NELSON ECONOMIST

OL. IV. NELSON, B. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1900. NO. 11

HE NELSON ECONOMIST IS ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE CITY OF NELSON, B. C., BY D. 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.

HE days of the trading stamp firms are numbered if we can judge by the action of various municipal bodies throughout British Columbia. The trading mp is an eastern institution, and should have been pt there; we have no use for it in our western Province. A one or two cent coupon with each dollar rchase no doubt proves a big inducement in parts eastern Canada where the modest little copper coin ich does active service as the hundredth part of a llar is so highly honored and so carefully treasured, t in the West the people don't want the copper currey. Consequently when the trading stamp was roduced at the cities of the coast some months ago, was found that nothing under five per cent. would ke it attractive. Most of the firms adopting the stem were obliged to fix this standard, and then me that unwholesome rivalry which is bound to ure fair, honest, legitimate business. To gain point on the other fellow, the opposition shop would se the premium a point or two, and in proportion the premium went up the quality or quantity of the ods supplied went down, as a logical consequence. t the public like to be fooled—for a while. It takes me time to "catch on," as the saying goes. While ey are having their eyes opened, however, honest, nservative traders are losing custom. To bring the atter to a point, the latter class have petitioned their spective municipal bodies, with the result that in ery case, so far, where this course has been adopted, special license has been imposed. In Victoria the ense is $1.16 per month upon all trading stamp alers and $1.5 per month on all dealers issuing trading stamps. This is eminently calculated to kill the dustry, or enterprise, or deception, or whatever else m y be called, and to insure to the conscientious, r-trader an open field in which he has no fear and ks no favor. Several attempts have been made to troduce the trading stamp in Nelson, but to the cre of our merchants be it said they would have none it. We don't want the trading stamp here. The izens are satisfied that they get full value for their oney at every store in town, and that while there is en but honest competition, buying is more satisfacry than if the trading stamp were in vogue.

OUR American cousins appear to be more on the rt for Japanese intruders than our own officials at the Coast. Major Walker, of the United States Customs, the other day arrested thirty little brownies at Whatcom, who were promptly deported back into British Columbia. Only two could show money or give any evidence of having been in the country before. At Blaine, recently, a number of private citizens drove a party of Japanese through the town and across the international boundary. The invaders slip over in small groups in charge of well-informed guides, but as very few of them have any money or can speak English, they are easily detected. A little more energy on the part of officials at the coast would have a tendency to prevent British Columbia being over-run by Japanese and Chinamen.

THE latest news from South Africa is that the war is practically over, and that Lord Roberts will start for England about the 3rd of October. President Kruger is trying to sneak out of the country, and what remains of his misguided and once enthusiastic followers are throwing down their arms. This is good news.

"Go into politics," is the advice of Richard Croker to all young men. The King of Tammany has no doubt made such a huge financial success out of the business as to make it a tempting one for ambitious and unprincipled young men to engage in. It is not, however, every day that a Croker, or Croaker, of Richard's stamp is born, and besides, if all young men were to enter politics with the view of emulating him, there would not be enough money in the States to go round. There are too many professional politicians already, and to increase the number would but make matters worse.

THE structure of the embryo of the grains of wheat and barley recently obtained from Egyptian mummy cases, has been scientifically examined. The result is as anticipated, that although the grains have undergone but little change in external appearance, and the reserve substances have retained their chemical composition, the chemical composition of the embryo has been completely altered and is no longer capable of development. The dormant life of the seed must long ago have expired, and this must be taken as entirely disposing of the apocryphal statement that these seeds can germinate after thousands of years.

A HOUSE of asbestos is the newest thing out. The many advantages possessed by this peculiar mineral-fibre is bound to bring it into prominence in structural work. It is proof against fire and water, is as hard as slate, and yet can be nailed and planed like a piece of wood. The substance is very light, and is an excellent insulating material against heat and cold. It

is very probable that asbestos will be extensively used in the housebuilding of the immediate future, except in Chicago: the material would be too light for the windy city.

CALIFORNIA is threatened with a Belgian hare pest. Less than a year ago the entire state was Belgian hare mad. Prize stock was imported at exorbitant prices, newspapers devoted much space to booming an industry which was to rival the mineral wealth of California and thousands of rabbitries were started throughout the state The craze, however, is now over, and too many who went into the "industry," expecting to make money, have discovered that they can lose as much in the business as in any other. An effort to create a demand for the hare as food has not proved a success; the flesh has been pronounced unpalatable and unwholesome For this reason breeders have become disgusted, and are turning their hares loose to forage for themselves. The wonderful fecundity shown by the hare in California has had much to do in killing the business of raising them. It is estimated that there are more than 100,000 of the little animals in the state at present. Not only do they multiply at a wonderful rate, but they are hardy and do well in the open, hence the great danger of turning them loose. Our neighbors in California should not forget the annual rabbit drives of a few years ago, nor fail to profit by the sad experience of Australia and New Zealand.

IT is announced the Duke of Manchester has been adjudicated a bankrupt, having tried in vain to compromise with his creditors. It is a pity to see the nobility of old England in the bankruptcy court, but still they must be taught the wholesome lesson to live within their means. This is what other people have to do, and there should be no exception made in favor of "blue-bloods." The Duke says that the family estates are so heavily mortgaged that the receipts only suffice to pay the interest. This is very unfortunate for the Duke, and cognizant of the fact, he will find it difficult to justify his action in incurring liabilities exceeding £15,000. His grace says that his relatives allowed him £70 a month, which is ample for any honest gentleman to live on comfortably in England. It is the etceteras that involved the Duke of Manchester, like too many more of the English nobility and aristocracy, in bankruptcy. The sooner they realize that they are responsible beings, and act accordingly, the better will it be for themselves and all concerned. The Duke comes of a very extravagant family, and he appears to inherit this undesirable trait of character without the means to honestly indulge it.

AN industrial commission is sitting at Washington whose object is to devise ways and means to prevent such calamities as, for instance, the coal miners' strike in Pennsylvania. The strike inaugurated in the anthracite region last week throws some 142,000 men out of work, and if we assume that each of these has on an average three persons dependent on him, this would give 568,000 persons as direct sufferers by reason of the lock-out. The history of labor troubles of this class—and this is the most serious on record—is that not alone do the idle men suffer, but their unfortunate families have to endure the pangs of hunger and worse, if not the recipients of charity. Nor is this all. No one great industry can be suspended without directly or indirectly injuriously affecting others. The output of the Pennsylvanian mines having been suspended, the price of coal has gone up, and in sympathy with this rise, up goes freight rates on steamship and railway lines, on merchandise the manufacture of which calls for steam power, on fuel used by the ordinary consumer—in fact, an all-round advance on everything in which coal is a factor. And for what? That 142,000 men should be kept in idleness and their wives and families in misery. The coal kings do not want for anything, in the sense that the miners and those dependent on them do. The community at large has to pay for the trouble, and the idle men and their families have to suffer. Surely in this enlightened age such things ought not to be possible. Compulsory arbitration appears to be the only remedy. The plan has been in operation in New Zealand for the past six years, and has been found to work satisfactorily. There is no reason why a similar law should prove inoperative on this continent. As the commission above alluded to, Mr. H. H. Hock, formerly a member of the New Zealand Parliament, was examined, and testified that the effect of compulsory arbitration in that colony is to make both employees and employers very careful as to the justice of their cases before they act. If the employer has a bad case—if he will not accede to a reasonable demand on the part of his men—he knows that the arbitrators' award will be against him. On the other hand, the employees are not likely to ask anything unreasonable, and for a like reason. The arbitration courts of New Zealand—and no lawyers are allowed to appear in them—do not fix the maximum rate of wages to be paid: they name the minimum rate, so that a workman of exceptional ability can always command his price Such a system on this continent would check the ever-recurrent strikes, and avert the evils which always follow in their trail.

THAT more and greater fortunes have been made in mining than in any other single industry, save perhaps the brewery and distillery, is generally understood. An exchange calls attention to the fact that the very rich men in the United States Senate have made their fortunes from mines. Senator Clark, of Montana, probably the richest man in Congress, made his money in mines. He is said to be worth anywhere from $100,000,000 to twice that sum. Senator Hanna's $12,000,000 was largely derived from iron mines. Senator Jones of Nevada is worth $10,000,000 in gold and silver mines, and Senator Elgins of West Virginia, is rated at $7,000,000, made in coal and iron operations. McConnell, from the Sacranton district, is reputed to be worth $20,000,000, all dug out of the coal mines of Pennsylvania. In Canada, too, fortunes have been made in mining, if not so colossal as those quoted for the senators here mentioned, nevertheless

spectable fortunes. In our own Province of British olumbia, the Dunsmuirs have made millions in coal ining. Then there are scores of men in this country hose wealth runs well into six figures, all made out British Columbia mines. And there will be others, any others, who will make fortunes out of the mines the Kootenays. The mineral wealth of the region established. All that is needed is a little patience, ittle capital, a lot of energy, and then—fortunes. ining has ceased to be a mere matter of chance. The dustry has arrived at that stage when a man can fely engage in it as he would in any other legitimate sinoss, with the prospects of profit far greater than e usually open to the ordinary investor.

In Austria the temperance advocates are not seek- g a prohibition law, as in this country: they are opting the wiser and more rational course of eating the people on the evils of intemperance. An peal to reason is more effective than one to a de- aved appetite. The police authorities have been dered to assist the Workingmen's Aid Society of ustria in the distribution of pamphlets entitled Away th Alcohol. This pamphlet gives official statistics hich go to show that every sixteenth man who dies that country dies from what is popularly known in e hospitals as "beer heart,"—fatty degeneration of heart—and that 92 per cent of the patients in the ane asylums are recruited from drinking people. ese are convincing arguments against the liquor ffic, and are calculated to do more to suppress ex- sive use of stimulants than the extreme measures ich prohibitionists would adopt. In Ontario they ve introduced temperance lessons into their school stem. A similar plan might be adopted in British lumbia with advantage. It is far easier to educate young into temperance than to force total abstin- ce in those who have acquired a taste for alcoholic uors even as a beverage.

The matter most discussed in local political circles the proposal of certain Rossland labor leaders to ce an independent candidate in the field. It is imed by some that a labor candidate would be dis- rous to Mr. Galliher, while others believe Mr. Me- ill would be the greater sufferer. The Economist s always contended that in a Federal campaign the bor vote would divide about even, and it now be- ves that any attempt to run a labor candidate will sult in a serious split in the ranks of organized labor stampede to one side or the other in the middle of a mpaign would have a tendency to minimize the ganized labor vote influence in future election con- sts.

It is painful to note the continuance of casualties ported from South Africa, and the number of deaths the military hospitals, aggregating 200 per week. d all this in face of the statement that the war is r. The claims heretofore made that the British ses in the Boer war have been small compared with se of other campaigns, does not appear to be borne t by facts. A peculiar feature in the returns is that the officers, in proportion to numbers, suffered more seriously than the rank and file. Careful calculations show that of the officers in South Africa 72.1 per thousand have been killed or have died from wounds, and 30.6 per thousand have died from disease. Of the rank and file 19 per thousand have been killed or died from wounds, and 31.8 have died from disease. These startling statistics not only illustrate that while officers and men have suffered, approximately, equally from disease, the risks of the officers in action have been hugely disproportionate. The Boers have proved themselves excellent marksmen, and the British officers excellent marks

---

There are very few changes to report in the political situation. At the time of writing the prophets place the date of election any day from November 6 to November 22. It certainly appears as if the Liberals have some inside information with regard to the date. In every constituency the Liberal machine has been set in motion, and so far as our Liberal friends are concerned the campaign is now on.

The retail merchants of Toronto have decided to fight the departmental stores through the royal commission on taxation, and with this object in view have resolved to raise a fund of $5,000 for the purpose of compiling and producing evidence to show the ruinous effect of these establishments upon the retail business of the city and province generally. The Economist has frequently alluded to the evils of the departmental stores as felt even so far west as British Columbia. They enter into unfair competition with our western store keepers, and seem to enjoy every facility for so doing. A one cent postcard carries the order to Toronto, and from that point the parcels post is at the service of the departmental store to carry its goods to every quarter of the Dominion. We wish the retail dealers of Toronto every success in their effort to force the departmental stores to contribute a fair revenue to the public exchequer, in proportion to the number of departments represented under the roofs of their huge establishments.

Three months from date the new passenger depot of the C.P.R. at Nelson will, it is expected, be ready for use. The contract for the building has been awarded to Mr. John Hepburn, which is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be well done and on time. Tenders are also invited for the erection of new and commodious freight sheds at the depot, work on which will be commenced forthwith and pushed to completion. There is a significance about these extensive improvements which cannot but tell in favor of Nelson. It is clear that the C.P.R appreciate the importance of the city as a business centre, and as a matter of business are providing for the ever-increasing traffic. A look over the railway ground at the west end of the city indicates the permanency of the improvements the big corporation are making, and if there is anything in the prophetic, the C.P.R. management can see as far ahead as anyone They are convinced that Nelson is the most important point in the Kootenays, and are practically demonstrating their confidence in the future of the city.

MINING NEWS

SLOCAN CITY.

From the Drill.

Two ore cars were taken up to the Speculator on Tuesday.

The Enterprise fraction is to be surveyed for a crown grant.

With the Speculator and Arlington combined, there are about 150 men on the payroll.

Oscar McMillan has the contract for packing up the material for the Chapleau tramway.

A. S. Farwell is applying, on behalf of the owners, for a crown grant on the Eda fraction.

Crown grants are being applied for on the Rosebud Graphic, Graphic fraction and Balsam

The owners of the Black Prince sent up a number of men on Monday to straighten up things around the property.

Ore is constantly being broken down at the Two Friends and a second carload will soon be ready for shipment.

A small shipment of three tons of ore was brought down on the boat Tuesday night. It came from the Ethel fraction, on Eight Mile, and was billed to Nelson.

Assessment has just been completed on part of the Alphine group yet to be crown granted, and the results are equal to the past high reputations. Samples of the quartz have been brought down and they are freely studded with gold The ledge is six feet between walls and traceable through several claims.

Oscar McMillan has secured the contract from the Warner Miller people to pack ore from the Smuggler group, at the head of Ten Mile to Slocan lake. His first haul will be 20 tons, upon which he started in on Monday. The ore, from the assays made, will run up in the hundreds of oz in silver. The Smuggler will add another to the list of shippers in this division.

Frank L. Byron, of Silverton, has secured a six months' lease on the well known Howard Fraction group, on Gold Hill, Lemon creek. He has four men employed taking out ore, and a shipment will be made at an early date.

The recent strike on the Lady Franklin group, at the head of Lemon creek, is a great deal better than at first reported. The paystreak is full 18 inches wide, there being but little quartz mixed with the ore, samples of which have been brought to town. There are two ledges on the property, one being a big quartz affair, carrying small gold values The other has an iron cap, and the recent discovery was made on this and only six feet from the surface. The vein is three feet wide and has been traced upwards of 900 feet

The returns have been received from the shipment of ore made by the Two Friends last week, and the figures are highly encouraging. A fraction less than 40,000 pounds was sent to Nelson the samples going a trifle higher than 160 oz in silver and 33 per cent. lead The total amount of money deposited in the bank by the smelter for the ore was $1916.6 ceals a net return of $100 to the ton.

Hugh Sutherland is looked for to arrive in the camp before the snow comes. Just what is to be done with the Evening Star group is not known, but it is fully expected that operations will be resumed. Their are six claims in the group, on which there is a first class steam plant, of boiler, engine, pump and drill, together with good buildings. The main shaft is down 173 feet, with an enocuraging exposure of ore for 100 feet. Five tons of ore shipped out during development netted $279 per ton. Altogether $15,000 has been expended on the Evening Star.

C. D. R nd of Spokane, who has visited the H and I group, on Ten Mile, some time ago, is more than ever pleased with his holding, and he and his partners purpose opening up the property. Since returning home he has had a number of assays made from samples taken from the different openings on the group and the returns are surprising. The samples from the Three Guardsmen went $424, $35.97, and $57.39. The sample from the Clipper went $61.04 The ore from the bottom of the tunnel went $31.92.

GLADSTONE AND BURNT BASIN.

From the Greenwood Miner.

A portion of the Boundary district which has received very little mention from the press as regards mining, is that part surrounding the once bustling little town of Gladstone, bustling no more since the C. & W. railway have withdrawn from construction their gangs of dago workmen. Properties being developed in the vicinity of Gladstone are the Buckingham, upon which is a quartz lead highly mineralized; the Grizzly bear, lying north of the Buckingham, work on a lead of base ore, pyrrhotite iron and copper sulphide.

Lying north of the Grizzly Bear is the Orion owned by Grant Bros. of Gladstone. This is one of the best developed properties in the district. The owners are now in the midst of negotiations with an eastern company for the sale of this claim upon which a high figure is placed.

No work is being done at present on the properties of the John Bull Mines, Ltd., but in all probability will be started before the autumn is far advanced. The showing on this property is excellent, and the indications are that with proper development it will become one of the producers of the Boundary.

Lying northeast of the John Bull mountain is Norway mountain, upon which are located some good claims, on one group of which over $6,000 worth of work has been done with excellent results.

In the Burnt Basin little work is being done at present. The most fully developed properties in that section are the Mother Lode, Unexpected, Contact and Mystery, although on several others good

lies of mineral have been uncovered. Much of ore in the Basin is free milling, though there is o low grade ore in abundance.

NELSON.

The Directors of the Athabasca Gold Mine, ited, have declared a dividend of one shilling per are, or five per cent. on the capital stock of the mpany, payable on the first October, under the heme of reconstruction lately carried out; the ond call of one shilling per share (originally fixed the 18th September and subsequently postponed), due on October 18th. In the case of the Canan shareholders, and in order to save them unessary trouble, the following plan will be adopted: all shares on which only the first call has been id, the receipt for the second call will be sent to e owners of the shares as registered in the comny's books, as soon after the first of October as ssible; on all shares on which two (or three) calls ve been paid the dividend will be paid by bank eck to the registered owners of such shares. This good news for Nelson as it is practical proof of the ineral wealth of the district. Other dividend yers will soon be on the list.

The Ymir correspondent of the Nelson *Miner* rnishes the following particulars:

During the greater part of last month the full comlement of 80 stamps were in operation at the Ymir. uring that time 4,650 tons were crushed, producing 340 ounces of bullion and 298 tons of concentrates. he shipments consisted of 278 tons of concentrates, sides which 20 tons of concentrates and the same nount of crude ore are loaded for shipment. The tal receipts for the month were $35,600 and the exenses $11,600. Besides these receipts, however, the utstanding carloads of concentrates and crude ore ring the total output for the month up to $57,150 he profit for the month is thus $25,350 With the ll 80 stamps now running regularly the monthly utput from the mine will reach $50,000, with a net rofit of about $35,000. The total output this year o date has been about 25,000 tons, which places the ine second only to the Le Roi in British Columbia."

Another rich strike has been made on the Venus a ttle farther down the hill than the point at which perations are being carried on. A shaft will be sunk mmediately on the new vein, which promises to prove ven richer than the others. Arrangements are being ade to install a new stamp-mill.

The Tamarac, at Ymir, will soon be a regular shipper. There are some 14,000 tons of ore in sight, and he output, it is calculated, can be treated at $7 per on, which would leave a profit of $3 50.

The Wilcox is reported to have been bonded for 125,000.

The National Gold & Silver Mining Co., Ltd., of Nelson, are making arrangements to have the Ajax roup, on Tamarac Mountain, surveyed and crownranted. The property adjoins the Tamarac mine.

A contract will be let in a few days for the sinking of the shaft on the Bird's Eye. Recent assays taken from across the ledge ran as high as $44.

A cyanide plant is being installed at the Athabasca.

Work on the Glad Hand group, at the east fork of Cottonwood Creek, will be resumed next week, sinking the main shaft.

The bonding of the Robin Hood property on Cottonwood Creek is causing quite a stir on the creek. Practical men who have been over the ground say that Cottonwood will soon be established as another of Nelson's rich ore beds.

ROSSLAND.

The heaviest shipments in the history of the Rossland camp were those of last week, totalling 7,484 tons The Le Roi is shipping well under its capacity, owing to the fact that the smelter at Northport is not yet in condition to handle a full output. Neither the War Eagle nor the Centre Star have resumed shipping. The Rossland Great Western will begin to send out ore on the first of next month. It is expected that before the close of the year the output of the mines will have reached 200,000 tons per week. The following were the shipmenrs up to Saturday last:

Mine.	Week's Tonnage	Tonnage Year to Date
Le Roi	4781	108,501
War Eagle	.....	10,603
Centre Star	2372	12,964
Iron Mask	.....	1,435
Evening Star	.....	351
Monte Christo	.....	273
I. X. L.	.....	370
Spitzee	.....	20
Le Roi No 2	270	1,590
Iron Colt	.....	80
Giant	61	189
Total	7,484	136,376

BOUNDARY CREEK.

As the first immediate result of the successful inauguration of smelting at the Granby smelter, it is said that the different enterprises controlled by the Miner-Graves syndicate in Phoenix Camp, including the smelter at Grand Forks, are to be consolidated into one great corporation, with a capital of $15,000,000 or $20,000,000.

Work in the mines throughout the Boundary continues brisk, but there is nothing special to note during the week.

Very interesting services in connection with the Salvation Army Harvest Festival will be held in the Barracks beginning Saturday Sept. 29th and ending Tuesday October 2nd. Some special features will be the decorations, selling of useful and fancy articles, harvest songs, auction sale of children, and refreshments, including coffee and cake. All are cordially invited.

Rev. Father Drummond, one of the most eloquent men of the Church, will deliver a lecture in Nelson on Monday evening next on, "The Irish in South Africa." There is a treat in store for all who attend.

VENTS AND GOSSIP

THIS is a story told on one of our local dentists He was working in a country town for a few weeks helping a friend. One day a farmer came in a big muscular chap—and as he sat in the operating chair asked, "Will it hurt?" Being in a jocular mood he of the forcips answered, "Well, if it doesn't I shan't charge you anything." Then he fell to work. The tooth came even harder than he expected, and as the man got up from the chair and pulled himself together in evident pain, the dentist asked, "Well, did it hurt?" "Not a bit," replied the farmer as he strode out of the office, leaving the operator minus a fee and completely non-plussed.

And this reminds me of another little story on somewhat the same lines. An Irishman living in a section of the Emerald Isle visited only once a quarter by a dentist, was troubled with a bad tooth-ache. He determined he would have the tooth extracted, but the dentist was not due for two months to come, and this seemed a long time to suffer, and the ache had evidently come to stay. In his agony Pat went into the village and told his troubles to the druggist, requesting that individual to "yank it out" The druggist was not disposed to undertake the job, but the sufferer was persistent. Finally the man was placed in an ordinary chair, and the druggist—a muscular fellow—proceeded to operate. He fastened his forcips on the particular tooth indicated as the seat of torment, and pulled and pulled, and twisted and twisted, holding on to the tooth although his poor victim was wriggling around the store in agony. At last the tooth yielded to the sheer force brought to bear upon it. When Pat had sufficiently recovered to speak, he asked the druggist his charge, was told one shilling, and paid it over. The next time he had a tooth to be drawn he waited for the dentist. That gentleman put him in the chair, and with a slight scientific jerk removed the offending member. "How much?" asked Pat. "Five shillings, please," replied the dentist. "What!" exclaimed Pat, "Five shillins', an' ye only gave won little pull! That daisent man down the street there pulled meself six toimes 'round the shop an' wonst into the gutter wid me last tooth, an' all he axed me for was won shillin'." He evidently thought he had not got value for his money.

Here is another startling announcement, this time from a Cambridge paper: "Wanted, a steady respectable man to look after a garden and milk a cow who has a good voice and is accustomed to sing in the choir." That cow ought to be worth a lot of money to the proud owner of her.

The Edith J. Miller Concert Co., appearing in Nelson last week, was fully as good as we were led to believe it would be. Miss Miller has a charming voice which fairly captivates her audience. Her selections at each of the concerts were such as to give her full scope for that fullness of expression of which she is capable. She was ably assisted by Mr. Campbell, a tenor of great sweetness and range, and Mr. Adams, a first class baritone. Owing to some mistake, the Opera House was not availabe, the R. E. French company holding the boards there. Miss Miller was consequently obliged to appear in Fraternity Hall. With two such attractions on at the same time, it was difficult to make a selection. However, neither audience was disappointed, even if the management happened to be. The French Company finished a week's engagement on Saturday night, playing throughout to good houses. There was a change of performance every night. R. E. French and his company are always sure of a good reception in Nelson.

It may not be generally known that no woman is allowed to appear on the Chinese stage. It is not everyone who would care to take in a Chinese show. Curiosity prompted me on a couple of occasions to try it. What was the play? I dont know—haven't the slightest idea. The Chinese are not an emotional people, even in their theatres. There was a constant jabbering in the audience, and an occasional laugh, which led me to believe that there was something funny going on, but where the fun came in I failed to detect. And then the orchestra! Oh, what fearful noise! Did I sit it out? Not I. It takes anywhere from a week to a fortnight to get through with an ordinary Chinese play. I was curious enough to inquire who the leading lady was (all the players were the bifurcating continuators), and then learned the bit of interesting history which I am now about to impart. Away back in 1736 the Emperor Yung Tsching married an actress. The Emperor did not long survive the ordeal, and the empress dowager ruled the country for her son, Prince Kim Sung—alle samee present empress. To satisfy her vanity this shrewd and most peculiar woman issued a decree forbidding, under pain of death by the sword of the executioner, any member of her sex to appear on the Chinese stage. "After me, no one," said the empress dowager, and since her day no woman within the reach of Chinese law has dared to test the strength of her decree

Verily the Chinese are a peculiar people, and I very much regret to observe that these peculiar people are rapidly increasing in numbers in Nelson. A few years ago there did not seem to me to be a score of Chinamen in the city: now there are several hundred, and still they come. Nelson has now its Chinatown—that eyesore in every city in the west. Up to a few months ago the Celestial invaders were scattered all over the city, and did not appear to be numerically strong; but since they have been obliged to live in one particular quarter it is a surprise to many to know that the pigtails are so numerous in our midst. Up to date the Chinamen of Nelson have contented themselves with the work about hotels and boarding houses, laundries and the raising and peddling of vegetables. On similar lines they initiated themselves in other communities which have since become Chinese strong-holds. Slowly perhaps, but surely, John Chinaman pushes his way into other branches of business. He gets a sewing machine and starts in making jeans, smocks,

prons, etc; then he becomes a tailor, and will make good suit of clothes at half the price a white tradesman will charge, because John can live at one fifth the cost; he will next supply you with gents' furnishings, and recommend you to one cousin who will repair your shoes or make you a pair to order; to another cousin who will saw your wood, kalsomine your house, paint your fence, dig your garden or a drain, clean out your office—in fact do anything that a white man can do. Then you will be told of the Chinese lottery, where to secure your tickets, of the fascination of fan-tan, and if you wish to experience the sensations of the opium-pipe the obliging Chinaman will direct you to where you will be accommodated. These fellows are a bane to any community, and as such should be discouraged. They will prove in Nelson, as they have proved elsewhere, a nuisance and a detriment to the working man and working woman. Nelson now has her Chinatown, and I am sorry for it.

New discoveries are being made every day. The latest is that many of the fires that have destroyed the grass on the ranges in Manitoba and in the western part of Dakota, have been started by the concentration of the rays of the sun upon broken bottles that are scattered freely along the cattle trails and wagon roads. Numerous fires have been started far away from human haunts and habitations—miles beyond the reach of sparks from the smokestack of a locomotive—and farmers and ranchers have been so mystified as to their origin that several investigations have been made. When a fire has been traced to its source, in almost every instance a broken bottle has been found with evidences around it to convince the investigators that it was the cause of the mischief. The curved glass was found in such a position as to focus the rays of the sun upon a tuft of dry bunch grass and start a flame. I always knew that there was trouble in a full bottle in the hands of a cow boy, but I never suspected that an empty one was capable of such mischief as a prairie fire.

And talking of new discoveries, my attention was called to another a few days ago. A new disease has been added to the long list of ills to which flesh is heir, and curiously enough it has nothing to do with microbes of any sort. It is a disease from which I have unconsciously suffered myself, and when I mention the matter to my friends I find to my horror that they are all, with few exceptions, more or less afflicted. I may state that this new disease has not one of those high-sounding, mysteriously significant names for the application of which the medical profession is suspected of charging extra. Of course the moneyed classes can afford to have diseases with aristocratic titles and a few microbes thrown in. The new disease of which I speak is one from which this class suffer more particularly. As I have said, I contracted it myself. I have never known of a case of it in the cabins of the poor nor in the miners' bunkhouse. It is not, as you may imagine, a species of suspended animation. Now, to come to the point, the malady of which I speak may be called wallpaperitis or paternfobia. The first symptoms are gentle and apparently harmless. The patient becomes aware of them as he lies in bed in the morning and gazes at the wall-paper. No matter what the figures on that paper may be, provided they are not mere geometrical lines, he presently discovers that one of them represents a human face. This is somewhat amusing at first, and the search for another face or form is successfully made. The operation is continued morning after morning—the disease is developing—until many faces and forms are distinctly traceable. Then follows an effort to count each particular face or form and to note the change effected by position. This apparently harmless exercise gradually becomes a disease, and the sufferer getes so infatuated with his study that he will lie a-bed in the morning until roused from his reverie by some member of the household. Then he will fein an afternoon nap—irresistably attracted by those faces and forms. Next they will haunt him during business hours and in sleep, and then—well, another good man gone wrong, another case for a lunatic asylum. Did you never hear children speak of the pictures they see on the wall? Just ask them what these pictures are, and don't be surprised if you find they have been traced on the wall-paper.

P. G.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND.

There are numerous inventions aiming at the relief of the wash-tub, household labor-saving devices. A welcome innovation in this line is the Acme Steam-Washer, just introduced in Nelson by Mr. E. J Beaucage. The washer is of tin, and is made in various sizes. In the boiler proper, or steamer, is a revolving drum, perforted with small holes. Into this drum the clothes, which have previously been soaked, are placed. The washer is put on the stove with a couple of inches of water in the boiler, and as soon as steam is up, the cleansing process begins. The dirt is thus forced out of the clothes and falls in the water beneath. A few revolutions of the cylindar, and all is over—the clothes are ready for the wringer. The machine is provided with a close-fitting cover, so that the wash-room is not filled with steam and the disagreeable odors of the wash-tub. The Acme is an indispensable washer. It may be seen at Mr. Blaney's store on Hall Street.

ELOCUTION.

That there is considerable elocutionary ability in Nelson is evidenced by the decided taste displayed for theatricals and the high-class recitations heard at the amateur entertainments which are a pleasing feature of the winter season. Now and again the rendition of some ambitious piece shows undoubted natural ability, and leaves the conviction that a little careful training—a little professional assistance—would make a wonderfully pleasing improvement. It is not in every community that an aspiring elocutionist has the opportunity of perfecting himself in this charming art. Nelson is fortunate in this particular. Mr. C. P. McRostie, a thoroughly qualified teacher, announces that he is prepared to take pupils in elocution, including vocal training, physical culture, articulation and gesture. From the many who will avail themselves of his services, a decided improvement may be expected in local literary entertainments.

The Capture of Fort Garry

FRIDAY, Aug 24th, was the thirtieth anniversary of the arrival of the first expedition at Fort Garry, now Winnipeg, when the government of Louis Riel collapsed. One of the column, W Pirrin, a resident of Winnipeg, gave the following particulars of the event to the Winnipeg *Free Press*:

"Thirty years to-day the dawn of the present prosperity first broke on the province of Manitoba and Winnipeg, the occasion being the arrival in the settlement of seven companies of the first Batt. Sixth Royal Rifles and detachments of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and Army Service corps, with two seven-pound field guns, altogether about 400 men, under the command of Colonel, now Lord Wolseley, Field Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of the British army. The expedition was for the purpose of re-establishing the Queen's authority in the country.

"On the night of the 25th of August, 1870, the whole of the regular troops composing the Red River expedition, with about 50 boats, arrived somewhere in the vicinity of Kildonan. After making our boats fast, we encamped on the banks of the river for the night, posting an outlying picket with sentries posted in extended order from the banks of the river, crossing the trail leading from the Upper to Lower Fort Garry. During the night one of the sentries captured a scout from Fort Garry. He was kept in confinement until we arrived in Fort Garry. There was a very heavy thunder storm during the night, with very heavy rain

"On the morning of the 24th we re-embarked in our boats and rowed up the river to a point between St. John's and Point Douglas, where we disembarked for our final march. There were some men standing on the bank of the river who said that Riel was in the fort with a number of followers. We formed up in quarter column. During the time we were forming up an Indian, in a very nearly nude state, full of 'fire water,' tried to put his arms around one of our officers and wanted to kiss him

"We marched up the bank of the river to the level praire, and there stood the long talked of and looked for Fort Garry, like a ship on the ocean, with its tall, bare flagstaff. We threw out two companies in skirmishing order. As we came near to the fort we caught sight of a field gun on a platform, over the north gate. It was quite harmless When we were about half way to the fort three or four mounted men came galloping out of the north gate, taking a westerly direction. They were Riel and his staff.

"On our arrival we found the fort deserted. We marched around to the front gate and formed in line, facing the river. When the front gate was opened there were four or five guns in a half-circle pointing towards the gate. Our gunners ran them out and fired a royal salute in a downpour of rain. After an address by Col. Wolseley, and giving three cheers for the Queen and Col. Wolseley, we were marched into the fort, where the Union Jack was rehoisted on the flagstaff by Col., now Gen. McNeil, at present equery to the Queen.

"We captured one prisoner, a fine black bear, which was taken to Montreal, Quebec and Halifax, where the regiment was afterwards stationed. Some men of Captain (now Sir Redvers) Buller's company, ate the breakfast prepared for Riel and staff, who did not think it convenient to wait for it. During this time the voyageurs were bringing up our boats to the Assiniboine river, ready to take us back east on the arrival of the volunteers

"Thus ended the bloodless capture of Fort Garry."

MARRYING DEAD CHILDREN.

In China, not merely the living are married, but the dead also. Thus the spirits of all males who die in infancy or in boyhood are in due course of time married to the spirits of females who have been cut off at a like early age If a youth of 12 dies, it is customary, when he has been dead six or seven years, for his parents to seek to unite his spirit in wedlock with that of a girl whose birth and death corresponded in point of time with those of their son. For this purpose application is made to a go-between, and when a selection has been made from this functionary's list of deceased maidens, an astrologer is consulted. When the astrologer, having cast the horescopes of the two departed spirits, has pronounced the selection judicious, a lucky night is set apart for the solemnization of the marriage. On that night a paper figure, representing a bridegroom in full marriage costume, is placed in the ceremonial hall of his parents' house; and at 9 o'clock, or in some instances later, a bridal chair, which is sometimes made of a rattan frame covered with paper, is dispatched in the name of the spirit of the youth to the house of the parents of the deceased girl, with the request that they will be so good as to allow the spirit of their daughter to seat itself therein for the purpose of being conveyed to her new home.

As one of the three souls which the body of a Chinaman is supposed to be possessed is said after death to remain with the ancestral tablet, the tablet bearing the name of the girl is removed from the ancestral altar and placed in the bridal chair, where it is supplemented by a paper figure, intended to represent the bride The bridal procession is headed by two musicians, one of whom plays upon a lute, and the other upon a tom-tom, and sometimes the wearing apparel which belonged to the deceased girl, and which, for the future is to be in the keeping of the departed youth, is carried in it.

On the arrival of the procession, the tablet and the effigy are removed from the bridal chair, and placed, the former on the ancestral altar and the latter in a chair close to that occupied by the effigy of the bridegroom. A table covered with various kinds of viands is placed before the effigies, while five or six priests of Toau are engaged in chanting prayers to the spirits, calling upon them to receive one another

husband and wife, and to partake of the wedding past At the close of this ceremony the effigies e burned, together with a great quantity of clothes, per money, paper man servants and maid servants, ns, tobacco, pipes and Sedan chairs.

The birthdays of the Chinese an also celebrated ter their death. Offerings of fruit and viands are aced on a table in front of the ancestral altar, on hich is the tablet of the deceased. His portrait so hangs in the ancestral hall to receive the homage his children and grandchildren. One who was esent at the natal anniversary of a lady who had en dead for several years states that the celebration ok place in a large ancestral hall attached to the mily residence. In an ante-chamber were seen fewer than 40 ladies in their best robes, waiting pay their homage to the spirit of the deceased lady, o, had she lived, would have then completed her st year. A master of ceremonies was present, d the ladies performed the kowtow in the order of iority. The religious ceremony was followed by banquet, and all the servants and slaves of the mily received small presents of money inclosed in tle envelopes of red paper.

HOW OLD IS NIAGARA.

Niagara, as is well known (says *Saturday Night*), wearing its way slowly back through the rock ming the gorge that now extends downstream from the falls. Many attempts have been made to estimate the age of the falls by computing the time that it must have taken them to wear their way up from Lewiston—about seven miles. This is a matter of importance to geologists because on it have been based more extended estimates of geologists, time, reaching even to the age of the earth. Lyell thought the falls receded about a foot a year and so had taken 35,000 years for their journey up. Bakewell, another English geologist, thought the time was about 11,000 years. The actual rate of recession from 1842 to 1886 was five feet a year, and in the later years geologists generally agreed that the recession had taken about 7,000 years. This assumes that the water flowing over the falls has been constant. Prof. G. F. Wright announced in 1892 his discovery that the water now flowing over the falls, had for a time been diverted, being turned down into the Ottawa River by a subsidence of land at the close of the glacial period. This was followed by a slow return to the former level and a consequent re-establishment of the falls as they are. At what rate did this post-glacial elevation proceed? It will be seen that this is an important point and it is one that has not been accurately dealt with, so that the main question is still indeterminate. But Professor Wright believes that he has found a way to calculate the age of the falls without reference to the length of the gorge at all, thus doing away with all uncertanity

FRED IRVINE & CO.

SPECIAL SALE OF DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, MUSLIN, PRINTS, LAWNS, PERCALES, SATEENS AND DIMITIES. WE WILL OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS AT PRICES BELOW COST. SUNSHADES HALF PRICE. CARPETS, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAINS, OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS AT CUT-DOWN PRICES . . . . . .

FRED IRVINE & CO

caused by doubt as to variation in the volume of water. The new method depends on an investigation of the enlargement of the mouth of the gorge at Lewiston, and Professor Wright, after careful calculation and experiment, has found that the gorge widens at the rate of one quarter of an inch per year, and that therefore the entire enlargement has been caused in a peroid of less than ten thousand years But to the average person these scientific calculations on a problem so difficult, seem very futile The one thing worth while is that in 1842 began an exact registration at the falls, which will show in a thousand years or so what progress has been made, and from that something reliable may be deduced.

GIRLS AT HOME.

The girl to whom bread-making is an exact science, who cooks by weight and measure, who never leaves any needed thing from the dinner table when she lays it; the girl who knows all about making and buying her own wardrobe, choice of materials, selection of modes, cutting and fitting and dainty making—this girl will never find it hard, if her common school education has not been neglected, to become useful and valuable in almost any business. In every business, punctuality, exactness, neatness and prompt attention are of prime importance. In no way can these virtues of executive ability be better learned than by the actual performance of household duties, as a regular occupation, for a length of time sufficient to make the routine a habit

To many women the business world looks like a great, mysterious whirl, of which she can understand nothing. It is really a mass of detail indifferently well guided, indifferently well thought out even by those who are immersed in its interests. A girl need not go away from home in order to be prepared for the possibility of her entrance into this world of business. Her best preparation for such a future contingency will come by strictly utilizing in the home her present means of improvement and practical usefulness, no matter what they may be.

To almost any girl the pleasure alone of working for those she loves is sufficient to make housework

NELSON TENT AND AWNING FACTORY
The best equipped establishment in British Columbia for turning out all kinds of CANVAS GOODS.
THEO. MADSON, Prop.
Baker St., Nelson

OSLER & GURD
Mines and Real Estate
BAKER STREET
...Over...
Bank of Halifax
NELSON, B. C.

LOS ANGELES
Mining Review
The Great Mining Journal of the Great Southwest.
16 Pages, with Heavy Cover Every Week
LOWEST PRICED
Mining Journal on the Pacific Coast.
Subscription $2 a Year.
Single Copies 5 Cents.
Send for
SAMPLE COPY---FREE
110-112 N. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

WHEN YOU BUY
O'Kell & Morris'
PRESERVES
you get what are pure British Columbia fruit and sugar, and your money is left at home.
O'KELL & MORRIS'
Fruit Preserves
are absolutely the
PUREST AND BEST

ASSAYERS' SUPPLIES We Carry in Stock a Full Line of Assayers' and Chemists' Supplies
B. C. AGENTS FOR
DENVER FIRE CLAY CO. WM. AINSWORTH & SONS
F. W. BRAUN & CO.
BRUNTON POCKET TRANSITS ONLY $25
W. F. TEETZEL & CO., NELSON, B. C.

H. M'CAUSLAND, SHOEMAKER, Boot and Shoes Made to Order. Invisible Patches a Specialty. Only Union Men Employed. My stock of fine ready-made work lowest priced in the city. First door west of Bank of British Columbia, BAKER ST NELSON, B.

ttractive. It is hard to believe that anyone could be onstinuously enthusiastic over the routine of daily ousehold duties for strangers. But to make a per-ect home for a father, to relieve a tired-out mother, nd provide time for her to enjoy just the things she ost wants to give attention to, or to contrive simple leasures for brothers and sisters and friends, these very girl knows to be "worth while."

If you learn how to be a good home-keeper and a ome-maker, and the time comes when you must go ut into business to earn bread instead of to bake it, ou will know that 8 o'clock means when the hour-hand points to the centre of the figure 8 on the clock, the munite-hand being at 12; that an hour means 60 minutes; that your attention, as well as your time, must be given to whatever you would do well; that there are 100 cents in a dollar, and that to waste cents means to waste dollars; that it is essential to do all tasks well and expeditiously at the same time; that you may give an exact good weight, time and measure, and that all this can be done by concentrating attention on the work in hand. In short, you will be punctual, industrious, quick and neat of hand, thrifty, saving and attentive to your task, the very ideal of business adaptibility.

Nelson Planing Mill

Doors, Sashes and Turned Work
Brackets and Office Fittings

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Prices Reasonable

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

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

Where located: On Fortynine 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 26,959, 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 44,833, James Adamson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 44,832, Arthur Ferland, Free Miner's Certificate No B 36,237, 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 36,331, 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.

PATENAUDE BROTHERS

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS

FINE WATCHES SPECIALTY

NELSON, B. C.

CHAS. P. McROSTIE

Teacher of

ELOCUTION

Including Vocal Training, Physical Culture, Articulation and Gesture. Trial Tuition Free.

283 Latimer St, or P. O. Box 96

WEST KOOTENAY BUTCHER CO

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FRESH AND SALT MEATS

Camps supplied on shortest notice and lowest prices.

Mail orders receive careful attention.

Nothing but fresh and wholesome meats and supplies kept in stock.

C. TRAVES, Manager

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.

Wadds Bros.,

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Vancouver and Nelson

...Near... Phair Hotel VICTORIA ST., NELSON

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.

EXPRESS AND DRAYING

A. L. PERRIER

LEAVE ORDERS AT VANSTONE'S DRUG STORE

H. STEVENS

TAILOR

. . . . Gentlemen's Fine Suits A Specialty

THE SOCIETY GIRL.

Next week Moyie will have another shipping mine on its list, says the Moyie *Leader*. The Society Girl, which has recently turned out so well, will be its name. W. J. Watkins has secured the contract of hauling the ore and left yesterday morning for Fort Steele to secure teams. He will be ready to begin hauling the first of next week. At the mine there are already 75 tons of clean shipping ore. Nearly all of this has been taken out of the new discovery within the past ten days. A 300 ton ore bin has been built and a large and comfortable bunk house erected for the accommodation of the men during the coming winter. Charles Farrell, the owner, has ten men employed, but intends increasing the force as the work progressess. The Society Girl lies to the east of the St. Eugene and is traversed by the same lead. The work already done consists of two shafts and a tunnel about 200 feet in length. The ore runs about 70 per cent. lead and 45 ounces silver to the ton. Already enough ore has been taken out to pay all expenses from the start. Thus it can be said that the Society Girl has payed from the grass roots.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

A work on "Elementary English Composition," by Fred H. Sykes, Ph. D., has just been issued from the presses of The Copp Clark Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont., and is now on sale at the store of the Canada Drug & Book Co. Limited, Nelson. Of this work the Toronto *Mail and Empire* recently remarked:

"Public and High School Teachers have been on the lookout for a text-book to really help them in conducting composition classes, and we believe the exact thing will be found in this new work by Frederick H. Sykes, Ph. D. Dr. Sykes has devised several original methods of suggesting themes for composition, which will not only make the work more agreeable to pupils, but will certainly simplify the instructor's labors. The book has a very pretty exterior, and the mechanical part thoroughout is in keeping with the high class work turned out by the Copp, Clark Company, publishers."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

AND SOO LINE

FAMOUS

IMPERIAL LIMITED

SERVICE

EAST AND WEST

FIRST-CLASS SLEEPERS

On All Trains from

ARROWHEAD AND KOOTENAY LDG

TOURIST CARS pass Medicine Hat daily for St. Paul, Saturdays for Montreal and Boston, Mondays and Thursdays for Toronto. Same cars pass Revelstoke one day earlier.

CONNECTIONS

7.10 Lv. .....NELSON..... Ar. 10.25
15.30 Lv. .....NELSON..... Ar. 18.55

Morning train daily for and from Rossland, and for Revelstoke, Main Line, and Pacific Coast.

Afternoon train daily for and from Rossland, and from Revelstoke, Main Line and Pacific Coast, and daily (Ex. Sunday) for and from Boundary Points.

7.30 ex. Sun. Lv...NELSON...Ar. ex. Sun. 19.20

For and from Sandon, Slocan Points, Revelstoke, Main Line and Pacific Coast.

KOOTENAY LAKE—KASLO ROUTE.

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

Saturdays to Argenta and return, leaving Kaslo at 20.00k.

KOOTENAY RIVER ROUTE.

Daily Strs Moyie and Nelson Daily
22.30 Lv. .....NELSON..... Ar. 2.30

Connects Kootenay Landing with Crow's Nest Line trains.

For rates, tickets and full information apply to Depot or City Agent, Nelson, B. C., or

W. F. Anderson, Trav. Pass. Agent, Nelson, B.C.

E. J. Coyle, A.G.P. Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

KOOTENAY LAKE SAW MILL

G. O. BUCHANAN, Proprietor.

Lumber, Lath, Shingles.

Orders Promptly Filled and Satisfaction Given. Nelson Yard, Foot of Hendryx Street.

Sash & Doors, Mouldings, Turned Work

JOHN RAE, AGENT

P. BURNS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT MERCHANTS

HEAD OFFICE: NELSON, B. C.

BRANCHES AT

ROSSLAND TRAIL NELSON KASLO
SANDON THREE FORKS SLOCAN CITY

NOW IS THE TIME

To Buy Your FALL AND WINTER SUITS

F. J. SQUIRE, MANAGER FOR E. SKINNER,

Announces Large Importations of Scotch and Irish SERGES, TWEEDS, WORSTEDS AND TROUSERINGS.

THE OLD STAND, BAKER STREET

HAND IN HAND

GOVERNMENT BUTTER
AND RANCH EGGS

GO HAND IN HAND AS THE
GREATEST NECESSITIES OF LIFE

We make a feature of the sort of butter that will give satisfaction, and the sort of eggs that are fresh. We provide for the best and furnish you with the best. Your choice of the choicest here.

KIRKPATRICK & WILSON

TELEPHONE 10 BAKER STREET

THE DYSON, GIBSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Baking Powder, Flavoring Extracts, Vinegar,
Pickles, Sauces, Spices, Etc., Etc.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

LETHBRIDGE COAL

$6.75 PER TON,
DELIVERED

All orders must be accompanied by cash and should be forwarded either personally or by mail to the office of

W. P. TIERNEY,
General Agent

MORRISON & CALDWELL

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS

Special Quotations for Camps and Mines

Special Values in Canned Goods and Butte

Large Stock of Assorted Fresh Groceries Always on Hand

All Orders Promply Filled

RED FRONT GROCERY, BAKER ST., NELSON, B. C.

ESTABLISHED IN NELSON, 1890

YOUR CHOICE IN

SEWING MACHINES

WE BUY IN BULK AND SELL QUICKLY

For a New Raymond, oak cabinet $40.00
For a New Raymond, 7-drawer 35.00
For a Domestic, 7-drawer 45.00
For a Wheeler & Wilson, cabinet 55.00
For a Wheeler & Wilson, drop head 40.00
Eor a Standard, 7-drawer 40.00

All above machines guaranteed to be in first-class order.

OUR WATCH AND JEWELRY DEPARTMENTS

Have No Equal in the Kootenays.

ALL MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION

AT...

JACOB DOVER'S THE JEWELER

NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE WAVERLEY

Temperance Hotel and Restaurant . . . .

Victoria Street,
NELSON, B. C

Everything New, Neat and Comfortable. American Plan. Billiard and Reading Rooms.

TERMS MODERATE

WHEN HOUSE CLEANING

And while in a quandary as to what to use to give the walls of your rooms a bright appearance, let us suggest to you the famous

MURALO

24—SHADES TO SELECT FROM

For Sale by

LAWRENCE HARDWARE COMPANY

CLUB HOTEL

Corner Stanley and Silica Sts.

RATES: $1.00 per day and up
Schooner Beer, 10 Cents

E. J. CURRAN, PROPRIETOR

JOHN McLATCHI

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor

Op. Customs House, Nelson