trouble by his popularity. For many years our consuls and ministers in Asia and Africa had a hard time trying to convince emperors, sultans and kings that it was against the laws of our country for them to accept the presents which these sovereigns insisted upon offering them to show how much they thought of Uncle Sam. Many of these offerings consisted of animals—horses, elephants, tigers and the like—and our representatives had no end of trouble in finding accommodations for such unwieldly and ferocious gifts which are oftimes forced upon them in spite of their protests.

Of course, Uncle Sam has received many presents which he has been very glad to accept as tokens of friendship and good will on the part of foreign governments. These gifts embrace a wide variety of objects, from a plain whale's tooth—presented by the king of the Fiji islands—to costly ornaments, handsome pieces of furniture and rare paintings. The first gift received by the American government was two paintings, oil portraits of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, presented by the king and queen themselves soon after the close of our Revolutionary war.

Uncle Sam has been particularly fortunate in the matter of vases. The French government's regard for Uncle Sam is embodied in some beautiful Sevres vases of the highest artistic beauty and very valuable. Among the most noteworthy are the two French Limoges vases in the National museum. They are each over eight feet in height, one decorated with emblems of war and the other with symbols of peace. Their total cash value—if we may be allowed to place a money valuation on a gift—is $17,500.

Another vase that should not be overlooked is the one awarded by the emperor of Germany to this country as first prize at the Berlin Fishery exposition in 1880. It is made of silver, gold and glass, studded with jewels and is of exquisite design and workmanship.

On the outside of the National museum, as though deserving of no better accommodation, is a huge stone sarcophagus, or coffin, which was presented by the admiring people of Syria to President Jackson. "Old Hickory" did not appreciate the gift and swore that he would not be buried in it. It is, therefore, not looked upon with much favor except by tourists, who have up to this time chipped off more than ten pounds of it as mementos.

Next to vases Uncle Sam is specially rich in swords—swords of all kinds, most of them handsome and costly—that have been presented by various foreign governments or their representatives. Medals, too, are a common form of gift. The sultan of Turkey showed his good will by sending us a medal in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. It is an exquisite cameo in a case of gold studded with diamonds.

Of course every one is familiar with the two great statues presented by the people of France to the people of America—the statue of Liberty, which stands at the entrance to the harbor of New York, and the Lafayette statue, which adorns the beautiful park in Washington opposite the White House and has the distinction of being the only official monument to a foreigner in the national capital.

Mention might be made of many other gifts received by Uncle Sam from his foreign brethren, but those already cited will serve to show by their number and by their variety how great and how widespread is the esteem in which our country is held.—Ladies' Home Journal.

GRANDFATHERS' CLOCKS.

Still Used In New England and In Demand by Collectors.

"There are more old fashioned clocks around than people would think," says an Augusta man who makes a specialty of repairing them. "Most of those with the wooden works are of American make, I think. It must have been expensive to import the clocks with brass movements in those early days, and the ingenious Yankees set to work to make their own clocks from wood. Most of them are made from the apple tree and with only a brass scape wheel and iron wires. They are not so different from the clocks made nowadays, and they can be repaired and will really keep excellent time.

"The principal thing to do in repairing them is to put new teeth in the wooden wheels where they have been worn or been broken off. These are dovetailed in and then filed into shape, and the clock is as good as new. Then, again, the holes in the wooden backs are worn, and brass bushings are put in.

"Most of the old clocks are eight day clocks, and they are frequently less trouble to put in order than the modern clocks. It is the pendulum which regulates the movement of the clock, and those long, heavy pendulums are less affected by jars than shorter ones. Being large, particularly those with the grandfather movement, as we call that of the large clocks, they are more apt to be stationary.

"Most of the clocks brought to me are from 50 to 100 years old, though, unfortunately, they are not dated. I saw one the other day that was known to be 300 years old, but that was an imported clock. Last year I repaired about 40 old clocks.

"There is always a demand in the market for the old clocks, and I know most of those that are to be found are genuine. One would be more apt to find the works genuine than the case. They may be in good condition when the case has been battered and broken to pieces. It would hardly pay to make new clocks to sell as old ones. There is not a large number of them sold, and a man may hold clocks for a year or so and then sell several. When you come to think of it, it is not so strange that there are so many genuine old clocks to be found. If in the early days each family had one, that would make a good stock for the people who care for them.

"Dealers travel all over the country here and everywhere abroad, picking up old fashioned furniture. They visit the old junk stores, pick up things for a song, bring them over here, have them repaired and sell them for big prices."—Kennebec Journal.

FOOL TRAIT OF CRABS.

Make Prisoners of Themselves by Crawling Into Live Oysters.

An oyster shucker found in the shell of a bivalve what he called a baby crab.

"That's the first one of that kind I ever found in a Long Island oyster," said the old shucker, "and I've been shucking along the sound for 20 years. But such crabs are frequently found in Virginia oyster shells and are considered great delicacies when you get enough of them. Last summer I was shucking while on a visit to Virginia, and I found enough baby crabs in oyster shells to fill an ordinary size coffeepot. A young woman saw them and clapped her hands at the sight. She asked me what I would take for them, and I said $2 without thinking. She took me up quicker than a mice, and off she ran with them as if she had drawn a prize."

"Why do they go into oyster shells?"

"I don't know. I asked an old Virginia shucker that same question, and he said it was because they were lonesome and went in for company. But I don't believe it. That would mean that crabs think, and we know they don't. Neither does a lobster. I think the biggest fool in water is a lobster. I suppose you know how we catch lobsters in the sound? Take a box, bore holes in the sides of it and sink it. Put out your buoy so you'll know where to find the box. Leave the box sunk all night and go out the next morning, haul it up, and you've got a box full of lobsters. And the funny thing about it is that they go into the holes backward. Even people will put their heads into holes where they are looking, but it takes a lobster to back into a hole, and they keep on doing it. Fish are smart. You have to play with them to bite. But lobsters, they back right into your arms. Biggest fools that live."

Coming on Later.

Some years ago Sir Henry Irving was called on, in Dublin, to play a heavy part to which he was not accustomed. One of the actors had not turned up, and there was a vacancy. Irving had to come on early in the first act.

Now, the Dublin gallery boy is an institution in himself. There is nothing like him anywhere.

Conversations between young fellows across from one side of the gallery to the other are spoken in loud tones and in the distinct hearing of the actors.

Irving is, as everybody knows, very thin, and when he appeared with a stride, which is one of the most characteristic things about him, one of these gallery boys shouted across to another:

"Faix, an is that him?"

"No," was the reply; "them is the young man's clothes. They'll shove him out later on!"—Spare Moments.

A Curious Epitaph.

One of the most curious epitaphs in America is on a gravestone in Burial Hill, Charlestown, Mass. It is as follows:

"Here lyes interred ye Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips Wife to Mr Eleazer Phillips who was Born in Westminster in Great Brittain, & Commissioned by John Lord Bishop of London in ye Year 1718 to ye Office of a midwife & came to this Country in ye Year 1719 & by ye Blessing of God has Brought into this world above 130000 Children. Died May 6th, 1761. Aged 76 Years."

Green as Grass.

Employer—For lunch you will have 30 minutes.

O'Toole—And how will Oi ate thim, sor?

Employer—Eat what?

O'Toole—Th' t'irty minnets.—Chicago News.

A man who was sure to die a death of torture in ten years would think more of the most trifling gratification or calamity of the day than of his torn flesh and twisted nerves years hence.—Sydney Smith.

Previous to 1834 the house of commons was lighted by candles, which were affixed to massive chandeliers.

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LONDON MARKET REPORT.

Prices Generally Effected By the War in the Transvaal.

London, Oct. 14.—(Special Correspondence to The Miner.)—Last week the Bank of England raised again its rate to 5 per cent. which certainly had rather a depressing effect on the Stock Exchange, which was, however, only temporary. Consols have been firm, and the Stock Exchange requirements for the settlement were arranged with ease. The present ease of the money market is not likely to last long, as what with the requirements of the Government in connection with the campaign in South Africa, and the active autumn demand which has begun to set in, while the gold supplies from the Transvaal are, of course, cut off for the present, a further advance in the Bank rate is not at all out of the question. In the Home Railway Market stocks showed a great deal of strength in the early part of the week and they have since reacted in sympathy with the rest of the market although the outbreak of war had already been fully discounted. Brightons and Dovers are firm but the heavy mines have shown small declines.

In the foreign Market quite a change for the better has come over the South American Market, and during the past week bear closing has caused a marked recovery in these stocks.

The Yankee Raiway Market.—A good deal of strength has been shown here during the past week, although the strong advance in prices which took place in the first few days has not been altogether maintained, there is no doubt but that the upward movement will be resumed again at the first favorable opportunity as money is distinctly easy.

The Transvaal trouble does not seem to interfere with this market at the present as it is certainly a far cry from South Africa to the United States, and that large traffic continue to be piled up. Louisville's have again been the feature of the market, and have scored a substantial improvement, chiefly in anticipation of high cotton crop. Northern Pacific's have been supported by an announcement of a regular dividend on the press, and the other Pacific stocks have been pretty stiff. Milwaukee's have been quiet and Denvers, Eries, and Readings, are lower. Canadian Pacific's have been firm and are now quoted at £94. Grand Trunks have been fairly active and the traffic receipt shows a substantial increase and are quoted at £83½ for the first prefs, £52½ for the second, and £21½ for the third. In the other markets (Industrial) the various shares of which I have previously quoted in my former letters are still about the same price.

In the Mining Markets commencing with the Transvaal the outbreak of war has been fully discounted although on Thursday morning a slight reaction insued on the publication of the Transvaal demands. Paris chiefly taking fright and sold a good many shares here, and depressed the market, for a short time followed by a strong recovery. Considering what damage may be done to the Mines the prices keep wonderfully firm. Rand Mines have fluctuated between £30 and £33; Consolidated Gold Fields are about £6 and East Rands are £6¼, Randfonteins are now £25 8s. British Chartered shares have not moved much, and Rhodesian shares generally have shown an irregular tendency. Amongst diamond shares De Beers have recovered and are quoted £25½.

West Australian Mining shares have moved very much with the Kaffir circus but the war now in the Transvaal cannot now exercise much effect upon the former, and the worst almost seems to be over as regards rates in the money market. The feature has been the strength of Ivanhoe Gold shares on very favorable advices from the mine and are quoted at about £17. Lake View Consols have also been fairly active and are quoted £22. London and Globes which are dealt in this market have risen to 28s on the dividend announcement which is expected to be declared at the meeting of shareholders on the 24th inst., New Zealands have been quite nelgected with the exception of a slight improvement in Waihgi which stands at £8¼. Indian mine shares have shown a steady tendency but somehow or other they are not in the public favor. The principal mine is the Mysore Mining Company's which has just declared a dividend of 4s. standing at £5½.

British Columbian mines still remain in the dumps, with the exception of Le Roi and British America Corporation, the former having had a sharp recovery on repurchase by bears, and looks like going much higher still, and Bacs shares are likely to have a jump any day. Le Rois are quoted £6½. Ymir have risen slightly on the dividend announcement of 1s, a share, and are quoted £1½. In the copper market this has been fairly steady and prices show little change, copper itself is quoted at £76. Riotinto have shown great strength on Paris support.

There has been only one or two new companies issued but how they have fared is another matter. To show you the state of the Stock Exchange the members having little or nothing to do they hammered Paul Kruger at 3:10 on Wednesday and declared him a defaulter and the crier informed the house that he had not complied with his bargain while thousands of the members sang, "God Save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia" which shows another proof of the loyalty of the members of the Stock Exchange.

The members of the Brighton sent Kruger a birthday greeting, which ran as follows: "Many happy returns. Thanks for ultimatum. For what your are about to receive may we be made truly thanful."

SILVER LEAD COMBINATION.

A Gigantic Organization is Talked of in the States.

The consolidation of a large number of silver-lead mines throughout the country is now under way, and the organizer of the company, which will be called the Helena & Frisco Consolidated Company, will probably be announced next week, says the Helena Independent. The consolidation has been rumored in Helena for some time past and will not be news to those who have been in a position to command the "inside" of the situation. Telegrams from private sources in New York as long as two weeks ago said that the effort was being made to put the deal through and that the new consolidation companies would represent $25,000,000 of capital. The reduction of the expense of working had something to do with the movement, but there was another motive.

"It will be an offset to the other fellows," said a well posted financier of this city recently. "There has been an impression among the silver-lead mine owners for some time past that they were not getting all their product ought to be worth. There has been a consolidation of the smelter operators and they have sought to regulate the price of the product; why not have a cross-consolidation and have something to say ourselves?"

There are many other reasons urged for the consolidation. The combination will at the beginning have a capitalization of $2,500,000, it is given out from a reliable source, "but before the year is out," it is added, "it will have a capitalization 10 times that amount." The particulars of the capitalization are not forthcoming at this time.

A financier who is interested in the proposed consolidation told a New York newspaper man that the Helena & Frisco Company was the forerunner of one of the largest and most important mining concerns in the United States. The company in time, he said, would bear the same important relation to silver-lead as the Amalgamated Copper Company does to copper.

Norman B. Hoolter, a prominent mine owner of Helena, Mont., who is now in the city, is the organizer, says the New York Commercial of October 26. The law firm of Reed, Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, of which ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed is a member, is interested in the company, and is is said that the firm is giving it financial support as well as legal advice. J. & W. Seligman & Co., and Lewisohn Bros., are also interested in the new concern.

The total lead production in the United States in 1897 was 291,39 tons. This included all sorts of foreign stuff, some of which was refined in bond. Of this total 43,553 tons were so-called "soft" or non-silver bearing lead from Missouri and other Mississippi Valley states.

The amount produced from foreign ores was about 83,671 tons, and the amount of lead produced of American origin was about 212,000 tons. As the production for the first half of 1898 was 155,674 tons, it will be seen that the total for that year did not fall far short of 312,000 tons, including foreign, an increase of a little over seven per cent.

Applying this estimate to the American product the latter should be about 226,000 tons in 1898 and 242,000 tons in 1899.

The so-called non-argentiferous ores of the Mississippi valley produced lead which amounted in 1897 to 56,542 tons, these being the figures of the United States Geological Survey in its nineteenth annual report. Included in these figures for 1897 there were smelted in this country 13,430 tons of Mexican lead, nearly quite all of which is from argentiferous or silver-lead ores. Of the refined lead produced in 1897, Montana is credited with 12,930 tons, Utah with 40,357, Idaho with 58,267 and Colorado with 40,576 tons. This is all from the so-called silver-lead argentiferous ores.

N. B. Holter has been east for some time past on business connected with the consolidation referred to. He has been expected home any day for several days past and it is now said that he will be here early next week.

LODGE MEETINGS.

NELSON LODGE, No. 23. A. F. & A. M. meets second Wednesday in each month. Visiting brethren invited.
G. L. LENNOX, Secretary.

I. O. O. F. Kootenay Lodge No. 16, meets every Monday night, at their Hall, Kootenay street Sojourning Odd Fellows cordially invited.
A G Shaw, N. G. John Scoley, V. G.
Fred J Squires, Secy.

NELSON LODGE No. 25, K. of P. meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, McDonald block every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock A visiting knights cordially invited
T. LILLIE, C. C.
R. G. JOY, K. of R. and S.
(820)

We are showing a First-Class Line of

Cooking Stoves & Ranges

Which we are offering at VERY LOW PRICES.

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VANCOUVER HARDWARE CO. LIMITED,

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A SPECIALTY.

H. BYERS & CO.

MINERS' SUPPLIES.

Powder, Caps, Fuse, Shovels, Picks,

BAR IRON AND STEEL,
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IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS.

A large consignment of all kinds of Heavy Hardware just arrived.

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Including SEGRAM'S 2, 4 and 7 Year Old Rye in Barrels.
SEGRAM'S Star, '83 Rye and White Wheat Whisky in Cases.
GOODERHAM AND WORTS' Rye in Cases.
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Lv. 9.10 a.m. NELSON, Ar. 5.50 p.m.
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Lv. 8.50 a.m. SPOKANE Ar. 6.00 p.m.

Train that leaves Nelson at 9.10 a.m. makes close connections at Spokane for all Pacific Coast Points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with Stage Daily.

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KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY
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Schedule of Time. Pacific Standard Time.
Effective June 19, 1899.
KASLO & SLOCAN RY.

Passenger train for Sandon and way stations leaves Kaslo at 8 a. m., daily. Returning, leaves Sandon at 1.15 p.m., arriving at Kaslo at 3.55 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL NAV. & TRAD. CO.
Operating on Kootenay Lake and River.

Str. "International" leaves Kaslo for Nelson at 6 a. m, daily except Sunday. Returning, leaves Nelson at 1.30 p.m., calling at Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth and all way points. Connects with Str. "Alberta" to and from Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, also with S. F. & N. to and from pokane at Five Mile Point.

Str "Alberta" Leaves Nelson for Bonner's Ferry, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a.m., meeting Steamer "International" from Kaslo at Pilot Bay. Returning, leaves Bonner's Ferry at 8 a. m. Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, connecting with Str. "International" for Kaslo, Lardo and Argenta. Direct connections made at Bonner's Ferry with Great Northern Railway for all points, east and west.

LARDO-DUNCAN DIVISION.

Str. "International" leaves Kaslo for Lardo and Argenta at 8.45 p.m. Wednesdays and Fridays. Str. "Alberta" leaves Kaslo for Lardo and Argenta at 8.00 p.m. Sundays.

Steamers call at principal landings in both directions, and at other points when signalled

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