NELSON ECONOMIST

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HE NELSON ECONOMIST IS ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE CITY OF NELSON, B. C., BY O. M. CARLEY. SUBSCRIPTION: $2.00 PER ANNUM; IF PAID IN ADVANCE, $1.50. CORRESPONDENCE OF GENERAL INTEREST RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. ONLY ARTICLES OF MERIT WILL BE ADVERTISED IN THESE COLUMNS, AND THE INTERESTS OF READERS WILL BE CAREFULLY GUARDED AGAINST IRRESPONSIBLE PERSONS AND WORTHLESS ARTICLES.

THE prospector has done more to open up British Columbia than he often gets credit for. He is ry seldom rewarded in proportion to the services he ders the country, and is too frequently found in declining years in poverty and want This should be so, nor would it be if the prospector were enraged and protected as are other men engaged in ning. We now have reference to the professional spector—the man who will exploit the country h the intention of selling the discoveries he makes. ch men as these—and they are many—should have pecial license, and should not be obliged, as is the linary individual who goes out and stakes a claim, do assessment work. He should be protected to the ent that if others take up one or more of his dis-veries and work them with profit, the prospector ould have an interest in the property. As it is, a pable, industrious man is likely to locate several h claims in a season, but if he cannot sell them he not afford to do the assessment work, and hence be obliged to transfer his interests for a nominal conideration. There should be a very distinct line drawn tween the professional and the casual prospector. r. Gordon Hunter, B.L., who is in Rossland in conction with the Le Roi Mining Company's assessent appeal, has given the public the benefit of his inion on the situation. He thinks it a great pity at the man who risks his life and suffers personal ivations in the mountains should not be assured ereafter some reward. The government, in his inion, should introduce some measure having for its ject the guaranteeing to the discoverer of a benefil ownership in his claim. He suggests that a fund es'ablished to test promising properties, and thus otect and encourage the locater or prospector. "The e policy," says Mr. Hunter, "is to encourage the or but thrifty and energetic prospectors and not to ve a bonus to people who are already independent." all means let us encourage the development of the untry, not forgetting, however, that it needs capital well as muscle, thrift and energy to accomplish the d.

COMPLAINTS have been made by representative lonials in London as to the treatment accorded the ntingents invalided home from South Africa. We read that some of the men, with $250 or $300 to their credit, have received nothing beyond $20 paid them when they first landed at the Cape In some instances a portion of the pay due has been given together with furlough, and the men, in an utterly strange country, have been let go to become the prey of harpies and sharks. All this could have been avoided had the War Office simply notified the accredited representatives in London of the colonial governments, that men from their several contingents had arrived, and where they were, and thus brought the young fellows into touch with friends. Representations have been made by the agents-general to the War Office authorities on the subject, and it is to be hoped they will have the desired effect. We recently called attention to the case of a man invalided home from South Africa, who was put on the train at Quebec with but $3 in his pocket to defray expenses to New Westminster. The man was shipped in a colonist car, without blankets, although he was suffering from a broken leg. There is much to indicate that the War Office is in need of a thorough overhauling, and this it will probably get on the return of Lord Roberts from South Africa.

THE London (Eng.) School Board has just started its 19th session of night schools. The number of pupils attending these schools is steadily increasing, 124,000 having come under instruction last year, as against 109,000 in the previous session. Heretofore fees were charged, but it has now been decided to give night school instruction free. This seems to be rather reversing the natural order of things. As these night schools are intended for persons who are employed during the day, one would imagine that the pupils could from their earnings contribute something towards defraying expenses. Those attending the day schools are charged a fee, small, it is true, but nevertheless a fee To curtail expenses, the board has succeeded in obtaining several voluntary school premises. Three hundred and sixty-three schools have been opened for general instruction, sixteen for special instruction in commercial subjects, and nine in science and art. Experience has proved that these night schools are productive of the best results. The very fact that they are so largely patronized shows that there is a big percentage of people anxious to improve their education, and these are found to be apt pupils. What is to prevent the general introduction of the night school system in Canada? Here public school education costs nothing, and is compulsory—a condition to which must be attributed the fact that the percentage of illiteracy is much smaller in this country than in any other. But the young Canadian generally engages in the battle of life at an early age

and should therefore be afforded an opportunity of continuing his studies, the better to qualify him for the struggle. We would not propose that these night schools should be entirely supported at the public expense, but they certainly should be under public control.

An international gang of coiners and bank-note forgers has just been accidenally discovered at Mitrovic, in Slavonia. Some months ago an Italian named Sterio established extensive works there for the manufacture of plaster figures, and soon after men of almost all nationalities came to work at the factory. A large export trade was carried on with different countries—Great Britain, the United States, Canada, Italy, Germany, etc. Cases full of plaster figures were every week despatched. The other day one of these cases while being taken on board a steamer for Italy, broke, and when the workmen began to transfer the contents to another case, it was discovered that the hollow figures had been packed with forged Italian lire. The name of the senders was easily traced, and the police took the matter in hand. The plaster works were raided, and Sterio and five of his accomplices placed under arrest. Forged metal and paper money of various countries were found on the premises, as well as a complete outfit for producing the counterfeits. As the firm had been in business for over six months and doing a very extensive trade, it is impossible to estimate the extent of their operations. It is strongly suspected that the gang had been operating in other countries before starting the plaster works at Mitrovic. There has been a great deal of counterfeit coin and paper circulating in Canada of late, and it is not at all improbable that some of it came into the country in plaster figures, although as a "home industry" we have had many engaged in the business of making money who are now undergoing long terms of imprisonment. In the United States there has always been a great deal of counterfeit coin in circulation. A very peculiar thing about a more recent issue from the counterfeiter's mint is that the dollar and fifty-cent pieces turned out are of good silver and fully up to the standard in weight, proving that there is a profit sufficiently great to induce men to manufacture the American silver currency.

"Death by unknown hands," was the verdict of a coroner's jury in Louisiana the other day, and it was rendered under circumstances by no means peculiar to this particular state. In the village of Pontichatoula, near New Orleans, the house of one Henry Holfelter was broken into and robbed. Four negroes were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the crime, and were duly lodged in jail. The same night a committee of whitemen called upon the sheriff and demanded that the prisoners be handed over to them. This request the sheriff refused to comply with. Well, we know the rest. The mob proceeded to the jail, broke it open, dragged the unfortunate suspects out, and hanged them from a neighboring tree. Then the bodies were riddled with shot, and left suspended till the following morning. When cut down, the form of holding an inquest was gone through, and the verdict above quoted was rendered by the participants in murder. There were fourteen other colored prisoners in the jail at the time. The wonder is that they were not all hanged on general principles. Justice is so slow and uncertain in the United States that there is an ever-growing tendency on the part of the people to take the law into their own hands. Lynch law is, no doubt, speedy of execution, but there is little justice about it. How happy we ought to be in this Canada of ours where such scenes are never enacted—where Judge Lynch never holds court.

There is considerable discussion as to the propriety of imposing a license fee on representatives of big eastern wholesale houses doing business in Nelson. These gentlemen pay the city periodical visits, book liberal orders, and clearout. The money they spend is represented on their hotel bills—a few dollars. We have numerous wholesale houses here paying their taxes and distributing thousands of dollars annually in Nelson and giving employment to many hands. We do not mean to say that they should enjoy an exclusive monopoly, but it certainly looks unfair that men in trade, who do not contribute a cent to the revenue of the city, should be at liberty to come and go as they like, and pay nothing for the privilege of doing a handsome business here. By all means make the gentry pay a license.

In a recent issue of The Economist attention was called to the fact that hundreds if not thousands of the Japanese at present in this Province were claiming the benefits of naturalization, and that they held documentary evidence to this effect fraudulently obtained. For a long time this fraud had been suspected, but that it is so extensively practiced no one could believe until the recent strike of fishermen on the Fraser River established the fact. Several arrests were made in connection with the fraud, and the other day a batch of these "naturalized citizens" was brought before the Police Magistrate at Vancouver. They were charged with obtaining naturalization papers on the false representation that they had resided in this country for a period of three years and were honestly anxious to become British subjects. The first case called was that of Shabata, who, it was proved, left Japan in February last and was naturalized in June. The man could not speak a word of English and did not even know the purport of the document which was to make of him a British subject. Through an interpreter the little fellow stated that the paper was handed to him at the cannery with instructions to keep it carefully, as it would prove useful. The notary before whom the declaration was made, said he had issued hundreds of such documents to Japanese but could not identify any one of the men. The Japanese labor contractor, who witnessed the document, had a similar tale to tell. Under these circumstances the only course open to the magistrate was to dismiss the case. It was clear that the prisoners had not perjured themselves—and this was practically the charge

t them. But that there has been wholesale per- nd fraud in connection with the naturalization issued to Japanese there can be no doubt. It r that some steps must be taken to find out who ponsible for these frauds, and to punish them. may prove a tedious and expensive operation, justice to the working men of this country the must be undertaken. But by whom? Under ritish North America Act the supervision of im- tion is vested in the federal authorities. When cal legislature adopted measures aimed at the e ion of Chinese immigration the federal govern- refused to ratify them, on the ground that the proposed might conduce to Imperial compli- ns. We hope no plea of this sort will prevent riends at Ottawa doing their duty in the case. sh Columbia must not be made the dumping nd for the scum of the Orient.

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e Winnipeg School Board has introduced the ngs bank system in the public schools, with the of emphasizing the proverb, "The habit of sav- s an essential part of a true practical education." experiment is one which ought to prove success- A habit of thrift inculcated is school days cannot to be productive of good results in after life. The em is eminently calculated to induce a wholesome lry among the pupils as to who will save the most their pocket money, and spend less on vile can- and indigestible pop corn. With an inducement ave their cold nickels and dimes, we would expect ce less gum-chewing during school hours and not much sly cigarette smoking as now prevails. Nor he schools savings bank likely to hurt the feelings pupils whose circumstances do not permit of sub ntial deposits. The parents of children who can ord to provide for the future wants of their little s are not likely to adopt the school system of ac- mulating a reserve fund. Deposits are received in Manitoba schools once a week. The amount is nded over to the principal, who banks it to the cre- of the several depositors, and no money can be awn from the bank except upon a cheque signed by e pupil and the approval by signature of the parent guardian and the teacher. Deposits of $3 and over ar interest at 3 per cent. per annum. We hope to a similar system introduced in the schools of this ovince.

The Economist suggested, a couple of weeks ago, at the fire bell be rung every day at 7 a.m., 12 noon d again at 6 p.m. Our object was, as then stated, establish some recognized time in the city, and this ithout cost to the ratepayers. The matter was ought before the City Council on petition by a num- r of citizens, and was referred to a committee. Since en the bell has been as silent as ever, and the citi- ns of Nelson are still wondering what the correct me is although placing implicit reliance on their re- pective time pieces. We understand that the com- ittee to whom the subject was referred, while agree- g as to the necessity of establishing some recognized me, were disposed to believe that the tolling of the fire bell would be confusing—that it might be received as a fire alarm instead of a public announcement that the hands of an official timepiece pointed to a particu- lar hour. We do not anticipate any trouble on this score. The hours suggested for the ringing of the bell are the most unlikely hours for a fire to break out. Besides, people would quickly discern between a fire alarm and the few tolls necessary to announce the cor- rect time. Public feeling is strong on the point, and as the arrangement suggested would cost nothing and would obviate a great deal of inconvenience reluctantly endured, it is to be hoped the committee will act in accordance with a suggestion so liberally endorsed.

A significant feature of the present campaign in Yale-Cariboo is the apparent lack of interest of the newspapers. While the majority of the papers are professedly Conservative, yet there is very little in the editorial columns that would seem to indicate their political inclinations. Indeed, it seems as if the press was gradually drifting in the direction of independ- ence. This may be accounted for by the fact that nei- ther the papers nor the people are any longer content to have their politics made for them by a few self- seeking politicians whose only aim is to secure prefer- ment and the spoils of office. It may be we are com- ing to that point when party lines will be completely obliterated.

The Manitoba *Free Press* has issued a neat sou- venir on the occasion of its going into its new build- ing. It is strange that in recounting the birth and growth of that publication the name of the man who was indissolubly connected with it should have been omitted. We refer to Mr. Wm. F. Luxton. Mr. Luxton was at the helm of that paper when Manitoba needed a champion, and under his guidance the *Free Press* grew to a position of great influence. Although he is no longer a force in Manitoba affairs, he did much to make Manitoba what it is to-day. It would not have been out of place to have at least referred to Mr. Luxton in the souvenir.

The labor men hold their convention to-day, when the course of organized labor in the present contest will be decided upon. It seems scarcely probable that they will make the mistake of bringing out an independent candidate. This is the rock on which organized labor has so often gone to pieces.

While the Liberal nominees in Victoria are exceed- ingly popular gentlemen, there is not the slightest possibility of their election.

The story of how the sleepy old Westminster la- crosse club trimmed the Winnipegers will be sad read- ing for Prairie City lacrosse enthusiasts.

Rev. Mr. Frew, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, has returned to Nelson after an extended trip to the Old Country. The reverend gentleman is much im- proved in health, a fact upon which he is receiving the congratulations of his numerous friends.

"The Irishman as a Soldier," was the subject of a lecture by Rev. Father Drummond on Monday even- ing last. The subject was ably and entertainingly handled, the lecturer proving that as a soldier Paddy has no peer.

MINING NEWS

NELSON.

T. G. Procter has taken a bond on the Silverton Bay and adjoining claims for the Manchester, Eng., syndicate, which he represents. The property is a galena proposition of great promise. It will be worked steadily throughout the winter.

The May and Jennie, on Forty Nine Creek, are receiving attention, and turning out well.

From Camp Mansfield the reports are very encouraging. As work proceeds the quality and quantity of the ore improves.

The Black Prince, Dundas and Hoodo claims on the summit of the divide between Lemon and Springer Creeks, have been seized by the Sheriff to satisfy a judgment in the action of Slocan vs. Gormley for $336.

A Godshall straight line roasting furnace is to be installed at the Hall Mines Smelter. This will be a decided improvement, and will enable the management to secure a larger output. It is the intention to make the Hall Mines Smelter a thoroughly up-to-date concern.

The Princess mining claim, situated on the Hall Mines wagon road, about three and a half miles from Nelson, has been disposed of to Minneapolis capitalists, the consideration being $30,000. About 400 feet of work has been done on the property, showing up two rich leads carrying gold, silver and copper and values of from $30 to $70 to the ton. It is expected that the property will be worked without delay.

In the vicinity of the divide between Falls and Sproule Creeks some very promising property has been located during the year, and considerable work has been done. Among the best developed properties in this particular section are the Royal Irish, Effie L, Kathleen and Cherry.

The Red Rock claim, on the Hall Mines Road, is another very promising property. As work proceeds the lead widens out and the quality of the rock improves. The Red Rock adjoins the Princess.

The Achilles group, adjoining the Molly Gibson on Kokanee Creek, is turning out well. Recent samples of ore taken from the property run 50 per cent lead and 700 ounces in silver.

A new trail is being cut to the Bird's Eye, which will run in from the Venus camp.

ROSSLAND.

Construction work is still in progress in the leading mines of the camp, and although the total output for the week ending Saturday last, as will be seen from the oppended list of shipments, was large, it might have been considerably larger if the War Eagle and Centre Star had resumed. The fact is that the smelters cannot handle all the ore the camp is now in a position to produce. Even the Le Roi is not working to anything like its full capacity. The smelter at Northport is not able to receive all the ore, although its facilities have been much improved of late. The Trail smelter, also, has been enlarged, but is not yet of sufficient capacity to handle the full tonnage offering.

Mine.	Week's Tonnage	Tonnage Year to Date
Le Roi	4263	112,38
War Eagle	.....	10,60
Centre Star	2372	12,94
Iron Mask	.....	1,11
Evening Star	.....	19
Monte Christo	.....	7
I. X. L.	.....	3
Spitzee	.....	1
Le Roi No 2	646	1,94
Iron Colt	.....	1
Giant	58	1
Total	4,785	149,6

BOUNDARY CREEK.

From the Greenwood Times.

Two teams are engaged hauling ore from the City of Paris mine to the Grand Forks smelter. They take about ten tons every other day.

Mr. D. Moore, ore buyer for the Trail smelter, is reported to have sampled the Gold Drop mine, in Greenwood camp, last week. It is hoped that work will soon be resumed at this mine.

Two four-horse teams are hauling ore from the Athelstan mine, in Wellington camp, to the Winnipeg spur, whence it is shipped to the smelter.

The ore bins at the Old Ironsides and Victoria mines are being roofed over. Similar protection from snow is to be provided at the Knob Hill bunkers. A commencement is shortly to be made with the work of erecting more cottages for men employed on the Miner-Graves mines and having families.

It is expected that the B. C. mine ore shipments will this month total about 2,000 tons, possibly a little more. The July tonnage was about 2,000 tons and August 1,500 tons. Shipping was interfered with during August by alternations and repairs to the main shaft in connection with the installation of a safety platform cage.

A raise is being made from the drift at the 80-foot level of the R. Bell, in Summit camp. As this drift runs into the hill depth is gained, so at the raise is more than 100 feet from the surface. Ore of fine quality occurs in the old workings to connect with which the raise is being made, so it is expected that this chute will be encountered in the raise.

The 10-drill duplex cross compound condensing Rand compressor, recently received at the Knob Hill mine, was installed last week.

The British Columbia Copper company will shortly have more power at its Mother Lode mine there than will be at any other mine in the Boundary district, at least until other mines are supplied with more boilers. There are now at the mine two 100-horse power and two 80-horse power boilers, and there are two more 80-horse power to arrive shortly. The compressor should arrive at the mine about the middle of next

h and the big hoist is due for delivery on the at Sherbrooke, Quebec, in a few days.
e British Columbia Copper company have de- to sink the main shaft of their Mother Lode , near Greenwood, to the 500-foot level. The nt depth is 325 feet This decision is of im- nce, since there is no shaft in the Boundary et at present down to the 500-foot level. The est to that depth is the No. 2 shaft at the Old sides mine, in Greenwood camp. This new de- pment at the Mother Lode will be pushed on s to get the work as far forward as possible be- the end of the current year, by which time new larger plant will have been installed at the mine stoping ore to supply the company's smelter, now roaching completion, have been undertaken on mparatively large scale.

LARDEAU.

here are over 300 sacks ready at the Cromwell, the pack train. It costs $30 a ton to take the as far as the Landing but the ore is so rich that pays. Recent smelter tests give values of $213. n gold, and $15.56 in silver.

t is expected that some 200 tons of ore will be pped from the Triune before the close of the season's rations. There is at present 100 tons of ore ked, and ready to be sent to the smelter.

The Black Bear group, situated on Bear Creek, a utary of Fish Creek, has been surveyed with the ect of having it crown-granted. The property ongs to the Black Bear Mining Co., Ltd., of dean. It is a silver-lead proposition, and already oo has been spent in developing the property.

Within a mile and a half of Ferguson a big strike s been made on the Vancouver and North Star— o claims just below the Nettie L. A parcel of ore cently assayed from these properties gave $50 in ld and $80 in silver to the ton.

SLOCAN.

From the Drill.

The Bostun has opened up a new chute of ore.

A machine plant is to be installed at the Rockland

The Ivanhoe concentrator is in shape for handling it cost $35,000

A fine ore has been encountered in the No. 8 the Noble Five.

Sixty tons of ore was exported by the Star last k and 50 by the Ruth.

Shipments from the Whitewater continue large, tons having been sent out last week.

Same work has been done on R. C. Campbell- lleson's group of claims, adjoining New Denver.

Oscar McMillan has completed his contract for cking the tramway outfit, excepting the cable om Lemon siding to the Chapleau.

J. T. Beauchesne and Harry Gibson returned turday from doing assessment on the Rupert, situated on Seaton creek, near Three Forks. They have a healthy quartz showing carrying gold, galena and gray copper.

J. Cross and J. T. Beauchesne went up this week to gather up the ore on the dumps at the Duplex, on Lemon creek, and make a shipment. There is six or seven tons of it.

Finishing touches are now being put on the Lemon creek road and in a day or two the graders will be dismissed. It will prove of great convenience to the mines in that camp.

Alex. Ferguson and Frank Griffiths have commenced work on the Neepawa group, Ten Mile, recently bonded by Percy Dickinson. They have secured a contract to drift in on the No. 2 tunnel and will run in between 200 and 300 feet. This will cut the showing beneath the shaft and give a depth of about 200 feet.

Shipments from theis division this week show a decided increase and total up to a substantial figure. The Arlington has sent out 60 tons, or three carloads. Three teams are now hauling from the mine and the management is crowding Contractor Koch, as they are most desirous of getting out a big tonnage. Twenty tons was shipped from the Enterprise, going to Trail. Affairs are shaping themselves quickly at that property and brisker times are in store for it under new management Word is expected daily to increase the force of men employed and also the shipments. Another carload will be shipped also from the Two Friends.

Following is the list of the shippments this year to date:

Mine.	Week.	Total
Enterprise	20	940
Arlington	60	380
Black Prince	.....	60
Kilo	.....	20
Hampton	.....	3
Neepawa	.....	7
Two Friends	20	20
	80	1430

By recent amendments to the Dominion election laws a new and simplified form of ballot paper is provided. It does away with the disc and requires the names of candidates to be printed on the left hand side, divided by horizontal black lines, extending right across and the voter may mark his ballot in either one of the blank spaces to the right. The person printing the ballots must take affidavit showing the number printed and swear that none were furnished to any person other than the returning officer. It is hoped that the use of this form will do away with spoiled ballots.

The R. E. French Company are paying Nelson a return visit, and to-night at the Opera House will produce "Quo Vadis." To-morrow night "A Cheerful Liar" is the attraction. Both pieces have been seen here before, and should draw good houses.

Rehearsals are being held regularly for the production of "The Mikado" by local amateurs.

VENTS AND OSSIP

MATRIMONIAL agencies are by no means a new branch of business Our great-grandfathers, great-grandmothers might have had matters arranged for them through a matrimonial agent. But theirs were not the days of extensive newspaper advertising, and hence the "agencies" were not conducted in that cold, systematic fashion that distinguishes the industry in our generation In those days every district had its local match-maker—an individual who always knew everybody's business, not alone in his own immediate neighborhood, but in the whole surrounding country. He knew every marriageable young man and woman, and when they really meant business the parents were approached. The match-maker was invariably conscientious in his work. If the would-be benedict had any pronounced vices, they were made known to the parents of the prospective bride. The health and respectability of the respective families was also enquired into, and duly reported on, as well as the financial standing of both. If the old folks agreed then the young people were apprised of the proposition—the negotiations up to this stage may have been carried on without their knowledge—and given an opportunity of becoming better acquainted. Should they prove congenial spirits, the wedding day was announced, and they were spared the trouble of arranging those important details so essential to a fair start in married life. This was a good arrangement, in which practical sound sense and sentiment played a part. How diffierent in these matter-of-fact days! The match-maker of old has gone with the good old times, and the advertising matrimonial agent is in businesss. The story comes from Dexterville, N. Y., of a farmer who advertised for a wife, setting forth his experiences as a married man, a widower, and an unsuccessful suitor, which last named condition led him to adopt the matrimonial agency as a means of securing a help-mate. He is said to have received hundreds of letters every day enclosing photographs of would be wives, of all nationalities, builds, weights, heights, complexions, temperaments and tastes. The latest from Dexterville is that the individual in question has close on 400 letters lying at the post-office uncalled for, and yet he has not succeeded in selecting a bride. Is the matrimonial market over-stocked?

The ladies-in-waiting on the German Empress are expected to be ready a quarter of an hour before the time appointed for the Empress's departure for any Court function or expedition, and sometimes a very hurried toilette has to be made at quite short notice. On one occasion one of the ladies-in-waiting had only about ten minutes to attire herself for a grand court ball. Her maid, though well skilled in her duties, only just managed to get through them in time, and was so flurried that she placed in the lady's hands, instead of a fan, the curling-tongs she had just been using to make the coiffure. The lady did not discover her mistake until she was descending the grand staircase of the palace.

Ruskin was once asked for money to help pay off a debt on a chapel and replied as follows: "I am scornfully amused at your appeal to me, of all people in the world, precisely the least likely to give you a farthing? My first word to all men and boys who care to hear me is 'Don't get into debt. Starve and go to heaven, but don't borrow.' And of all manner of debtors, pious people building churches they can't pay for, are the most detestable to me. Can't you preach and pray behind the hedges—or in some sand pit, or a coal hole first?"

Workmen have been engaged for nearly two months in refurbishing the pillar on Notre Dame street, Montreal, at the intersection of Jacques Cartier square, which was erected in the early part of the century in memory of Nelson. A brief history of the pillar and the incidents that led up to its erection will be of interest. Late in December, 1805, the news reached Montreal of the victory of the British fleet at Trafalgar. It came by packet post, arriving on the evening of an assembly ball, held in the Exchange coffee house, then situated at the corner of St. Paul and St. Peter streets. While the supper was being served in the spacious banquet hall, Mr. Samuel Gerard, one of the stewarts who presided, received the papers brought from New York. One of these contained Admiral Collingwood's despatch of the battle of Trafalgar. The distruction of the enemy's fleet by the gallant lads in the Service of King George III, caused the greatest rejoicing imaginable, but this was clouded by the sad tidings of the death of Nelson. Under the excitement, and on the spur of the moment, Mr. Gerard outlined the plan of erecting a monument in the city, the cost to be defrayed by popular subscription The response was spontaneous, and the guests, including the ladies, pressed forward to set down their names, and within half an hour, more then enough funds were subscribed. A committee was appointed, and in the following spring the work was begun and successfully carried out.

The throne of Great Britain is really mythical as a piece of furniture. The seat that has the prior claim to be called the British throne is the coronation chair of King Edward the Confessor that stands in Westminster Abbey, for in it the English Soverign is crowned. But after that they never use it again. Some people look upon the chair on which the Queen sits in the House of Lords as the throne of Great Britain. It is certainly a much more gaudy seat than in the Abbey. It is made of wood, inland with gold, ivory, and silver, and is surmounted with a gorgeous canopy that is decorated with the emblems of Great Britain—namely, roses, shamrocks, thistles, lions, and unicorns. The back has the royal coat-of-arms carved upon it, and the seat is upholstered in cloth of gold that alone cost something like £1,000. There are, of course, many other highly ornamental seats upon which the Queen sits when receiving

nces at her different palaces; but these can ly be called thrones in the true sense of the word. ed, now-a-days, the throne is only a figure of ch.

Mrs. Kruger measures five feet from the end of nose to the tip of the tail." This startling announcement caught my eye in looking over an English r the other night. It made me take a sudden in- t in Mrs. Oom Paul, who of all women, next to Empress of China, I never took a fancy to. And d on: "Her tail alone is two feet—a swishing, erful looking tail in spite of an injury it once suf- d. She seems to have a small head, because her have been cropped." Poor Mrs. Kruger. How d sympathise with her! And this ear-cropping, ad, was "an act supposed to be performed by the ves in South Africa." These cruel people! To a lady's ears! Reading on I learned that "She me, but the way she paces to and fro with open uth and gleaming eye, suggests the idea that she ld be an undesirable customer to meet when her etite is keen." I was about to throw down the er in disgust, for I do not like to see the character lady assailed in this fashion, when I found that he was originally refused by Oom Paul." My in- st was again aroused, and I re-lighted my pipe swayed the rocker backwards, while I would n of the circumstances under which the great sident of the Transvaal Republic refused the hand d heart of the woman who afterwards became his fe. Fancy my disappointment to learn that Mrs. uger is the name given to Mr. Rhodes' lioness now the London Zoo!

And talking of Mrs. Kruger's tail reminds me of other tale. A gentleman was walking with his tle boy the other evening, and in passing the shack a German laborer the boy's attention was attracted the dog a common, every-day cur. But the boy ok a great fancy to the dog, and entreated his father buy it for him. Just then the German came along d was met by the dog with a great fuss of joy The nd parent explained that the boy had taken a great ney to the brute, and offered the owner $5 for it. I can't sell dat dog," said the German. "I knows is poor dog and he worth almost nothin', but there von leetle ding mit dat dog vat I can't sell—I can't ll de vag of his tail ven I comes home at night."

By the recent addition to its mileage the C. P. R. as passed the 10,000 mile limit, and stands out preminently as the greatest owner of mileage in America. he C. P. R. lines, including trackage rights of 94 iles, now stands at 8,184 miles, to which are to be dded the subsidary lines it owns in the United States, e Duluth, Lake Shore and Atlantic, 589 miles inuding trackage rights of 17 miles, and Minneapolis, . Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, 1,245 miles, making a otal of 10,018 miles. The next longest road in merica is the Chicago & Northwestern with 8,563 iles.

An Irish paper publishes a story told by Sir homas Lipton about himself, and vouched for as ue. A few years ago Sir Thomas stepped into a smoking compartment of a Caledonian train and was surprised to find a lady occupying a seat. "This is a smoking compartment, madam," politely said the owner of the Shamrock." "It is not," the old lady answered with asperity. "I beg your pardon," persisted the gentleman, pointing to the legend on the window, "it is." "I don't care," she retorted. "At any rate, I never allowed any one to smoke in my presence." Sir Thomas shrugged his shoulders and by-and-by produced a favorite pipe, the gift of an exalted personage, and commenced to smoke A moment later the irate female had snatched the pipe from him and flung it far out of the carriage. Quick as thought—he is not an Irishman for nothing—the aggrieved smoker lifted her pet dog and hurled him after the pipe. The lady raved and the knight smiled shame-facedly until the next station was reached, when the owner of the deprived dog gave the proprietor of the missing pipe in charge. Of course, the latter protested—emphatically—and the argument bade fair to last for many hours while justice stood undecided by. But the difficulty was happily solved by the arrival of the little dog carrying the pipe in his mouth.

P. G.

HUSTLE AND BUSTLE.

You can't tell the size of a fire by the amount of blaze and smoke. The other day a stable and loft took fire that made more reflection and sent forth more smoke while the affair lasted, than the ten story building down town that was demolished a week later. To see the flames and the dense volumes of smoke that poured skyward, you would have thought half the block on which the old thing stood was doomed; but twenty minutes settled the whole business. There are people that, to hear them talk and see them fuss, you would think that they were the only ones on earth that were doing anything worth while. You have only to look a little closer, and know a little more about them, and you find there is a good deal more wind than wheat going through their machine There is considerable difference between "hustle" and "bustle." If people would hustle there would be less cause for bustle, says Solomon in the *Leather Journal*. Bustle is caused by not being up to the mark either in grip or application. The bustler is a man who is always in a dead sweat either because he does not know his business or because he has been asleep or loitering when he should have been at it The hustler is the man who is "in it" from the drop of the hat, and for all he is worth Hustling and bustling may look alike, but the results tell the tale. You can't, to save your soul, tell a turnip seed from wild mustard as they lie side by side in your hand. But plant them and you will soon find out.

The hustler "gets there;" the bustler is just as far behind on the last lap as he is at first. Don't try to hide laziness and supineness behind a show of activity. Covet the "hand of the deligent."

The Poor Knight of Windsor

A STRANGE and pathetic story, in which it is shown that the innocent suffered for the guilty, is that of Sir John Dinely, who, at the beginning of the century, was one of the Poor Knights of Windsor. Dinely was a singularly eccentric and unfortunate man. He was often to be seen creeping by the first light of a winter's morning through the great gate of the lower ward of Windsor Castle into the narrow back streets of the town. He used to wear a roquelaure, beneath which appeared a pair of thin legs encased in dirty silk stockings. In wet weather he carried a large umbrella and walked on pattens. He lived in one of the houses of the military knights, then called Poor Knights, to which body he belonged. Except the eccentric possessor, no human being entered his abode, and he dispensed with all domestic service. Dinely in the morning went forth to make his frugal purchases for the day—a faggot, a candle, a small loaf, and perhaps a herring. The Poor Knight of Windsor might have fared better, but every penny except those laid out for absolute necesssaries of life was capitalized in the promotion of an absording and quixotic scheme. Regular attendance at St. George's Chapel was Dinely's duty; and the long blue mantle which the Poor Knights wore covered his shabby habiliments, as the dingy morning cloak hid red herrings and farthing candles.

Such were some of the phases—sombre, squalid phases—of Sir John's existence. But there were periods when the Poor Knight assumed the externals of aristocratic opulence. The poor hunchback lover in the introduction to the pantomime, who, by the enchanter's wand in the transformation scene, becomes the gay and spangled harlequin, typifies Dinely dressed for the promenade. Any circumstances drawing together a crowd at Windsor, whether the presence of royalty, the attractions of the military parade, or of the promenade, did not fail to draw forth Dinely from his poverty-stricken home. When he appeared on festive occasions, his cloak was cast aside, and he might have sat to any painter desiring to reproduce on canvas a gentleman of the time of George II. An embroidered coat, silk flowered waistcoat, neither garments of velvet, carefully meeting silk stockings, with surmounted shoes and silver buckles, in addition to a lace-edged cocked hat and powdered wig, set off the attenuated figure of the Poor Knight of Windsor. His object in so presenting himself was to attract the notice of some rich lady for matrimonial ends, matrimony being the medium through which he imagined he could transform his splendid dreams into no less splendid realities—the reason for his eccentric economy being explained by his history.

In January, 1741, there were two brothers living at Bristol who had become enemies on acount of an entail of property. The elder of these brothers was Sir John Dinely Goodyere, Baronet, the other Samuel Dinely Goodyere, a captain in the navy. Estrangement had taken place, but a common friend, at Samuel's request, brought them together. They dined, had pleasant hours, and fraternal words were exchanged. On parting Sir John went his way across College Green, and while there was met by his brother and six other sailors. Sir John was brutally treated, carried away to a ship, and on it was strangled. Retribution followed swiftly, and in two months Samuel Dinely Goodyere had expiated his crime on the gallows.

The Poor Knight of Windsor was the son of the murderer, and it is generally believed that the family estates which might have come to Captain Goodyere were forfeited to the crown. To recover the family estates was the day dream of Sir John. Not having sufficient money to obtain the requisite legal help to regain the lost inheritance, the poor old man resorted to the matrimonial scheme. His proceedings were perfectly serious, dignified and earnest. Frequently was he seen on the terrace at Windsor presenting to some county widow or elegantly attired gentlewoman a printed paper which with the utmost gravity he would take from his pocket. Should the lady accept the paper, Sir John Dinely would make her the most profound of bows, and then withdraw.

The following is an extract from one of the documents: —"As the prospect of my marriage has much increased lately, I am determined to take the best means to discover the lady most liberal in her esteem by giving her fourteen days more to make her quickest steps towards matrimony: from the date of this paper until eleven o'clock the next morning: and as the contest evidently will be superb, honourable, sacred, and lawfully affectionate, pray do not let false delicacy interrupt you. An eminent attorney here is lately returned from a view of my superb gates, built in the form of the Queen's house. I have ordered him, as the next attorney here, who can satisfy you of my posession in my estate, and every desirable particular concerning it, to make you the most liberal settlement you can desire, to the real extent of three thousand pounds."

Notwithstanding the seeming alurements of his circular, Sir John Dinely found no nibblers for his bait. One morning the accustomed seat in St. George's Chapel knew him no more. He was missing. The door of his lodging was forced, and in his room he was found ill and helpless. Everything about him was of the poorest and most squalid character. There was little furniture—a table and a chair or two. The room was strewn with printing type, for he printed his own bills; and in a few days Sir John Dinely was borne to the grave.

THE BEAR GARDEN.

Throughout the greater part of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Londoners remained zealous patrons of the Bear garden, where the sports included prize fights, encounters between dogs, bears, and

s, and other coarse amusements. The public e admitted by payment of a penny at the gate, a ny at the entry of the scaffold, or raised seats, and ird penny was charged for a "quiet standing." een Elizabeth went there by water with the French assador on May 26, 1599. So popular did the rt become that the Privy Council issued an order idding plays to be acted on Thursdays, because day had been long set apart for "bear baiting." o in Elizabeth's reign the Lord Mayor of London plained "that the players do use to recite their ys to the great hurt and destruction of the game ear-baiting, which is maintained for her Majesty's sure." The Bear garden continued to be a place equent and favorite resort among the cavaliers of reign of Charles the First, but the sport went inst the consciences of the Roundheads, who did r best to suppress it. On the Restoration of rles the Second it was revived. Under date of t 14, 1666, a few days before the Great Fire of don, Samuel Pepys wrote in his Diary: "After ner I went with my wife and Mercer to the Bear den, where I have not been, I think, of many rs, and saw some good sport of the bulls tossing dogs—one into the very boxes, but it is a very e and nasty pleasure." Although the baiting of s and bears never flourished under our later art of our earlier Hanoverian Sovereigns, it was until 1835 that the practice was put down by Act of Parliament, which forbade the keeping of any house, pit, or other place for baiting or fighting any bull, bear, dog, or other animal. The actor Allryn, founder of Dulwich college, enjoyed the lucrative post of "keeper of the King's wild beasts or master of the Royal Bear Garden in Southwark." The profits account for the fortune of which he died possessed.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

The destruction of the Roman Catholic cathedral in Pekin by the Boxers, says the *Daily Chronicle*, is a reminder that Catholic missionaries have been laboring in China since 1582. It was one of the first fields selected by the Jesuits after the foundation of the famous order. Pope Gregory XIII. made it their special preserve, and forbade any other religious order to enter China. This restriction was removed in 1681, and the Dominicans appeared on the scene. Then arose a bitter controversy over the "Chinese rites" or the concessions made by the Jesuits to secure converts. This included a modified worship of ancestors, marks of homage to Confucius, and permission to use the Chinese word for sky or heaven as equivalent to God. The Dominicans denounced these practices as idolatrous; the Jesuits maintained that they were innocent traditional customs of immemorial antiquity The controversy was prolonged for close on a century, and was not terminated until

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Pope Clement XI. sent Cardinal Tournon to China to report. Cardinal Tournon condemned the rites as soon as he saw them, and was promptly imprisoned by the Chinese emperor. He died in captivity, but his report was acted upon by the Pope.

SMELTER FACILITIES.

The second furnace of the Granby smelter was blown in on Monday last, which places it in a position to treat from 500 to 600 tons of ore per day. Even this capacity will prove altogether inadequate to the needs of the district. Still greater facilities must be provided, and that without delay, if the output of the Boundary camps is to be treated at home. The smelter in course of construction at Greenwood seems to have been designed rather as a private concern to treat the ores of the syndicate by whom it is being established. It is probable, however, that the plans will be so altered as to provide for much more extensive operations than those originally contemplated. The rapid development of the Boundary district demands greater smelter facilities than those provided or contemplated.

The Hall Mines smelter is being put in shape to satisfy the wants of its ever-increasing clientage. The most improved machinery is being installed, and under capable management the output will soon be much greater than ever. The Silver King has not yet begun to send down its ore, but as soon as the extensive improvements now under way at the smelter have been completed, the tram to the mine will be kept busy, and all the custom work that offers will be expeditiously handled. The Nelson smelter will prove equal to every call made upon it.

Once again the rumor is current that the Pilot Bay smelter is to change hands, and will be operated. The mining activity in the immediate district gives color to the report. The position of the smelter is a most enviable one, and in proper hands it ought to prove a financial success.

The smelter at Trail has recently undergone a very extensive overhauling. The building has been considerably enlarged, and new machinery has been

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ed, but with all these improvements the establish- t is yet inadequate to fulfill the demands made n it. The War Eagle and Centre Star mines are now shipping ore, and they were the biggest omors of the smelter. The other mines of Ross- appear to be turning out more ore than the es- shment can handle, and if the two properties just tioned were shipping, the smelter would have to e orders for want of facilities to fill them. It is ent that the capacity of the Trail smelter must be further increased if it is to successfully cater to the s of the district.

e Northport smelter, which handles the output of Le Roi, also appears to be in a somewhat crippled condition. The mine is not turning out as much ore as it is able to produce, and the management say this is due to the fact that the smelter is not capable of handling more material than is at present shipped from the mine. The additions and alterations recently made at the Northport concern have not been sufficient, and must be materially extended to meet the growing requirements of the mines.

East Kootenay is calling out for a smelter. The rapid development taking place in this rich and extensive district demands smelting facilities. Here is a chance for capital. The smelters of British Columbia

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CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Gold Crown Mineral Claim, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located: On Morning Mountain.

Take notice that I, John McLatchie, P.L.S., of the City of Nelson, acting as agent for Herbert J. Wilson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 27,976, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1900.

JOHN McLATCHIE.

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CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Belle and Marble Edge Mineral Claims, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located: About six miles west from Nelson.

Take notice that I, Arthur S. Farwell, acting as agent for Edward C. Arthur, Free Miner's Certificate No. 27,700, 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 further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1900.

27-6-00 A. S. FARWELL.

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CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Annie May Mineral Claim, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located: On Fortyuine Creek, and is the southern extension of the "Majestic" Mineral Claim.

Take notice that I, John McLatchie, P.L.S. of the City of Nelson, acting as agent for Solomon Johns, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 11,377, and William G. Robinson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 26,859, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this ninth day of May, A. D., 1900.

JOHN McLATCHIE.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Imperial and Eclipse Mineral Claims, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of East Kootenay District.

Where located: On Fern Mountain, about one mile southwest of the Fern mineral claim.

Take notice that I, John McLatchie, P.L.S. of Nelson, acting as agent for Philip N. Thompson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 44,883, James Adamson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 44,882, Arthur Ferland, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 36,287, and John A. Cowan, Free Miner's Certificate No. 2508 Special, 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 further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1900.

JOHN McLATCHIE.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Atlin Mineral Claim, situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where Located: On the divide between Bear and Wild Horse Creeks, one-fourth of a mile northwest of the Parker mineral claim.

Take notice that I, John McLatchie, P.L.S., of the City of Nelson, acting as agent for Thomas H. O'Brien, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 36,361, John Ryan, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 38,510, William M. Coffey, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 37,313, and Patrick Daly, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 38,596, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1900.

JOHN McLATCHIE.

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so far established cannot handle all the material that offers, and hence much of it has to be sent out of the country for treatment. There must be a strenuous effort made to have the ores of the Province treated at home, and this can be done by having a few more smelters judiciously placed and those at present in operation substantially enlarged.

AUTOMATIC VOTING.

The Imperial Automatic Voting machine is a late device, and one which appears to be destined to do good work in the elections of the future. In the past the should-be purity of our politics has been marred by crookedness, such as ballot-box stuffing and fraudulent returns. The automatic voting machine will do away with all this. It cannot be bribed to do wrong and may be implicitly relied on every time to render a full and true account of every vote recorded. The machine is the invention of Dr. A. A. Farwell, who tersely describes his object as being "to devise a simple, accurate and economical machine whereby the votes may be recorded for any desired number of candidates, and one at a time." It consists essentially of a case provided with a number of push bars extending through the front thereof and designed to operate the registering discs at the rear end, mechanism being interposed to co-act with the push-bars to restore them to their normal position and to verify the total number of votes polled. That he has accomplished his object, all who have seen the machine avow. A company has been formed to handle the patent, with head office at Victoria.

The trouble at the Whitewater mine is at an end. A few days ago all hands employed at the mine went out on strike, because the management proposed to employ helpers for the timbermen at $3.25 per day. The miners held that the rate of wages should be $3.50 and in sympathy with the timbermen went out on strike. As there were but four or five men effected by the proposed change, the management yielded to the terms proposed by the men, and all resumed work.

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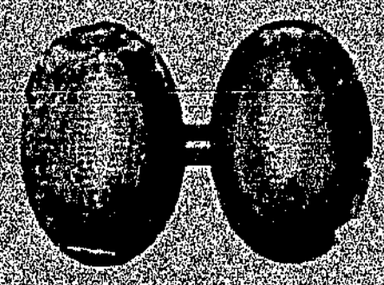

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