

# THE NELSON ECONOMIST.

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## THE NELSON ECONOMIST.

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Joe Martin was turned down.

Victoria could not be bribed with the promises of a Cabinet Minister.

Mr. Hume's friends say it is a cold day when their candidate gets left. The indications are that there will be an exceedingly cold spell next Tuesday.

Preserve the Constitution and vote for Farwell.

A vote for Farwell is a vote for freedom from the tyranny of Joe Martin.

The party in power has not redeemed one of its ante-election promises.

Constitutional government is our heritage. Any attempt to subvert the privileges guaranteed by the Constitution must be resented. Therefore, vote as you believe and build up the big majority.

J. Fred Hume is a respectable gentleman. How long would he remain respectable in his present political environment. Evil communications corrupt good manners. Therefore vote for Farwell and keep Mr. Hume at home.

Mr. Patterson, the Martin candidate at Vic-

toria, said he didn't care for the constitution. In this respect Mr. Patterson bears a remarkable resemblance to Lieut-Governor McInnes.

A vote for Hume is a vote for Joe Martin.

Junius says the ruin or prosperity of a state depends upon the administration of its government. Therefore vote for Farwell and ensure good government.

The Torrens system, Martin's pet scheme, would result in confusion when applied to our mines.

Vote for Farwell and the introduction of capital to develop our mines, no matter from what source it may come.

It does not require much political sagacity or any extraordinary depth of observation, to foresee the evil consequences of retaining Joe Martin in office. Strike a blow at the one-man power by voting for Farwell.

The Government headquarters in Nelson might easily be mistaken for a morgue. It is said that a well-known body-snatcher frequents the place.

This Province needs business legislators—not fanatics like Joe Martin. Vote for Farwell.

Farwell has Hume bottled up.

Express your disapproval of a one-man government by casting your vote for Farwell.

The *Official Gazette* announces that Mr. Cotton will hold the portfolio of Minister of Mines and Provincial Secretary during Mr. Hume's absence. This is regarded as a huge joke in Nelson.

Mr. Hume's friends in Victoria are singing that beautiful song: "He'll never come back."

"Brutus sacrificed his son to uphold the constitution of his country. It has been left for a Liberal Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia to sacrifice his country and its consti-

tution for the benefit of his son," said Mr. Gordon Hunter at a meeting in Victoria the other night.

"Encourage Opposition" by voting for Farwell.

Six days more and Nelson riding will be redeemed. Swell the majority.

Vote for principles only.

There is no disloyalty equal to disloyalty to the Constitution. Vote for Farwell and save the Constitution.

The *Tribune* opposed the passage of the Alien Exclusion Act, and at the time gave its reasons therefor. The reasons are just as good to-day as they were when the bill was being considered by the legislative assembly.  
—*Tribune*.

J. Fred Hume was the sponsor for that bill. Vote for Farwell.

Messrs. Deane and Prentice, who hold their seats during the present session by statute, will probably lose them when the petitions come to trial and opponents of the Government will be elected in their stead. North East Kootenay will stand true to the opposition; Nelson will be won, and with the election of three members in Victoria, Joe Martin will be defeated.

The *Tribune's* interview with Capt. Hayward was the most effective morsel of campaign literature used in the Victoria contest.

What the government supported by Hon. J. Fred Hume has done for Nelson is represented by a cypher.

Let "Kootenay First" be the battle cry.

What interest has the people of British Columbia in the personal animosity of the Attorney-General towards Mr. Sifton?

Should it ever happen that way, and we hope not, that Public Executioner Holbrook should be called upon to adjust a cravat for the editor of the *Tribune*, we trust he will over

look the unjust reference made to his "offensive partisanship" in that paper last Saturday evening, and deal gently with the erring one.

The sixth paragraph on column 3, page 1, beginning "Messrs. Deane and Prentice," etc., should have been credited to a speaker at a recent political meeting in Victoria. The omission was not noticed until after page 1 was printed.

The *Tribune* is not an "organ," therefore it does not give blind and unthinking support to any government, not even the government in which J. Fred Hume holds a portfolio.—*Tribune*.

Mark your resentment for a one-man government by marking your ballot for Farwell.

Referring to the carrying on of required improvements, Mr. Farwell says in his address: "I advocated in my last candidature, and still propose to support, the building of useful roads, trails, and bridges, in the district, and was pleased to see last year the commencement of some public works of that nature. I regret to find that practically all such improvements in this Riding were stopped upon the acceptance of office by the Hon. Mr. Hume. With regard to public buildings, appropriations were made last session for additional school accommodations, and a Land Registry Office in Nelson. As to the former the sum voted has been expended in a dilatory manner greatly inconveniencing the Trustees, teaching staff and pupils. As to the latter no attempt has been made to supply the grave want. It may be remarked when in Opposition the Hon. Mr. Hume strenuously pointed out the inconvenience of having to register all documents affecting land, in Victoria, and advocated the building of the office in Nelson."

The *Globe*, Victoria's new evening daily, has made its appearance. The new paper is strictly metropolitan in its get up, and from its editorial utterances, we would infer that it intends to strike an offending head wherever and whenever it finds one. The following extract from the *Globe* (which is Liberal in politics), should interest our readers at the present time: "It is fitting that in this, the first issue of the *Daily Globe*, something should be said regarding the most interesting figure in politics in British Columbia to-day—Hon. Joseph Martin. Mr. Martin is a remarkable man. Clever, pugnacious, vindictive, unscrupulous and tricky, Mr. Martin would be a remarkable man anywhere. Coming here but a few months ago, a comparative stranger, he stands to-day the self-chosen uncrowned king of British Columbia. This is a remarkable achievement by a remarkable man. Everyone knows how this came about. Mr. Martin joined the then Opposition party a few weeks previous to the last general elec-

tion. He found the party virtually leaderless. This was his opportunity. He would be leader. Now, when Mr. Martin wants a thing he wants it quickly. So what did Mr. Martin do? He simply told Mr. Semlin in so many words, at a caucus of the party, after the elections had been held, and when the fate of the two parties was in the balance, that he wanted the leadership. He intimated to Mr. Semlin, that he (Mr. Semlin) was a weak, vacillating old man, incapable of acceptably filling the position of leader, and that he should step down and out and give the position to Mr. Martin. That's a way Mr. Martin has. Mr. Semlin was just recovering from the shock experienced by this gentle hint, when he was called upon by the Lieutenant-Governor to form a cabinet. What has occurred since is fresh in the memory of everyone. Mr. Semlin is Premier in name only, and Mr. Martin—Svengali, the Hypnotist—is directing the affairs of the country in accordance with his own sweet will. And what is his own sweet will? Mr. Martin is after the Laurier Government with a long knife. He wants revenge for a real or fancied slight received at the hands of the Federal Government. Had Mr. Martin lived in Corsica this quarrel would have assumed the nature of a vendetta, and been handed down from father to son until spite was satisfied. Stripped of his political prestige, Mr. Martin was powerless to inflict serious injury upon the Ottawa Government, but now! What an opportunity! In control of the legislature of British Columbia, supported in the country by a misguided and deluded following, what opportunities there are for revenge—r-r-r-ven-n-n-ge!"

Mr. Bostock, unaccompanied by his chaperone, Walter Nichol, addressed a meeting at the Hume Hall, last Monday evening. Mr. Bostock is not an orator, but it is only fair to say that he has improved considerably since his last appearance here.

Remember, you are not violating your friendship for Mr. Hume by refusing to worship at the shrine of Joe Martin.

With the mystic words "Kootenay First" emblazoned on our banners, let us meet the foe next Tuesday.

Why should British Columbia be left a prey to the dark machinations of one man?

There is a spirit of distrust and dissatisfaction at the methods of the present government, therefore turn it out and get responsible government.

Mr. Farwell contends "that the legislation already passed during the present sitting of the Provincial House of Assembly is against the interests of our mining industry. The Alien Bill prohibiting aliens from working in the placer mines of the Province is even now having a retarding effect on the development

of our metalliferous mines. It is interpreted as the introduction of the thin edge of the wedge, towards, probably next session, introducing legislation to prohibit aliens from prospecting and developing the mineral resources of Kootenay." He adds "that the miners of Kootenay view with alarm any radical changes in the mining laws as calculated to prevent the introduction of capital, thereby contracting the field of labor."

We want our mines developed, yet Mr. Hume's bill prohibits the introduction of foreign labor and capital.

When "Fighting Joe" Martin gets through blacking the eye of the honorable member for Okanagan he may proceed to shatter confederation into its original fragments.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

Bluffers must not be encouraged in British Columbia. If the word goes abroad that men of small calibre can come into this Province and within two years from their arrival here run everybody and everything in the place, what will be thought of a people who have not nerve enough to resist such encroachments on their rights?

A special dispatch to the *Post-Intelligencer* at Seattle, says: "Hon. Robert Beaven, formerly premier and finance minister, states that the exclusion bill has already driven hundreds of thousands of dollars out of British Columbia, and will have a bad effect even if it is now repealed. Though in favor of provincial rights, he hopes the dominion will disallow the bill, as it is pernicious in principle and against the true interests of British Columbia. Hitherto, the policy has been to encourage Americans to come here, and it is not honest now to suddenly shut the door in their faces after they have invested their capital. To put it on the lowest ground, it would unsettle business and be a great financial loss to British Columbia, as outsiders would not have the faith in the place as a safe place for investment."

The following paragraph in Mr. Farwell's address appeals directly to miners: "The privilege formerly existing of a free miner who had inadvertently allowed his license to lapse, being reinstated in his rights upon the payment of a small fee, was heartily endorsed by me; and the withdrawal of this privilege by the Minister of Mines was an arbitrary act which has already resulted in loss to miners, prospectors and others, and is calculated in the future to operate disastrously to those interested in mining."

The following from the *Kaslo Prospector* touches a point that we do not remember having ever been raised before: "Mr. Bostock is reported to have said while in Kaslo, that he would endeavor, during the coming session of the Dominion parliament, to have the

Kootenays set apart into a separate parliamentary district. If our representative means by this that he proposes to have an additional member assigned to the province, it is very doubtful if it can be legally done before the results of the census to be taken in 1900 are known. If on the other hand he intends to have a member taken from the representation of Vancouver Island and given to the provincial mainland, it is almost peradventure that his proposal is beyond the power of the Dominion government or the Dominion parliament. Such a re-arrangement, as matters presently stand, belongs solely to the Imperial government and must be done by Imperial order-in-council, or transferred to the Dominion government in like manner."

The last paragraph in Mr. Farwell's address merits the serious condition of the electors. It reads: "While opposed to a large portion of the legislation introduced by the present Government, I am independent and intend if elected to support in the Legislative Assembly measures, no matter by whom introduced, which are for the benefit of the Province and will especially give my support to whatever may assist in developing and tend towards the prosperity of the Kootenay District. I wish to deal fairly and openly by the electors and think it right for me to add that I am a Conservative and if in the future party lines should be drawn, I will be found allied with the supporters of that party."

George Luther Lennox "orated" for the last government; George is "orating" for the present government, and to be consistent according to George's code of political ethics, he will "orate" for the next and all future governments.

Although politically opposed to W. A. Jowett, we are constrained to congratulate that gentleman on his prospective appointment as the inspector of noxious weeds.

Mr. Farwell is "opposed to the hasty passage of mining legislation without giving the mining communities the opportunity of considering such measures. Such hasty procedure is unusual in this Province and detrimental to the best interests of our great mining industries."

Mr. Bostock has promised that the uniforms for the "Kootenay Life Guards" will reach here in a few days. This induces the hope that before long we will behold that old warrior, Lieut. W. A. Gailher, once more struggling for achievement on the tented field.

The presence of Sidney Stockton Taylor on the platform at Mr. Bostock's meeting was a cause for much comment and amusement among old Liberals in the audience. A few years ago Mr. Taylor was cheering himself

hoarse for the Conservatives at Edmonton and now he is nodding assent to the charges brought against the "G. O. P.," as he was accustomed to call it, by such able statesmen as Mr. Bostock. The speaker of the evening wisely refrained from telling the audience how some lawyers became Q. C.'s, consequently Mr. Taylor was spared some humiliation.

Mr. Farwell is in "favor of further extending the public school system, and placing greater powers in the hands of the school trustees in organized localities, thereby increasing the efficiency of the school."

The spectacle of John Houston imbibing inspiration from the mental fountain of that all-wise statesman, W. A. Jowett, is simply enthralling.

Mr. Farwell advocates "a change in the mineral act to compel all partners in a mining claim to bear their share of the assessment work, or forfeit their interest."

The real issues in the present contest must not be overlooked. It is not Mr. Hume, so much as his government, that is on trial. Dealt with either from the standpoint of the benefit of Kootenay as a portion of the Province, or for the general good of the Province as a whole, we believe that that government has been found woefully wanting. The false economy adopted by the Martin administration, as applied to the Province as a whole, has resulted in disaster. It is not wise to be economical to the verge of penury in a new province. Every industry upon which we hope to build up a great and glorious future must be encouraged, otherwise it is only a matter of time until we fall far behind in the race for commercial and industrial supremacy. Moreover, fabulous sums of money have been expended in making known to the world our incomparable resources and encouraging immigration; now one immigrant, and a most undesirable one at that, comes forward and bars the door against further immigration. It is fallacy to assume that the present policy of the government in barring out aliens will only apply to the placer mine; the logical sequence is that the same legislation will be made to apply to the quartz mining industry. If the people of Kootenay want to build a fence around their undeveloped mineral resources, they can express their determination of doing so at the polls next Monday. Already a feeling of unrest and distrust has betrayed itself in the minds of the men who have capital invested in the quartz mining industry of the country. It is no unusual thing nowadays to pick up an American newspaper and read in flaming headlines the warning to keep away from British Columbia. The reader does not pause to consider that so far aliens are only barred from the placer mines, but takes it for granted that the whole mining industry of the Province is to be reserved for British subjects only. Men who are trav-

elling throughout the Province report from day to day that development work is being retarded on account of the suspicion in the minds of many that only investment in the way of capital and labor is safe when made by British subjects. A gentleman, who is well acquainted with the conditions prevailing here has estimated that over \$300,000 has been lost to the Province already by this piece of fool-legislation. With such a blow delivered in cold blood at our staple industry, what are we to expect in the future? Taking a narrow view of the situation, what has the present government done for Nelson and the district? Trails and roads that were under construction when the Martin government took hold have been abandoned, and development work has thus been retarded. They may have in contemplation many pleasant surprises for this district, but people generally regard the future as nothing more than a continuation of the past. Joseph Martin may make promises, but the people of West Kootenay will not put much faith in the promises of kings. They know that so far, the ante-election promises of Mr. Martin and his followers have not been fulfilled, and it is fair to presume that promises made by Mr. Hume at the present time will never be redeemed. We have nothing to expect from the present government, except we return to the Legislature a man well acquainted with our needs, and with enough backbone to express himself, even in the presence of so imposing a figure as a presumptuous, ill-conditioned carpet-bagger. Mr. Farwell is a man of strong character. He will not quail before the frown of the immortal Joseph. He will not be deceived by falsehoods, but will deal in a practical manner with legislation, no matter from what source it may emanate. Just imagine Mr. Farwell acting as sponsor to a bill so narrow as the Alien Mining Act. There is not one clause in that act for which Mr. Farwell would have assumed responsibility. He would have realized at once that it struck at the very heart of the country's progress, and would not have hesitated to inform Mr. Martin on this point, even at the peril of that great man's displeasure. It was quite the reverse with Mr. Hume. He introduced that bill in the house, and in so doing practically endorse every provision therein contained. It is useless to take the view that it will not affect us here, and that it is none of our funeral. Not only will it affect us in future, but it has already resulted in injury. The extent of that injury cannot be approximated at the present time.

What is needed more than anything else in the present Legislature, so far as we are concerned, is a man who can throw some light on the situation here. The trouble down at Victoria is that too many members know very little about our requirements, and the fact that we have been sending men there who were utterly incapable of explaining matters and failed to lift a protesting voice where our rights were encroached upon has given rise to the suspicion that we are satisfied with the crumbs that fall from the tables of more favored dis-

tricts. This must not continue. We have to start on the right track some time, and why not begin next Tuesday by electing A. S. Farwell.

Mr. Farwell considers "that the parsimonious administration of public affairs inaugurated by the present government, is calculated to seriously endanger efficiency of the civil service and hamper the transaction of public business."

Speaking of Joe Martin, a Winnipeg gentleman writes: "It will be a long time before Manitoba gets over his political gymnastics." Already his blighting presence has spread a pall over British Columbia.

An Ottawa dispatch says: Mr. Joseph Martin, once the pet of the Liberal dailies of Eastern Canada, is now their pet-aversion. The *Grit Free Press* says: "The very vitriolic utterances of Joseph Martin and the Czar-like course adopted in British Columbia do not appear to be strengthening the local administration. The bye-elections have at least not changed the situation."

Victoria returned three opposition members; the irregular methods in Northeast Kootenay will be protested, and Nelson riding will return A. S. Farwell—and there you are, Joseph.

Mr. Justice Martin is holding court in Nelson. This is his first here in his official capacity.

In Britain during the last 10 years 38 bankers and merchants have left at their death estates aggregating £19,478,085, an average of £512,578 each. Coalowners, ironmasters and engineers to the number of 110 died possessed of a respectable sum of £240,487 apiece. Money-lenders run coal-owners very close, for 93 of them died worth collectively £1,444,878, while the 193 manufacturers only possessed £208,063 each.

The *Paris Figaro* declares that the negotiations between the British and French governments do not concern, as supposed, Newfoundland and Madagascar, but the Bahr-El-Ghazal district of the Nile Valley.

The circumstance of the granting of liquor licenses at this time to the hotel-keepers at Creston has been a subject of unfavorable comment. These hotel-keepers have had their buildings ready for some time and also had otherwise complied with the requirements necessary for the securing of a license; but for one cause or another have been denied the privilege of engaging in the sale of liquor. At one time it was said to be the policy of the government to refuse liquor licenses in railroad camps, and other less cogent reasons were advanced at intervals. Now, on the eve of an election, it is announced that these licenses have been granted. It may be only a

coincidence that licenses should be granted now but it is likely to create a bad impression. The hotelkeepers of Creston are not under any obligation to the government; on the contrary, they have a grievance against Mr. Martin for the dilatory manner in which their rights were considered.

Scientific parties are the latest diversions in the world of fashion. A New York woman has opened the ball by an experimentation with liquefied air in her draping-room for the benefit of her guests. The preformer cooked steak and eggs and then called down a tiny snow storm to show the wide range of possibilities in this remarkable discovery.

The ninth triennial international Sunday school convention will be held at Atlanta, Georgia, in April. The convention will represent thirty million Sunday school scholars, and 200,000 schools. The largest gathering in the history of the Association is expected.

Lord Salisbury has appointed a trimvirate court to arbitrate the boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chili. The court will be presided over by a British Supreme Court Judge, and will be assisted by experts, a surveyor, and a geographer.

*Victoria Colonist*: The *News-Advertiser* explains the defeat of the government candidates in this city by assigning several reasons, but omits two. One of those omitted is the detestation of Martinesque methods, which loyalty to the Attorney-General would naturally prevent the Finance Minister from mentioning, and the other was the constitutional question, which a member of the Semlin government could hardly be expected to say much about.

French returns show that 30,000,000 visiting cards passed through the post office the first week in January, a notable proof of the survival of old-fashioned French politeness. Fashionable society tried for some seasons to kill the custom, but the people cling to it more fondly than ever.

Ex-Premier Crispi, of Italy, interviewed on the proposed peace conference, said: "The conference will decide nothing. The sole possible result will be that the powers will align themselves in the arbitration tribunal. I hope that I am wrong, but I think that a general war is more probable than a general disarmament."

Believers in the gospel of heredity are making much of the fact that the two sons of Hallam Tennyson, grandsons of the late laureate, named Aubrey and Lionel Tennyson, have just won prizes in an original competition contest in a child's magazine. Aubrey is aged seven years. The theme of composition was "My happiest day."

One hundred and sixty-one cases of small-pox have been reported at Havana.

## HERE AND THERE.

The Ontario government proposes to take action to close up the dives in Toronto.

It is reported in Winnipeg that Mr. J. S. Ewart will be the new chief justice of Manitoba.

The Baptist mission board intends sending missionaries to labor among the Doukchobors in Manitoba.

Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, Man., is confined to the palace with a severe attack of influenza.

The deal combining all the important distilleries in Kentucky into one great corporation has been successful.

It is announced that the Merchants Bank of Halifax, like the Bank of Nova Scotia, is about to open a branch in Havana, Cuba.

The Seamora regiment has returned to Corunna, Spain from Cuba. In June, 1895, it sailed for Cuba 1,400 strong, but only 300 men returned alive.

The reports concerning a dispute between the executors of the will of the late Empress of Austria and the Bank of England are officially declared to be entirely incorrect.

Hon. Col. McMillan, provincial treasurer of Manitoba, who has been on a visit of a couple of months to the southern states, has returned to Winnipeg completely restored to good health.

Last week 210 visited the reading peoples' rooms of the Free Public Library and an increased number of books were loaned out. During the week Mr. W. H. Grant and Miss Outram contributed books to the library. The order for books was sent to Toronto some time ago and the books will probably arrive this week.

The report that Patti was to marry Cederstrom, a professor of massage, led a wicked German newspaper to point out the connection of events that has led to the union. "It is well known," it says, "that the name of Patti was given to a remarkable automaton constructed by a modern Vancanson named Strakosch. The Patti sang very well in Paris in 1876, and since then the wonderful piece of mechanism has been exhibited in all Europe and America. At the age of twenty the Patti was allowed to buy a husband, a marquis, who was not soon got rid of. She was then singing with a tenor whom she loved and married. The tenor lost his voice and died last year. Even the inimitable mechanism of Strakosch began to show signs of wear and tear. Madame Patti began to grow fat. A masseur was summoned. He rubbed and kneaded and restored vigor to the springs of the figure. The concealed nightingale will consequently sing again. Pygmalion has given life to the statue, for it is a golden one, and married it. Long life to husband No. 3, joy be with them both, and glory to massage."

## THE COURT.

When the Judge took his seat on the bench there were several in the dock. The first called upon was ex-Mayor Houston.

"John Houston, stand up," sternly remarked the Judge. "You have been charged with laying your profane hands on a minister of the now only one true apostolic church, St. Paul's (Presbyterian). I am surprised that an old Scotch Covenanter like you should cast any reflection upon the cloth, and I regard your offense as nothing short of sacrilege. It is simply unaccountable that a man with your religious training should so far forget himself as to even suggest that the pastor of a church was meddling in politics. After a fair trial you have been found guilty, and the sentence of this court is that you shall be excommunicated for three years. Take him away."

The culprit had a humorous leer in his eye while being removed from the court-room.

The next on the list was Hon. J. Fred Hume. The Judge cast a sympathetic glance at the offender and remarked: "I am sorry to see you in your present predicament. You have had an excellent opportunity to serve the people who placed their trust in you. You have neglected to take advantage of that tide in your political affairs which would have led on to fortune. You have not only overlooked your own opportunities but you have also violated the promises you made just previous to the last time when you asked for only one more chance. You have broken faith with the people once more; therefore, your case is a particularly aggravating one. You will come up for sentence next Tuesday."

The Judge all at once became reflective, and in a moment of inspiration dashed off the following:

J. Fred bade his friends good-bye,  
He was going to the fight,  
'Twas a struggle and he knew it,  
'Cause he hadn't just done right.  
"Just hold down my portfolio,"  
He said to Carter C.,  
"And don't let Higgins swipe it—  
He's after it, I see."

But Fred will never go back, he'll never go back;  
His portfolio he'll never see more,  
And Higgins will sigh in the sweet by-and-bye—  
When they meet on that beautiful shore.

"George Luther Lennox, the charge against you, I regret to say, has been conclusively proven. It is alleged that you are a professional 'orator,' that you were particularly persistent that you should be permitted to 'orate' for the late government, and that you are equally anxious to raise your voice for the present government. What do you mean by thus going around the country advocating one set of principles one day and denouncing the same the day following? Did any man ever gain anything by such conduct? Who knows but what you may be condemning next week the men you are now extolling as paragons of virtue and righteousness? I may say now," said the Judge, as he glanced over his gold-rimmed spectacles, "that the position of land

registrar will still be vacant for some time to come. In the meantime you can go on suspended sentence. I never want to look upon your face again."

"Sidney Stockton Taylor, forward," said the Judge, ["order in the court."] "It is alleged that you have been guilty of the offense of inconsistency. The evidence goes to show that as late as 1896, you were travelling night and day over the bleak, barren malarial prairie, predicting all sorts of calamities in case a certain tribe known as Grits should gain the ascendancy over another tribe known as Tories. Gritism, according to the doctrines you then proclaimed was only another name for ruin. Moreover, you said the Tories were Canada's chosen people. Where do I find you now? [Silence in the court.] Actually consorting with the tribe you once held up to scorn. It is said that on a recent occasion you entered a meeting place of these people and smiled approvingly as one of their ring-leaders flagellated the very tribe with which you once worshipped. Such conduct must not be tolerated, and if you come before me again, I will deal severely with you."

"George Hamilton Neelands it is said you have been practicing the principles of Paul, to the end that you may be all things to all men. Your case is not covered by the law, but I may say that all men may discover your principles some day and then you will be undone. You can go."

"John Ayton Gibson," and the Judge smiled benignly as John stood up. "I am pleased to say you are honorably acquitted. A jury of your fellow-citizens and countrymen have placed themselves on record as believing that you are always consistent. In other words they say you are always found in one place. In these days of professional orators, it is a pleasure to meet a man who never wavers in his devotion to a cause, be that cause right or wrong. I esteem it a special privilege to meet a man like you. Your friends, I understand, are legion, and I can very well understand why they place such confidence in you. It is needless to say you are honorably discharged."

The court adjourned until Tuesday.

The fire at Rossland was not so disastrous as it was supposed it would be. The damage did not amount to over \$500.

Montreal Gazette: "Fighting Joe Martin," in his encounter with Mr. Ellison, seems to have used his hands for everything but striking his opponent, and people are beginning to wonder if his reputation does not depend more on his readiness to exercise his jaw than on his capacity for "taking care of himself." There is a hope growing that some day his tongue will bring him in contact with a Sharky, and that his reputation as a combatant will go to join Corbett's.

## LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Miss Maud Pitt has gone to San Francisco.

The lecture and concert in the Presbyterian church last night was well attended.

P. J. Russell, local manager of the Parsons Produce Co., in company with manager J. A. Rogers, is making a trip through the Boundary country.

Mr. A. H. Holdrich will give a popular chemical lecture, with experiments, in the Church of England Mission Room, on Thursday evening, Feb. 9, at 8 p. m. "Fire" is the subject of the lecture.

The All-Star Specialty Co. will open the Nelson Opera house next Monday night. The company has recently been in Rossland where they played to good houses. The new opera house will be occupied every night next week with this company.

The matron of the hospital received from the Ladies Hospital Aid in the month of January the following: 8 tables, 2 screens, 1 easy chair, 8 yards cretonne, 12 night shirts, 48 yards pillow cotton, 90 yards sheeting, 36 towels, 6 yards oil cloth, 105 yards cheese-cloth—amounting in all in value to \$0.43.

The recent soft spell of weather has had a damaging effect on the mine owners of Moyie in getting started shipping ore. Five cars for the St. Eugene have been on the siding since last Sunday, but only two have been loaded, it being impossible to get the ore down from the mine owing to the bad condition of the road. But, when the roads are in condition for hauling, three teams will be put on and the ore will be brought down at the rate of about 30 tons a day.—*Prospector*.

The splendid victory won in Victoria by the candidates of the Opposition party, while it was a personal triumph for Messrs. Turner, Hall and Phillips, who were heartily congratulated, was something more—it was the expression of a freedom-loving people against the unjust acts of the Queen's representative in this Province, of those of his usurping advisers and of the personality of Hon. Joseph Martin who is really the the Government of the day. It was this latter individual who, with carpet bag in hand, succeeded, through circumstances which availed his purpose, in getting a seat in the House from this constituency, and who immediately proceeded to introduce—where before the gentlemen held sway—those nefarious practices which have banished him from every place in which he has heretofore resided. The electorate of the city of Victoria told Lieut.-Governor McInnes yesterday that he was an unconstitutional representative of our beloved Queen and Hon. Joseph Martin that his rule is nearing its end. It was this latter personage who declared himself above precedent—a heritage that is the boast of the proud race from which we spring.—*Vancouver World*.

## IN THE SMALLEY SET.

Very few of the women in Pottstown could have told you, if suddenly questioned, what were their aims in life. They tried from day to day and hour to hour to do their duty to husband, children, home and the church.

But Mrs. Loper had one ambition, one clearly defined purpose. It was to be admitted to the Smalley set. She probably never put this desire into words, even to herself, but it dominated her life.

Now the Smalley clique did not by any means comprise the most scholarly or refined or best bred, nor even the wealthiest people in Pottstown. Their claim to social distinction was based solely upon the fact that they had lived in Pottstown longer than their neighbors. Outsiders wondered why anybody should stay in the little smoky mill town who could get out of it. But these people, simply because they have lived for three generations in its smoke and grime, held themselves haughtily aloof from later comers, whom they regarded very much as the nobles of Saint Germain did the *canaille* of Bonaparte's day.

Mrs. Loper was a new comer. Her husband was a lawyer of ability, his eloquence had gained him a reputation throughout the country. He was a man of integrity, of much distinction in manner and character; he was able to support his wife in comfort, even luxury. But Mrs. Loper, coming to live in Pottstown a few years after her marriage, felt herself to be one of the *canaille*.

Mrs. Smalley did not call upon her.

There were many other women in the town outside of this exclusive circle. Mrs. Pierce, the stately old lady in the great house on the hill, had quietly withdrawn from it. She looked with cold disapproval upon Mrs. Smalley and her fast, foolish coterie. The Langdons gathered a musical, literary group about them and keenly enjoyed their social life. There were many earnest, devout people too, who were wholly occupied with charitable and religious work, and never spent a thought on their fashionable neighbors.

Mrs. Loper knew that she could find congenial companions among any of these people—in her secret soul she sneered at little Mrs. Smalley's ignorance and vulgar pretensions—but she was wretched as long as that arbiter of society in Pottstown did not call nor invite her to her receptions.

For, although the Smalley set was pretensions and under bred, it was acknowledged to be the *haut ton* of Pottstown. If you had a card to Mrs. Smalley's receptions, you belonged to "society." If your house stood upon the hill on which she and her friends lived, it was worth several thousands more than if it was a pleasant quarter.

Mrs. Smalley appreciated to the full the power which circumstances had placed in her hands. Her favor was not easily won. Years passed and she had not yet recognized Mrs. Loper's presence in the town. In that time Sarah Loper, who had much strength of character, would have accepted and submitted to any other misfortune—blindness or a lame leg,

for example. She would not submit to social ostracism.

"I must visit in the best society or not at all," she told her husband.

She worked her way into a charitable organization in order that she might meet Mrs. Smalley on the committee. Next she gave up the pew which they occupied in the old church and took a costly one in the new edifice in which most of the Brahmin caste were members.

Now, her husband protested vehemently.

"I am deeply attached to old Dr. Malling," he said. "He helps my soul on its way to Heaven. As for this flighty boy in the new church, I cannot bear him with patience; he is shallow and inexperienced. I will not promise to go with you Sarah."

Mrs. Loper was daunted, but only for a moment. The prize was so great for which she played. To gain it Mrs. Loper might submit to be bored for an hour on Sundays, surely.

She took the pew and contributed largely to all church expenses. When after a month or two, some of the exclusive set called upon her, triumph was so great that she scarcely noticed that her husband remained at home on Sundays and by degrees became indifferent to all church work. When they were first married they formed the habit of studying a chapter in the Bible together every morning. But Mrs. Loper's time was so occupied now with her social duties that she neglected it. At first when she saw her husband sitting alone with his Bible, her heart gave her a wrench of pain, but after a few weeks he, too, gave up the habit.

In other ways their lives were affected by her new ambition. They had nourished high hopes for their children, and made many anxious plans to insure them sound health, strong minds and noble characters. When Bob was but a year old they had begun to examine into the claims of different colleges. While Nelly was a baby on her breast Mrs. Loper had dreamed out her future as a helpful Christian wife and mother.

Her aims for the children were changed now. Bob was kept away from school to practice a part in tableaux and private theatricals, in which he appeared in a *Directoire* costume of velvet and lace. Nelly soon learned that the object of her life was to dance, to sing, to appear in pretty new gowns, to make herself conspicuous among the other children, in the hope that Irene Smalley would invite her to her Christmas ball.

Their father made a feeble protest.

"Our whole motive of life, is changed, Sarah," he said. "The minds of the children are filled with trifles. Our home life is gone, and instead there is a constant buzz and tumult about dress and balls or some other folly."

"I do not consider the social position of my children a trifle or folly," she replied sharply.

"I only know," he answered, "that you once hoped to fit them to be God's servants in this world and the next. Now your highest hope is to fit them for the Smalley set."

She did not reply. The subject was never

broached between them again. Mr. Loper's death a year later left her a wealthy widow with no restraint upon her social ambition. She succeeded in gaining a foothold in the fashionable circle. It was not secure, and she was perpetually forced to curry their favor by mean little arts for which she despised herself. Bob, much to her delight, became the most intimate friend of Jem Smalley. It was whispered in Pottstown that Smalley was corrupting the boy, and would make him as profligate as himself. But his mother, when she saw her boy driving or riding with the leader of fashion, did not ask what lesson of life he was learning from him.

Nelly gave her mother many a heart-ache. She had formed an attachment to a poor young clerk who had no capital but industry and energy. When Dr. Soames began to pay her attention, her mother compelled her to encourage him.

"He is old enough to be my grandfather," the poor girl protested. "He has been a life-long drunkard. I cannot even respect him—I love another man, mother."

"He has reformed," urged Mrs. Loper.

"You ought to respect him. He can give you as good a position as her's in Pottstown. As for your fancy of love, every girl has some such silly affair before she takes up life in earnest."

Nelly was timid and weak. She yielded and married a man whom at heart she despised.

A few months after her marriage, Mrs. Loper became seriously ill. Death came slowly to her, so slowly that she had time to look back at her life and judge coolly of the value of her successes.

Her son would look in sometimes at her for a moment with a bloated face and red eyes, bid her "cheer up," and vanish to be seen no more for a day or two.

"He does not waste a minute on his dying mother," she moaned once. "Where is he going Nelly?"

"To the races, I believe. He and Smalley own a horse together."

A faint smile crossed Mrs. Loper's gaunt face. "Bob keeps good company," she murmured. Then she scanned Nelly's thin face and painted cheeks and heavy, hopeless eyes. The girl wore a Persian gown. She was the leader of fashion in Pottstown. But even that thought did not seem to give her mother satisfaction as she lay there with death coming nearer, nearer. Did she see in her child's face the dumb accusation of a lost life—a soul tainted and ruined.

As the day crept into night, she lay silent and motionless, summing up her life's triumph, it may be, to comfort herself withal.

"Mother," Nelly said once, "would you like me to send for a minister? Or—shall I read a Psalm to you?"

Mrs. Loper knitted her brows trying to think distinctly. Nelly talked of such unfamiliar things—she scarcely was acquainted with the minister, and as for the Psalms, she used to read them long ago, long ago.

"I can't attend to that sort of thing just

now, dear. When I get well—Nelly, what is going on tonight? The carriages—and I hear a band—”

“Mrs. Smalley has a reception, mother. Everybody is going.”

“And they know—they know that I am—dying!”

She put her hand over her eyes to shut out the life which had become so paltry and base.

Some one said to Mrs. Smalley that night: “Your friend, Mrs. Loper, has just died, I hear.”

“Ah indeed! I’m very sorry! We were scarcely friends, however. Merely acquaintances. A clever woman though a snob. Do take Miss Price out for this waltz, to oblige me.”

Mrs. Smalley stood smiling, as she watched the waltzers; the music rang out gay and sweet. Mrs. Loper lay dead. Her ambition was gratified. She was one of the fashionable set in Pottstown.

### Fascination of Widows.

The fascination of widows, especially if they are young, is proverbial. Every observant person has noticed the numerous attractive points, in manner and conversation, of a widow who desires to change her condition. We all must be aware how strong are the fascinations of her who has once had a husband, over the girl who has never wooed and won. From the days when Sam Weller was pathetically implored by his foad papa to “beware of the widows,” it has been generally understood that there is a power of charm about them that it is hard for the mind of poor, weak man to resist. No wonder! They have learned to understand the other sex in a school that is sometimes hard, but is always salutary. They know the needs and the capabilities and the weaknesses of men; and they are endowed with a power over them and a charm to attract that can never be acquired in any other possible way. Yet, in the minds of certain people, there is a strong prejudice against a widow remarrying. Is there any real reason why this should be so? Generally, the only reason is in her own morbid scruples. She thinks it a disloyalty to the memory of the man who has gone, to put another in his place. It is odd how seldom this consideration even enters into the mind of the widower who again contemplates matrimony—that second matrimony which Dr. Johnson calls “a triumph of hope over experience.” She thinks she is wronging him by the very thought of loving some one else. But should this scruple be allowed to weigh? There is not the least doubt that if her first husband had loved her with a really generous and self-sacrificing love, he would wish her happiness secured after he had to leave her; and he would rudge her no step which would secure that happiness. Probably, could he look back upon this life, with the enlightenment which comes from a higher education, he would wish nothing more earnestly for her than a second marriage, which would give her

a protector, and the well-being he had tried to provide for her in his own life-time.

### Anecdotes of the Old Chieftain.

It has often been said that Sir John Macdonald usually joked with a serious purpose, unless he might be talking merely to entertain a friend in private. Some of his old colleagues used to be offended at the wanton levity he would exhibit when matters of serious moments were being discussed in Council, or in private conference. The more grave the situation appeared to them, and the more anxious their minds were, the more apt he was to break off in the midst of the discussion with some story or joke; and on these occasions—like Abraham Lincoln’s jokes—they were not always relevant. One of his colleagues, impatient at the ill-timed levity, would break in with, “But this is no time for joking—how are we going to get over this difficulty?” “Oh, we’ll fix him all right,” Sir John would reply, and go on with his story or tell a new one. But what appeared ill-timed levity to some of his friends was only intended to draw off the minds of others of his colleagues from some distraction, or stop them at a moment when they were running off upon dangerous ground in the debate.

When the Hon. Wm. McDougall was insulted and driven back by the rebellious half-breeds of Red River, while the North West was taken over, the Government decided to send Joseph Howe to take his place. Mr. Howe was in ill health and they thought the journey would do him good, and at the same time overcome his prejudices against the North-West, which were very strong. He got there in the fall, and going through the country by dog train, was caught in a snow storm and had a hard time of it. His mission was a failure, and his prejudices against the country only confirmed. Then Sir Adams Archibald was sent up, and while he was there an unusually early cold snap froze up Lake Winnipeg so solid that the Indians were on the point of starvation. Mr. Archibald reported the disordered state of things, and asked for aid from Ottawa. “There,” said Mr. Howe, when the matter came up for decision, “what did I tell you about that place? I wouldn’t give Nova Scotia for seven bleak and frozen North Wests.” “Well,” replied Sir John, “between you and McDougall, you’ve made it quite hot enough to suit us.”

Mr. Robert Motton, the genial magistrate of Halifax, who was so fond of a good story as Sir John, once had a call from the Premier when in Halifax. Sir John noticing several busts in Mr. Motton’s office, asked whom they represented? Mr. Motton said one was Cato, the Roman statesman, and it reminded him of the circumstances that a man came in one day and seeing the bust, said: “Let’s see—that’s Mr. McCully, isn’t it? And what a fine likeness of him it is.” Sir John saw something so irresistibly ludicrous in the association of Cato the censor with his old political

friend McCully, that he stood for some minutes repeating the words: “Cato and McCully!” and laughing heartily between each soliloquy.

Such cases of mistaken identity will remind many readers of the remarkable likeness that existed between Sir John and the Ojibway Indian Chief, John Prince, Ah-yan-dwa-wah (the Thunderbolt), from Manitoba, who visited Ottawa in 1889 to protest against the depletion of Lake Winnipeg by American fishermen. The Indian Chief visited Toronto on his way down, and many people not personally acquainted with the Premier actually mistook him for Sir John. He was six feet high and straight as an arrow. His bushy gray hair, the strong outline of his nose, his pursed-up mouth, the lines of twinkling shrewdness about the eyes, all recalled the Premier. The big chief had Sir John’s way of wagging his head and had Sir John’s carriage. The fact that Sir John was so commonly known as “the old chief” or “the chieftain” made the association more complete. While in Toronto, Mr. Robertson of the *Telegram* asked the chief what relation he was to Sir John. The chief said he supposed he was a brother. Asked if he was not likely to win the affections of Lady Macdonald, the old man replied: “No, I have too much respect for my sister-in-law.”

Samuel Thompson, in his “Reminiscences of a Canadian Pioneer,” draws this comparison between Sir John and the Hon. George Brown; Both Scotchmen; both ambitious; both resolute and persevering; both carried away by political excitement into errors which they would gladly forget; both unquestionably loyal and true to the empire. But in temper and demeanor, no two men could be more unlike. Mr. Brown was naturally austere; autocratic, domineering. Sir John was kindly, whether to friends or foes, and always ready to forget past differences. A country member who had been newly elected for a Reform constituency said to a friend of mine: “What a contrast between Brown and Macdonald! I was at the Reform Convention the other day, and there was George Brown dictating to us all, and treating rudely every man who dared to make a suggestion. Next day I was talking to some fellows in the lobby, when a stranger coming up slapped me on the shoulder and said in the heartiest way: ‘How d’ye do, M——? Shake hands—glad to see you here.—I’m John A.’”

The pernicious practices of carpet-baggers must be checked.

Who is Charles Semlin anyway? Is he even a speaking acquaintance of Joe Martin’s?

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**NOTICE.**  
 NOTICE is hereby given that I have deposited in the office of the Registrar-General of Titles, Victoria, plans showing a proposed dock or wharf and warehouse and approaches thereto and site to float a boom over the West Arm of Kootenay Lake in front of lot (or block) 62a, in the city of Nelson, and the location of the same, together with a description of the proposed sites, and I have deposited a duplicate of each in the office of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, at the City of Ottawa, Ontario.  
 Notice is further given that after the expiration of one month from this date I will apply to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council for approval of such plans and description and of the works therein referred to.  
 Dated at Nelson the 11th day of January, 1899  
 WILLIAM R. MACLEAN.

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**Why Do They Avoid the Issue?**

(Victoria Colonist, February 2nd.)

The Hon. Robert Beaven, one of the fathers of confederation, a man of unspotted public and private record, and to whom Lieut-Governor McInnes turned when he dismissed Mr. Turner, was seen yesterday by a *Colonist* reporter and asked if he was willing to speak to *Colonist* readers on some of the issues of the day. He replied that he would gladly do so, with the sole qualification that he must refrain from expressing any views as to the action of the Lieut-Governor, and with the proviso that he must not be understood as expressing any opinion even indirectly as to that. The first question asked Mr. Beaven was:

"What is your general idea of the present crisis in British Columbia politics?"

"The ministerial crisis of last August," said Mr. Beaven, "which brought into existence the Semlin administration has developed features of grave concern to advocates and admirers of the form of government, popularly termed responsible government. When one sees the legislature in session and a government allowed to ignore with impunity well established constitutional precedents, which form the basis of popular government, one cannot but feel that the condition of affairs in the province is a subject for serious reflection as to results and the remedy applicable. The success of responsible government depends mainly upon a strong healthy public sentiment and opinion, bringing into existence a legislature reflecting public sentiment, crystallizing itself into a capable legislative criticism. Without such a factor a government ostensibly created by popular can and will become a complete oligarchy, ruling with unjust and despotic powers, holding its position by pandering to the worse feelings of our civilization."

"Will you state the constitutional issue as it presents itself to you?"

"The principal features of the question which is now prominently brought before the people of the province (some of which will no doubt form subjects for discussion in the parliament of Canada next session) can for convenience be divided under four heads:

"1st--The dismissal last August-

of the Turner administration by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, and the calling upon me to form an administration.

"2nd—The calling into existence of the Semlin government.

"3rd—The neglect of the Hon. Mr. Semlin to assume from his place in the legislative assembly on behalf of himself and his colleagues the fullest responsibility and explanation for the action of the Lieut.-Governor.

"4th—The assenting of His Honor to the bill passed by the legislative assembly prior to the reply having been received by him to His Honor's speech as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen at the opening of the legislative assembly. This bill being of a remarkable character, as it suspends the action of the courts and authorizes two persons to become lawmakers without subjecting themselves to the penalties the law imposes upon disqualified persons exercising that power."

"Will you state the general principle under which Mr. Semlin is to be held responsible for the action of the Lieut.-Governor?"

"Reference to any constitutional work must convince the most skeptical that Mr. Semlin and his colleagues assumed the entire responsibility for His Honor's action by being sworn in as members of the executive council. Had I formed a government, when invited to do so last August, I should have been in a similar position. It is only a rudimentary principle of responsible government that a ministry composed of persons elected by a legally qualified electorate must be responsible to the legislature for every public act and utterance of the representative of the crown in the province. If the Queen's representative cannot find a defender, and the ministry defending his action is not sustained by a majority of the representatives in the legislature after full discussion of the subject, he must recede. It is not a hopeful sign to lovers of popular institutions, when the constitutional defender of the Lieut.-Governor sits silently in his place in the legislative assembly and the representatives of the people there assembled permit such a course of action to continue from day to day. The legislature having now been in session for nearly a month, the public remain as much in the dark as to the justifiable cause for the Turner government dismissal as in last August. I wish to say that the political crisis which occurred last

summer attracted much attention. It was brought on by means justifiable or otherwise. It is not a subject that can be allowed to drop here, even if the chosen defenders of our institutions do not know how to proceed. The question as to which group of public men could count upon the largest number of adherents among the persons elected at the general election in July last cut no figure in the matter at that time, the only place to settle that point being in the halls of the legislature after full discussion. That is the position I took in August last as to that feature of the crisis. It is not accurate to say that I failed in my effort to form a ministry last August. I could have formed one, but it is accurate to say that I did not form one. I could have formed a government that would have commanded support, but under the circumstances I decided not to do so."

"Do you care to say anything about the Prentice-Deane act?"

"The election act which seated Messrs. Prentice and Deane is within the power of the legislature to pass. Its wisdom and propriety are another matter. I condemned it when speaking in the City hall as a high-handed and dangerous measure, calculated to produce results, which can be used to crush its originator and supporters. I have since heard the Attorney-General say what he could in its defence, but no argument was advanced by him which to my mind justified its passage. If the Lieut.-Governor had declined to assent to this or any bill until the address had been properly dealt with, his position in this respect would be unassailable. The Semlin government is equally responsible for that act, which was of course done under the advice of ministers."

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Time Table No. 81.

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## ELECTION ADDRESS.

To the Electors of the Nelson Riding of West Kootenay District:

GENTLEMEN—The seat for this riding being again vacant by the resignation of the Hon. J. Fred Hume, at the earnest request of a large number of the electors of this constituency, I offer myself as a candidate to represent you in the Legislative Assembly.

I advocated in my last candidature, and still propose to support, the building of useful roads, trails, and bridges, in the district, and was pleased to see last year the commencement of some public works of that nature. I regret to find that practically all such improvements in this Riding were stopped upon the acceptance of office by the Hon. Mr. Hume. With regard to public buildings, appropriations were made last session for additional school accommodations, and a Land Registry Office in Nelson. As to the former the sum voted has been expended in a dilatory manner greatly inconveniencing the Trustees, teaching staff and pupils. As to the latter no attempt has been made to supply the grave want. It may be remarked when in Opposition the Hon. Mr. Hume strenuously pointed out the inconvenience of having to register all documents affecting and, in Victoria, and advocated the building of the office in Nelson.

I submit the legislation already passed during the present sitting of the Provincial House of Assembly is against the interest of our mining industry. The Alien Bill prohibiting aliens from working in the placer mines of the Province is even now having a retarding effect on the development of our metalliferous mines. It is interpreted as the introduction of the thin edge of the wedge, towards, probably next session, introducing legislation to prohibit aliens from prospecting and developing the mineral resources of Kootenay. I may add that the miners of Kootenay view with alarm any radical changes in the mining laws as calculated to prevent the introduction of capital, thereby contracting the field of labor.

The privilege formerly existing of a free miner who had inadvertently allowed his license to lapse, being reinstated in his rights upon the payment of a small fee, was heartily endorsed by me; and the withdrawal of this privilege by the Minister of Mines was an arbitrary

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act which has already resulted in loss to miners, prospectors and others, and is calculated in the future to operate disastrously to those interested in mining.

I am opposed to the hasty passage of mining legislation without giving the mining communities the opportunity of considering such measures. Such hasty procedure is unusual in this Province and detrimental to the best interests of our great mining industries.

I consider the parsimonious administration of public affairs inaugurated by the present government, is calculated to seriously endanger efficiency of the civil service and hamper the transaction of public business.

I advocate a change in the mineral act to compel all partners in a mining claim to bear their share of the assessment work, or forfeit their interest.

I am in favor of further extending the public school system, and placing greater powers in the hands of the school trustees in organized localities, thereby increasing the efficiency of the school.

While opposed to a large portion of the legislation introduced by the present Government, I am independent, and intend if elected to support in the Legislative Assembly measures, no matter by whom introduced, which are for the benefit of the Province and will especially give my support to whatever may assist in developing and tend towards the prosperity of the Kootenay District. I wish to deal fairly and openly by the electors and think it right for me to add that I am a Conservative and if in the future party lines should be drawn, I will be found allied with the supporters of that party.

Yours Faithfully,

A. S. FARWELL.

Nelson, Jan. 28, 1899.

## ROBT. WARD &amp; CO. Ltd

Temple Building, Victoria. Metropolitan Building, Vancouver.  
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## General Shipping &amp; Insurance Agents

Commission Merchants, Forwarders and Warehousemen, Lumber Merchants and Tug Boat Agents. Orders executed for every description of British and Foreign Merchandise. Charters effected.

Goods and Merchandise of every description insured against loss by Fire. Marine risks covered.

Life, Accident and Boiler Insurance in the best offices. Klondike Risks accepted. Miners' Outfits Insured.

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is simply a matter of being well dressed.

Those who wear garments cut and tailored by us will receive all the attention a well dressed man deserves.

Our winter suits of Harris Homespun are marvels of good quality, good style and good workmanship. The value is great.

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Wagon work and Blacksmithing in all its Branches.

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NELSON, B. C.

## M. R. SMITH &amp; CO.

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Manufacturers of

BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

Write us for Prices, or CARLEY VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER  
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Sirdar, now finally known as

# CRESTON

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## THE CITY OF KISMET.

Situated in the West Kootenay Valley, on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, also on the Nelson and Bedlington Railway, now being constructed.

### Its Resources are Diversified

It is only 7 miles from the International Boundary, and is the Centre of the Goat Mountain Mining District, the richest in West Kootenay. Here is also a vast tract of farming land, adapted for the cultivation of Fruit, Grain and Vegetables.

### Lots now for Sale

Further particulars apply to

**Geo. McFarland, Agent, Nelson,**  
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Playing Cards, Poker Chips, Dice  
and Dice Cups

At Wholesale Prices  
Thomson Stationery Co. Ltd  
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Next to Nelson Hotel, Baker Street, Telephone No. 93.

Fresh Candies and Tropical Fruits.

Agents for  
VICTORIA COLONIST  
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Extra Select Oysters

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BREAD, CAKES, PASTRY, ETC.

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## Nelson Opera House

All Star English Specialty Co.

15 PEOPLE

The Greatest Aggregation of Star Specialty Artists.

One Solid Week Commencing Monday, February 13

## 10-Cent Cigars

Domestic Cigars. 18,000 Cigars to select from. Bargains in Pipes for Christmas

**NELSON CIGAR CO.**  
OPPOSITE J. DOVER'S.

All the leading brands of Foreign and

**25** SECOND HAND PIANOS  
From \$50 up.  
Payments \$4 per month  
ART & MUSIC CO., NELSON

The Mascot's new electric plant has all been put up now and everything is in first class shape. Work will be pushed now in both tunnel and cross-cut, and the Mascot will soon be heard from again as an ore producer.

# TURNER, BEETON & CO.,

Liquors

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Tobaccos

Carpets

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Quick Time, Good Service,  
Fewest Changes,  
Lowest Rates.

Through tickets to and from all parts of  
Canada and the United States.  
No customs difficulties with baggage.  
Tourist cars pass Revelstoke daily to St.  
Paul, Mondays for Toronto, Thursdays for Mon-  
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### Daily Train

To Rossland, Trail, Robson.

Daily 4:40 p.m. leaves—NELSON—arrives 10:30 p.m.

Kootenay Lake—Kaslo Route. Str. Kokanee

Ex. Sun. 4 p.m. leaves—NELSON—arrives 11 a.m.

Kootenay River Route. Str. Moyie:

Mon Wed and Fri. Tues. Thurs and Sat

8 a.m. leaves—NELSON—arrives 6:50 p.m.

Makes connection at Pilot Bay with str Kokanee

in both directions. Steamers on their respective

routes call at principal landings in both di-

rections, and at other points when signalled.

Main line and intermediate points via Slo-

gan City.

Daily 6:30 a.m. leaves—NELSON—arrives 8:30 p.m.

Ascertain rates and full information from

nearest local agent, C. E. Beasler, City Ticket

Agent, Nelson, B. C., or R. W. DREW, Agent,

Nelson, B. C.

W. F. Anderson, E. J. Coyle,

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Nelson, B. C. Vancouver B. C.

### Atlantic Steamship Tickets.

To and from European points via Canadian  
and American lines. Apply for sailing dates,  
rates, tickets and full information to any C. P.  
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W. STITT, Gen. S. S. Agt., Winnipeg.

## JOHN McLATCHIE

Dominion and  
Provincial  
Land Surveyor,

Opp. Custom House, Nelson, B. C.

### ODDS AND ENDS

Kind old lady—"To what do you at-  
tribute your uncontrollable appetite for  
strong drink? Is it hereditary?"  
Weary Walker—"No, mum; it's  
thirst."

Little man (golf enthusiast)—"Why  
don't you play golf?" Big man  
(blase)—"Why, because I object to  
changing a quinine pill around a cow-  
pasture."

She—"I think you had better send  
up another rat trap, John." He—  
"But I bought one only the other day."  
She—"I know, but there is a rat in  
that one."

"Belinda, how do you treat a stupid  
man who admires you?" "Really, I  
don't know; when a man admires me  
I never do myself the injustice to con-  
sider him stupid."

### Certificate of Improvements.

"Bully Boy" and "Florence" mineral  
claims, situate in the Nelson mining division  
of West Kootenay District.

Where located:—On North Fork of Salmon  
River, about five miles from Erie, B. C.

Take notice that we, Alex. Goyette, free mi-  
ner's certificate No. 2261 A, John A. Quinlan,  
free miner's certificate No. 2000 A and Frank  
Coryell, free miner's certificate No. 14,097

A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to  
apply to the Mining Recorder for certificates  
of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining  
Crown grants of the above claims. And fur-  
ther take notice that action, under section 37,  
must be commenced before the issuance of  
such certificates of improvements.

Dated this twenty-first day of January, 1899.

Express and Draying.

Having purchased the express and draying  
business of J. W. Cowan, we are prepared to  
do all kinds of work in this line, and solicit  
the patronage of the people of Nelson. Orders  
left at D. McArthur & Co's store, northwest  
corner Baker and Ward streets, will receive  
prompt attention. Telephone 25.

Gomer Davis & Co.

Ball & Jeffs

Tinsmithing

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Josephine Street. Nelson.

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BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, APPLES,  
CURED MEATS, VEGETABLES.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

HEAD OFFICE—Winnipeg.

BRANCHES—Vancouver, Victoria, Nelson, Rossland, B. C., and  
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