The Miner.

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THE DEATH PENALTY.

JOHN DOYLE HANGED FOR THE MURDER OF DENNIS CONNERS.

The Doomed Man Marched to His Death Without a Tremor.—History of His Life.

The curtain was rung down yesterday morning on the final act of the Kuskonook tragedy when John Doyle paid the death penalty for the murder of Dennis Connors on the night of Sunday, Feb. 13th. The crime, the full details of which appeared in THE MINER at the time and subsequently in the report of the trial of the murderer was one of the most coldblooded in the history of British Columbia. No provocation was given by the murdered man who was deliberately shot and sent into eternity without a moment's warning.

Since the sentence of death was passed on March 22nd, Doyle maintained an air of complete indifference as to his fate and refused to speak of his past life or to see a spiritual adviser. In the goal books he is entered as a Methodist.

His last night on earth was spent quietly and whether or not he realized that shortly after sunrise he was doomed to die he gave no sign of anxiety as to the matter. He slept soundly, wakened early and ate a hearty breakfast. While the workmen were engaged in the erection of of the scaffold he frequently made jesting remarks to the guards.

About fifty men witnessed the execution, on invitation from the Sheriff and a couple of hundred others waited outside the jail yard for the hoisting of the black flag. At 8 o'clock the procession, headed by Sheriff Redgrave started from the condemned cell. After him followed Deputy Sheriff Walter J. Robinson, of Rosslane, the hangman and the condemned man supported by Deputy Sheriff W. P. Robinson of Nelson. Doyle mounted the scaffold with a firm step and did not show the slightest trace of nervousness. Sheriff Redgrave and Superintendent of Provincial Police Hussey then shook hands with him after which he was asked if he had anything to say.

The condemned man then said "I want to say this, that I was convicted on circumstantial evidence and it was all wrong. It has been proved in the history of the past and not many hours ago. The ministers that promised to see me were notified in accordance that their knowledge and experience is all from books. I don't believe in denying certain things in the bible. I believe that Christ lived and died as I will be shortly."

After shaking hands with Deputy Sheriff Robinson, the black cap was placed on the head of the doomed man, the trap was sprung and John Doyle was launched into eternity.

Death was instanteous and after the drop there was not the slightest sign of life. The pulse continued to beat for five minutes and after hanging for thirty minutes the body was lowered and placed on a board for the coroner's inquest. A jury consisting of J. M. Eaton, foreman, Charles Olson, H. R. Cameron, Colin Campbell, Harry Wright and John Campbell was empannelled and after they had viewed the remains the Coroner, Dr. Arthur, took the evidence of the attending physician, Dr. Symonds and Sheriff Robinson. The medical evidence given was to the effect that death was caused by dislocation of the neck, the vertebrae being completely severed. A verdict in accordance with the evidence was rendered by the jury after which the body was interred in the yard of the goal and a rough board giving assumed name and date of execution marks the last resting place of the man whose true name and identity will probably never be known.

The execution passed off without a hitch, the arrangements in every particular being perfect.

DOYLE S STATEMENT.

On Thursday afternoon Doyle made a statement to Supt. Hussey of Provincial Police and Sheriff Redgrave in which he stated he was born in Champagne, Illinois on March 27th, 1871. His father owns a small ranche of 25 acres and is now about 62 years of age but he had not heard from him for the past ten years. He has two brothers and one sister living, his brother Edward being employed in Spencer's store at Maryville, about 15 miles from Champagne. His brother Charles and his sister Lizzie were at the old homestead ten years ago when last he heard from them. The prisoner stated that he remained on the farm until he was nine years of age when he went to Galveston, Texas, where he was engaged in herding cattle for a year for Judge Moffatt. He then went to Mobile, Alabama, where he worked in a shingle mill for six weeks. In the spring of 1891 he went to Colorado Springs where he worked on a ranche for a few months after which he went to Leadville where he worked on the Colorado & Midland railway for six months. Afterwards he went to Spokane where he worked for three years cutting wood for J. C. House. In the fall of 1894 he was working on the Great Northern railway at Leona, Idaho, and subsequently worked on the Beaver Canyon section of the Great Northern railway. He came to Nelson in June of last year and after remaining two weeks in the city went to Slocan Junction where he was engaged in tracklaying for Mr. McLeod. From Slocan he went to Trail and was engaged in track laying on the Robson branch, his foreman being William Shield. In November, 1897 he returned to Nelson and after remaining a few days he went to Sandon on railway construction and boarded in the car at the Payne mine. On February 2nd he returned to Nelson and left here on February 9th for Kuskonook. When he reached Kuskonook he put up at Anderson's boarding house. He then proceeded to give his version of the shooting on February 13th, which differed materially from his statement to the court and the evidence given by the witnesses at the trial. He spoke of meeting "a young man named Smith who was sitting alone in the barroom of Erickson's hotel." This he says was 8 o'clock at night. He said he met Connors and had a drink with him at the Butte hotel and said that he was standing on the porch when Connors followed him and said "Don't you know me?" Prisoner replied that he did not, whereupon Connors said, "Don't you remember former trouble with me?" Doyle said he did not, whereupon Connors became quarrelsome, pulled out a knife and started to open it and pointed it at his breast. "I then knocked him down," said Doyle. He then went on to say that he afterwards met the deceased at Erickson's, and added "There were some threats used by Connors towards me. He said that he would get even with me for the previous fight. I went out and got a pistol that was in my blankets and returned to Erickson's about twenty minutes later. Clare, Connors, Smith, the bartender and Kerr were there. The latter was asleep on a chair. I started to go to the back door at the end of the saloon. Before I got there Smith jumped up and ran to the front door. About the same time Connors was getting up from his chair. I looked sideways and saw Connors rising from his chair. He had his right hand in his hip pocket. He was swearing at the time, but I did not understand what he said. He was looking at me, and I supposed he was threatening me. I then drew my pistol and pointed it at Connors. Before I drew my pistol I asked Smith to come back but he did not answer. Connors said "You think you have a cinch on me," and stepped towards me, put his hand in his right hip pocket, and said, "Shoot," at the same time drawing his right hand from his hip pocket, I fired before he could get his hand out and he fell. He died in about ten minutes. I remained looking at him. I then went to bed in the Anderson house, and remained there all night. There were seven men slept in the same room Charles Oleson slept there." Doyle went on to say that he remained in the barroom until Conners died and spoke to Constable Forbes and to a Mr. Downie, saying to them, "I am very sorry, it was a bad shot."

Supreme Court Sittings.

The adjourned sitting of the Supreme Court was resumed in the Nelson court house on Saturday last, Mr. Justice Irving presiding.

Judgment was given in the case of Creelman vs. Clarke, tried at the March sitting, dismissing the case with costs to defendants. In the counter claim judgment was entered for the defendant, Ellen Clarke with costs. Clarke is to be entitled to possession of the mineral claim in dispute and Creelman is restrained from interfering with the property. Robert Clarke's counter claim against Creelman was dismissed with costs.

In Kelly vs. Hall Mines, an order was made and accepted by the Hall Mines Co. that they refrain from further expropriation of land for tramway.

Willey vs. Warren & Jones—Case discontinued against defendant Jones with costs to Jones against plaintiff. Judgment against Warren for amount claimed and costs.

Warren vs. Case—Judgment for $150 damages for plaintiff.

Ald. Madden and family have returned from a visit to Eastern Canada.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT THE REGULAR SESSION.

Incorporation Money to be Refunded to Subscribers—Delegate to be sent to Ottawa.

At the regular meeting of the City Council held on Monday afternoon there were present Mayor Houston, Aldermen Gilker, Hillyer, Teetzel, Malone and Whalley.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The City Engineer reported that he had inspected the recreation ground as authorized by the council and submitted plans showing that it would require the removal of about 6000 cubic yards of earth to reduce it to level. He also submitted plans for the grading of Hall street to the C.P.R. track, the amount of excavation required being about 12,000 cubic yards.

The engineer's report was referred to the Public Works Committee to report on at the next meeting of council.

The communications between the Mayor and F. C. Gamble, civil engineer, regarding his report of investigation of the drainage system and disposal of sewage of the city was laid befor the council.

The Mayor stated that Mr. Gamble's report did not refer to the matter which he had been requested to investigate, in that it stated his opinion as to the effect which the discharge of such sewage would have on the waters of the lake. He also stated that he had at the request of Dr. Duncan, provincial health inspector, simply asked Mr. Gamble to estimate the volume of water flowing through the Kootenay river and he did not propose to hand over the cheque for Mr. Gamble's account of $60 passed by the council until a report was made as requested.

The Mayor reported that W. H. Brandon had made an offer of 15 cents per foot for the old 2, 3 and 4 inch pipe taken up by the city and on motion the offer was accepted.

Ald. Malone and the City Engineer were appointed a committee to look up a suitable site for a dumping ground for the garbage of the city as the C.P.R. Co. had made objection to the present site, and report at next meeting of council.

The question of sending a delegate to Ottawa to act in conjunction with G. O. Buchanan, the delegate from Kaslo, in urging the Dominion government to impose an import duty on lead products was discussed and on motion of Ald. Hillyer, seconded by Ald Teetzel, it was resolved that the sum of $483 raised by private subscription for the expenses of the incorporation of the city be refunded for this purpose.

A special committee consisting of the Mayor and Aldermen Hillyer and Gilker was appointed to confer with a committee of the South Kootenay Board of Trade regarding the advisability of sending such a delegate.

By-law No. 29 to impose a fee of $50 on contractors for permit to place building material on any part of the public streets was laid over until next meeting of council for reconsideration.

By-law No. 30, to impose a license fee of $200 on insurance companies doing business in Nelson was laid over until next meeting for third reading.

A petition from 94 property owners, tax payers and residents of the city, asking (1) that an 8 foot sidewalk be built on Stanley street from Baker street to Robson street; (2) that the portion of said intended sidewalk between Victoria and Silica streets be built on the east side of Stanley street; (3) that a 6 foot sidewalk be built on the south side of Silica street to the English church, was received and referred to the Public Works Committee.

Architect Ewart submitted plans for the proposed retaining walls at the Phair hotel and on motion of Ald. Whalley, seconded by Ald. Gilker, it was resolved that permission be granted the owners of the Phair hotel to build retaining walls on Stanley and Victoria streets, the plans for the same to be subject to the approval of the City Engineer.

The question of providing uniforms for the city police was referred to the Finance Committee, after which the council adjourned.

The Last Chance.

Messrs. Wilson Bros. who are operating the Last Chance on Toad mountain sent out a party of men to commence work, on Monday last, and development work on the property will be pushed ahead vigorously.

A cable to the Montreal Star states that according to the latest advices, Lord Aberdeen expects to remain in Canada until September, 1899, making a six years' term as Governor General.

GENERAL LOCAL NEWS.

EVENTS OF INTEREST IN AND AROUND NELSON.

Brief Mention of Happenings in the District During the Past Seven Days.

F. W. Cluto, New Westminster is in the city.

W. A Galliher, barrister, visited Rossland this week.

Dr. J. M. Eaton of Carberry, Manitoba, is in the city.

Rev. Father Rivers of Rossland was in the city this week.

Hector McRae of Rossland spent Wednesday in the city.

Supt. Marpole of the Pacific division of the C. P. R. is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Rochassen of London, England, are at the Hume.

G. W. Hughes, superintendent of the Idaho mine is at the Phair.

BORN—On Friday April 22, to the wife of S. S. Taylor, Q.C. a daughter.

Dr. Dart, the Lord Bishop of New Westminster visited Nelson this week.

The Moyie City Leader is the latest British Columbia newspaper venture.

G. A. Mitchell, representing the Great Northern Railway company spent Thursday in the city.

The registers of the leading hotels of the city note the arrival of a large number of visitoss during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Vincent mourn the loss of their infant child, who died last week, aged 9 months and 7 days.

MARRIED—At Nelson on Tuesday, April 20th, by Rev. Robt. Frew, Alfred Johnson to Minnie Johnson, both of Nelson.

The Bank of British North America will shortly open a branch in Dawson with J. Cran, who represented the bank in Slocan as manager.

Invitations have been issued for the first annual ball of the Nelson Lacrosse Club, which will be held in the Hume hall on the evening of April 28th.

Harold Elwood Robertson of Trail has been gazetted as a Notary Public for the mainland of British Columbia.

Mayor McAnn of Kaslo has returned from a six weeks' pleasure trip through Eastern Canada and the United States.

At a meeting of the Hall Mines, Limited held in London, England on Thursday an interim dividend of five per cent was declared payable on May 2.

The citizens of Kaslo are making arrangements for a celebration on the Queen's birthday with a monster demonstration.

Mr. Easterbrook, auditor of the Great Northern railway offices in British Columbia was among the killed in the Chilcoot pass avalanche.

Judgment in the case of Regina vs. Johnston charged with seduction was given on Monday by Judge Forin. The charge was dismissed on technical points of law raised by counsel for the prisoner.

John Patrick Ryan, M.D. has been gazetted as coroner within and for the Ainsworth and Goat River mining divisions of West Kootenay and the Fort Steele mining division of East Kootenay.

Public School Inspector Burns held an examination of candidates for entrance to High Schools in the Nelson public schools on Monday and Tuesday of this week. There were eight candidates in attendance.

Before leaving Lethbridge for Nelson N. T. MacLeod, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, was presented with a Past Master's gold jewel by the brethren of North Star lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M., G. R. M.

An effort is being made to have an American Consul placed at Rossland, instead of a Consular Agent as at present. The friends of N. A. Burritt are making a strong effort to secure the creation of the position and his appointment to it.

John A. Gibson and John Houston have been chosen as delegates to represent the Nelson Board of Trade and city council at Ottawa, in regard to the imposition of an import duty on lead products and will leave for the Dominion capital tonight.

The Nelson brass band gave the first open air concert of the season on Saturday evening last from the balcony of the Nelson hotel on Baker street. The programme of music which was of a high class was well rendered and attracted a large crowd of people. Another open air concert will be given this evening.

Fire at the Payne Mine.

The fine $4000 ore house at the Payne mine was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. The cause of the fire is unknown but is thought to have been a defective flue. The total loss is estimated at $10,000. Of the 110 men employed 50 have been laid off until repairs are made and the machinery replaced.

ORE SHIPMENTS.

Summary of Amount of Ore and Matte Exported from the Port of Nelson.

The ore shipments through the port of Nelson for the past week consisted of twenty-nine tons of copper bullion from the Hall Mines smelter and eighty tons of ore from Pilot Bay, of an approximate value of $23,030. The Bank of British Columbia exported $132 worth of gold dust. The entire output of the Slocan mines now goes through the port of Kaslo and the output of the Trail Creek division through the port of Rossland.

	TONS	VALUE
Total for April	1,983	$ 268,078
Total for March	11,749	$ 698,415
Total for February	8,678	949,138
Total for January	9,500	1,197,489
Total so far for 1898	31,909	3,113,115
Total for 1897, via Revelstoke		719,134
Total for 1897, port of Nelson	55,271	7,617,321

Ore Shipments.

The shipments of ore over the Kaslo & Slocan railway from the 16th to the 19th inclusive were as follows:

Mine	Destination	Pounds
Ruth	Everett	40,000
Dandanelles	Tacoma	36,700

Total 76,700 pounds or 38½ tons.

Oddfellows' Anniversary.

The seventy-ninth anniversary of the I.O.O.F. society will be celebrated by the members of the Nelson lodge by attending divine service at the Methodist church to-morrow forenoon at 11 o'clock. The members and visiting brethren will meet at the lodge room at 10 o'clock and march in procession to the church. All visiting and transient brethren are cordially invited to attend. The collection at the church will be given to the Kootenay Lake General hospital.

The Methodist Church Concert.

One of the best musical entertainments ever given in Nelson was held in the Methodist church on Friday evening. There was a large audience in attendance and every number on the programme was thoroughly enjoyed. The best musical talent of the city united in rendering a very high class programme. Among those who took part were Mesdames Oliver, Goepel, Macdonald, Thurman and Messrs. Painton, Parkinson, Irvin, Lennox, Caldwell, Kydd, R. M. Macdonald, Melville Parry and Harris. The piano accompaniments were played by Mrs. Wallace. Police Magistrate E. A. Crease acting as chairman. The proceeds of the concert were devoted to the Trustee Board funds of the church.

The Bismarck.

The Bismark group on the South Fork of the Kaslo river, upon which Frank Sherwood made a lucky strike last year is to be opened up again as soon as the snow settles. Mr. Sherwood will be in Kaslo within the next 30 days for that purpose, and expects to push development work by shipping throughout the summer. The Bismark is regarded as a very fine property. After a few weeks development last fall, 60 tons of high grade ore, the returns on which were sufficient to meet all expenses and take care of the bond were produced, and in all probability the property will be a regular and heavy shipper after a few months.

Electric Power for Mines.

On April 12th a meeting of the West Kootenay Electric Power and Light Company was held at Rossland when Oliver Durant was elected President; W. M. Douell, Vice-President; J. B. McArthur, Secretary; J. M. Smith, Treasurer. The directors include Sir Charles Ross and C. R. Hosmer. The plant of the company at Bonnington Falls is now complete and in shape to generate electricity. All that now remains before the company delivers power to the mines of the Rossland camp is the completion of the local sub-station and the finishing of the line. This will be done inside of 30 days and the company is confident that it will be operation by May 15th. Contracts for supplying power have already been closed with the War Eagle Company and the British Columbia Bullion Extracting company, while negotiations are now pending for furnishing motive force for four other properties. All that has hindered these latter contracts has been the delay on the part of electric machinery companies in supplying estimates of the cost of motors.

WAR ON WITH SPAIN.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN WILL FIGHT.

Both Nations Fully Prepared for War.—English Sympathy for the United States.

War between the United States and Spain over the Cuban question appears now to be an assured fact and if not already declared the actions of both nations during the past few days amount to a virtual declaration. On Monday last the United States Senate after a weeks' debate adopted the following resolutions by a vote of 67 to 21.

"Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba; demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect:

"Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near to our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating as they have in the destruction of a United States battleship and 266 of its officers and crew while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and can not be longer endured, as has been set out by the president of the United States in his message to congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of congress was invited; therefore,

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled:

"First—That the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

"Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Third—That the president of the United States be and he hereby is empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to the extent as may be necessary, to carry those resolutions into effect.

"Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the said island except for pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the Government and control of the island to its people."

Since the above resolutions were passed events have been moving rapidly and war is now a fact although not yet officially declared so by Congress. United States Minister Woodruff on Thursday was notified that diplomatic relations were broken off between the two countries and asked for his passports, which were granted. He then turned the American legation at Madrid over to the British embassy and left for Washington via Paris and London the same evening.

On the same day the Spanish minister to Washington, Senor Polo, received his passports and before leaving for home turned over the legation to the French embassy.

The call for troops has been received with enthusiasm in every part of the Union and troops are being hurried forward to Atlantic points with all possible speed.

A proclamation was signed by the president yesterday notifying the civilized nations of the world that the United States has commenced a war blockade of the port of Havana, setting forth the obvious reasons therefor.

To-day's despatches announce that the American fleet has blockaded the Cuban coast. The American cruiser New York is said to have captured the Spanish passenger steamer Alphonso XIII. The Spanish fleet are in pursuit of the American liner Paris, which left Southampton on Thursday.

A call for 100,000 volunteers was made yesterday morning by the United States government.

The British press and people are almost unanimous in their support of the United States, while the continental nations take the side of Spain. It is impossible to fortell what the outcome of the war will be, but it is confidently expected that the United States will in a short time drive the Spaniards from Cuba.

The latest war despatch is that the Spanish have captured the United States liner Paris.

The Miner.

THE MINER is printed on Saturdays, and will be mailed to any address in Canada or the United States for one year on receipt of two dollars. Single copies five cents.

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ADDRESS

The Miner Printing & Publishing Co.

NELSON, B. C.

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.
WM. HODSON, Secretary.

NELSON LODGE No. 25, K. of P., meets in Castle hall, McDonald block every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. All visiting knights cordially invited,
J. J. MALONE, C.C.
(820) GEO. PARTRIDGE, K. of R. and S.

NELSON LODGE, I. O. G. T. Meets in Castle Hall, McDonald Block, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting Templars cordially invited.
J. MORLEY HOAG, Chief Templar.
JOHN TELFORD, Sec'y.

S O E NELSON S QUEEN NO. 241 SONS OF ENGLAND, meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at K. of P. Hall. MacDonald Block, cor. Vernon and Josephine streets. Visiting brethern cordially invited. ERNEST KING, Worthy President.
CHAS. H. FARROW, Secretary.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1898.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

The crime for which the man Doyle suffered the extreme penalty of the law yesterday has unfortunately became typical of certain mining camps across the line. It is an example of the exceeding insecurity of life and property which we by no means desire on this side of the line. With a view of checking it as far as possible our legislature has very wisely made the carrying of concealed weapons a serious offence. Unfortunately it is not easily detected and it might be advantageous to enact some provision for search of suspected parties. It may be taken for granted that every man of a certain class found in our mining and railway camps near the line has a forbidden weapon about him. He should be made to carry it openly which converts him into a guy or he should be forced to surrender it. Mr. Giffen has in the old days deprived many a man of his dangerous weapon by a simple request couched in that pleasant volce of his which apparently the toughest ruffian was unable to withstand. Had Doyle complied with the law he would not now be lying in a felon's grave.

The man's indifference to his impending fate was on a par with that carelessness of human life which prevails in the Western States. Apparently he cared no more for his own life than he did for taking that of his unfortunate victim. There was no quarrel more than a trifling altercation between the men, who though previously unacquainted had been drinking together. Whiskey is no excuse for crime and it is as well for any toughs who may be thinking of coming to this country to know that we are just as unwilling to be shot by a drunken man as by a sober one.

WAR.

The United States have at last sent an ultimatum to Spain which that country can hardly accept. They have demanded that she at once consent to evacuate Cuba and they have given her until ten o'clock this morning to make up her mind about it. Failing an acceptance of the terms demanded the United States Flying Squadron will proceed at once to sea, apparently with the intention of making an attempt to force the Spaniards out of Cuba.

By this time the play has probably begun and the next few days will be interesting. Persons acquainted with the subject declare that the Spanish navy is superior in strength to that of the United States and many deem it not impossible that our neighbors may get the worst of it—at first. The disparity in the resources of the two countries however leaves little doubt of the ultimate result, if the war is allowed an uninterrupted course. Such an event fortunately is improbable. British interests would suffer almost more than American by the destruction of property in the States and by the necessary interference with their industries. England has already taken a step, which does not bring her into the condition of a belligerent but which materially checks the progress of the war. She has declared coal to be contraband of war. This means that no netural nation can supply either of the combatants with coal for their ships. The fighting will probably take place in the neighborhood of Cuba. The Americans have their basis of supply near at hand. The Spaniards have to cross the Atlantic to renew their stock as it is not supposed there can be any amount at Puerto Rico, the only Spanish possession in the West Indies except Cuba.

For this action England now ranks high in the estimation of our cousins across the line and it is to be hoped that it will act in amelioriation of those unkind feelings against us which find expression in a certain class of American journals.

It is difficult to see that the war can affect us here in any way, unless it should be unusually prolonged. Our friendly intercourse with our neighbors can go on as usual and though it is possible that some of our lead may eventually find its billet in a Spanish breast, the way there is so round about that it can hardly be declared contraband of war. War always makes money tight and the first thing to feel the constriction is the mining market.

Since writing the above war has practically been declared and it is announced that the American flying squadron has left Key West for Havana. The whereabouts of the Spanish fleet seems uncertain. In Spain reporters of newspapers are not taken into the confidence of government officers, nor do cabinet ministers speak either officially or otherwise of great affairs of state to the man on the street. As Sheridan wrote, "The Spanish fleet you cannot see because 'tis not in sight." But the Dons have always the reputation of being good sailors and no doubt they have not allowed war to break out before they are ready. In the meantime the United States has called for 80,000 volunteers and she will no doubt get them in one day and they will be men of the best material to make soldiers of. It remains to be seen how an unmilitary country such as the United States is can in a short time organize into a useful force such a huge body of men.

On Tuesday next, 26th April, the American order of Oddfellows will celebrate its seventy-ninth birthday.

The first lodge was started at the Seven Stars, Baltimore by Thomas Wildey, John Welch, Richard Rushworth, John Duncan and John Cheatham, all of whom had previously been admitted in England. From that small beginning the order has spread and increased all over the continent.

The Columbia River Fleet.

A. W. Sneels, late purser on the C.P.R. steamer Kootenay on the Columbia river has gone to Victoria to accept a similar position on the Mara line of boats running up the Stikine river. Captain James Nesbitt, formerly of the steamer Kootenay has resigned his position to accept the captaincy of one of the Stikine boats. He will be succeeded by Capt. Short, formerly captain on the Lytton. The new steamer, Rossland is now receiving her furnishings preparatory to being put on the passenger service as soon as the water rises in the Columbia river.

EASTER CHURCH MEETING.

Officers Elected at the Annual Easter Meeting of the English Church.

The annual Easter meeting of the English church, Nelson was held in the Mission room on Monday evening last, the Vicar presiding. In his opening address the chairman mapped out the business of the meeting, and the work to be done by the officers elected for the ensuing year. He stated that although the churchwardens' financial statement was not quite ready for publication he thought he was in a position to give a fairly accurate forecast, which would show the total receipts for the year on the general fund of $1035, with expenditure of about $900. In addition to this there had been deposited in the Bank about $1000 to the credit of the church building fund, with promises outstanding of $1500. Of the deposit of $1000 the Ladies' Guild had raised no less than $450.

The Vicar also gratefully acknowledged the receipt or promise of many gifts for the furnishing of the new church viz, altar and all its fittings, pulpit, lectern and reading desk. The Ladies' Guild is working this year to provide the seating and the children to provide the font.

After thanking all the officers and helpers the chairman suggested that the dedication of the new church and the parish of Nelson be either to S. Saviour or All Souls.

The Vicar then re-appointed Mr. Fred Irvine as his warden for the ensuing year and Mr. H. E. Croasdaile was unanimously re-elected people's warden. The following were elected sidesmen: Messrs. Applewhaite, Beasley, Bryd̆ges, Crease, Christie, Deacon, Gamble, Hannington, Hodge, Jowett, Newling and Taite, the latter being vestry clerk.

Messrs. W. A. Jowett and Geo. Johnstone of Nelson and Mr. Armstrong of New Westminster were reappointed lay-delegates to the Synod.

It was decided to empower the church committee to have the contract for the new building signed as soon as $2000 had been deposited in the bank and to accomplish this as speedily as possible the following ladies were asked to act as collectors for the fund: Mesdames Day, Goepel, Geo. Johnstone and C. W. West, Mrs. Goepel having already kindly offered her services.

It having been found that a majority of those present were in favor of the name of S. Saviour, the vote was made unanimous that henceforth the parish be known as that of S. Saviour, Nelson.

After unanimous votes of thanks to the organist and choir, to Mr. and Mrs. Morley for their services during Mr. Jowett's absence in the winter and to the Ladies' Guild the meeting adjourned.

Legal Mining Posts.

In the case of Clarke vs. Haney at Victoria on Friday of last week Mr. Justice Walkem gave a very important judgment as to what constitutes a legal mining post. The plaintiff brought adverse proceedings to establish his right to mineral land on his location called the Olivette in the Rossland district, for which Haney was applying for a crown grant under the Legal Tender location. Justice Walkem declared the Olivette to have been an invalid location because No. 2 post is less than four inches square and no evidence has been given as to the height of this or No. 1 post. Nor did the notice on No. 1 comply with the statutes, as it omitted to state the number of feet to the right and left of the location line and omitted the words "initial post." For these reasons the action was dismissed. A legal post must be not less than four feet above ground and face at least four inches square for a distance of a foot from the top.

Court of Revision.

The Court of Revision consisting of Aldermen Gilker, Malone, Teetzel, Hillyer and Walley met in the Council Chamber on Monday forenoon at 10 o'clock to consider appeals from the assessment roll for the year 1898. A number of appeals were considered and in the majority of cases the valuation made by the assessor was sustained. The reductions made were as follows: H. Selous, 3 lots in block 42, reduced from $200 to $150 each; H. Selous, 2 lots in block 44, from $100 to $50 each; H Selous, 14 lots in block 22 from $150 to $100 each; H. E. Croasdaile improvements Observatory street $3000 to $2500; H. E. Croasdaile, improvements, $1000 to $700. A few slight reductions were also made in the valuation of C. P. R. lots.

Letter From Charles Wright.

In a letter recently received from Chas. Wright he stated that he and Henry Chapman had taken up quartz claims on Telegraph creek. The two young men had just returned from a 100 mile trip to Laketon to record their claims. The thermometer registered 18 to 20 degrees below zero, but he was in good health. He intends going into partnership with a son of Mr. Callbraith, who was formerly a partner of his father the late G. B. Wright. Harry Chapman has finished putting in the machinery of a new steamboat at Telegraph creek and is now engaged in setting up the machinery for a new sawmill.

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The regular opening will take place about April 1st.
764

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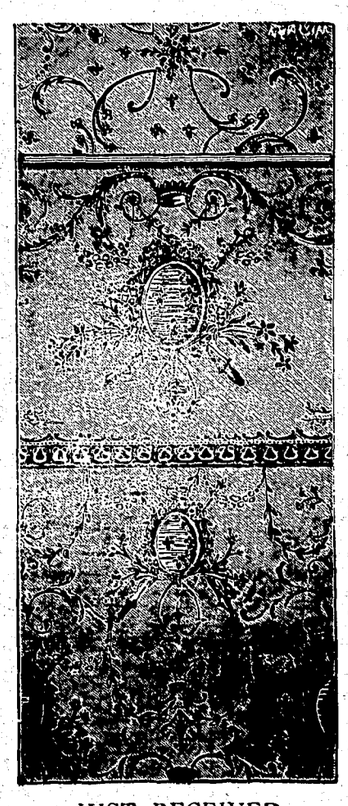

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LIMITED.

KOOTENAY LAKE AND RIVER.
Summer Card. Effective March 15, 1898.

South b'nd, S.S. International. North b'nd.

Read down			Read up		
Train Lvs	1.00 p.m.	Sandon	10.50 a.m.	Train Ar	
" Ar	3.45 "	Kaslo	8.00 "	" Lv	
Boat Lvs	5.45 a.m.	Kaslo	8.10 p.m.	Boat Ar	
"	6.45 "	Ainsworth	7.10 "	"	
"	7.15 "	Pilot Bay	6.30 "	"	
"	7.45 "	Balfour	6.00 "	"	
"	9.10 "	5 Mile Pt.	5.10 "	"	
"	9.45 "	Nelson	4.45 "	"	
n Ar	12.58 p.m.	Northport	1.00 "	Train Lv	
"	2.50 "	Rossland	12.00 noon	"	
"	6.40 "	Spokane	8.00 a.m.	"	

ndon-Kaslo train daily. Boat and Spo
e train daily except Sunday.

S.S. Alberta.

in Lvs	1.00 p.m.	Sandon	10.50 a.m.	Train Ar	
Ar	3.45 "	Kaslo	8.00 "	" Lv	
t Lvs	5.00 "	Kaslo	1.00 "	Boat Ar	
"	6.20 "	Ainsworth	11.40 p.m.	"	
"	7.00 "	Pilot Bay	11 00 "	"	
"	10.00 "	Kuskanook	8.00 "	"	
"	12.00 "	Goat River	6.00 "	"	
"	1.00 a.m.	Bound'y	5.00 "	"	
s Ar	8.00 "	Bonners Fy	2.00 "	Boat Lv	
an Lvs	11.40 "	B'rs Ferry	1.15 "	Train Ar	
"	2.45 "	Spokane	7.00 a.m.	" Lv	

ndon-Kaslo train daily. Boat leaves Kaslo
above points Tuesdays and Saturdays
urning on Wednesdays and Sundays.

eals and berths not included.
Passengers on S. S. International from Nel-
n, Spokane, etc., for points on Kootenay
ke south of Pilot Bay, will connect at that
int with the S.S. Alberta.
Passengers for Nelson via S.S. Alberta, from
points south of Pilot Bay can by arrangement
with purser have stop-over at Pilot Bay or
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" 8.00 a.m. SPOKANE " 6.40 p.m.

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COLUMBIA & WESTERN RY.
Schedule
EFFECTIVE MONDAY NOV. 22, 1897.

WESTBOUND			EASTBOUND		
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
No. 5	No. 3	No. 1	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
3:45		9:00 ROBSON 8:00			2:30
5:00	2:00	10:00 TRAIL 7:00		12:55	1:15
	3:15	11:15 ROSSLAND 6:00		12:00 m.	

No's. 1 and 2 connect with C. P. R. main line steamers, and trains to and from Nelson at Robson.

No's. 3 and 4 are local trains between Trail and Rossland.

No's. 5 and 6 are local trains between Trail and Robson. No. 6 connects with train No. 4 from Rossland.

All trains daily.

F. P. GUTELIUS, Gen. Supt.

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" 8.26 a. m.	South Fork	" 3.15 p.m.
" 9.36 a. m.	Sproule's	" 2.15 p.m.
" 9.51 a. m.	Whitewater	" 2.00 p.m.
" 10.03 a. m.	Bear Lake	" 1.48 p.m.
" 10.18 a. m.	McGuigan	" 1.33 p.m.
" 10:30 a. m.	Bailey's	" 1:21 p.m.
" 10.39 a. m.	Junction	" 1.12 p.m.
Arr. 10.50 a. m.	Sandon	Leave 1.00 p.m.

ROBT. IRVING, G. F. & P. A. GEO. F. COPELAND, Superintendent.
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Lake Winnipeg—Beaver Line.....April 6
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Except Sunday. Except Sunday.
4 p.m.—Leaves—NELSON—Arrives—11 a.m.

Calling at way ports in both directions.

Kootenay River Route.

STR. NELSON.
Mon. Wed. Fri. Mon, Wed. Fri.
7 a. m.—Leaves—NELSON—Arrives—3.30 p. m.

Runs to Kuskanook (formerly Armstrong's Landing) calling at way ports and makes close connections at Pilot Bay with Steamer Kokanee. Steamer may make additional trips provided business offers.

Trains to and from Slocan City, Sandon and Slocan Lake Points.
(Sundays Excepted)
9 a. m.—Leaves—NELSON—Arrives—2.20 p. m.

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and full information by addressing nearest local agent, or GEO. S. BEER, City Ticket Agent, Nelson.

W. F. ANDERSON, Trav. Pass. Agent, Nelson.
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Write for Klondike folder and Map.

THE SIEGE OF SUNDA GUNGE.

BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

I.

On the 1st of July, 1857, the Indian mutiny was at its height. For ten days the little British station at Sunda Gunge had been besieged by the insurgent Sepoys.

The station was divided into two portions: the lower, consisting of the Indian village, and the upper, part of which, including the magazine and the British residency, was strongly fortified. Within this portion the English residents had retired on the first signal of approaching danger. The rebels fortunately possessed only one small piece of cannon, which had proved quite ineffectual against the walls of the inclosure. Provisions were not scarce, and up to the present moment the garrison had entertained strong hopes of being able to hold out until relief arrived.

Suddenly a new and unexpected danger had arisen.

The buildings inclosed within the fortifications formed an open square. In the middle of the square was the well which supplied te garrison with water. About five o'clock in the afternoon a group of several persons were standing in the shelter of an archway which opened into the square, and gazing with looks of consternation and dismay in the direction of the well.

The cause of their alarm was singular.

The town was situated at the foot of a range of hills, and from one particular point upon the slopes outside the walls the well in the middle of the square was visible. This the Sepoys had at length discovered. Their single piece of cannon was at once posted at this point, and brought to bear exactly on the well within the town. The result of this proceeding is self-evident. If one of the garrison should now venture into the square for the purpose of fetching water, he would run an imminent risk of being blown to atoms by a volley of grape shot.

The group of spectators looked in silence at the well. The same thought occupied the minds of all. There were women in the garrison—delicate English ladies, girls and children—and within the room set apart for the purpose of a hospital wounded men were moaning for water. Water, at all costs, must be had—even in face of a vigilant enemy and a loaded cannon. But how?

Over a fringe of mango-trees and the roofs of some low bungalows to the right of the square, a knot of dusty figures could be descried at a certain point on the hillside. The dark point marked the spot where the cannon was posted. Even as the spectators looked toward it the cannon boomed—there came a puff of smoke and a flash of fire—and at the same moment the ground about the mouth of the well was torn up by a fierce hail of shot. The gunners were trying their range, and what is more, it was only too evident that they had found it.

The spectators looked significantly at one another. Four of the group were English soldiers, the rest were natives. Of the latter, two were water-carriers, each of whom carried about his waist a large hollow belt of skin, capable of containing several gallons of water. The duty of these men was, in ordinary times, one of no particular danger. But now the case was altered. There they stood trembling, their dusky faces turning to a sickly yellow, as they stared at the space of shattered ground which the storm of shot had torn up all round the mouth of the well. The other natives were all Sikhs, and these, with the impassive courage of their race, looked on calmly and betrayed no emotion.

Of the Englishmen, two were private soldiers; the other two were officers—Colonel Dundas, the officer in charge of the garrison, and a young lieutenant, St. George Vane. The colonel was a tall, gray man, grave, stern and martial. The lieutenant was a young man of not more than five or six and twenty, with blue eyes, fair mustache and careless, handsome features, much bronzed by exposure to the sun.

The colonel was the first to speak.

"This is an awkward business, Vane," he said. "We might drive these towards to the well, but they will certainly be blown to pieces, and we shall get no water. And at night, with this moon, it is as light as day. One could see a mouse stirring."

"True," said Vane reflecting, "yet—stay! one of us might go out alone and try to bring in water. If they hit him, as they most likely will, three of the others can be ready to rush out, and may bring him in and the water as well, before they have time to load again," and he looked inquiringly at the colonel's face, eager to learn what he thought of the proposal.

"The cannon is not the only danger," said the colonel. "They have rifles there as well."

"True," said Vane, "but a rifle at that range would most likely miss—a shower of grape is different."

The colonel hesitated. No commander likes to send brave men on desperate ventures. But he could see no other scheme which would not involve much greater risk of life with still less prospects of success. And they must reach the well in some way—the necessity was vital. If once their supply of water were cut off their chance was gone. They could not last twelve hours.

Vane had kept his eyes fixed upon the colonel's face.

"Let me try," he said, eagerly. "Give me a few men—a score will volunteer—and we will laugh at these black scoundrels yet."

The colonel hesitated—but only for a moment. There was no man in the garrison whom he valued and trusted more than St. George Vane. He knew well the danger of the proposed adventure, and he knew well, also, that Vane, if he were allowed to undertake it, would never rest until his task succeeded, or he himself were killed in the attempt. But in warfare private feelings must give way to the general good. After a moment the colonel laid his hand on the young man's shoulder and said, briefly:—

"Try!"

II.

An hour or two later Vane entered his own room.

It was a large apartment, situated at the back of the walled inclosure, which, on account of its size, had come to be used by the officers as a common room. Its windows opened on a wide veranda, which extended the whole length of the building, having the windows of other rooms also opening upon it. The largest of these rooms had been set apart for the use of the ladies of the garrison, and, as the veranda was cool, shady and retired, they were often accustomed to sit there in preference to breathing the close heat of the room within.

At the moment when Vane entered two figures were sitting on the veranda, not far from his own window—two girls. One of these was a tall, slight girl, pale and light-haired—not handsome, nor even remarkable, except for her eyes, which were large, gray, serious, and, when at rest, deep rather than bright. Her companion, on the other hand, was a girl of singular beauty—a girl with dark hair, dark eyes, rather full red lips, and skin of soft and flower-like bloom. The name of the pale girl was Mary Sulland; that of the beautiful one was Lenora Dundas. The latter was the colonel's daughter; Mary Sulland was his ward. Before the mutiny they had lived, together with an old English servant, Mrs. Jessop, in the colonel's bungalow, outside the fortified inclosure.

The characters of these two girls we will leave to reveal themselves as we proceed, only recording the relations in which they stood to St. George Vane, who had known them both since they were children.

Like all men of her acquaintance, Vane admired Lenora greatly, and sometimes half believed himself in love with her, and whether he were really so or not, he had been accustomed for years to call himself her worshiper. On the other hand, though he liked Mary Sulland very warmly, and would have done anything in his power to give her pleasure, he never told himself that he was in love with her, nor even thought about it.

Both the girls, on their side, regarded Vane with feelings far different from those of ordinary interest. But it is chacteristic of each that while Lenora never forgot that Vane was a rich man, Mary Sulland never gave the fact a thought, nor would have considered the subject of much interest if she had.

The two girls were now alone on the veranda, anxious, restless and uneasy. It is true that at that moment nothing alarming was either to be seen or heard. No noise of war was in the air; scarcely a sound disturbed the evening silence. In the earlier days of the siege there had been continued assaults upon the walls, but these had now been given up as hopeless, and, except for the distant humming of the human swarms among the huts and bazaars of the Sepoys round the walls, the place was still. But "over all there hung a cloud of fear"—a sense of impending danger, as of the sword hanging by a single thread; the cruel uncertainty as to what is going to happen, which makes the peculiar horror of a passive siege. In such a situation the ear is always listening, the nerves are ready to start at every sound, and the mind is kept stretched constantly upon the rack.

Vane, on entering the room, had no knowledge that the two girls were at that moment on the veranda, so near to his own window. He had just been round the station, and had got together with some difficulty half a dozen men who could be spared from active duty at the watch-posts on the walls; and these, as he had given orders, were now collected about the door of the room, awaiting his arrival. Four were English, two were Sikhs—every man of them, as Vane knew well, to be trusted to the death.

These men he now placed on one side of the table, while he himself stood on the other. Then, in a few words he explained to them the nature of the service for which they were required; adding that he only wished for volunteers, and that any man who disliked the duty might retire at once. Not a man stirred, however. The Sikhs saluted gravely; the British soldiers, true to the immemorial custom of their race when called upon to face a special danger, broke into a cheer.

Vane looked round him, and his eyes glistened; but he said simply:—

"The man that goes out first will run by far the greatest risk. Who will undertake that duty?"

There were, as already stated, six men present, besides Vane himself. Six right hands immediately saluted—there were six competitors for the privilege of being the first mark of the Sepoys' cannon. Vane smiled.

"We must draw lots, I see," he said.

Opening a shallow drawer in the table, he took out of it a pack of cards.

"Here are seven of us," he continued. "I am going to deal these cards all round. Whichever of us receives a certain card—we will say the knave of spades—will be the man selected." A hush fell on the six spectators—a hush of rising interest. Except for the slight fluttering noise made by the falling cards, not a sound was to be heard. Strange that there is something in suspense which affects the mind more strongly than the actual danger. These men had volunteered, without a space of hesitation, to face the risk of death. Yet not one of them could look on without a tingling of the blood, as they waited for the card to fall which carried a man's life!

Such was their absorption that they did not see two faces which came suddenly peeping in upon them through the window of the room.

The two girls on the veranda had been startled by hearing all at once the sound of voices in the room close by them. From their position they could not avoid overhearing every word that passed. They heard the short speech in which Vane announced to the men the danger which threatened the well, and the duty which was expected from them; they heard his appeal for volunteers, and then the cheer which followed. So far they had remained motionless, eagerly drinking in the details of the proposed adventure; but when Vane took out the pack of cards in order to select a man by lot, to listen, without seeing, was impossible—and in a minute the two faces came peeping in at the window in the manner just described.

From this position they could see clearly every card as it was dealt. The cards fell slowly, one by one, before each man in turn. The deal went round—card by card, as it appeared, the focus of nine pairs of eager eyes. The second deal went round—no knave of spades as yet appeared. The fourth began; would that complete the circuit of the seven? The pack was growing thin, and expectation deepened now with every card. Where was the knave of spades? It must come soon! Again the cards went round.

No! Not quite. As the last card of the round fell face upward on the table, a thrill went through the nerves of the spectators. The two girls at the window shrank back suddenly, as if they had been shot. There was the fatal card at last! The lot had fallen to Vane himself!

The young man laughed lightly as he threw down the pack.

"That decides it," he said; "I go first. You will meet me at the archway in half an hour from this time; it will then be dusk, and we will give ourselves what chance we can. I shall go out alone; the rest of you will wait under cover of the archway, and will rush out the moment they fire at me. If I fall, two of you must bring me in—Sanderson and King can do it. The other four must try to get a bucketful of water each—there will be time for that, I think, though it will be sharp work. Remember, at the archway, with all ready, in half an hour."

III.

The men saluted and filed out. Vane was left alone. He turned, and was about to seat himself at the table, when to his surprise he saw a figure standing in the window of the room. He looked again—and saw that it was Lenora. What could have brought her there he knew not; the truth he did not guess. Wondering, he took a step or two in her direction, and was about to ask her what she wished, when she came hurriedly forward and stood beside him.

"St. George," she said, "you must not go—you shall not go. Tell me you will not; promise me."

As she spoke, he thought for the first time, of the veranda; she knew what he was going to do. He would much rather that she had not known; but he answered simply, "It is my duty, Lenora."

"Duty!" she repeated with impatience. "Oh, yes—but do not go! Send some one else; surely there are plenty of men. Do not go, St. George." She laid her hand upon the young man's arm, and looked up into his eyes.

Great is the power of beauty—though it be the beauty of Delilah. It could not make a man like Vane forgetful of his duty, or shake for more than a moment his natural resolution. But as he looked down at the lovely lips which tempted him, he did not turn at once away. And yet her words jarred on him. He felt no surprise; he knew Lenora well; but he would have chosen that the girl to whom he gave his love, though she might part from him in agony of mind, would not have him shirk his duty in face of danger. Love might be dearer to her than life, but honor should be dearer than either.

He was on the point of speaking, when there appeared at the window of the room another figure. They both looked up and saw it. It was Mary Sulland. Her face was very pale, and as she came forward a close observer might have seen that she was trembling. But her eyes shone with a strange light, and when she spoke her voice, though low, was thrilling in its distinctness. Her first words showed that she had not overheard, or had not understood what had already passed between Lenora and St. George.

"We know where you are going" she said with shining eyes. 'Lenora shall not be alone in bidding you Godspeed before you go. I have come to do so, too"; and, as she spoke, she looked as a Spartan maiden may have looked when she sent her lover forth to death or glory.

At the first sound of her voice Vane started. Their eyes met, and one might have thought that some reflection of the light in hers had flashed into his own. Without a word he took her hand and pressed it to his lips. Then with the same action of farewell to Lenora he turned away to go, reached the door of the apartment, and was gone.

The whole scene was over almost in a moment. Yet scenes as brief have often been the turning-point of lives—and so it was to be with these.

IV.

Lenora, with a half-hysterical laugh, turned to the window and went out. Mary Sulland was left alone. Suddenly she sank upon a chair and burst into such a passion of tears as shook her very frame.

It is not in the nature of any woman, however nobly made, however jealous of the honor of the man whom she regards, not to feel, at such a moment, a cruel agony of mind. She was alone. The excitement which had sustained her was already over, and now the hard, plain fact, without disguise, pressed itself remorselessly upon her soul. Her hero had gone forth to almost certain death.

Her hero—Yes—he was her hero. She made no secret of it now, in her own heart. She loved him well. Gladly would she have given her own life for his. But, alas! what could she do?

All at once a wild thought struck her. Her cheeks flamed; the old light kindled in her eyes. She started to her feet, pale, eager-eyed and trembling — trembling now with new excitement. She seemed like one possessed by a spirit stronger than her own—by an impulse overmastering and resistless. For a moment or two she stood motionless, her eyes gleaming. Then turning, not to the window, but to the door, she hurried from the room.

She went straight to her own chamber. In a few minutes she came out again. She was now draped in a long, close, gray dressing-gown, which completely covered her own dress. Her tall, slight figure, thus garmented, looked like nothing so much as a gray ghost—and like a ghost, in the failing light of evening, she glided out of her chamber, and passed along the passages and down a flight of stairs.

All at once she stopped. Some noise alarmed her. And now she was afraid—afraid, not of what she was about to do, but of being seen and thwarted in the execution of her plan. Presently, all being still, she again stole forward. The men were, for the most part, busy at their posts about the fortifications, and the part of the station through which she had to pass was almost deserted. Fortune favored her, besides; no eye observed her as she stole upon her way.

At last, to her infinite relief, she reached her destination. She stood in the archway which led out into the square.

It was still empty. Vane's volunteers had gone in search of the articles required for the adventure, and had not yet arrived. The open court was before her; and there, in the middle of it, was the well.

She knew the archway well!—its image had been clear to her mind's eye all along. It was a kind of tunnel, or covered passage, of brickwork, some half a dozen yards in length. Near the outer end of the archway there was a buttress, and beyond it a recess or deep niche in the masonry. The niche was close beside the buttress on the side toward the square.

The gray figure reached the buttress—glided into the recess—and disappeared.

V.

Five minutes passed—ten minutes. Then the sound of steps was heard, and men entered the recess; immediately afterward Vane appeared, together with another officer—the surgeon.

By this time the sun had sunk, and but for the rising moon it would have been quite dark. As it was, the interior of the archway was in gloom, but the open square outside was bathed in light—a light uncertain, shadowy, spectral, yet permitting any object moving in it to be distinctly seen. The woodwork which had supported the windlass of the well had been shattered by the shot, and now stood in ruins; but the chain remained intact, its end twisted round a broken stump, and the bucket hung in safety inside the opening of the well.

No time was lost. Vane spoke a word or two by way of last directions to the men; then taking a bucket in his hand, so that if by any chance he escaped the shot he might do his share in bring the water, he turned toward the square. That his chance was very slight, he knew. And as he turned to go forth into the range of the cannon his face, though resolute, was grave.

He had already taken a step or two in advance when he suddenly stopped short. What was that? A soft, gray, ghostly figure started out of the wall in front of him, and flitted forth into the open air. Before he had recovered from his amazement it had already reached the well. For the space of an instant it stood there motionless, then, as if desiring rather to attract attention than to shun it, it raised both arms above its head and waved them in the moonlight. In a moment—just as Vane, recovering a little, started out of the archway—the cannon thundered; a storm of shot whistled in the air, plowed up the ground, and rattled among the ruined woodwork of the well.

Vane was still outside its range, and no shot struck him. But the phantom figure—what of it? He looked, and thrilled. What dark thing was that which now lay motionless beside the mouth of the well? He had not seen the figure fall—but it was down upon the ground!

VI.

When the night was past, when the next day shone, when the dial-finger marked the hour a little after noon, the garrison of Sunda Gunge was shaken suddenly by strange excitement. First, there became audible a noise of wild confusion in the encampment of the Sepoys round the walls. It grew—it gathered volume; it swelled into a tumult. Guns fired, voices yelled, a sound was heard as of the stampede of innumerable feet. Then, drowning every other sound, arose the loud hurraying of English voices; and this, taken up by those inside the garrison, became in a few minutes a perfect tempest of wild cheering, ringing far and near.

Suddenly—unexpectedly — relief had come The rebels were flying in all directions; their camp was in the hands of English soldiers. The siege of Sunda Gunge was over.

It is not our purpose to dwell upon the scene that followed. From that tumult of wild joy, of almost fierce excitement, we must turn away and follow St. George Vane.

As soon as the fact of the relief was certain, he stepped out of the crowd and made his way, alone and unperceived, along the deserted passages to a certain room which lay in the rear of the walled buildings. It was the very room from which the night before a slender, gray-draped figure had stolen softly out.

Just as he reached the door and was hesitating at the threshold, Mrs. Jessop, who had been called out by the noise of the cheering was seen returning in a state of much excitement. Vane accosted her eagerly, but in low tones. "Is she better? Can I see her yet?" he said.

"She is much better; she is dressed and sitting up. But the noise alarmed her. She does not know the cause of it. Will you come in and tell her?"

Vane followed her into the room. In a large chair, next the window, looking very white and weak, with a bandage round her temples, where the shot had grazed and stunned her, sat Mary Sulland. As Vane entered she looked round. He paused, and for some seconds the two regarded each other.

He had not seen her since, the night before, he had carried her, swooning, to her room. He had heard, with infinite relief, that the wound was not serious, and, inquiring hourly at her door throughout the night, he had learned that the swoon was passing off, and that with some hours of rest there would be little to be feared. Yet now, as he stood before her, even the great event which had just happened was less present to his mind than anxiety to satisfy himself, with his own eyes, that she was safe. The shock which he had felt at the moment when he had raised her in his arms, and caught sight of her white face in the moonlight, was with him still. He had felt at that instant a certainty that she was killed.

And indeed she had had a wonderful escape.

Every sportsman who has tried his gun at a sheet of blank paper knows that it will sometime happen that, while the paper will be spotted thick with pellets, there will some times be a space left free of shot—large enough, perhaps, to have let the game escape, however true the aim. It had so happened here. Amid the storm of shot, only one had grased her; the rest had whistled past without harm. But where her slender figure had so narrowly escaped, a man, being of larger bulk, would inevitably have been struck down. Mary Sulland had, in fact, been slightly wounded, where Vane would have been killed.

During the hours of night, while he had wandered up and down outside her door, too restless to seek for sleep, he had thought of all these things. He had thought of the girl who had risked her life for his; he had let his memory go back into the past, and call to mind all that he had owed to Mary Sulland through the years that he had known her; how all his noblest aspirations, dreams, ambitions, had come from her, or had been fostered or strengthened by her sympathy, and he had wondered how it was that he himself had never realised, till now, what she had been to him. And now, as he stood beside her, as he looked at her again, he wondered more and more.

The look of inquiry on her face recalled him to himself.

"I am forgetting," he said. "I am glad to be the first to bring you the good news. I see you guess it. Yes, relief has come. The siege is over."

She looked at him with eagerness. One thought filled her mind—it forced a passage to her lips.

"Then you will not have to go again for water?"

As the words escaped her she flushed red. Her action of the night before had hardly been her own—so overmastering had been the impulse which had hurried her away. And now, like a woman, she was troubled by a doubt—what would he think of her? Had she, in thrusting her-

self between him and danger, forfeited forever his esteem? How could she expect that he would understand?

He did understand, however—at least partly. He saw that she was troubled and he took the best course possible to set her at her ease. He meant to regard what she had done as a matter which, between themselves, required no explanation. As for others, they knew nothing. Except that she had been slightly hurt by a stray piece of shot, no one, not even the colonel or Lenora, knew the truth. The men who had been at the archway had only the vaguest idea of what had passed. The secret was their own.

"No," he said, smiling, "I shall not have to go again. Not, what is of much greater consequence, will you Mary."

She answered with a smile. They understood each other. He was bending over her; she was looking up at him. Mrs. Jessop was not near them, and it was almost as if they were alone. From the distance came a noise of voices cheering, as if they never meant to stop, but in the room itself there was no sound but their own murmured talk.

"As soon as you are well again," he said, "I shall be very angry with you, Mary. I had a chance of getting the Victoria Cross, but now they will let you have it, I suppose."

She laughed softly, for his words were music to her. But it was not his words alone that thrilled her blood. She had won a richer prize than the Victoria Cross, and now she knew it. For in his eyes, as she looked up at them, she saw the flame of love.

THE END.

LONDON OMNIBUS THIEVES.

Their Work So Profitable That They Ran a Line of Pirate Vehicles.

One of the happiest hunting grounds for a pickpocket is a London omnibus! People have been warned of this over and over again; notices are kept continually pasted on the doors and windows of the 'bus; conductors watch with keen and suspicious eyes doubtful-looking passengers, and yet all this energy seems to make little or no difference to the pickpockets. They seem to thrive almost as well as if 'buses were provided for their special edification, and there are quite a large number of thieves in London who make a living by working almost entirely in public conveyances.

One gang in particular was broken up long ago. It consisted of about twenty-three men, and was known—on account of a practice they had of slinging a hooked stick over their arms—as the "Crooked Stick Gang." It was started in 1893, and the originator was an exceedingly clever thief with whom the police desired further acquaintance. He started this brilliant idea by giving an "at home" in the Seven Dials. He hired a room in a public house for the purpose (as he informed the landlord) of holding a "friendly lead," but as a matter of fact the people who turned up were one and all practiced pickpockets, and the outcome of this meeting was the formation of a sort of Thieves' Union, the object of which was to prey upon unwary people who travel in omnibuses and trams and public conveyances generally. The members worked in pairs, the one thieving and the other watching that he did not cheat his fellows.

This system worked remarkably well for a time. Each pair of thieves had a number of ingenious disguises; on different occasions they exchanged routes; and as they kept a particular record of their proceedings, and were careful not to work too often in the same district, they were for a long time undetected. At the end of each day they met at a public house, previously appointed, for dividing their soils; and a fair idea of the profits of the concern will be gathered from the fact that they have divided as much as $650 on a single day.

After a time the conductors of the 'buses (especially in principal thoroughfares like Piccadilly) got to know the gang, and become strangely shortsighted when one of them hailed them from the pavement. They treated them with an indifference that was galling, and their behavior seemed especially brutal when the passenger with the "crooked stick" happened to be an old, whitehaired gentleman with gold eyeglasses.

When at last business became so involved that the Directors of the omnibus companies began to employ detectives to watch them, the gang thought it advisable to run 'buses of their own, and they did. They started a number of "pirate" 'buses, and as just somewhere about this time the company 'buses raised their fares, they easily got a large number of passengers by retaining the old prices. They were very careful, however, to stop only for well-dressed and respectable-looking people, and it was a strange thing if a passenger did not miss something before he or she reached the end of the journey.

Each person who entered the 'bus was, of course, most carefully watched. The cry "All fares" gave the thieves a clew to the whereabouts of the purses, and a short time after they were replaced they were skillfully removed by the "working members." One of the gang who manipulated matters inside the 'bus was a most dexterous pickpocket. It was his boast that he could extract a purse with a pair of sugar tongs, and he has been known to steal one, remove all the money, and then quietly replace it in the owner's pocket without exciting the slightest suspicion.

For awhile these "pirate" 'buses succeeded even better than the others. On some occasions a single 'bus has yielded over twenty purses a day, some of them containing as much as $75, and it was seldom that a pocket was picked without something of value being found.

At last, however, complaints at Scotland Yard became so numerous that the authorities set a special detective on the track of the crooked sticks, with the result that one of the members was caught red-handed, and this led shortly afterward to the arrest of several others. After that it was not long before they were entirely broken up. Without a head they were incapable of working systematically, and they scattered in every direction—mostly to Portland, where many of them are still "doing time."

For Red Hands.

To cure redness of the hands beat together one ounce of clear honey, one ounce of almond oil, the juice of a lemon and the yolk of a raw egg. Apply at night to the hands and cover with old gloves slit across the palms.

Penance.

"You look weary, Tibbets; aren't you keeping Lent too strictly?"

"Yes, my wife has let the nurse go home for a rest, and the baby is sleeping with us."

SUBTLETY OF MADNESS

BY JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

A legal friend of mine, whom I will call Wilson, told me this:—

It was about the time that the President issued the summons for an extra session of Congress to pass the Silver Repeal Bill. Having done this, he went down to his seaside place at Buzzard's Bay for a rest. Some of the newspapers commented unfavorably on his absence from Washington at such a juncture. There was a great deal of excitement and suspense over the result of the session. The opinion was often expressed that, should it pass, the President would bear most of the responsibility, for good or ill. He was an autocrat, and the Senate feared to disobey him. According to some, we were within measurable distance of a dictatorship. One always hears such extravagancies at such times.

I do a good deal of business for women clients, who consult me sometimes about questions of property or investment, sometimes about their domestic relations, and sometimes on other matters. One morning the office boy brought me a card bearing a name which was new to me. I was just preparing to close my desk and go to lunch, and I sent out word that she should call in the afternoon. But the boy brought back word that her business was very urgent, and that she would not detain me long. So I said: "Let her come in."

She turned out to be a very attractive woman. She was dressed in a dove-colored suit, and she reminded me of a dove in the soft expression of her eyes, and a sort of tender feminine smoothness and nicety and gentleness. Her manner had the unmistakable stamp of the best breeding. She was a lady to the ends of her fingers.

When she was seated near my desk, facing the window, she looked at me earnestly for a moment, and then asked me if I were a married man? I was surprised; and when I told her that I was still a bachelor a faint expression of disappointment passed over her delicate face. "If you had been a father," she said, in her soft, beautifully modulated voice, "you could have better understood my feelings and my anxiety. I have lost my boy."

I expressed my regret at the news.

"Oh, I don't mean that he is dead—at least, I have no reason to think that," she made haste to rejoin. "I mean he's lost—I don't know where he is. He went away four days ago; and he is my only child; and I am a widow, and quite alone."

In reply to my questions, she explained that her son was a youth of seventeen—which surprised me again, for she herself looked scarce thirty—and that it was the aspiration of his life to get into West Point. She had made application for an appointment for him, based upon the fact that her late husband had been in the army as an officer of volunteers; but, no doubt because she had not been able to obtain political indorsement the appeal had received no attention beyond a note from an assistant secretary, which she showed me, stating that it had been put on file. Other letters of hers, urging the matter, and addressed to the President personally, had met with no response. The boy himself had written, with the same result. He had become greatly depressed. He had studied very hard to fit himself for examination, and this, together with his suspense, had made him restless and sleepless. She had feared a fever. He had several times spoken of going to see the President himself and making a personal appeal to him. Then, four days ago, he had left the house about five o'clock, ostensibly to go to the local post-office—they lived in a small town half an hour by rail from New York. She had not seen or heard of him since.

It occurred to me, of course, that he might have gone to Washington. Had he taken any money with him?

She said, no, not so far as she knew. She added that he was a youth of irreproachable habits, and that he had few or no companions of his own age. He had never been away from her before. There had always been more than ordinary affection between them. It was difficult for her to suppose that he could voluntarily have left her in this way without any word of explanation or warning. On the other hand, it was inexplicable that he should have been kidnapped, or even have met with an accident. She had already made all possible investigations in their neighborhood, but had found no traces. She admitted that the idea had passed through her mind that he might have intended going to Washington.

"I think that is the most probable solution of the mystery," I said. "Such a boy as you describe him to be would not only be mortified by his failure, but he would be stimulated to try his last chance, and would keep it a secret from you, knowing that you would oppose him. But I should have expected that he would have written to you. Certainly I should expect he will do so very shortly. But," I added, "it seems to me, madam, that this is a matter for the Detective Bureau to handle. It is not a lawyer's affair."

She replied: "I was recommended to you by—" here she mentioned the name of one of my clients, a railroad director. She opened the little morocco hand-satchel she had with her. "I think I have a letter from him here," she said. In searching among its contents she took out a small, ivory-mounted revolver with the remark: "My husband taught me how to use that, and I promised him to carry it when I went alone. No," she added, returning the little weapon to the satchel and closing it, "I have neglected to bring it. But he told me that you were personally acquainted with the President.

This was true. A business matter had been the occasion of my coming in contact with Mr. Cleveland, and had led to some subsequent social intercourse.

"And I had thought," she went on, looking at me with a pathetic intentness, "that you would, perhaps, not refuse me a line of personal introduction to him. If I could see him I might be able to put my request to him in such a way that he would feel a more personal interest in it. My letters, of course, go to the secretaries, and he may never see them."

"But how would that help you to find your son?" I asked.

At that moment the office boy came in with a telegram. Glancing at it, I saw that it was addressed, in my care, to the lady before me. I handed it to her, in some bewilderment. She received it eagerly, blushing as she did so.

"I owe you an apology," she said; "I took the liberty of telling the telegraph operator in our town to send on any dispatch he might receive for me to this office: I knew of no other place to tell him. I think it must be from my boy. Will you pardon me if I look at it?"

"Pray open it at once," I returned, becoming interested.

She did so, with trembling fingers. As her eyes grasped the contents her face was overspread with a beautiful light of relief and excitement. After a moment she handed it to me with an eloquent look, but without a word.

It was from the boy, sure enough, and said, in substance, that he was safe and well, and that he hoped, within a day or two, "to speak face to face with him and settle it." It was a forwarded message, and bore no date.

"But no doubt it must be from Washington," said she, when I called her attention to this.

"But the President is not in Washington," I replied. "He returned to his seaplace two or three days ago."

"Do you think my boy would know that?" she asked, anxiously.

"He would if he reads the papers."

"Oh, he's a great newspaper reader," said she, smiling again. "He was always blaming me for not caring for them. Then you think he has gone there instead of to Washington?"

"It certainly seems probable," said I, reperusing the telegram. "He seems to know what he is about. This message must have been written last night. I should say he may have been in New Bedford at the time."

"And do you think he will see the President to-day?"

"That is more than I can say," I replied, deprecating her eager emotion "The President might be out fishing; and, at any rate, he is not easily accessible to unknown visitors. He wants rest; and, besides this is a season for cranks, you know, and extra precautions have to be taken to protect him."

"But surely they wouldn't take my boy for a crank!" she faltered, in consternation. "Oh, that would be terrible! Would they put him in prison? Oh, what shall I do? Would it be possible to telegraph to the President that my boy means him no harm? Can't you advise me, sir?—won't you help me?"

She had risen to her feet in her agitation, and was pink and pale by turns. Bachelor though I was, I sympathized with her mother's heart, and did my best to compose her.

I assured her that there was no danger. The worst that could happen was that the boy would be refused an audience: that was the likeliest event, also. "Meanwhile," I said, "I should, if I were you, take an east-bound train this afternoon and run down to the scene of operations. You will, no doubt, be in season to catch your son on his way back. It is evident he must have taken some money with him, but possibly not enough to pay his fare home again. Besides, he might hesitate to return unsuccessful. I think I had better give you a personal letter to the President, as you suggested just now, so that your position and his will be accounted for. Mind," I added, as she made an impulsive movement of gratitude, "I don't think there's the least probability of your obtaining the appointment; and, anyway, my wishes would carry very little political weight. In fact, I can't be said to know anything about the case. But it will give me pleasure to serve you, and what I shall say to the President will, at any rate, do you no harm."

"It is very, very kind of you," she said, with glistening eyes. "I thank you with all my heart. I wish there were some better way than this to show it."

With the last words she handed to me, timidly, a hundred-dollar bill, which she drew from within her glove. Of course, I handed it back.

"If this were an ordinary professional matter," I told her, "I should treat you in a professional way. But I have done, and can do, nothing to assist you in the special matter you came to consult me about. In the first place, the boy is practically found already; and secondly, the affair is outside of my province altogether. Let me do you such a trifling social service as a gentleman may do for a lady, and say no more about it. Only, I shall be glad if you will inform me, either in person or otherwise, of the upshot of your expedition."

She was certainly a lady; she knew how to accept an obligation. She bowed slightly, and sat with her hands resting on her lap, while I wrote a short letter to the President outlining the situation, and expressing my opinion that the lady was worthy of respect and attention. When I turned to give it to her there were two tears on her cheeks. "I will let you know," was all she said; and then she gave me her hand. I escorted her to the outer door of the office, and she was gone.

Just twenty-four hours later my friend Kingsley, a detective from the Central Office, walked into my room. He smiled, nodded, dropped into a chair, and, plunging a hand into an inside pocket, pulled out a large leather pocketbook. He opened this, took out some papers, and then spoke to this effect:—

"I say, old man, how are cranks in your parts? Anybody been dynamited in this building lately? You'll get yourself in a mess, if you ain't careful. Seen anything of any sweet-voiced little woman inquiring the shortest cut to the White House? Oh, I'm getting weary of this world—yes, I am! Folks are getting too good and innocent for me. My occupation's gone, as What's-his-name says. I want to retire from trade—see?"

"Come, Kingsley," said I, "this is my busy day. Out with it!"

"Never seen anybody like that, did you?" he resumed, passing over a small photograph and keeping a quizzical eye on me, while he lighted a cigarette.

It was a portrait of my client of the day before, only in a different costume. In fact, it was a very plain dress, indeed; and her hair was not carefully arranged; but there was no mistaking the likeness.

"Certainly I know her," said I. "She was here yesterday. What about it? Nothing has happened to her, I hope?"

Kingsley, who is a humorist in his way, gave a dry smile. "Unless something does happen to her pretty quick something serious is likely to happen to somebody else; and it looks as if you would be in it, somehow. How would you like another Guiteau case, for instance, with a nice little lady to do the shooting, and Mr. Wilson, lawyer, of the Kite Building, to stand sponsor for her?"

"What are you talking about?" I asked, angrily.

"Well, as we'll likely have to take the train from Forty-second street in about an hour, I'll let you into the racket. What was it she worked off on you, anyway?"

I gave him a succinct account of our interview of the day before.

Kingsley listened, shook his head slowly and sighed.

"When a lawyer does start in to make a donkey of himself he does it to the Queen's taste," he remarked. "The other name of your dove colored lady in Kate Fenwick. She hadn't any husband in any war. She hasn't any son of seventeen who wants to go to West Point. She stole that hundred-dollar bill, and you can make yourself easy that her offering it to you was a dead bluff. But she does want to see the President, and when they meet that little ivory toy revolver of hers is going to do most of the talking. Old man, that woman is plumb crazy; she's the most dangerous crank outside of Bellevue, and the smartest; and she'd be there now, only she got out last week, after boning a couple of hundred cases in the boss's own private drawer. She got herself a new outfit, and a letter to put her all right with you, and there you are. Her little hobby is, that the President has got to die of something else beside old age—see?—and that letter you gave her will just about put her in the way of fixing the thing up to suit her. And that lets me out."

On our way uptown to take the 2 p. m. train, Kingsley entered into numerous details as to the past achievements of the remarkable criminal lunatic of whom we were in pursuit. Her origin was unknown; but her mania had from the first been homicidal, and on one occasion she accomplished her purpose, giving Congressman Peter John Fosdick a wound in the groin with a bulldog pistol from which he died a month later. Her astuteness and subtlety were amazing; she could deceive the very elect; and she had once made her escape from jail, and twice from the asylum. In other respects, her ideas were of the abstract patristic order, and always involved the summary removal of some eminent personage. Apparently, the popular excitement over the Silver Question had found an echo in her brain, and she had made up her mind that there was only one thing to be done to restore public confidence.

"But what about that telegram from her son?" I asked.

"Ask me a harder one," was the reply. "It was easy enough for her to send it herself just before coming here, wasn't it? She don't need to be clever to do that. She's kept me five days on her trail, and that was something! I first got the right scent by that letter your friend gave her to you. But she has a good long start of us, and if my telegram to the folks down East there wasn't in time—why, it was too late, that's all. But she knows me, and though, if they catch her before any harm's done she'll face it out in great shape, you'll see how she'll come down when she sees me! But it'll be a good job if no harm's done, and don't you forget it!"

And yet, such was the charm and simplicity of that woman's aspect and manner, that even then I could hardly credit the evidence that proved her "the most dangerous crank loose."

Now, the end of this thing was quite different from what we expected.

Kingley had telegraphed from down town to the police at New Bedford to look out for and hold the person known as Kate Fenwick to the authorities, but calling herself something else. When we arrived at our destination we were met at the station by the local sheriff, who looked grave.

"Is all right about that?" demanded Kingsley.

"We've got the party," replied the sheriff, "but she sticks to it there's some mistake. We've got her boy, too, though you didn't say nothing about him."

"Got her boy, have you?" exclaimed Kingsley. "Well, you've got more than anybody else ever saw, then. That's queer too! However, it's all in the day's work. Did she cut up rough? Any violence?"

"Not a bit, sir. Very quiet and dignified, and the lady all over. If she's crooked, she's the straightest-looking and acting that ever I see. Referred me to Mr. Wilson first off, too. As for the boy, he wants to bite somebody's head off."

"Oh, well, just wait till she sees me," returned Kingsley, with his dry smile. "It's a good job all round that she hadn't presented Mr. Wilson's letter before you pinched her. It would have been all up with His Nibs if she had. It was a grand scheme of hers, but it's blocked, and we're on top—small thanks to some of us!" he added, with a meaning glance at me. "Come on, now, and I'll show you what Kate Fenwick's made of."

We jumped into a cab, which in a few minutes brought us to the police station. Shortly afterward we found ourselves in a small, dingy room, and in the presence of my client. A manly-looking young fellow was with her. They both rose as we entered. It was so dusky that their features were barely discernible.

"Give us a light here, my man," said Kingsley, in his cool, confident tone. "Well, Kate, how goes it?"

Before she could reply the attendand lighted the gas-jet, which threw a glare of light upon her face. As her eyes met mine they brightened with a beautiful smile, and she came forward with her hands outstretched, entirely ignoring the existence of Mr. Kingsley. In a joyful tone she said: "I knew you would come! Now all our troubles are over!"

In the face of all evidence and prudence, I could not help meeting her as cordially as if she were all she seemed to be. Then I looked, rather defiantly, at Kingsley. His expression was very singular.

He had the photograph in his hand, and looked from that to the face of the prisoner. At length he returned it to his pocket and removed his hat.

"Madam," he said, with a grave bow, "I have come to apologize for a very annoying mistake, and to tell you that you are at liberty. You bear a remarkable resemblance to a person that I wish I could lay my hands on at this moment. I hope your affairs will not be seriously put out by this. Gentlemen," he added, turning to us, "the drinks are on me; and if one of you would kindly kick me when we get outside I shall esteem it a great favor."

Yes, a case of mistaken identity—that's all. The real Kate was captured in Washington a week later. I am happy to say that I had the honor of personally presenting my client to the President, and I have reason to think that that boy of hers will be made a soldier, after all. But that is another story, as your friend Kipling says.

No; I am not engaged to be married to the lady.

I see her occasionally, and value her acquaintance very highly.

This was Wilson's story.

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NELSON, B. C.

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NEAVE'S FOOD
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MINING TRANSFERS.

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Nelson.

April 15—

Ruby Fraction—Robt Scott Lennie to the Athabasca Gold Mining Company.

Ida D—J L Kane to R K Neill, 5-12.

Spotted Horse, Lone Star—T A Coutts and Swan Olson to H A McClure, option for $5000.

Tr[illegible]ena, Josie G—A L Sauvie to Joseph Morris,

[illegible]ellington—Marc Gilliam to John Hally.

Sa[illegible]l 20—

kan[illegible]—Rob H Williams to W S Naylor, $50.

[illegible]terprise—R J Turnbull to Lewis Ottson, ½.

Tr[illegible]apoleon—Alphonsine L' Ecuyer to N Gag-

Bo[illegible]l, $100.

[illegible]orning Star—Lewis Otsson to R J Turnbull,

[illegible]ckwright, Alki, Last Bean, Siwash, Rand—Joseph Powell to W F Roome.

Bo[illegible]lye—E L Clarke to F S Algiers, ½.

Tr[illegible]llow Dog—David Bremner to H L A Kel-

S[illegible]

fo[illegible]sy—W H Martin to H L A Keller, ½.

Ke[illegible]llow Dog 1-9, Parsy 1-9, Blyel, Crystal 1-9, [illegible]-9, Jeanie Green, 1-9, Rose Quartz 1-12—H Keller to A L Keller.

sc[illegible]ncick—J. S. Spencer to W A Ward.

L[illegible]nois—W L Bannon to L J Winslow.

[illegible]ott—Wm Croteau to Mrs. Rozella M [illegible]n, ½.

[illegible]ritish Thunderer, Seattle Chief, Helena—J F Harbottle to Wm Burmingham, ½.

NEW LOCATIONS.

Nelson.

April 15—

Frankland—J Homer, ½ mi s of mouth of Slocan river adj Buckingham.

April 16—

Lanark—O Carss, 2½ mi s of Ymir, and ½ mi w of N & F S railway, adj Victoria, formerly Elima.

Bluebird—N Hartman, P H Peterson and F Adie, n si of Mysner creek and e si of Salmon river, ½ mi s of Jack Wilson's cabin.

April 19—

Pembrbke—J Decelle, J Gorman, n si Columbia river, 6 mi w of Robson.

April 20—

Salmon River—H A McClure, on Round mountain, 1½ mi s of Ymir, ½ mi w of N & F S railway.

St Joseph—E V D Stormo, on 49 creek adj Golden Eagle, formerly Last Hope.

Euricka—P Greyerbeihl, J Swanson, C A n si of N & F S railway, ½ mi e of Cottonwood lake, adj Port Natal.

Mining News.

Five men are at work on the Nebraska Girl in the Ymir district.

Work on the New Hope claim on Wild Horse creek has been commenced.

A crew of five men has started to work on the Evening Star mine in the Rossland camp.

A full force of men will shortly be put to work on the U. B. claim which adjoins the Tennessee.

The Velvet mine on Sophie mountain in the Trail Creek district has increased its working force to 45 men.

A. W. McCune has sold the Ore-or-no-go to the Nickel Plate Company which in turn expects to transfer the property to the B.A.C.

A narrow gauge railroad will be built during the coming summer to connect the Tangier and Waverly mines with the C. P. R. at Albert Canyon.

Work on the Porcupine mine on the east side of the railroad track between Barrett and Hall creeks, which was suspended about a month ago on account of surface water will shortly be resumed.

The West Kootenay Elecrtic Power & Light company expects to have its power in the Rossland camp, not later than May 15th, and a number of contracts with the big mines are pending.

The New Goldfields of British Columbia has purchased the Bluebell claim, between the Velvet and the Triumph claims on Sophie mountain near Rossland from Jeff Lewis, Olaus Jeldness and John Cromie.

On account of water coming in too fast for the pumps, and in order to make some necessary repairs on the compressor plant the Dardanelles closed down this week. The close down will cover a period of two months. There is a splendid ore showing in the lower level.

The proprietors of the Ruthies Bell group, in the Duncan river district, are making preparations for the shipment of the ore accumulated while doing development work during the past winter, a considerable amount of which has been taken out.

Mr. Hubert Cuthbert, who has been in in London for some months in connection with the formation of a company to acquire and work some of the best known groups of mineral claims in West Kootenay, sailed for Canada last Saturday. We understand that he was successful in obtaining very influential support for his undertakings.—B.C. Mining Review London.

Extra-Provincial Companies.

(LICENSES)

Dominion Gold-Dredging and Placer Mining Company, Limited. Capital $40,000 in $100 shares. Head office in Toronto, Ont. Samuel Gibbs, Lillooet, attorney.

THE LAST SURVIVOR.

Of the International Boundary Commission Lives in Kaslo.

Mr. Randall H. Kemp, writing in the B. C. News, states that Mr. W. C. McCord, the only surviving member of the civilian contingent of the British Boundary Line Commission, has been a resident of Kaslo for several months past. In an interview Mr. McCord gave an interesting account of the work of the Commission in fixing the 49th parallel as the boundary line between Western Canada and the United States.

The following is given as the origin of the names Arrow Lake and Deaths Rapids: "During the winter of 1861-2 Mr. McCord prospected on upper Arrow lake, the lake being frozen solid that winter. While there some Indians pointed out to him the object from which the lakes get there name. A perpendicular cliff of rock at one place rises high above the water. In the crevices or seams of the rock, trees have attempted to grow, but there not being sufficient nourishment they have died when very small. Looking at them from the water, they have every appearance of being arrows. The Indian legend was that, when the rock was soft, Indian braves had fired arrows against its side and they had stuck there.

"Mr. McCord also saw a large grave about six miles up the river from Upper Arrow lake, the head board of which told the sorrowful story that 11 men and 1 woman were buried there. They had met their death in 1837 by being drowned in Death Rapids. All were Hudson's Bay people."

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The Children of the City Entertain a Large Audience in the Hume Hall.

A very large gathering assembled in the hall of the Hotel Hume on Tuesday evening to be entertained by the children and many have been the expressions of pleasure derived from it, all a greeing that Mrs. Goepel is to be highly congratulated on the result of her patient and untiring efforts. Mr. W. Irvine as stage manager also deserves no small amount of praise.

The operetta "Gypsies" was very prettily staged, Gertie Smith rendering her solo in good style and the chorus doing their part very creditably. Altogether, though an ambitious effort for children so small, it deserved greater reward than it obtained.

Mabel McCandlish gave an excellent violin solo and was loudly recalled. Her playing caused great surprise to those who knew she has never received a lesson in the art.

Gertie and Percy Booth in "Reuben and Rachel" gave great pleasure and well deserved their hearty encore.

The tableau "Bliss" and "Bliss Disturbed" would probably have been enjoyed more had not the curtains been closed quite so quickly.

Perhaps the prettiest thing of the evening was the "Minuet," which enlivened as it was by one or two funny little incidents, simply brought down the house. Most of the tots taking part in this were only about six years old.

Harold Cameron sang in inimitable style "I am a dude" and was loudly encored. He was followed by Percy and Clarence Goepel in the funniest event of all "My coal black lady," both being very good and Clarence making a splendid young darkie lady of somewhat bashful manners.

Poppy Macdonald must not be forgotten for she rendered her recitation, "The Fairies" very prettily and is to be congratulated on her composure at facing singly so imposing an audience.

The closing tableau "Good Night" revealed a number of the small fry in light and shining raiment ready for 'blanket market,' as indeed all the young performers must have been by the close of this most enjoyable evening.

The youngsters will have increased their fund for the purchase of a Font for the new English church by probably $60, a gratifying result for their efforts.

CORBIN CHARTER DEFEATED.

The House of Commons Rejects the Kettle River Valley Railway Bill by 64 to 44.

The Kettle River Valley railway bill was defeated in the House of Commons on April 15th by a vote of 64 to 44. The bill was disposed of in a novel way, although strictly within parliamentry rules. In committee of the whole the bill was amended by reducing the capital stock from $2,500,000 to $1,500,000. The question put to the House was for the second reading of the bill as amended. By a majority of 20 the House negatived the motion and the bill was accordingly dropped from the order paper. This is the first time since confederation that a bill has been killed in this way.

A bill so disposed of can, however, be revived and placed on the orders again for a future day, if the house should decide to consider it again at the stage at which it was dropped. That the house will restore the bill again this session is highly improbable.

The division was not a straight party vote as the government was divided against itself. Minister of Railways Blair had with him in favor of the bill Sir Richard Cartwright and Messrs Dobel, Fitzpatrick, Muloch, Paterson and Sifton. Hon. Mr. Tarte carried one member of the Cabinet with him against the bill but he led the movement among the French Canadians to kill it.

Of the British Columbia members, Messrs. Bostock and Morrison supported the bill and Messrs. Earle, Maxwell and McInnes voted against it.

Liberal Meeting.

A largely attended meeting of the Liberals of Nelson was held in the Hotel Hume on Tuesday evening for the purpose of organizing a Liberal Association. John A Turner acted as chairman and G. C. Tunstall, secretary of the meeting. It was decided to organize an association to be known as the Nelson Liberal Association and the following officers were elected: President, Judge Sproat; Vice-Pres., John A. Turner; Sec.-Treas., G. C. Tunstall; Executive Committee, W. A. Galliher, J. A. Gibson, W. H. Grant, Dr. Arthur and the officers of the Association. A committee was appointed to draft the by-laws after which the meeting adjourned at the call of the president.

Postal Returns.

The report of the Postmaster General for the year ending June 30th, 1897, recently laid before parliament gives the postal revenue of the Nelson post office for the year as follows:

Gross postal revenue	$ 7808 76
Number of money orders issued	2940
Amount of money orders issued	$48,923.33
Amount of money orders paid	$20,053.73

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

A Tribute of Respect to the Memory of the Late Charles Burritt.

The Methodist church was crowded to the doors last Sunday evening on the occasion of the memorial service held in memory of the late Charles Burritt, who was drowned in the Kootenay river on Easter Monday. The Nelson fire Brigade of which the deceased was a member attended in a body and the great majority of the congregation were young people who were personal friends of the deceased young man. The pastor Rev. Geo. H. Morden preached an impressive sermon from the text Job 30:23—"For I know that Thou will bring me to death and to the house appointed for all living."

He impressed upon his hearers the necessity of living so that when the summons comes whether suddenly or otherwise they shall be prepared for it. The pastor referred in feeling terms to the Christian character and honest sterling qualities of the late Charles Burritt, who since he arrived in Nelson five years ago up to the time of his death had been a consistent member of the Methodist church and had lived a exemplary Christain life. He closed with an appeal to

"So live that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry slave, at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaultering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
Around him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

WESTERN LAND BOOM.

C.P.R. Lands in British Columbia in Active Demand.

A Winnipeg despatch says: "We expect this summer will be a lively one in our department," said Mr. L. A. Hamilton, land commissioner of the C.P.R. to a Press reporter. "This will be particularly so in regard to our work in southern British Columbia, where we have five survey parties engaged for all the season to survey our valuable areas in that district. We are literally besieged with enquiries from people in the Western States desiring to purchase land in Manitoba and the West. The new town of Cranbrock is forging ahead and I have just received a letter from a prominent financial gentleman of the States, who intends to start a banking institution. He is also bringing up a party with him who will open out in a variety of business lines and are only waiting for the first boat to sail to make the town."

The land commissioner said he had no decided plans as yet in regard to surveying the townsites along the Crow's Nest Pass railway, but it is his intention to spend the summer in British Columbia to personally superintend the work in progress under his departments.

The Delight Group.

James McCreath accompanied by several parties representing English capitalists returned this week from a visit to the Delight group on Toad mountain. The tunnel is now in 200 feet and drifting on the ledge has been carried on for 35 feet, the value of the ore increasing with every foot. Fully three quarters of the face of the tunnel is in well mineralized ore from which assays averaging $54 in all values have been obtained. From present indications the mine has a bright future.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

The Oddfellows Building and Investment Company, Limited, of Nelson, Capital $20,000, inform the public that a limited number of shares are now on the market for sale. Shares $10.00 each, sold in blocks of $100.00. The company guarantee ten per cent to investors on stock. Plans may be seen and all particulars obtained at Dr. Arthur's office Baker Street, or from any of the Directors. (871)

Stock Certificates for sale at Dr. Arthur's.

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A. H. CLEMENTS, Treasurer
Nelson B. C. August 14th 1896.
(419)

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* * * *

J. E. ANNABLE, DISTRICT AGENT, NELSON, B.C.

R. L. DRURY, PROVINCIAL MANAGER.
883

Business Locals.

Trout Flies at Thomson Stationery Co., Ld.

20 lbs. Cranberries for $1.00 at the B. C. C. O. D. Grocery.

Fish Lines and Hooks at Thomson Stationery Co., Ld.

MRS. BLANEY, (late matron of the K. L. G. Hospital) is prepared to receive patients at her cottage, near the above named hospital.

Trolling Lines and Spoon Baits at Thomson Stationery Co., Ld.

500 cords all lengths best fir wood for sale by MICHEAL McANDRES
Clarke Hotel

Fishing Rods and Landing Nets at Thomson Stationery Co., Ld.

If any of the intending purchasers of the Odd Fellows Building & Investment Co's stock, want to procure shares, now is their chance. This good investment will be taken off the market on the first of May. Don't miss the chance of a life time. Not much stock for sale.

Lessons given by an experienced needle woman to children and young ladies in needle work and embroidery at corner of Ward and Mill streets each Tuesday and Saturday from 2 to 4 p.m, commencing on Tuesday, April 5th. Pupils desired, terms moderate. MISS BECK, enquire at A. G. Shaw's.

Gaff Hooks, Reels and Casts at Thomson Stationery Co. Ld.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

In Nelson, a roomy cottage, conveniently situated. Cash if approved of. Apply to GEO. S. BEER.
C. P. R. Passenger Office, Nelson.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The General News of the Week Briefly Summarized.

Edward Bellamy, the famous author is dying of consumption at Denver, Colorado.

Montreal ocean steamship companies expect to benefit largely in the event of war.

E. P. Hamaford, late chief engineer of the G.T.R. is suing that company for $6,000 damage for wrongful dismissal.

The Pope has appointed Rev. Alex. Christie, rector of St. Stephen's church, Minneapolis, as Bishop of Vancouver.

Wheat is now selling at $1.04 for May delivery at Fort William, a higher price than it has brought for the past three years.

The Yukon detachment of the Canadian militia mustered at Ottawa on April 20th and will leave for the coast on the 25th.

Lake navigation is expected to open at Port Arthur about the 25th of this month. Lake Superior is fully two feet lower this year than last.

The rebellion in the Phillipine islands against Spanish rule is increasing and it is estimated that the insurgents have now 10,000 men in the field.

A conspiracy to assassinate Li Hung Chang and other high officials in China for selling China to Russia has been discovered in the palace at Pekin.

The Revelstoke Board of Trade has passed a resolution in favor of an import duty on lead products and has forwarded the same to Mr. G. O. Buchanan at Ottawa.

Hon. A. G. Blair stated in the Dominion House of Commons last week that 42¾ miles of the Crow's Nest Pass railway is constructed and $453,000 has been paid.

The attitude of Canada in the event of war between the United States and Spain will be governed entirely by instructions received from time to time from the British colonial office.

General Sir William Seymour, who succeeds General Montgomery Moore as commanding the British forces in Canada will leave for Canada with Lady Seymour and suite, early in May.

It is stated at Ottawa that the mission of William Mackenzie and D. Mann to that city is to ascertain from the government some announcement as to what recompense is to be made them for their outlay up to the present on the Teslin Lake railway.

The Dominion Government will shortly introduce the prohibition plebscite bill, which will provide for the simple declaration by the voters either for or against prohibition. There will be no controversial question raised. The voter will only have to mark his ballot for or against prohibition.

The new steamer J. D. Farrell, the property of the Kootenay River Transportation Company started on her first trip from Jennings, Montana, to Fort Steele on Saturday last. This is the earliest date at which a boat ever started up the river for East Kootenay.

CHANGES IN MINING LAWS.

No Alien be Allowed to Record a Mining Claim in B. C.

The mining committee has recommended to the legislature, some important changes in the mining laws, notably that mining privileges shall for the future be restricted to British subjects. This section reads thus:

"Every person over, but not under, 18 years of age, and every joint company shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a free miner and shall be considered a free miner upon taking out a free miner's certificate; provided, however that no alien shall be permitted to record a mineral claim unless he has previously and in accordance with the provisions of the act regulating the same, declared his intentions to become a British subject, and no crown grant shall be issued upon any mineral claim recorded after the passage of this act, to any other person than a British subject.

"A miner who shall become a free miner shall, as regards his mining property and liabilities contracted in connection therewith, be treated as of full age.

"A free miner's certificate issued to a joint stock company shall be issued in its corporate name. A free miner's certificate shall not be transferable."

Another amendment deals with fractional claims, remedying the omission in the present act to deal with irregular shaped fractions. It is provided that "such fractional mineral claims need not be in rectangular form, and none of the angles need necessarily be right angles nor the lines be meridian, and the lines of the previously located mineral claims (whether surveyed or not) between which the fractional mineral claim is located may be adopted as the boundary of the fractional mineral claim."

The distinction between a fractional and full sized mineral claim is made by always prefixing the words "full sized," or "fractional," to the word claim. The provincial land surveyor, when surveying a fractional mineral claim, whether located before or after the passage of this act, may survey such claim so that it shall contain as nearly as possible, all the unoccupied ground lying between the previously located mineral claims, as described in the affidavit and by the sketch plan made by the locator when the claim was recorded, provided that no side of a fractional mineral claim exceed 1500 feet in length.

Provisions are made by which a free miner, if he has finished his assessment work within the year, may have 30 days more in which to obtain and record his certificate on payment of $10 additional fee.

It is proposed to allow a miner to do several years assessment work in one. In getting a crown grant, too, the miner is allowed credit for the assessment work done, the amount of such assessment being deducted from the $500 necessary to secure a crown grant. In making an application for a crown grant the applicant, it is proposed, shall file the copies of the British Columbia Gazette and newspaper containing the notices of his application.

YMIR NOTES.

Interesting News Notes From the Lively Quartz Creek Mining Camp.

YMIR, April 21,—(Special Correspondence)—The fine weather has brought many new faces to Ymir and the town is beginning to look like it did last summer. Already tents are pitched among the trees and by the river side, and everyone is waiting for the snow to go off the hills.

There is quite a demand for real estate and prices are rising all the time.

The Tamarac shares are selling well. The buyers are principally prospectors and miners who know the mines and are confident that they will turn out all right.

The Jubilee Treasury stock at 5c, is selling like hot cakes. The Ymir development Co. have sold eleven thousand shares and there is a strong demand for more.

The Flossie R. one of the properties of the Salmon river and Porcupine Co. is causing a good deal of excitment. The claim is a mile and a half below Ymir on Round mountain and is very conveniently situated,

The Ymir Development Co. report a brisk trade and from their thorough knowledge of the country and their reliability your correspondent is confident that they are in a good position to know the good properties in the district.

The Salmon River and Porcupine Co. are at present making arrangements with the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway for placing a siding opposite their property and will commence shipping as soon as arrangements are complete.

Professor Ganer, a mineralogist of very large experience in mining business in the most important mining camps in the United States as well as British Columbia, made a thorough investigation on the Flossie R. and is very much impressed with the property. The ledge is between three and four feet wide. There are several distinct ledges of the same quartz cropping up in different parts of the claim. Two assays taken from an average sample give respectively $116 and $124 in gold.

The Copper Market.

James Lewis & Son's monthly report on ores and metals published at Liverpool, under date of April 1, says that during the past month the public stock in England and France has been reduced to the extent of 1589 tons, making the total reduction since the first of January 4,382 tons. In addition to this there is but little doubt that the stock held by smelters is smaller than it has been since the time of the French syndicate, very little refined copper being available for early delivery.

Should war break out between the two chief copper producing countries—the United States and Spain—the supply of copper might be still further reduced American shipments are being hurried forward in anticipation of war. During the past month the value of good merchantable copper has improved 10s per ton—from £50 7s 6d to £50 17s 6d for cash, after declining to £49 18s 9d on the 7th ult. in consequence of the fright caused by the political news and advancing to £51 2s 6d on the 22nd on the good consumptive demand.

Refined copper has commanded a relatively high price.

In the United States the consumption continues very large and should the present difficulty with Spain be overcome a further increase is expected. It might be possible to buy May and June copper at 12c., although some producers refrain from offering the metal at all. The market for all grades and deliveries is certainly very firm and decidedly in sellers' favor.

The Trail Smelter.

Operations are in progress at the Trail smelter, tearing down the old reverberatory matting furnaces, which will be replaced by two new blasts, whereby the present capacity of the plant will be doubled. The two blasts which have been in use have a capacity of 250 tons per day each, but as the reverberatories have never proven successful, one of the blasts is kept busy reducing the matte produced by the other, so that the actual capacity of the plant is only about 250 tons per day. The installation of the two new furnaces will thus bring the capacity of the smelter up to 500 tons. As the contract with the War Eagle is only for 200 tons per day, it is evident that the C. P. R. has in view considerable contracts with other properties, to justify it in doubling the capacity of the smelter.

The Dundee Mine.

J. Finlay, engineer of the Dundee mine near Ymir spent Thursday in the city and reported that the mine is looking better than ever. The ore body on the hanging wall is all shipping, and varies from three to four feet in width. Between this and the foot wall, a distance of 21 feet, the ore is concentrating. Work on the concentrator has commenced and machinery for it has been ordered. Twenty-five men are at present employed in the mine and the force will be increased shortly. From present appearances the indications are that the mine will be on dividend paying basis during the coming summer.

CHURCH NOTICES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Matins 11 a.m. Even Song, 7.30 p. m. every Sunday. Holy Communion on 1st and 3rd Sundays in the month, after Matins; on 2nd and 4th Sundays, at 8 a. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

METHODIST CHURCH. Corner Silica and Josephine Streets. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath School 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Epworth League C.E. Tuesday at 8 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. Mass at Nelson every Sunday at 8 and 10.30 a. m. Benediction at 7.30 to 8.00 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Services morning and evening at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. Meetings are held in the school house. Strangers cordially welcomed.

The Queen's Business Ability.

The Queen entered fully into all business matters brought before her by the Prime Minister. She would know the why and the wherefore of everything. Indeed, one authority says that Melbourne was heard to declare that he would rather have ten kings to manage than one queen. He could not place a single document in her Majesty's hand for signature but she first asked an infinite variety of questions respecting it, and she not infrequently ended her interrogatories by declining to put her name to the paper in question until she had taken further time to consider its merits. The Premier on a certain occasion had submitted an Act of Government for her Majesty's approval, and was proceeding to urge its expediency, when he was thus stopped short by the Queen:—

"I have been taught, my lord, to judge between what is right and what is wrong; but expediency is a word which I neither wish to hear or to understand."

Again, when Melbourne was anxious to obtain the Queen's signature to an important State document, he argued for it with all the force and eloquence at his command. But the Sovereign had resolved upon having further information before affixing her signature. It was in vain that he explained and argued, and in the end, when he pleaded the paramount importance of the matter he was met by the reply:—

"It is with me a matter of paramount importance whether or not I attach my signature to a document with which I am not thoroughly satisfied."

About Introductions.

A Southern society writer lays down these rules:—

Young women, when introduced to young men, should not offer to shake hands.

When an introduction is given the name should be pronounced in a clear, distinct tone.

It is bad form to introduce on the street or in a place of amusement.

In the introduction of elderly people the younger should be introduced to the elder—not the reverse.

The form of making an introduction is the following: "Mrs. —, allow me to present Mr. —"; or, "Mrs. A., Mr. B. desires the honor of knowing you."

A Dutch Physiologist's Testimony.

Dr. F. C. Donders, a Dutch physiologist, says: "Never let a drop of liquor moisten the lips of men. If large quantites destroy mind and body, small quantities produce physiologically exactly the same effect. The difference is quantitative, not qualitative. I do not hesitate to affirm that if from this day not another drop of spirituous liquors was drunk, the appetite for it would be quieted after a few generations, if not wholly destroyed."

Manufacturers of HOISTING MINING and SHIP'S RIGGING Wire Ropes

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Try Vanity Fair Cigarettes

W. S. Kimball & Co.
Rochester, N. Y.

17 First Prize Medals.

Your Blood

Is Thin and Impoverished after the long winter. : : : : :

Century Sarsaparilla

Combined with Iron is the best purifier and enricher. Take it now and you will not be troubled with that Tired Feeling. : :

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A Few Good Investments.

$2000—Takes a good one and a half story house, 11 rooms and bath, stables in rear, freshpapered and painted. This is a snap.

$3000—For a nice two story house 20x28, 8 rooms The house is nicely fenced in and a fine garden with fruit trees, berry bushes and plants. Ground is 130x120, Hume Addition.

$ 750—For a good 4 roomed house on Latimer street, overlooking the lake, has water connection, and in good locality.

$2300—For a new 8 roomed house on Stanley Street.

$ 800—For a Store Building on Baker street with lease of ground and good will of Grocery Businsss.

$ 900—For a 30 foot corner lot on Baker street.

$1300—For a fine 50 foot lot on Vernon street.

$ 325—For a 25 foot lot on Vernon street.

A good Milk Business in Ymir can be bought cheap.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

C. D. J. Christie

Real Estate and Insurance Agent.

Office Opposite Post Office 84

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Goods of Charles Kingsley Burritt, Deceased, Intestate.

All persons having any claim or claims against the above named Charles Kingsley Burritt are requested to send the same, duly verified by Statutory Declaration to Oscar Burritt, the Administrator, Mount Pleasant, Vancouver, B.C., together with a statement of the securities and amount thereof, if any, held by him or them, on or before the 20th day of May, A. D., 1898.

The said Administrator will on and after said date proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased so far as the property extends and the law binds, having regard only to the claims of which he shall have then had notice.

All persons indebted to the said Charles Kingsley Burritt are requested to forthwith pay the amount of their said indebtedness to the said Oscar Burritt, the Administrator.

EDWARD A. CREASE,
Solicitor for the said Administrator.

Dated at Nelson B. C. this 20th day of April, 1898. (April 23—4t)

NOTICE.

THE HALL EXPLORATION OF B. C. LTD

This Company is now in course of liquidation and any person having any claim against the Company is requested to send it in, with a statement, at once to the undersigned.

H. E. CROASDAILE,
901 P.O. Drawer J, Nelson, B. C.

FOR SALE

One 30 K. W. Edison Dynamo, (550 16 c. p. Lamps.)
One 25 K. W. Edison Dynamo, (475 16 c. p. Lamps.)
Six arc lamps. Switch board with all necessary instruments.

The above Dynamos are in perfect condition and are offered for sale on account of the Company having changed their system from direct to alternating current. For further particulars apply to

899 KOOTENAY ELECTRIC CO., LTD.,
Kaslo, B.C.

THE GENELLE & CO. Lumber Company.

Have all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber.

Sash, Doors and Turned Work Kept in Stock.

OFFICE NEAR C. P. R. STATION. . . .

824 A. E. YOUNG, AGENT.

Another Drop

20 cts. per doz **Fresh Eggs** 20 cts. per doz

Please bear in mind we are ever ready to give the public the benefit of any decline in prices. It was

The . . . B. C. C. O. D. GROCERY

that first brought the price of Eggs from 40 cts. to 25, and now from 25 to 20 cents.

Farley & Simpson, Props.

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73 and 75 Victoria St. Toronto, Ont.

Subscribed Capital..... $3,200,000.00
Assets..... $7,000,000.00

Loans made for Building Purposes on easy **Terms of Repayment**

You have not to take shares in this company before you get a Loan, and there is no delay in having your Loan paid over as the money is in the Bank HERE. When title is passed you can draw your Money.

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