THE NELSON ECONOMIST.

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THE NELSON ECONOMIST.

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D. M. CARLEY ..... PUBLISHER

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EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The C. P. R. ever alive to the best interests of the country, are now directing particular attention to the Kootenays, and as a result we are experiencing that increased prosperity which has been but awaiting the advent of transport facilities and low rates. The reduced rates which came into force on the 1st inst. are already making a favorable impression upon trade, and we are pleased to think, upon the earnings of the company also. Some months ago the C.P.R. agreed to make certain reductions as applied to Manitoba, but have liberally extended these arrangements to Kootenay points. The reductions from the east to this section of country and from Winnipeg to all points in Manitoba and the North West Territories, range from 10 to 33⅓ per cent. on old rates, and effect such staple articles as agricultural implements, twine, roofing felt, household goods, glass, iron, paints, building paper, wire, woodenware, coal oil, fresh fruits, rope, furniture, etc. As far as Manitoba and the Nerth West Territories are concerned, these reductions were promised, but the company were not called upon to extend them to Kootenay points until the completion of the line to Kootenay River. The new tariff will be a great boon, as it applies to articles of general use, particularly in this country. The opening of the Fort Steele route via Armstrong's Landing is a further evidence of the interest taken by the C.P.R. in the development of this section. A regular semi-weekly service has been established between Nelson and the landing, steamers leaving here every Tuesday and Friday mornings, which enables Fort Steele and adjoining districts to purchase their supplies at Nelson, instead of taking them in via Golden on the north or Kalispel and Bonner's Ferry on the south. The company's agent at Armstrong's Landing looks after the freight arriving there and turns it over to a large freighting outfit that has been put on the road between that point and Fort Steele. Mr. H. E. Macdonell, travelling freight agent, is at present making a trip over the road completing arrangements for the expeditious handling of goods. Then there is the assurance that the C.P.R. will forthwith commence construction of the road from Rossland, a few preliminaries as to right-of-way being at present the only obstacle to be overcome. And while attending to the wants of the Kootenays it is pleasing to note that those who control the world's greatest highway—a line which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific—are determined to push further ahead, and operate in the gold fields of the north. They are now prepared, via the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., to take passengers on board at Vancouver, the western terminus of the railway system, and ship them to the Klondyke with their outfits, the rates being as below:

FROM VANCOUVER TO	FLOUR, BEANS AND PORK PER TON WEIGHT.	GEN. MDSE, WGHT OR MEASUREMENT SHIP'S OPTION.	DOGS PER HEAD
Fort Wrangel	$ 8 00	$ 8 00	$ 5 00
†Telegraph Creek or head of navigation on Stikine River	53 00	53 00	10 00
Juneau	9 00	9 00	5 00
Dyea and Skagway	10 00	10 00	5 00
St. Michaels	100 00	100 00	.....
Dawson City and Yukon points	120 00	200 00	.....

†Rates include wharfage at Fort Wrangel.

Rates cover only to anchorage or wharf, at which point the company's liability ceases.

The building of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, work on which is being vigorously pushed, and the numerous feeders to that line contemplated, will give this province a railway service to be envied. The fact of having the two main lines, the C.P.R. and C.N.P.R. under the one management, will enable the company to handle freight at a lower figure and much more expeditiously than would be possible were several separate and distinct systems to be inaugurated. It is nonsense to speak of successful competition with such a powerful corporation; whose system spreads like a net work throughout the country. The C.P.R. is essentially a Canadian line, and as such deserves every support—the more liberally it is patronized the more liberal can it afford to be in its rates, and the more freely can it extend its branches, touching every point to which railway or steamship communication would be of service. And in dealing with the railway, the importance of its steamship connection must not be overlooked. On the lakes and rivers of the country, C.P.R. steamers act as feeders to the overland routes, while the mammoth ships that sail the Pacific under the company's flag are doing their full share of the work of furthering the trade and prosperity of Canada at large, and British Columbia in particular. The opening up of this province is due to the C.P.R., and if the despised "sea of mountains" of yore has proved to be the treasure bed of the dominion, let us liberally support the institution that renders thorough development practicable and profitable.

A bill will be introduced in the Ontario Legislature at the ensuing session providing that no person entering the public service immediately under the control of that body, after Jan. 1, 1898, shall be entitled to a superannuation allowance. This is as it should be. There is no logical reason why a public servant should be a burden on the country after having served a given number of years. As a rule these men are well paid, and are seldom indeed, overworked. If diligent and faithful servants they have every opportunity of securing promotion, and have not the keen competition to contend with that equally efficient men outside the public service have to encounter. Another very wise piece of legislation which the provincial government of Ontario will be called upon to enact is to put their employes upon the same footing as other men, and hold them responsible for the payment of their legitimate debts. As the law stands at present the salary of a government employe cannot be garnisheed for debt, while the income of any other man, who ignores a legal bill, can. It is claimed that this unjust exemption is getting the servants of the Ontario legislature into general disrepute, very many of their number shielding themselves behind this barrier so as to defraud those with whom they contract debts. Public servants should be men of principle and honesty, and anything that tends to even tempt them to enter upon the crooked path, ought to be removed for their own benefit and for the credit of the service.

From every quarter of the globe the indications are that the rush to the Klondyke this season will be phenomenal even in mining excitements. Passengers are already being landed at Victoria who have sailed all the way from Australia to seek their fortune in the new gold fields. The London Empire says that in spite of the exaggerated accounts of distress in the Klondyke which periodically find their way into the papers, thousands of people in the British Isles are making ready to start for the Yukon so soon as the route is open. In the

spring there will be a tremendous rush, and berths on both the American and Canadian liners have been booked for some months past. It is to be hoped, for their own sakes, that very many of those who contemplate starting for the Yukon will change their minds, and decide upon the Kootenays as a more promising field of operation. That the Klondyke will be overdone is a moral certainty, and it is but honest to make this fact known.

The London correspondent of the New York Sun sends his paper the sensational piece of intelligence that the war department and the admiralty have between them drawn up a scheme whereby a battalion of the Canadian militia will be hurried to Hong Kong from Vancouver the moment war seems imminent in the far East, and sneeringly adds that "some steps have been taken to find out whether the gallant militiamen would be willing to follow glory to the cannon's mouth." It is highly improable that the war department or the admiralty would confide in the Sun correspondent, but the item is on a par with the other absurdities which appear in the American press. A militia battalion to be the first to be dispatched in the case of an outbreak of hostilities in the East! The absurdity of the thing carries its own refutation. But should the services of the Canadian militia be called upon the gallant fellows will again demonstrate their willingness to follow glory to the cannon's mouth.

The United States seem determined to secure a monopoly for the North American Trading Co., at present carrying on the seal-slaughter business on the Pribyloff Islands. They decline to allow any person landing in the states to wear or carry with them any article of dress or otherwise made of seal skin unless it bears the stamp of the favored company. A lady landing in New York the other day from England had her seal-skin sacque taken from her. Oh, Uncle Sam, Uncle Sam, how mean you can be!

The Revelstoke Herald says that "the question of incorporation seems to be dying a natural death," and censures the committee having the project in hand for not reporting and resigning. The course the Herald recommends is: "Let those parties, who see the necessity of incorporation and mean business, get a petition drafted in favor of the scheme and take it round the town. Then if its opponents think it worth while they can go round with another petition against it. Life is short and we have not got the whole of eternity ceded to us in which to get this matter settled. Let us get down to business."

Reports to hand show that the foreign trade of Great Britain during 1897 was the largest in its history. The total imports, exports and re-exports amounted to £745,423,000. The increase was entirely in imports and re-exports, the decline in exports amounting to £5,795,000. The growth of the imports is almost entirely due to large purchases of produce in the United States, amounting to £114,600,000. The greatest quantity of exports were textiles. A noticeable falling off is perceptible in the exports of machinery, hardware, and kindred branches of the iron trade, which is attributable to the unfortunate strikes in that department, which have driven thousands of large orders out of the country.

The Maritime Province people are now agitating to have all small roads annexed to the Intercolonial. There are in all seventeen of those little lines all struggling for an existence, and as might be expected, they are poorly equipped, irregular in their service, and give all-round dissatisfaction. To build these defective little systems, which cover about one thousand miles, cost the country $20,000,000. Sad experience has taught the people that divided responsibility in running a railway, as in any other business, is not productive of satisfactory results. Here in British Columbia we ought to benefit by the costly experience of the good people at the other side of the continent, and instead of clamouring for a multiplicity of little railway systems, insist that as far as possible the principle of concentration be applied. One established and responsible company can work the necessary feeders to its system more satisfactorily and economically than were these offshoots to be under the control of others.

The death of Captain Hall, superintendent of the Le Roi, by accidentally falling down the shaft of the mine, once more directs attention to the absolute necessity for some proper supervision over these properties. It is notoriously a fact that the Le Roi is one of the most dangerous mines in the province in which to work, not because of the depth which has been attained, but on account of the absence of proper safeguards against accidents. That men can be found to work while such danger surrounds them on all hands, can only be accounted for by the recklessness of the average miner. One would think that for their own sakes, if not prompted by a higher motive, mine owners would see that their employees are reasonably protected. The coroner's jury, who found a verdict of accidental death in the case of Capt. Hall, add a rider to their verdict calling for the proper supervision of mines. If a superintendent, thoroughly familiar with every detail of the mine, can accidentally fall down the main shaft under such circumstances, the inference clearly is that the ordinary workman is in greater danger of a similar fate, and that there is something radically wrong when such accidents are possible.

Scarcely a week passes that we do not hear of some new mineral deposit in British Columbia. Although the country has been very generally explored by prospectors, there are still immense regions which yet remain practically untouched. The other day Col. I. R. S. Weatherley returned to Victoria from a exploratory trip thorugh the country lying between the Omineca and the Rocky mountains—a section not heretofore traversed. He reports the discovery of what he considers to be the greatest free milling quartz deposits in the world, and he is a mining man who has travelled very extensively and knows what he is talking about. He located eight great quartz veins "as regularly placed as books upon a shelf," each lying between slate on the one side and sandstone on the other. The colonel, of course, does not care to give the exact location of his find, but communicates this piece of intellgence to a interviewer, that by going up the Fraser to McLeod Lake, crossing over the eight miles of portage to the Parsnip, and proceeding down that stream for a certain distance, the distance from the point of departure on the Parsnip to the gold reefs is about fifty miles to the east. There are more Klondykes than one in British Columbia.

The ores of the Le Roi mine are now being treated exclusively at the new smelter at Northport. The contract with the Trail smelter has expired, so that in future that concern has nothing more to expect from the greatest shipper in the province. The people of Rossland and Trail are now agitating for an export duty on ores, in the hope that such an impost will secure the treatment of Canadian ores on Canadian soil. We are fortunate in Nelson in having a smelter to treat our ores, and an abundance of ores to be treated. The Trail smelter having lost the trade of the Le Roi, is not likely to be kept in full blast, which will be a bad look-out for Trail.

The citizens of London, Ont., have the sympathy of everyone in their trouble and mourning consequent upon the terrible accident at the city hall the other evening, by which thirty people are said to have lost their lives and over one hundred were seriously injured. We in British Columbia who are still sorrowing for friends lost in the Point Ellice bridge accident at Victoria, can the more keenly realize the anguish such calamities entail. In the London case, as in that of Victoria, the accident is due to want of proper supervision over public works—a defective beam in the bridge plunged seventy-two persons into eternity; a defective beam in the city hall has caused the death of thirty and the maiming of many more. The frequency of accidents of this class in public buildings emphasizes the necessity of having such places thoroughly inspected periodically—at least whenever an exceptionally large gathering is about to take place.

The Prisoners' Aid Association is a very estimable organization, and one which deserves liberal support. Recently a deputation from the association waited upon the Ontario Government to urge legislation in certain directions tending to the suppression of crime. The leading spokesman of the occasion was the Hon. S. H. Blake, who expressed the opinion that the newspapers of the country are responsible for the increase of crime, and added that the editors who print reports of criminal trials ought to be hanged! There is nothing small about the hon. gentleman: he has an opinion,

and he would enforce it, even if certain very eminent men, who are supposed to know how to run a newspaper, should be obliged to vacate the editorial chair. THE ECONOMIST does not devote much of its space to reports of criminal trials, but if we did we would follow the usual course of giving due prominence to the punishment inflicted on criminals, which is calculated to serve as a deterrent to others who might be disposed to follow an evil course. It is not just to attribute the crime of this country to the publicity given to criminal proceedings, and if the Prisoners' Aid Association hopes to maintain its place in the public estimation, it will not endorse such extravagant views as those attributed to Hon. S. H. Blake.

Theodore Durrant was hanged on Friday last for the murder of Blanche Lamont in the Emanuel Baptist church, San Francisco, on April 3, 1895. The unfortunate young man died proclaiming himself "an innocent boy who has not stained his hands with the crimes that have been put upon them by the newspapers of San Francisco." Thus ends the most extraordinary case in the history of criminal jurisprudence in the United States. The circumstances surrounding the murders of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams are too familiar to demand recapitulation. Everything pointed very strongly to Durrant as being the author of both crimes, but no evidence was ever adduced to show that the accused had any motive for committing them. In fact his whole life would seem to afford the strongest proof that he was incapable of the atrocity. He had lived a scrupulously moral life, and was rather a favorite in his own social sphere. But the newspapers long before Durrant had an opportunity to defend himself, convicted him of the crime. There were many missing links in the chain of circumstantial evidence that connected the young student with the atrocities, but these were supplied by the San Francisco Examiner and the weaker links strengthened before the trial, and Durrant was convicted of the murder of Blanche Lamont by a jury, members of which were strongly prejudiced against the accused. Although it was shown that Durrant was marked present at a medical lecture at the time he was said to have been in company with Blanche Lamont, the jury refused to consider the circumstances as having any bearing on his case. There were other things in his favor also that should have been taken into consideration in deliberating on his case, but they were brushed aside, and in twenty minutes a California jury returned with a verdict of guilty. The haste with which this verdict was reached leaves no room to doubt that the special issues of the Examiner from the hour when Durrant was first suspected, which proclaimed "all about Durrant found guilty" had already done their work. The fact of the matter is, the Examiner was thirsty for notoriety and it refused to permit what might be the sacrifice of a human life to stand in the way of attaining its object. The persistency with which that paper has pursued the parents of the unfortunate young fellow is also a subject for comment. It is scarcely possible to imagine a more ghoulish deed than the inhuman treatment of Mr. and Mrs. Durrant. Both are respectable, and even if their son committed the deed for which he was tried and suffered death, the parents were in no way responsible. Everything pointed to them as having been particularly careful in the training of their son, and animated only with a desire to advance him in life that he might be an honor to them in their old age. This should have won for them some consideration in a city where children are often trained for dishonorable and immoral lives. But not so. The parental feelings were outraged, and everything that was sacredly guarded as the secrets of home life was spread before the readers of the Examiner in the most uncultured manner imaginable, and we doubt not if that paper to-day thought it could sell one hundred extra papers by doing so, it would hound Mr. and Mrs. Durrant to the scaffold as it has already the son of the unfortunate couple. Durrant may have been guilty of the crime with which he was charged but there is room for doubt—great doubt. There have been cases of mistaken identity before, and this may have been another. If guilty his crime was a great one, but not one bit more inhuman than the heartless treatment of Mr. and Mrs. Durrant by the Examiner. Society would be more benefitted by the suppression of the Examiner and the wholesale execution of every member of the Examiner staff than by the death of a murderer. Under any circumstances Durrant only killed two persons, while the Examiner is poisoning the minds of hundreds every day. Durrant died bravely; how would the Examiner mob die?

For some unexplainable reason the Tribune had not a word in its last issue about the "Dunsmuir-Rithet ring." This is an important omission, and will disappoint the readers of that paper more than can be estimated at this time. We trust the Tribune will never again be so forgetful of the interests of Nelson.

The nomination of candidates for municipal honors was held on Monday, when Mr. John Houston was re-elected mayor by acclamation. For the East Ward there was no opposition to the sitting members, who will therefore retain their seats for the next twelve months. They are Ald. Teetzel, Hillyer and Malone. In the West Ward Ald. Dow does not seek re-election. The other two representatives (Ald. Fletcher and Gilker) were again nominated, as were also Messrs. Thos Madden, E. P. Whalley, A. H. Clements, and Dr. E. C. Arthur. As to the election in the West Ward there appears to us to be excellent material to choose from. Ald. Gilker and Fletcher have already served the city, and shown considerable administrative ability. Thomas Madden has many friends who claim that he would serve the city most acceptably, while E. P. Whalley and A. H. Clements have always shown commendable public spirit. Dr. Arthur, to our mind, would prove a most desirable acquisition to the council board. He is a gentleman of a high order of intelligence, and has character enough to fight for right, even though every man on the board should oppose him. Thoroughly respectable and above anything that would flavor of dishonesty, Dr. Arthur would make a good balance wheel for the council. THE ECONOMIST only hopes that the best men may be chosen. The polling takes place to-morrow, at the Broken Hill Mine block, corner Ward and Baker streets, with J. Keith Reid as returning officer.

An amusing feature about the attempt of certain Liberals to overthrow the Turner Government is the fact that they have not yet told the people of the province who will fill the places of Mr. Turner's cabinet after the great upheaval. They practically ask the voters to turn out the present government and accept anything that may be given in its place. We assume that the voters of British Columbia have not sufficient confidence in the office-seekers to enter into any such understanding. Reasonable people generally like to know what they are getting in return for a consideration, and should it transpire that the places of the present administration should be filled by an army of ravenous office-seekers, it would be a calamity from which the province would never recover. For years the prime movers of this opposition have endeavored to form a party, but if they have succeeded they have never taken anyone into their confidence sufficiently to reveal the names of their standard-bearers. That they intend to make a stand this time seems evident, and that they will succeed in about the same measure they have in the past is quite certain.

The Minister of Customs has issued an order to bring the Canadian custom law into conformity with the American in the matter of regulations governing travelers' baggage, so that wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment and similar personal effects may be passed free without any entrance at the custom house. We wonder if the minister's attention has been called to the fact that a lady wearing a seal skin sacque or a gentleman with a seal skin cap, cannot enter the United States from Canada and retain possession of the articles unless, indeed, the fur bears the brand of the North American Trading Co?

The reorganization of the Board of Trade has taken place, and after a few other preliminary arrangements everything will be in smooth working order. There is much to be done in this district this coming summer which will come properly within the sphere of a board of trade, and we have no doubt an incalculable amount of benefit will result from the existence of the organization. All that is required is harmony among the members and a general desire to work for the interests of Nelson.

WHAT MADE HER MARRY HIM ?

Mrs. Lightfoot was a widow: not by any means a "lone, lorn, widdy woman," but an ideal of breaved feminity, dressed to perfection and her conversation tinged with just sufficient misanthropy to appear cynical to some and to warn others that she learned enough as Jack Lightfoot's wife to render her careful how she again entered into bondage.

Jack Lightfoot, always restless and excited, made much of everything except his wife, and when he made the mistake in the race for the Rumeipore Ladies' Plate, which cost him his life, everybody said that nobody but he would have broken his neck in so gratuitously unnecessary a manner.

In London she always enjoyed herself thoroughly and in a modified way in the country. She was, and is now, much in request; but she distributed her favors pretty equally.

One day she had promised to go for a drive with Major Bittlestone.

"Do you like Major Bittlestone?" said Maud de Villars, looking out of the window to see if the drag was in sight yet. She was under Mrs. Lightfoot's chaperoning wing for the day and they were waiting in the drawing room.

"Yes, I do," said Mrs. Lightfoot frankly, "he's so big and quiet."

"He's big enough," said Maud, "and I like big men; but as for quiet"—she shrugged her shoulders expressively—"he never even speaks to me."

Mrs. Lightfoot perhaps did not think that an insuperable fault in his character, for she smiled sweetly and said: "I am sure that is not your fault, dear, and I dare say you would like him if you knew him as well as I do."

"I always think he would do very well for you," said Miss de Villars, turning and facing her chaperon. "You like him and he has money."

Mrs. Lightfoot turned a little pink and said nothing. She had often wondered if Major Bittlestone liked her, but, in communing with herself, she was inclined to admit that he sometimes carried silence to excess, and she felt doubtful on the point.

So she sat and wondered still more instead of answering, with her eyes fixed upon her trim little patent-leather shoes. She was invariably "chaussee" to perfection, which is always desirable and, when coaching, necessary. Most men notice how a woman is shod—but a coach-horn interrupted her meditations.

They drove in silence down Piccadilly. The streets were crowded and the near leader was rather fresh. Half way down St. James street, however, he broke silence. She was conscious of his deep voice saying, "Do you remember?" which was an auspicious beginning.

She was conscious that he was looking down into her eyes; then suddenly he glanced forward again and she heard the drag go on and knew that he had stopped the coach in an incredibly short distance: beyond that she cannot speak with certainty—for, though she has never confessed it, she admits to herself she shut her eyes.

When she opened them both leaders were down in a struggling heap; the wheelers and coach were almost on them, the wheelers beginning to plunge; the grooms were running forward with dismay on their faces in evident doubt where to begin.

And Major Bittlestone—he was looking down at the confusion with very much the same tranquil interest on his face which it had worn when addressing her; and certainly his voice was as unmoved, though a trifle louder, as he said to the groom on his left (the other was doing what he could at the heads of the horses on the ground to check their frantic struggles) "Unhook the near leader!"

The man was handy enough when he knew what to do; he unhooked the splinter bar. "Unhook the off leader," said his master in the same serene tones; and the man ran around and obeyed. The moment it was done Major Bittlestone took the drag off, got his wheelers steady and backed them; they struggled, were almost down, but gamely did their work and got the coach a few feet up the hill and themselves out of the neighborhood of the leaders' heels.

Unhurt, the leaders were on their feet in a moment, and Mrs. Lightfoot had hardly realized that all danger was over and that she had not had another drive brought to an abrupt conclusion, when the same quiet voice remarked: "Hook on the near leader—hook on the off leader—let them go."

They picked up another passenger in Pall Mall—a man for Miss de Villars to talk to; she gave him a detailed account of all that had taken place, which lasted half an hour, only omitting to mention that when the horses went down she had stood up and screamed.

It was on a breezy part of Wimbledom Common, with the horses swinging along at a fast trot, with Miss de Villars in the middle of an anecdote, which, though she intended it for the man beside her only, interested her chaperon in front quite as much, that he bent his head towards Mrs. Lightfoot and said:

"Nine women in ten would have screamed, why did not you?"

Before Maud's story began she had been thinking of what Lord Rosherville had said to the butcher-boy who had driven into him three days before, while she was on the box-seat. Mrs. Lightfoot, even after three years' training in Jack Lightfoot's society, had been a little horrified; so she answered, dropping Maud from her thoughts in an instant, "Nine men in ten would have sworn, why did not you?"

"I like to take things quietly," he said.

"So do I."

His team was doing beautifully. He shifted his reins to his right hand, and for a moment she thought he was going to put his arm around her waist. She thought he had forgotten that there was any one behind and looked around apprehensively at Maud de Villars.

"All right," he said, with a half laugh, "I know I'm not in a dog-cart, but you know what I'm going to say:

"Will you?"

And Mrs. Lightfoot, with all her experience and all her nerve, was so taken aback she could only smile weakly and murmur, "Won't I."

"I haven't a notion," he confessed when they were at Monte Carlo on their honeymoon, "what I ever said to make you marry me, little woman." And the puzzled look with which he was trying to recall his flight of eloquence grew deeper as she answered sententiously:

"Unhook the near leader!"

LARRY'S LETTER.

HOGAN'S ALLEY, Jan. 10.

DEER TIM—I was telling ye last week that ye ought to make Ireland won ov the "direct routs to the Klondyke," for anybody wid a grain ov sence I'll see that its more direct than half the "direct routs" that all the papers from all parts ov the country are claiming. The only difference is that ye'd have a couple ov thousand miles more ov a say voyage, but a couple ov thousand miles dosen't count for anything going to the Klondyke, and a couple ov weeks difference isn't heer nor there. Ye have everything in yer favor that I was telling ye about last week, an' a grate dale more that I sed nothing about. But don't let any ov yer frends or relations go, for tis ten to won if they evir get back, an' if they did all they'd bring wid them 'd be sad expariance.

An' talking ov the Klondoke, Tim, there's such a rush, there every chap wanting to get in furst, that they'll run any risk. There's talks of railways, but they have to be built; an' snow bicycles, an' baloons, but Porcupine Bill has the best thing yet. He's going to invent a flying machine, an' he's going round town to get up a company to furnish the matarial—cash. Ov coorse Billy has to think it out, an' to stimulate his brane whoile he's at the work. He's got a foine list ov chaps who put down their names for big sums—from $1000 to $12,000, but they dont put down any cash, 'an some ov them say that its to be taken out in trade. Billy says his machine 'll want some ballast. Some ov the boys put their names down for thousands "to be taken out in ballast." Billy explains that it'll take some wind to drive the machine, an' there's lots ov subscribers to the wind part ov the business. Billy only shows the model ov the machine to a few ov his frends, an' they tell me tis a beauty. Its to be built the shape ov a boat skeleton an' ov wire, so as to have it loight. Around the soides there'll be strung a lot ov oiled gunny-sacks, filled wid hot air, so as to make them float an' to keep the passengers warm. The oil on the sacks 'll make them slip through the air. Under the ship, at the bow an' starn, there's to be two big fans, worked be a crank, an' when these are going it blows the machine straight up as the breeze strikes against the hot-air gunny-sacks. Then at the bow above, there's a big V

shaped rudder I suppose ye'd call it, an' a forge bellows at the starn. Be working the bellows agin the rudder the ship is drove along anyway Captain Porcupine, the sole inventor, wants her to go. Be a very simple arraingment ye can make the bellows blow to or from any point ov the compass. Ov coorse every man on board has to work his passage after paying for it, but this only keeps thim warm, for they say tis very cowld when yer a few hundred feet above the top ov the mountains at this saison ov the year. Every man aboord has to ware an electric belt, for Billy says the pole attracts the magnate. If they should sthrike a hed-wind, all they've got to do is to work the bellows harder. Mickey Burns says its a wonderfull invention an' that it'll work all roight an' make the journey, as the crow flies, in thirteen days an' a quarter. When they get over Dawson City all they've got to do is to stop working the fans an' down she goes as gently as a Klondyke mosquitto 'd land on the nose ov a slumbering miner. I always knew, Tim, that Porcupine Billy was a bit ov a janius. The new air-ship is to be called the Flying Porcupine, an' the furst start 'll be made on Valentine's Day. Billy says he can make the machines large or small, an' that in another year they'll be more the fashion than bicycles.

An' talking ov fashions, Tim, I'm towld that the bussel is coming in agin wid the ladies. When they was in fashion before they used to be made ov all soorts ov things, from a wisp ov hay to a bundle ov newspapers, but the correct thing now is what they calls the peumatic bussel. Its an indian rubber bag filled wid air, an' ye can make it as large or as small as ye loike, ackording to the amount ye pump into it. It also sarves as a cushion an' a loife preserver, bicycle sait, an' a saddle. Tis a wonderfull invintion, Tim, I'm towld, an' Porcupine Billy is thinking ov introducing it to all his passengers on the flying machine, mail an' femail. In case one ov thim fell out ov the machine be axident it 'd be a comfortable thing to brake the violence ov the concussion when he touched mother erth, provided he fell on the rioght spot. What wid powder an' paint, hair dye an' bleaching, bussels an' pads, artificial teeth an' false hair a rale original woman hasn't a fair show at all at all. Tis loike owld Finnigan, the painter, when he used to go oak-staining a dale boord, an' tell a chap he'd make it look more loike oak than the rale thing itself.

Oh, Fashion, how mighty thy sway?
How meekly before thee they fall?
Decree that the hair shall be grey
And the color's adopted by all;
Or say that the blonde's out of date,
That brunettes all the favors will take,
And complexions, more certain than fate,
Will be altered if but for thy sake.

The bustle—a thing of the past,
A mandate a long way behind,
Hast thou called from its long rest at last
A place on thy vot'ries to find?
Wilt thou order the waist of the wasp
To be worn by the bustling throng
And the long-trailling skirt that they grasp
As they go a wobbling along?

No more until next week, Tim, from yer owld frend LARRY FINN.

The only place where you can buy a bottle of first-class liquor at a reasonable price is at the NelsonWine Co. *

FROM THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL.

(Special Correspondence of THE ECONOMIST.)

The bad boy controversy, to which I alluded last week, is waxing warm. Mr. St. Clair, the physical instructor of the public schools, comes to the rescue of the boys, and says he is prepared to vouch that they are no worse than the average young Britain the world over. This opinion is very freely endorsed, and the attack of "A Parent," is very generally condemned as uncalled for. Mr. St. Clair, who claims to know all the boys, says that he can count the bad ones on the fingers of one hand. However, he is generally conceded to be an over-enthusiastic champion of the youngsters. Nevertheless, he is in a better position to form an opinion than the writer who signs himself "A Parent," and who recommends flogging, the jail and reformatories as the only fit punishment for bad boys. I incline to the belief that both Mr. St. Clair and "A Parent," go to extremes. Strike an average, and we have an average boy, and that is all we can fairly claim.

And while on the topic of bad boys, it may be well to mention that the reformatory, which has been closed since the death of Mr. Finlayson, has been opened again for business, and that there are half a dozen young incorrigibles confined there—more than Mr. St. Clair could count on the fingers of one hand, but not near as many as "A Parent" would have us believe ought to be cared for in such an institution, irrespective of the flogged ones and those sent to jail. No doubt a reformatory is a very desirable concern to have running, and if the half dozen lads now under supervision in the institution in question represent the bad class of youth, it is highly creditable to the province of British Columbia.

Then there is another movement on foot—philanthropic in its object, no doubt—which is calculated to give the youth of this city a bad name. A society has been formed to look after the waifs and strays of the community, and by kind words and the occasional distribution of tea, cake and fruits, bring the little ones to a sense of gratitude and their duty to God and their neighbor. Any person who has lived in the great centres of population will at once recognize the importance and benefits of such organizations in large cities; but why import them into Victoria? Why assume that they are necessary here? That there is a certain amount of poverty in Victoria, is true, and that the dear little ones suffer in consequence is to be inferred. But why brand them and band them as waifs and strays? Surely the churches are remiss in their duty if they cannot look after the destitute little ones, who are happily few and far between. Victoria, be it said to her credit, is truly a city of charities—well organized and liberally supported; the good work is carried on unostentatiously, and can surely cope with a few cases of destitute children who are notin the Orphans' Home, without establishing the "ragged school" system prevailing in the congested districts of the Old Country.

But enough about bad boys and waifs and strays. Let me say something about the Klondyke, as a letter from Victoria without some allusion to the Klondyke would be as great a novelty as one from the North West Territories that did not have something to say about the crops. The latest from Dawson City is that there is no danger whatever of a shortage of provisions this winter, or until fresh supplies can be got in. A couple of months ago an attempt was made on the part of a few speculative fellows to buy up large supplies from the trading companies and retail at fabulous prices as soon as they had the market cornered. But their little game was seen through, and it did not work. Those who were without supplies took the warning given by the authorities and left the city while yet there was time—those who remained are amply provided. Such being the authentic news, from responsible men just returned from the scenes of famine, we can afford to laugh at the relief expedition which Uncle Sam is said to be sending in. The general impression here is that the United States are well informed as to existing circumstances in the Klondyke, and that their little trick is to get in a million dollars worth of goods free of duty. A number of rich discoveries are reported by those returning from the gold fields, who also bring the pleasing intelligence that the Victoria contingent is doing well.

The steamer Mischief has returned from the north with the cargo of dogs of which I have already spoken, and our local fanciers are at a loss to name the breeds. They all, however, have a bit of the wolf in them, and are big specimens of the canine tribe. The dogs are said to be well trained for sled work, and are fetching fancy prices.

The trouble which was anticipated as to the passage of Canadian goods by way of Dyea and Skaguay has blown over. All goods will pass these ports as heretofore.

BEACON HILL.

The coal mines on Coal Creek are now being opened up in anticipation of the early completion of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. The Crow's Nest Coal Co. has opened two tunnels at the mine. No. 1 tunnel, on the north side of the creek, is a seven-foot seam of semi-anthracite, and in every respect a first-class coking coal. On the south side of the stream is the second tunnel, penetrating a thirty-foot seam, and bituminous. It is a splendid blacksmith's coal, and is extensively used in the forges of the railway contractors. The coal lies nearly horizontal, and the mouths of the tunnels are about 35 feet above the grade of the railway track, thus giving a favorable elevation for screening and economical work. The branch line from the main road to the mine will be about four miles in length, and will be completed by July next.

By all means give the Nelson Wine Co. a call—if you want good liquor. *

The Nelson Wine Co. caters for high-class family trade. *

HOW THEY GET THERE.

A number of Australians are arriving in Victoria en route to the Klondyke. In their own big island continent the temperature is generally a few degrees too high to be comfortable, and how they hope to get to the new gold fields away up in the Arctic regions may be judged from the following details, published in all seriousness in the Sydney Telegraph: "The bicycle is not behind-hand in making its presence felt on the Klondye rush. Every miner requires to take about a thousand pounds weight of supplies, and the only way to transport them at present is to carry them on his back. The method in vogue is to carry about 200 pounds for five miles, and hide it from wild animals, and then go back for another load. This slow, tedious way will be superseded by a new bicycle, which is specially designed to carry freight. It is in reality a four-wheeled vehicle and bicycle combined. It is very strong and weighs about 50 pounds. The tires are of solid rubber, 1½ inches in diameter. The frame is wound with raw-hide, shrunk on, to enable the rider to handle it with comfort in low temperatures. From each side of the top bar a steel arm projects, each carrying a small wheel about 14 inches in diameter, which, when not in use, can be folded up under the frame. Devices for packing large quantities of material are attached to the handle-bars and rear forks, and the machine will carry 500 pounds. The plan is to load it with half the miner's equipment and drag it on four wheels ten miles or so. Then the rider will fold up the side wheels, ride it back as a bicycle, shoving on the rest of the load."

BOARD OF TRADE.

A meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday evening in the City Hall, Mr. J. A. Turner presiding. Mr. E. P. Whalley acted as secretary in the absence of Mr. H. B. Thomson, and read the minutes of last meeting which were duly confirmed.

Several names were added to the list, and members present undertook to make a canvass of business men in town and get them to subscribe.

Mr. H. J. Evans, getting down to business, suggested that something should be done by the board in the matter of a bankruptcy law. Things were now done in a very slip-shod fashion. A man may order a thousand dollars worth of goods from another and then coolly assign, appropriating the thousand dollars to pay some one else. There was something radically wrong when such a thing could be done, and he thought that as a board of trade they should try and secure legislation to remedy this evil.

The Mayor: That is a question which parliament has been considering for some time.

Mr. Evans: It is time they should do something. Can we not get a provincial act?

The Mayor explained that this was dominion legislation.

Mr. Evans: There ought to be something done to sinch these fellows.

Dr. Arthur said that there had been bankruptcy laws passed but they seemed to be overruled.

Chairman: There were one or two such acts passed by the local legislature, but they were repealed.

A discussion ensued as to the advisability of getting some regular place of meeting.

The Mayor said the board were welcome to the use of the hall until they could make other arrangements. There was some furniture belonging to the old board, a portion of which at least might be hunted up.

This suggestion brought up reminiscences of the old board, and the Mayor treated those present to an account of the raid made on the old board by the Kaslo men. These gentlemen came down one fine day 38 strong, and marching into the meeting of the board, at which there were but eight or ten members present, were proposed for membership and duly paid their fees. Finding themselves in the majority, they proposed that the meeting adjourn to meet in Kaslo. The legality of the move was contested and some very lengthy speeches made, but subsequently some of the Kasloites weakened, while the Nelsonites gathered in strength. Ultimately Nelson carried the day by one vote—23 to 22.

It was decided to meet again next Tuesday afternoon at 3:30, by which time it is expected a number of new members will have handed in their names.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The last regular weekly meeting of the outgoing city council was held on Monday afternoon, Mayor Houston presiding. Ald. Fletcher, Hillyer, Teetzel, Malone and City Engineer McCulloch were also present.

On motion of Ald. Teetzel the Traders' License By-law was so amended that no auctioneers, hawkers or pedlars be granted a license without the sanction of the mayor.

Messrs. Hume & Kirkpatrick wrote asking permission to erect a corrugated iron ice house within the fire limit.

The application was granted, subject to the approval of the city engineer, and the council adjourned.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The steamer Miowera has landed forty Australians at Victoria, bound for the Klondyke.

Jefferson Lewis gave a $735 dinner to a few friends in Rossland the other day on the occassion of his marriage.

The engagement of H. B. McGovern of Ottawa, and Miss Maude Mackintosh, daughter of Hon. Charles H. Mackintosh, has been announced.

The post office department has arranged for the dispatch of a mail, restricted to letters only, to Teslin lake, Telegraph creek, Glenora and, indirectly, to Cassiar.

In the case of Davies vs. the Le Roi Co., the plaintiff was awarded $1000 damages for injuries received in the mine. A new trial was ordered at Victoria on Monday last.

MINING NOTES.

The main tunnel of the Sunset No. 2 is now in 420 feet.

A contract for the sinking of a 50 foot shaft on the Good Hope, has been let.

A majority of the extra provincial mining companies, operating in this province, have re-registered,

Work on the claims a few miles east of Lytton is progressing and favorable reports come from these properties.

The Forty-Thieves and four fractions on Bridge River, have been sold to the British Columbia Agency.

All the ore from the Le Roi is now going to the smelter at Northport, which is expected to blow in on the 20th inst.

The ore shipments from Rossland last week were: Le Roi, 1275; War Eagle, 80; Centre Star, 30; Iron Mask, 45; Cliff, 20—total 1450 tons.

A car load of ore from the Republic, four miles from Slocan City, has been received at the Hall Mines smelter for treatment. This is the first shipment from this mine.

The vein on the White claim, one of the Poorman group on Eagle Creek, has again widened out to its original width of from three to four feet and carries the same good values as found on the surface.

L Davis, of London, Eng. representative of the North Star Mining & Development Co. of Ottawa, and other influential corporations, is again in the Kootenays. It is expected that he is after some of the good properties now on the market.

A shipment of some 15 tons of ore from the Rivers mines on the Bonaparte, about 16 miles north of Ashcroft, recently made to the Hall mines smelter, gave 26 ozs. silver, $2 gold and 10 per cent. copper. About $20,000 has been spent in the development of the property.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

The Kaslo Dramatic Club gave a most acceptable amateur performance in Carney Hall last Saturday evening. The play was "The Private Secretary," and the parts were taken with considerable merit. The ladies and gentlemen taking part were: Mrs. Fraser, Miss Smith and Mrs. Doty, and Messrs. Fraser, Andrews, Fletcher, Mair, Rolph and Rae. The performance was in aid of the Kootenay Lake Hospital, for which the sum of $45.00 was realized. It is the intention of this club to visit Nelson again, and no doubt the reception will be a repetition of what it was last Saturday night.

A fire at the Ottawa University last week gutted the eastern wing. The damage is estimated at $40,000, covered by insurance.

At Rossland on Monday Mayor Scott withdrew from the contest, as did also those on his ticket. H. S. Wallace, his opponent, will therefore be mayor of Rossland with a following pledged to support him.

LADIES' AID CONCERT.

The concert in Carney Hall on Friday evening, given under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church, was a most unqualified success, and was largely attended, which shows that the people of Nelson appreciate good music. The first on the programme was a piano solo, "La Fileuse," rendered by Miss Wilson. This was practically Miss Wilson's first appearance in Nelson and she created a good impression by her artistic rendering of this difficult selection. She was loudly encored. Mr. Parkinson sang in excellent voice "I am Waiting," and also received an encore. Mr. Harris (also first appearance) gave a violin solo. His technique is almost perfect, and he was given a perfect ovation. Mrs. Whalley sang "The Girl I Left Behind," and was deservedly encored. Mr. R. W. Day, who is always a favorite, sang "Rocked in the Deep" in good voice. "I Love You Still," was rendered by Mrs. J. J. Campbell in a manner which proclaimed her a true artist. For an encore she repeated the last verse of the same song. Mr. Rex McDonald gave "Alice, Where Art Thou." This gentleman's reputation is so well established as to require no comment. Mrs. W. A. Macdonald is a late addition to Nelson's musical circles. She has a sweet voice, and supplies what is usually lacking in vocalists—dramatic expression. Her rendition of "The Garden of Sleep" at once proclaimed her an artist, and no high class concert in this city in future will be complete without Mrs. Macdonald. As usual, Mr. Winter brought down the house with his banjo solo. His selection was "Jarges Jubilee." Mr. Caldwell is another late arrival in Nelson. He has a voice of great range, and his selection, "Mandalay," afforded him a first-class opportunity for the display of his vocal powers. "When the Tide Comes In," was faultlessly rendered by Mr. Chadborne. The accompaniments were played by Mrs. A. E. Hodgins, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Day and Mr. Painton. The rest of the programme was participated in by those whose names have been already mentioned, and altogether the concert was an artistic success. The financial part of the concert was also satisfactory.

Complaints are still pouring in as to the prevalence of coasting on the public thoroughfares. Boys and sleds continue to monopolize the grades to the danger of pedestrians, and incur great risk themselves of colliding with passing teams. There is no death to record this week.

Gibson and Evans, the two men charged with stealing from the Hudson's Bay Company's store, and who were returned for trial by Police Magistrate Crease, have elected under the Speedy Trials Act, not to wait for the next court of competent jurisdiction, but to have their fate settled at once. They will be brought up on Saturday morning, and will probably plead guilty. Nearly all the stolen goods are in the possession of the police.

The Nelson Wine Co. sell only liquors which they can recommend. *

LOCAL NEWS.

The building prospects for Nelson the coming season are excellent.

The Hume Hotel will be ready for occupancy about February 15.

A branch of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax will be opened in Nelson at once.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Nelson Cafe in another column.

It is probable that the prisoners in the old jail will be transferred to the new building next week.

Mr. Timmins, of the firm of Ferland & Co., has disposed of his interests in the concern to his partner, and has left for his home in the East.

The bursting of the water main at the corner of Baker and Hall streets the other day caused considerable trouble.

There are said to be several applicants for the position of city pound-keeper, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Blaney.

There is an active canvass being prosecuted by the aspirants to municipal honors. Several residents of the East Ward are taking a hand in the fight.

Fred Irving, Jacob Dover and Frank Teetzel were exalted to the Royal Arch Chapter at Kaslo last evening. They were accompanied by Dr. Quinlan, Chas. A. Waterman and George McFarlane.

Local skaters are enjoying the sport to their hearts' content. The rink is liberally patronized in the evenings, while during the day the frozen waters along the lake front make an excellent skating ground.

A gang of men are at work in the vicinity of Gray's sawmill levelling the ground for the railway track. It has been found necessary to use dynamite to remove the stumps of trees encountered.

The death is announced from Victoria of Mrs. Flora Murphy, wife of Mr. Dennis Murphy, a barrister formerly of Kaslo. Mrs. Murphy was only 27 years of age and had a large circle of friends at Victoria who will mourn her death, and sympathize with the bereaved husband. The deceased was a sister of Mrs. T. L. Davies of this city.

The Nelson hockey team will play a match with Kaslo at the latter place next Saturday. The following team will represent Nelson: Goal, C. Harrington; point, Wm. Duncan; cover-point, Geo. Nunn (captain); forwards, J. Thompson, F. Smith, W. Banning, D. W. Rutherford; spare man, H. Jackson; mascot, Ed. McCardia; manager, H. Irwin.

James Gillis has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for an assault on an old man named Frank Milloch, at Rossland.

The benchers at Victoria have called to the bar Messrs. A. S. Innes, W. C. Moresby, I. M. Miller, C. K. Courtney and H. A. Stewart, and admitted as solicitors Messrs. Moresby and Miller.

The Nelson Wine Co. sells only the purest wines and liquors Try one bottle.

Trunks, Valises, Grips at Thomson Stationery Co., L'td.

PERSONAL.

G. O. Buchanan, of Kaslo, is in town.

Dr. J. R. Ryan, of Goat River, is in town.

Bruce White, of Sandon, was in town on Friday.

Hector McRae, of Ottawa, was in Nelson on Thursday.

Mr. McMahon, of McMahon Bros., Moyie City, is in town.

J. B. Hastings and wife, of Rossland, were in town on Monday.

W. H. Armstrong, of Vancouver, paid Nelson a visit last week.

E. J. Coyle and T. R. Ella, of Vancouver, were in town on Thursday.

School Inspector Burns left town this week on a business trip to Rossland.

Rev. H. Irwin (Father Pat) is in town to attend a meeting of the Episcopal synod.

The municipal elections in the various cities of the province are being warmly contested, and with the exception of Nelson the mayor's chair is disputed in each case.

Attention is called to the sale of boots and shoes for the next thirty days at the People's Shoe Store, on Ward Street. This is a bona fide clearance sale. J. K. THOMSON, Manager.
ADVT.

Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books at the Thomson Stationery Co., L'td.

Pocket Diaries for 1898 at Thomson Stationery Co., L'td.

TENDERS WANTED.

In the matter of the Winding-up Act and in the matter of the Nelson Sawmill Co. (Limited).

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned as liquidator of the Nelson Sawmill Co. up to 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 22d day of January, 1898, for the purchase of the estate and effects of such company, viz.:

Sawmill, 26x96, sash and door house, dwelling-house, dry kiln and boiler, lumber shed, safe, stock of mouldings, and 10,000 feet of lumber, one engine and boiler (105 h. p.) new; one shingle machine, one lath machine, one three-saw edger, one inserted tooth saw, 52 inches; one solid tooth saw, 48 inches; one solid tooth saw, 56 inches; one planer; one circular cut saw, (new); log carriages; belting.

The machinery and belting are nearly new and in good condition.

The above property is situate in the limits of the Company, adjacent to the city of Nelson, B. C.

Book accounts approximating $2,212.68.

TIMBER LIMITS—Lot 282, group 1, Kootenay, comprising 1,000 acres; less 120 acres transferred to The Hall Mines; lot 283, group 1, Kootenay, comprising 1,640 acres; lot 283 A, group 1, Kootenay, comprising 80 acres.

The above parcels are held under a 21 years' lease from Government, dated 14th March, 1892, at an annual rental of 10c per acre and rent is paid up to March 14th, 1898.

Lot 228, group 1, comprising 500 acres, held under a 9 years' lease, dated February 5th, 1892, from Government at an annual rental of 10c per acre and rent is paid up to February 5, 1898.

The four parcels above mentioned are on the north slope of Toad Mountain, and commence about half a mile from Nelson, B. C.

Lot 937, group 1, comprising 1,000 acres, is held under lease from the Government of 21 years from March 4th, 1896, and is on Kootenay River, about 4 miles west of Nelson. There is a balance of rent, amounting to $140, due on this parcel.

There is a flume one and a-half miles long with ample water supply to float the lumber from the mill to the city yard, and the Company has a statutory right to 100 miners' inches of water from Cottonwood Smith Creek and 60 inches from Give Out Creek.

Tenders are to be for the entire assets of the company; but parties so desiring may tender separately for any portion of the assets, and such tenders will be considered.

TERMS—Ten per cent of the amount must accompany each tender, the balance to be paid in 60 days from the date of acceptance, with interest at 8 per cent. Or,

Terms may be arranged for such balance at the meeting of the creditors to be held in accordance with the notice hereunto attached.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Inspection of the books, copy of the leases, and all other information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Dated at Nelson, B. C., 20th December, 1897.

H. R. CAMERON,
Liquidator of Nelson Sawmill Company

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Winding-up Act and the Nelson Sawmill Company.

A meeting of the creditors of the above company will be held at the law office of Macdonald & Johnson, Baker street, Nelson, B. C., on Tuesday, the 25th January, 1898, at 2:30 p.m., to consider the sale of the assets of the company and receive report of liquidator and deal with all matters within their power affecting the company.

Dated at Nelson, B. C., 20th December, 1897.

H. R. CAMERON,
Liquidator of Nelson Sawmill Company

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

In England and in Canada, says Vogue, they have now quite an ingenious plan for seating the guests at a large dinner or a luncheon. In the ladies' dressing-room, conspicuously placed, is a leather tablet, made on the extension plan, so that it can be large or small, to suit the number of guests. Surrounding each imaginary table—for often several tables are used—are small openings made to hold a card bearing each guest's name, which can slip in and out like a photograph case, so making it usable for any number of dinners. A duplicate one is also placed in the men's dressing-room, near the dinner cards, which are inclosed in a tiny envelope assigning to each man the woman whom his hostess desires he shall take in to dinner. Each guest is expected by this means to study out his and her seat at table, much as one familiarizes one's self with the plan of the theatre when choosing seats. When dinner is announced, and the guests enter the dining-room to take their seats, they are not obliged to wander ignorantly around the room in search of their places, but are able intelligently to find their particular table and place at once, without the least solicitude on the part of the hostesss.

There is an agitation in British newspaperdom over the female nurse, and British journals publish voluminous essays in answer to such questions as "Are Female Nurses Dangerous?" Lady Priestley set the game afoot. She complains that the female nurse nowadays occupies a position which may be productive of harm to society, and she cites several cases in which nurses have either married their patients or have sued them for breach of promise. Lady Priestley is particularly exercised because the female nurse is frequently called upon to attend young unmarried men, who, by a strange perversity, she points out, are "not imbued with any wild desire for convalescence." In other words, the fatuous young male is attracted by this fascinating woman, with her attractive garb and winning ways, and, for the sake of her society, refuses to get well.

"The Mystery of Love, Courtship, and Marriage" is the title of a little book which, though published fifty years ago, contains much advice that is as sensible now as it was then. "Flattery," says the author, whose sex is not revealed by the title-page, and is not easy to guess from internal evidence, "is a powerful weapon in the art of making love. Never lived there yet man or woman but what in some way or other could be flattered. The great point is to know in what way to use it. A young lady will feel flattered if you get a chance, young man, to tell her mother about the good qualities of her daughter. Never fear but the daughter will hear of it." The author dwells at some length on the subtle flattery conveyed in applying what is ordinarily termed a "pet name" to the object of one's affection, and repeats with emphasis the admonition that "faint heart never won fair lady." Then the author fits the shoe to the other foot: "There is no impropriety," he or she says, "in a lady's taking any reasonable measures to induce her beau to make the proposal, when he is either backward, slow, or bashful." The advice of old Weller to "beware of widders" is indorsed in only a half-hearted way. "In making love with a widow," author says, "you have nothing to do but to answer her questions and to return her caresses. In making love to a widow, then, you must first be sure that you want her for a wife, as it will not be safe to trust yourself within the pale of her influence if you expect ever to get off heart-whole. She will certainly catch you in her toils, if she pleases. She, of course, does not give you much chance to exhibit those romantic proofs of attachment which young girls delight in; but will discuss the marriage ceremony and plans for the future with the same coolness and deliberation as if she were selecting her furniture and household goods. Considering all her peculiarities, the courtship of a widow is a mere formal matter of business. Any man with sufficient nerve to use his own judgment in the purchase of a horse may court a widow without trouble and without advice." Twenty ways of popping the question are advanced, and the author concludes the advice for wooers and the wooed with the following axiom: "As a general rule a gentleman need never be refused. Every woman, except a heartless coquette, can easily discourage a man that she does not intend to marry before matters come to the point of declaration. It is very true that some men are woefully blind in this thing of lovemaking, and do not get their eyes open until they are 'kicked.'"

REDUCTION in Prices in Millinery to make room for Spring Goods. Ladies will do well to call and get prices in dress-making.

MRS. E. McLAUGHLIN.

Parsons' Produce Company,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Wholesale Dealers in Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Apples, Poultry and Cured Meats.

The largest handlers of these goods in Western Canada. All warehouses under perfect system of cold storage. Full stock carried at Nelson, B.C. For prices write or wire

P. J. RUSSELL, Mgr Nelson Branch Parsons Produce Co.

NELSON

Is fast becoming a social as well as a mining and business centre. The many social, political, church and club banquets held the past few weeks attest this fact. The fine glass and chinaware so conspicuous at most of these functions was furnished by

Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Wilson

The largest dealers in these lines in the district. They also furnish the choicest teas, coffee and groceries.

FRED. J. SQUIRE,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

High Class Suits Made in the Latest Styles.

A Magnificent Line of Scotch Tweeds and Worsted, and West of England Trouserings, Suitable for Spring wear. A special feature of Fancy Worsted Suitings.....

FRED. J. SQUIRE.

Baker St., Nelson, B. C.

PIPES A large stock of all grades from the best makers. We can sell you any kind of a pipe

S. J. MIGHTON,

Postoffice Cigar Store.

X'MAS. **POULTRY** NEW YEAR

Three carloads of Dressed Poultry have left Ontario, direct for our Kootenay markets. They will arrive December 15, when we will be in a position to fill all orders for Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Chickens, either WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at reasonable prices. Orders can be placed at any of our Branches now, and they will have our prompt attention on arrival of stock. We will also have a large assortment of Prime Beef, Pork, Mutton, Cured Meats, Fish and Oysters. Mail Orders a Specialty. Branches at

ROSSLAND TRAIL NELSON KASLO
SANDON THREE FORKS SLOCAN CITY

P. BURNS & CO., Nelson.

Come with the Crowd and take the advantage of the

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT SALES

AT Jacob Dover's Jewelery Store.

SHORT STORIES.

When Canon Farrar left this country some years ago, he told Phillips Brooks that he was going to give a farewell lecture on his impressions of America. Brooks, who was a thorough American and person of excellent common sense, said to him promptly: "Don't do any such thing. In the first place, you have no impressions; and in the second place, they are all wrong."

At a meeting in London lately, Lady Henry Somerset, the great temperance worker was absent through illness. The lady who took her place made this kindly but unexpected explanation: "Dear Lady Henry has been overworked, and we must, of course, be careful not to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs."

Dumas the elder had a good deal of the African in his appearance, and he had to no small degree the love of show common to that race. Referring to the latter trait, Alexander Dumas fils made the remark: "My father is so vain and so fond of display that he would ride behind his own coach to make people believe that he keeps a colored footman."

There are some entertaining pictures of life in Washington seventy years ago in Stratford Canning's diary and letters. "My predecessor," he writes, "was Sir Charles Bagot, a man of very attractive manners, intelligent, witty, and kind. An American minister and his wife dining with him one day, he heard Lady Bagot, who was at some distance, say rather quickly: 'My dear Mrs. Simpson, what can you be doing?' The salad-bowl had been offered to Mrs. Simpson, and her arm was lost in it up to the elbow. Her reply was prompt: 'Only rollicking for an onion, my lady.'"

Colonel T. A. Dodge is responsible for the following story of a negro preacher whose congregation habitually made a great racket every Sunday. Upon being questioned, the old man with evident sorrow for the ignorance of the colonel said: "Doan you know the Lawd's Prayer?" "Of course," replied the colonel; "but what has that to do with it?" "Doan de Lawd's Prayer say hollered be Thy name?" replied the all-wise preacher.

An enthusiastic admirer of the canine species tells of a dog who, whenever he was presented with a penny, bought a penny bun and ate it. One day the baker, in a merry mood, gave him a halfpenny bun. The dog looked at the baker, then at the bun, then at the baker again; then he left the shop, and in a few minutes re-appeared backwards, drawing a policeman after him by the tunic. The dog with false teeth, which was one of the curiosities at a recent dog show, has been followed by the dog with a glass eye. This proud creature is to be seen at Worthing.

During the Franco-Prussian War, Napoleon the Third gave orders that no war correspondents should accompany the French troops, for the reason that "the effects of our mitrailleuses will be so terrible, and these writers will make such descriptions of them, that our battles will impress people as mere massacres, and everybody will have a horror of them." A reporter of Le Figaro, Alfred d' Aunay, was so indignant at the emperor's order, that he exclaimed, "Very well, then; we shall not puff this war!"

C. E. MALLETTE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Hay, Grain and Produce

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Sash, Doors, Shingles, Etc., Etc.

BAKER STREET, In premises lately occupied by A. McDonald & Co. NELSON, B. C.

Vancouver Hardware Co.

Mara Block, Nelson.

GENEREL HARDWARE, STOVES, MINING SUPPLIES, LAMPS AND LAMP GOODS, PLAIN AND FANCY. Agents for Armstrong & Morrison's Ore cars—the best in the market.

Send or Call and get Prices.

Not 3 but 1 Carload

Of Poultry Just Arrived

—AT—

WEST KOOTENAY BUTCHER CO'S

Anything you want at the lowest market price. Wholesale and retail shops at Nelson, Kaslo, Sandon and Quartz Creek. A specialty made of supplying railway companies and miners.

Head Office, Nelson. E. C. TRAVES, Manager

The B. C. C. O. D. Grocery.

Arbuckle's Coffee is down to 20c per lb.
7 bars laundry soap for 25 cents.
5 cans table fruit $1, and everything else on same basis.
A credit house cannot compete with us, and fortunately don't have to. People buying on time must expect to pay more. But the cash buyer demands and gets the best goods, quick service and Rock Bottom Prices. Try the

B. C. C. O. D. Grocery

Farley & Simpson, Proprietors.

GENERAL NOTES.

Fox's Serges in Blue and Black, warranted not to fade, at Ross'.

He—"I was going to ask you to go sleighing with me to-day, but there's no snow on the ground." She—"Then, I am afraid you will have to get a carriage."

Office Diaries for 1898 at Thomson Stationery Co., L'td.

One night, when the audience in a small town was especially bad, Sarah Bernhardt, bored by the small size of the audience and its stupidity, resolved to make the most of it. The play was "Camille." But instead of speaking the lines as Dumas wrote them, Sarah made up the play as she went along, interpolating such opinions as, from minute to minute, she had of the audience. She called them unutterable things, and in a highly dramatic way. The innocents applauded these sentiments vigorously, upon which she called them something worse.

THOS. R. McINNES.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of our Province of British Columbia at our City of Victoria—GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

A. G. SMITH, Deputy Attorney-General. } WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people of Our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in Our Legislature:

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia, to hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Thursday, the tenth day of the month of February, one-thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, you meet Us in Our said Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in Our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of Our said Province may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, the Honourable THOMAS R. McINNES, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this thirtieth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and in the sixty-first year of Our Reign.

Tax Notice.

"Unpaid taxes within the municipal limits of the cities of Nelson and Rossland."

"As provided by the Speedy Incorporation of "Towns Act, 1897, a rateable portion of the "real estate taxes within the municipal limits "of the cities of Nelson and Rossland for the "year 1897, is payable to the respective muni-"cipalities. In order that the Provincial as-"sessment roll may be closed, in so far as re-"lates to property assessed within said cities; "notice is hereby given that unless all arrears "of taxes due and payable on said property "are paid to the undersigned at Kaslo, on or "before the 30th day of November, 1897, the "lands and property against which taxes are "then unpaid will be advertised for sale in ac-"cordance with the provisions of tax sales un-"der the Assessment Act."

JOHN KEEN,
Assessor and Collector.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1897.

NOTICE.

Owners of Placer Claims are invited to send a few ounces of the black or gray sand, obtained in washing the gray sand or gravel for gold, to "The Provincial Mineralogist, Bureau of Mines, Victoria," stating the name of the creek from which the sand is taken, and its locality.

It is believed that PLATINUM and perhaps IRIDIUM are frequently passed over and lost by the prospector, as they have much the appearance of iron in the sand. These minerals are as valuable as gold, the latter more so, and if the placer claim owners will send the black or gray sand as aforesaid it will be assayed and the results given to the owner.

JAMES BAKER,
Minister of Mines.

Assessment Act and Provincial Revenue Tax.

NELSON DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax and all taxes levied under the Assessment Act are now due for the year 1897. All the above-named taxes collectible within the Nelson Division of West Kootenay, assessed by me, are payable at my office, at Kaslo, B. C. Assessed taxes are collectible at the following rates, viz.:—

Four-fifths of one per cent. on the assessed value of real estate, other than wild land.

Three-quarters of one per cent. on the assessed value of personal property.

So much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars the following rates, namely, upon such excess, when the same is not more than ten thousand dollars, one and one-quarter of one per cent; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars and not more than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half of one per cent.; when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, one and three-quarters of one per cent.

Three per cent. on the assessed value of wild land.

If paid on or before the 30th day of June, 1897:

Three-fifths of one per cent on the assessed value of real estate, other than wild land.

One half of one per cent on the assessed value of personal property.

Upon such excess of income, when the same is not more than ten thousand dollars, one per cent,; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars, and not more than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-quarter of one per cent.; when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half of one per cent.

Two and one-half per cent. on the assessed value of wild land,

Provincial Revenue Tax, $3.00 per capita.

JOHN KEEN,
Assessor and Collector.

Kaslo, B. C., 2nd September, 1897.

NOTICE.

I, Edward Cordingly, hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the next meeting of the License Commissioners for the City of Nelson for a transfer of the Saloon License held by me for thn premises on Lot 4, Block 1, Vernon street, Nelson, B. C., to premises in the rear of Lot 7, Block 9, Ward street, Nelson. And further, that I intend to apply for a transfer of said license from myself to S. E. Emerson, of the said city of Nelson.

Dated Dec. 11th, 1897.

EDWARD CORDINGLY.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

In the matter of the Winding Up Act and in the matter of the Nelson Sawmill Company, Limited.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Drake has by an order dated the twenty-seventh day of September, 1897, appointed Hugh R. Cameron, of the city of Nelson, British Columbia, to be Official Liquidator to the above named Company.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1897.

E. T. H. SIMPKINS,
Deputy District Registrar at Nelson, British Columbia.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

COURT "MINES," Ainsworth B. C.

Meets every Saturday evening at 7:30 p.m., at Henry's hall. Donald McAuley, C. D. S. C. Ranger; John Milles, Chief Ranger; Leander Shaw, Treasurer; W. R. Jarvis, Recording Secretary; Wm. P. Freeman, Financial Secretary. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

COURT KOOTENAY NO. 3128, NELSON B. C.

Meets first and third Wednesdays in the month in the Odd Fellows hall. Officers: F. W. Swannell, C.D.S.C.R.; M. McGrath, C.R.; J. Mowat, W.C.R.; W. B. Shaw, R.S.; W. Hodson, F.S.; W. H. Graham, Treas.; J. R. Green, Chap.; E. C. Arthur, M.D., Phys.; A. Shaw, P.C.R.

The Nelson Wine Co. carry only the best liquors. *

Prescriptions of all Kinds Carefully Compounded

At any hour day or night (Night Bell).

Canada Drug and Book Co., L'td.

Corner Baker and Stanley Sts., Nelson.

HORSE SHOEING

Wagon work and Blacksmithing in all its Branches.

Nelson Blacksmith Co.

H. A. PROSSER, Manager. Lake St., Opp. Court House. NELSON, B. C

LAMPS. LAMPS.

Banquet, Hanging, Hall and Glass Stand Lamps.

Useful Christmas Gifts

GOODS AND PRICES RIGHT-

Lawrence Hardware Co.

Telephone 21. Baker Street, Nelson, B. C.

OGILVIE MILLING COMPA'Y

TOTAL DAILY CAPACITY 8,200 BBLS.

"OGILVIE'S PATENT HUNGARIAN" will hereafter be known under the brand, **"OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN."** Branded Blue.

"OGILVIE'S STRONG BAKERS" will hereafter be known under the brand **"OGILVIE'S GLENORA."** Branded Red.

All these brands have been duly registered in the Government Patent offices, and any infringement of the same or refilling of our branded bags with flour will be prosecuted according to law, as each bag of flour is fully guaranteed which bears our registered brand and sewn with our special red white and blue twine.

In thanking you for your patronage in the past, and in soliciting a continuance of your favors, we take this opportunity of informing you that **"OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN"** and **"OGILVID'S GLENORA"** have been established at a high standard, manufactured under special process, securing the right combination of properties gluten and starch to produce the highest results in baking.

In placing our new brands upon the market we do so with the assurance that your most profitable interests will be served in securing you the finest quality of bread. No expense is spared in the manufacture of these special brands of flour, and our prices will at all times be at as low a figure possible consistent with the superior article which we offer. Yours truly,

OGILVIE MILLING COMPANY.

G. M. LEISHMAN, Victoria, Agent for British Columbia.

Subscribe for The ECONOMIST.

$1.50 in Advance.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Commencing Monday, the 17th inst., at 10 a. m. sharp, at the store lately occupied by Mr. Esnouf as the Cheapside Store, corner of Ward and Vernon Streets, Nelson, B. C., an immense stock of groceries of all kinds, hardware of all kinds, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, overshoes and rubbers, jewelry and fancy goods, soaps, store bins, store truck, 3 sets of scales, one coffee mill, extra good, three show cases, curved front, cutlery, hats and caps, one peanut roaster, stoves, 3 barrels of vinegar, one barrel of molasses, canned goods, oils.

EVERYTHING MUST BE SOLD.

An exceptional opportunity to lay in a stock of household supplies. I will also sell the store of S. Gintzburger, situated at McGuigan, near Sandon, B. C., being two stories high and about 24ft by 50ft, and which is said to have cost about $1,000. A good title will be given by the K. & S. Railway Company for the sum of $150 to the two lots upon which the building stands.

The sale will commence sharp at 10 a. m. and the goods will be offered in small lots so that everyone will have ample opportunity to secure what they want.

The above stock and building are being sold under execution against one S. Gintzburger, of McGuigan, B. C.

W. P. ROBINSON, Deputy Sheriff.

MUSIC.

TO THE EDITOR—It has long been a moot question whether the efforts of amateurs, either as singers or actors, should be criticized. Unlimited injury has often been done by the foolish flattery of friends. The ordinary avocations of life are deserted to become actors or singers, only to find by bitter experience, when judged by competent critics, their singing is very mediocre indeed, or that they cannot act at all. Many amateurs are gifted with tuneful voices, and when they speak correctly their efforts always give pleasure to an audience, but when a congregation is treated to such pronunciation as "As-oo-Lard" for "O Lord," or "faithful" with the final syllable like "pul" in pulverize, or singing with a nasal twang which plainly betrays the land of their birth and local education, this is, to say the least, painful to the hearer. In the world of music, where men and women sing, there is a standard of excellence which all amateurs should strive to approach, and bearing in mind the weakness of human nature in this respect, should not be influenced by the flattery of those who call them "fine singers," when more than probable they know nothing of music and never heard good singing in their lives. If some of our local amateurs think they can sing, let them take the first opportunity of consulting an artist and an authority of recognized position in the musical world who does not know their local importance, and they would not suffer so much from what is known as "swelled head."

[It is the intention of THE ECONOMIST to afford every facility for musical criticism. It has been pointed out that some of the criticisms appearing in this paper flatly contradict each other. This can be accounted for by the fact that the work is done by contributors and the paper publishes these contributions without endorsation or condemnation, THE ECONOMIST only reserving to itself the right to expunge personalities. No doubt some may feel annoyed that their efforts to please have met with such little appreciation, but that is their own fault. Critics may differ also, but that is not the fault of the paper. The question as to whether amateurs should be criticized has never yet been satisfactorily settled.—ED. ECONOMIST.]

Overcoats in Beavers and Chinchillas, at Ross'.

Music Lessons.

Mrs. Morley is prepared to receive pupils for piano, violin or organ. For terms apply at residence, Silica street, or

Thomson Stationery Co., L'td, Nelson.

PIANO TUNING—An experienced Piano Tuner will be here in a few days. Orders should be left with Thomson Stationery Co. Ltd.

Nelson Division, West Kootenay District.

A Court of Revision and Appeal under the Assessment Act 1888 and its amending Acts will be held at the Court House, Nelson, B. C., on Monday, the 24th January, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

W. J. GOEPEL,
Judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal.
Nelson, B. C., 27th December, 1898.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Thomas Booth and E. J. Mills at the city of Nelson, B. C., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried by E. J. Mills only to whom all accounts due the late firm are to be paid and by whom all debts due by said firm will be met.

Dated at Nelson this eleventh day of January, A. D., 1898.

Witness: W. A. MACDONALD. | THOMAS BOOTH, E. J. MILLS.

J. O. PATENAUDE,

Optician and Watchmaker,

McKillop Block, Baker street.

All work guaranteed.

Boots and Shoes.

FINE REPAIRING.

Half Soles from 75c to $1.25.

B. MALANDRINI,

Baker St, Opp C. & K. Land Office.

Young husband—"Why do you object to tobacco?" Young wife—"Because it's a poison." Young husband—"But it's a slow poison." Young wife—"That's my objection."

New patterns in English, Scotch and Irish tweeds at Ross'.

Whittaker's Almanack 1898, Cloth and Paper Editions, at Thomson Stationery Co., L'td.

Baker Street Property for Sale.

The house and lot owned by the late Carrie Wilson, CORNER BAKER AND HALL STREETS, being lot 1, block 7, Nelson. An early sale is desired. Rents for $100 per month in advance payments. Apply for terms to

R. W. HANNINGTON, Barrister.

STAR BAKERY.

Corner Josephine and Latimer Streets. R. G. JOY, Prop

Bread Delivered to any Part of Town.

And can be obtained from Kirkpatrick & Wilson, Baker Street; C. G. Davis, Ward Street; T. J. Scanlan, Stanley Street; and Maurin' Grocery, Hume Addition.

Ask Your Grocer for Joy's Bread.

NELSON CAFE.

Keefer & Paquin.

First-class in every particular. Merchants' Lunch a Specialty from 11:30 to 2 o'clock. Dinner 5 to 8 o'clock.

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE. NO CHINESE EMPLOYED.

20 Per Cent. Off

Perfumes and Toilet Articles

FOR THE NEXT FIFTEEN DAYS

—AT—

VANSTONE'S DRUG STORE, Kauffman Block, Baker St., Nelson

Seattle Fish and Poultry Market

C. W. Smith, Prop.

All Kinds of Fresh Fish, Oysters and Poultry.

Opposite Thomson's Book Store, Baker St, Nelson.

Application for Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given that I, Patrick J. Russell, intend thirty days after date of this notice applying to the acting Gold Commissioner for a license to sell liquor at retail in a hotel at Goat River Landing, West Kootenay.

Dated at Nelson, B. C., January 6, 1898.

T. S. GORE. H. BURNET. J. H. MCGREGOR

GORE, BURNET & CO.,

Provincial and Dominion Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers.

Agents for Obtaining Crown Grants and Abstract of Title to Mineral Claims, &c.

NELSON, - - - British Columbia

BLANKETS, MACKINAWS, OVERALLS, RUBBERS.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

London, Eng., Victoria, B. C.

Kootenay Branch :

NELSON.

Wholesale Merchants,

Shippers and Importers

Liquors, Cigars, Dry Goods,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Atkin's Excelsior Saw Tools

Criterion Saw Sets, Ice Creepers,
Coal Oil Stoves, Queen Stoves,
Warrior Stoves and Ranges.

—AT THE—

NELSON HARDWARE CO'S

BAKER STREET, NELSON. P. O. Box 63.

Snaps in Imported Cigars.

Received per express 3,000 fine Havana Cigars—a sample lot—comprising Henry Clay, Espanola, Hermosas, Carolina, Bock and other well-known brands, packed 25 in a box. Also a lot of beautiful cigar-holders, cigar cases, tobacco pouches, cigarette-holders, cases and match safes.

Just the Thing for X'mas Presents.

Russell & Thurman's Nelson Planing Mill.

Doors, Sashes and Turned Work, Brackets and Office Fittings.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Prices Reasonable.

THOS. GRAY, Nelson, B. C.

A BRITISH COLUMBIA PRODUCT.

Okanagan Flour

Hungarian, XXXX Strong Bakers, Economy, Superfine, Bran, Shorts, Chicken Feed, Chop.

The Okanagan Flour Mills Company, Lt'd, Armstrong, B. C.

TURNER, BEETON & CO., AGENTS, NELSON, B. C.

Give this Flour a Trial before passing an opinion.

Bring Your Boy Here

For his next pair of shoes. We will guarantee to save you money by doing it. Have a large stock to choose from, and our prices are 'WAY DOWN. $1 to $2.75 per pair.

The Nelson Shoe Co.

Opposite Hudson's Bay Co.

Where are you going X'mas?

Why to Gilker's for anything I need. See his new stock of

Gladstone Travelling Bags, Telescope Bags, Club Bags, Salisbury Bags, Etc., Etc.

J. A. GILKER, POSTOFFICE STORE

COAL.

Hard nd Soft Coal for Domestic Purposes

Blacksmith Coal and Coke Contracts made on application to

GAMBLE & O'REILLY, Baker St., or WILSON & HARSHAW, Vernon St.

Telephone No 35.

CARLEY & PEEL,

Brokers and Manufacturers' Agents.

Agents for Manitoba Produce Company, Gold Drop Flour, Wheat Manna, W. J. Pendray's Soaps, M. R. Smith & Co's Biscuits, Etc.

NELSON, B. C. P. O. Box 498.