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THE NELSON ECONOMIST.

VOLUME VI. NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1903. NUMBER 49

NELSON WINS FROM REVELSTOKE

The Score Stood Seven to a Cypher.

THE PLAY WAS RAGGED

Nelson Team Weak on the Home, Revelstoke Defective All Over.

The lacrosse match at the recreation grounds Friday was not even a fair exhibition of the national game. Revelstoke has a team that knows a whole lot about the theory of the game, but does not put the theory into practise. There are some men on the team who could with a little practise play a good game. There is this much to be said to the credit of the Revelstoke men, that no matter how discouraging the game was they never lost heart, and were quite as strong at the finish as at the beginning. So far as the Nelson team were concerned, there was not enough work to bring out their best qualities. One thing, however was noticed—there will have to be some changes made in the team before they meet New Westminster. The home team, while it scored seven games, is just a trifle weak in the scoring department. The defence is strong, but had very little to do yesterday. Technically speaking there was not a shot on Nelson goal. The following was the line-up:

Nelson.		Revelstoke.
Greyerbiehl	Goal	Trumble
Jeffs	Point	Hyatt
Friday	Cover Point	Coughlan
C. Jeffs	1st Defence	Wickens
A. Taylor	2nd Defence	Dodds
Williamson	3rd Defence	Edwards
Thompson	Centre	Graham
Perrier	3rd Home	D. Dodds
McNicoll	2nd Home	Melville
Blackwood	1st Home	Latham
Rutherford	Outside	Cao
H. Perrier	Inside	Woods

The first game started with a selection by the Nelson band and a waltz by Abe Kincaid, the field-captain of the Revelstoke team. The ball was faced at exactly 3:15. Revelstoke got the ball from Thompson, but did not keep it long, and almost in a second it reached the Revelstoke goal, but Trumble relieved with a long shot. Then there was a face-off. Nelson got the ball and it again got into close proximity of the Revelstoke goal. H. Perrier had a good chance to score, but missed his oppertunity. Trumble stopped several hot shots. Then there were several face-offs, to Nelson's advantage. Blackwood made a good catch and passed to H. Perrier, who in turn passed to Rutherford, and the latter made good. Time—9 minutes.

The second game opened by Thompson getting the ball, and it soon reached H. Perrier, who shot on goal, but missed. Thompson worked hard, and after some good practise on the part of the Nelson team, Revelstoke took a hand in the game, but only for a second. The ball was passed to Rutherford, who scored. Time—4 minutes.

In the third game there was some ragged playing on both sides, and no apparent advantage to either side when time was called for the first quarter. In the face-off after quarter time, Revelstoke got the ball from Nelson, but Thompson recovered it and sent it down to the Revelstoke goal. After repeated face-offs, McNicoll got the ball and scored. Time—9 minutes.

In the fourth game, Revelstoke had the advantage in the face-off, but failed to keep it. H. Perrier got the ball, but could nothing with it. McNicholl passed it to A. Perrier, but Trumble again relieved by a long throw. There was no scoring in second quarter. The ball went into the Revelstoke net, but as there was a dispute the game was not counted. When the game was resumed, there was some pretty playing by Blackwood, Williamson, Thompson, McNicholl, Friday and Charlie Jeffs. Trumble saved the Revelstoke goal several times. McNicholl got a good shot on goal, but lost. Then Blackwood got the ball and scored. Time 11 minutes.

The fifth game was short. Nelson had the ball most of the time, and McNicholl scored. Time 4:06.

The sixth was probably the best game of the match, both teams playing with great determination, but Revelstoke was outclassed. Friday and Taylor did some good work in the game, and Al. Jeffs, who had nothing to do down at his end, tried hard to work up some business on his own account. H. Perrier scored. Time—9 minutes.

In the seventh game Nelson got the ball and proceeded to indulge in some practice without consulting Revelstoke. Finally, after practising a minute or so, Thompson passed the ball over to McNicholl, who threw it to H. Perrier, and the latter scored. Time—2 minutes.

From this time on till the match was finished there was nothing doing. Nelson did not make any effort to score. When time was called, the score stood 7 to 0 in favor of Nelson.

For the Revelstoke men it can be said that they worked hard and never lost their temper, which is saying a great deal when it is considered that they played an up-hill match from start to finish. Greyerbiehl and the old reliable Al. Jeffs had nothing to do. Williamson played in splendid form, and the same can be truthfully said of Blackwood, Thompson, McNicholl, A. Perrier, Friday, Taylor, Charlie Jeffs and Rutherford.

James Hawkins was field captain for Nelson and did his work in commendable style. Abe Kincaid rendered a like service to Revelstoke. Dr. McLennan made an acceptable referee, while R. S. Lennie and James Neelands officiated as umpires. Geo. Eacritt and R. H. Carley dealt out time.

It has been about finally settled that Hon. Charles Wilson will run in Cariboo.

The Rev. Dr. Ramsay, B. D., of Ottawa, will preach in Emmanuel Congregational church on Sunday evening at 7:30 under the auspices of the Lord's Day Alliance. A mass meeting in the same church will be held at 8:30.

F. J. Deane and Geo. Johnstone attended the meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge at Vancouver this week. It is understood that Mr. Deane will take an hour off at Kamloops on his way back to look over the political situation.

Honors are coming to S. S. Taylor, K. C., so fast that he can scarcely keep track of them. Last week he was appointed a commodore and now he has received the Liberal nomination. The commodore is still a plain man.

Mr. R. M. Macdonald, barrister, while assisting in the work of saving household goods from the burning houses last Monday, had the misfortune of having one of the tendons of a leg snap, thereby incapaciatating him for office work. He expects to be back at his office within a few days.

S. S. TAYLOR IS THE MAN

Who Has Been Selected to Carry the Liberal Standard.

HON. ROBERT GREEN VISITS NELSON

Coast Papers Are Not Saying Much about Politics—Conservatives Organizing Everywhere—Charles Mackintosh May Run in Rossland.

The House was dissolved on June 16th and until an election takes place British Columbia will have to struggle along without the luxury of a member of the Legislature. The date for the election has not been set, but it is more than likely that the new government will go to the country in October. In the meantime the friends of the government are making preparations for the forthcoming contest, and the feeling among the Conservatives is that Premier McBride and his cabinet will be sustained. Much, of course, depends on the class of men who will be placed in the field, and there is every reason to believe that the government fully realizes the necessity of putting forward the best men in the party. On the other hand, the Liberals, are losing no time, and they also seem to be keenly alive to the necessity of meeting their opponents with men of more than average calibre. With the two parties engaged in a spirited rivalry to outclass each other in the matter of desirable legislative timber, the public should feel perfectly reconciled as to the result, no matter which party wins.

Hon. Robert Green spent Friday in Nelson, and received the hearty congratulations of his friends over his elevation to the Cabinet. The new minister does not seem to be unduly proud, considering that he now holds more cabinet offices than any man in Canada. The fact of the matter is Mr. Green has portfolios to burn, a circumstance which is likely to incite envy in the hearts of less fortunate upcountry members, who would be only too happy to relieve him of part of his burden. The new minister is going to put up his fences in the new district, but the general impression is that he will have little difficulty in carrying his constituency. He has been elected twice, and his friends claim that he has not done anything to forfeit the confidence of his constituents.

With the dissolution of the House came the cancellation of all voters' lists so that there is not now a name on the list. Every man who desires to vote at the next election must see to it at once that his name is placed on the new list. This matter should be attended to at once.

A remarkable feature of the political situation is the fact that scarcely one of the coast papers are devoting any space to politics. The Vancouver World is perhaps the most active, and already has unearthed a deep-laid scheme on the part of the government to hand over to the C. P. R. a large and valuable slice of the province. The World does not give its authority for the assertion, but no doubt the imagination of the editor will be able to supply this important defect as the campaign progresses.

Smith Curtis has finally decided to retire from provincial politics. Mr. Curtis has been a feature of the legislative meetings for the last three years, and no matter how much many of his views savored of illusions, there are many, even among his political opponents, who will be free to confess that the late member for Rossland district has been in more ways than one a useful member of the Legislature.

It is believed that Mr. Charles Mackintosh will be the Conservative candidate for Rossland. Mr. Mackintosh is an old parliamentary hand, and would be a tower of strength to the Conservative party in the forthcoming campaign.

The Liberals of Nelson have selected S. S. Taylor, K. C., to contest Nelson district in the Liberal interest against R. S. Lennie, the Conservative candidate. Mr. Taylor, like Mr. Lennie, appeals for support simply on party grounds, and without any reference to local prejudices. The campaign, therefore, so far as Nelson is concerned, will be simply a matter of determining the strength of the two parties. A contest of this character will go a long way towards allaying the narrow prejudices which have been the dominating features of past campaigns. These prejudices have been aroused and developed purely for selfish designs, and it is now pleasing to anticipate that they will no longer be used to usurp the function of public opinion.

Joseph Martin resigned the leadership of the Liberals to save his party from disintegration. Here is an example for some other practical politicians.

Nelson Liberals held a meeting last night to ratify the nomination of S. S. Taylor, K. C.

The Conservatives of Cranbrook have selected Thomas Cavin, the well known conductor, as their candidate for the house to succeed E. C. Smith. Mr. Cavin has been on the Crow since construction days and is well known throughout the district. His supporters are busy organizing and expect several speakers of prominence here during the campaign.—So says the Cranbrook Herald.

The following from the Kamloops Standard is encouraging, to say the least of it: "The next Provincial Legislature Assembly will be composed of 42 members, and a prediction of the balance of parties, and one which we do not think will be far out, is as follows: Conservatives 27, Liberals 12, Labor and Socialist 3."

Truthfully does the Slocan Drill remark: "It is a matter of great satisfaction to the Conservatives of the province to see the way in which the various sections of the party are buietly and harmoniously gathering together under the one common banner. Dissension and discord have given place to unanimity and harmony, and all are determined to work together for the success of the party at the polls. As such, strength is daily being gained, and the people are placing added confidence in them. How different is the situation with the Liberals. Torn with dissension, racked by jealousy, and without a leader, they are beaten at the very commencement of the contest."

The Conservatives of Trail have organized with the following officers: Honorary president, Dr. Hayes; president, Mayor Schofield; vice-president, Martin Lyons; sec.-treas., J. D. Anderson; asst.-sec., T. W. Coleman. The association has secured a comfortable room, which it is the intention to have open every evening as a reading and club room supplied with the latest papers and periodicals where Conservatives and their friends and their friends are invited.

Trail Conservatives have passed a resolution conveying to Mr. McBride their congratulation on his appointment as premier of British Columbia.

Victoria Conservatives have organized and will place a strong ticket in the field.

There is a feeling in certain quarters at Kaslo that Hon. Robert Green should be elected by acclamation.

Price Ellison will again be a candidate, and will probably be elected.

MINING NOTES.

(Slocan Drill.)

The Hamilton has its small shipment ready to go forward.

The Rambler is shipping heavily to the San Francisco smelter.

The Meteor is commencing to get out ore for its second car.

Tom Mulvey and Fred Johnson have commenced work on the Josie.

A certificate of improvements has been issued the Iron Horse, on Ten Mile.

A survey is to be made of the Weymouth, on Ten Mile, for a crown grant.

The Payne expects to have its new zinc works in operation by the 15th of July.

Repairs have been effected and operations resumed at the Ivanhoe consentrator.

Geo. Nichol took a small crew of men out on Tuesday to repair the Lemon creek bridge.

P. W. Ellis, of Toronto, will have the Black Cloud claim, on Ten Mile, surveyed for a crown grant.

Ralph Gillette and partner have completed a pack trail form Twelve Mile landing to the Hamilton.

During the week M. Cameron has been packing ore down from the Meteor, there being a carload in all.

There yet remains a small section of the Twelve Mile trail to be completed. So far as it goes the trail is first class.

Owing to the damage caused by the floods, the Slocan Star had to construct a new road from Sandon to its concentrator.

The Benedum party left on Wednesday for their home in Cameron, West Virginia, where they will make final arrangements for the taking over of the Hoodoo and other claims in this division. J. M. returns here next month to start operations.

Much attention is being paid by capitalists to the gold properties in the Lillooet district and a number of deals are being made. The old Slocan boys, the Brett brothers, are among those who made a big deal and secured a fortune. They sold their property, at Anderson lake, to a Boston syndicate, and the second payment of several thousand dollars has been made. Operations at the mine commence at once. The Brett boys are pioneers of the country and they will remain in charge of the property.

It is reported that W. W. B. McInnes will run for Alberni.

A brother actor famous for his pomposity and his inordinate ambition was regaling Sir Henry Irving with a forecast of his plans for the future. "I shall begin the season," he announced, "with such and such a part; and after that I shall appear as Hamlet." "Um!" drawled Irving. "As—eh—Hamlet, did you say?" The other, incensed by the tone of the query, bridled up at once. "Do you think, Sir Henry," he asked, indignantly, "that you are the only man who can play Hamlet?" "Oh no," rejoined Irving, blankly; "but I am quite sure that you are the only man who can't."

It is announced that J. A. McKelvie, of The Vernon News, has been appointed to the wardenship of the Vernon goal. This paper has long believed that friend McKelvie would get there sooner or later.

MEN WHO LOOK LIKE MONKEYS

Race of Swamp Dwellers Found in New Guinea.

SIR FRANCIS P. WINTER

Describes two of the Tribe—a Man and a Woman—Look like Apes.

The acting Administrator of New Guinea, Sir Francis P. Winter, in a report to the Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth, describes a curious people who live in the swamps in New Guinea.

They are called the Ahgaiambo, and have lived in swamps for a period which goes back beyond native tradition. They dwell in houses raised on piles about 12 feet above the surface of the water, which they traverse in canoes dug out of logs. These they propel standing up with a pole.

In addition, they are expert swimmers, gliding through beds of reeds or over masses of floating vegetable matter with ease. They never leave the morass, and their mode of life has reacted upon their physical character, with the result that they are not able to walk properly on hard ground, their feet bleeding if they try to do so.

Sir Francis Winter describes two of the tribe—a man and a woman—as follows:

"The man would have been a fair-sized native, and his body from the hips downward been proportionate to the upper part of his frame. He had a good cheet, and, for a native, a thick neck, and his arms matched his trunk.

"His feet were short and broad, and very thin, and flat, with—for a native—weak looking toes. This last feature was still more noticeable in the woman, whose toes were long and slight, and stood out rigidly from the foot, as though they possessed no joints. The feet of both the man and the woman seemed to rest on the ground something like wooden feet would do. The skin above the knees of the man was in loose folds, and the sinews and muscles around the knee were not well-developed. The muscles of the shin were much better developed than those of the calf.

"In the ordinary native the skin on the loins is smooth and tight, and the anatomy of the body is clearly discernible; but the Ahgaiambo man had several folds of thick skin or muscle across the loins which concealed the outline of his frame. On placing one of our natives of the same height alongside the marsh man, we noticed that our native was about three inches higher at the hips.

"I had a good view of the man while he was standing sideways towards me, and in figure and carriage he looked to me more apelike than any human being that I have seen. The woman, who was of middle age, was much more slightly formed than the man, but her legs were short and slender in proportion to her figure, which, from the waist to the knee, was clothed in a wrapper of native cloth."

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NOTICE.

All changes in advertisements to insure insertion should reach this office not later than Thursday at 12 o'clock.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

In the issue of THE ECONOMIST (September 4, 1901,) following the resignation of Mr. McBride from the Dunsmuir Cabinet, the following opinion was expressed in the editorial dealing with the political situation :

"Mr. McBride, in placing his resignation in the hands of the government did only what any self-respecting Cabinet Minister should do under the circumstances. He pledged himself to deal honorably by his constituents and he has done so. By his manly straightforward conduct he has made himself the important factor in the political situation in British Columbia to-day."

How far subsequent events have borne out the contention of THE ECONOMIST at that time, and, in fact, ever since, the public can judge for themselves. Mr. McBride alone of all the members of the Dunsmuir Cabinet had the courage of his convictions, and refused to remain in a government that was dominated by Joseph Martin, who had been overwhelmingly defeated at the polls in 1900. Two other members of the Cabinet promised to resign with Mr. McBride, but their hearts failed them when the hour for the crucial test arrived. Several private members threw up their hats and cheered for Mr. McBride, but could not turn their backs on the flesh-pots. One of these trimmers advanced as a reason for his change of front that Mr. McBride should have resigned in Dewdney and contested New Westminster against John C. Brown. If Mr. McBride had done anything of the kind, he would have shown himself to be as great a blunderer as the man who suggested it.

Mr. McBride has now received the first recognition of his manly conduct, and it remains with him to make good to the people. If he pursues the consistent course he has in the past he has a bright future ahead of him, but if he fails to maintain his credit with the public he must fall. He should by this time know who are his friends and who are his enemies. That he has malignant enemies, even in his own party, there is not the slightest doubt, and while there are conspiring Catalines in the camp, his position as leader of the Conservative party will be insecure and he may expect to be hampered in carrying out a policy that should result in honor to himself and his party. In order to start right, the premier must at once begin a "casting out of devils." This successfully accomplished, Premier McBride can safely trust the electorate to do the rest.

The evidence given before the Labor Commission, which has just completed its duties as far as taking evidence is concerned, is an interesting study, and the chances are that the public now know considerably more about labor matters than they ever did before. An interesting witness was George Bartley, of Vancouver. Mr. Bartley is the editor of the Independent, a paper published in the interests of labor. He is also a member of the Typographical Union, one of the oldest of trades unions. Being interrogated as to his views with regard to sympathetic strikes, the witness confessed that if the Typographical Union favored them it would be in trouble all the time. Commissioner Rowe asked the witness : Do you know any reason why there should be more strikes in British Columbia than in any other part of the country ? How do you feel that the conditions as regards working men are here ? Mr. Bartley answered that conditions here are the best on the continent, despite the labor troubles, and he believed that the recent epidemic of strikes was due in a great measure to the inexperience of men who have never been in unions before. The older organizations had all been through the fire. Mr. Bartley's statements are based on well demonstrated facts. It is only rarely these days that a strike is ordered by the Typographical Union, for the reason that this union is dominated by men experienced in labor matters and refuses to declare a strike until every means of effecting an amicable arrangement with the employers is exhausted. Moreover, when the union puts forward a claim, the employers are so well satisfied that the demand is not without merit that they readily agree to discuss it with the men, or the representatives of the Typographical Union. It is the same with the Locomotive Brotherhood. This organization is controlled by men who have made their fight and know well how serious a matter it is to engage in a strike. Friction between employer and employee is almost certain to occur frequently where the members of the labor union are not reasonable enough to admit that an employer has some rights which should be respected.

Many a search has been made for the buried treasures of Captain Kidd in Cape Breton, but it has all been in vain. A short time ago the search was renewed under rather unusual circumstances. A man living in the northern part of the island dreamt that he was conversing with an aged woman, who told him that on a certain evening he would see a "tall, dark man pass by, followed by a black dog. He will pause under a tree for a moment. Note carefully where he stands, and after he leaves dig there." This good man, accompanied by his wife, at the stated time found all come to pass according to the dream. They began to dig, and soon discovered an iron ring. Urged on to renewed efforts they found in a few minutes that the ring was attached to an iron chest. With great expectations the chest was pried open, but the only contents were some old clothes and a peculiar-looking hat. In spite of this discouragement the worthy couple propose to make further searches in the neighborhood.

The Nelson Daily News is assiduous in its endeavor to discredit the Conservative party in this province. First, it found fault with Mr. McBride because he formed a party government; now it publishes a telegram from Vancouver to the effect that the C. P. R. has engaged to provide a campaign fund for the Conservative party in return for the assurance that the railway will secure possession of blocks 4,593 and 4,594, in the event of the success of the Conservatives. This statement first appeared in the Vancouver World, and should not be accepted without reserve, at least until it has been satisfactorily established that Mr. McBride has made the World the custodian of his confidences.

The Liberal candidate in Nelson will be S. S. Taylor, K. C. The committee appointed to make a selection decided that Mr. Taylor would just about fill the bill, and after much solicitation that gentleman accepted the honor. It is too early to form a correct estimate of Mr. Taylor's strength, but his friends believe he will pull a strong party vote.

A political combat between Mr. Lennie and Mr. Taylor gives some assurance that the campaign so far as Nelson is concerned will not be altogether barren of oratorical pyrotechnics.

With two candidates in the field in Nelson, the political pot should start to boil; and there is death in the pot for some one.

Everything points to a successful celebration of Dominion Day in Nelson this year.

Now is the time to register your vote. Procrastination is the thief of time.

So far the floods have not caused as much damaged as might be expected.

THE PROVINCIAL PRESS.

Kaslo Kootenaian.

The report of the Minister of Mines for 1902 goes to show the wonderful riches of the district surrounding and contiguous to Kaslo.

Phoenix Pioneer.

Premier McBride is being criticized by some of his erstwhile friends for the manner in which he was called to form a government, but the country at large seems glad that party lines will at last prevail in British Columbia.

Fort Steele Prospector.

In the course of a few days the Conservatives of the Kootenays will decide upon a plan of campaign which will result in the election of a working majority in the next house, and it is the duty of every Conservative to work for the advancement of the party which will have the best interests of the province at heart.

Slocan Drill.

By an act of overt treachery to their own party, certain Grit manipulators in Victoria made it possible for the reins of power to be thrust into the hands of the Tories. The Grits now seek to cover up the contemptible scheming of their own hacks by anathemizing the Tories for seizing the advantages placed within their reach. Tories generally know a good thing when they see it.

Vernon News.

It seems certain that we shall have a provincial election this fall ; and to us it seems equally certain that the Conservatives will sweep the country. This is no prediction or prophecy founded on hope and built on air ; but it is the deliberate estimate of a man who knows a good deal about the situation. If we had an old hat to bet, we would cheerfully wager it that the Conservatives will have at least 25 members in the next house of 42 representatives.

Ymir Mirror.

The political parties at the coast are preparing for the forthcoming fray, and it looks as if it will be a hot one. If possession be nine points of the law, the Conservative party ought to take advantage of the position and by securing return to power ensure the country honest, progressive government. That is what we have been looking for for years. No party can fill the bill better than the Conservatives. As they say in the quack ads, "take nothing claimed to be equally as good ; insist on getting the genuine article."

Trail Creek News.

As all, in this part of Kootenay at least, are agreed that one of the most urgent measures required from the Dominion Government is adequate protection on the products of lead, the inference is that we should vote for the Liberal-Conservative party, in the provincial election, and show our disapproval of the contemptuous manner in which the present Liberal government at Ottawa has ignored our just demands. The present Dominion Government has given us about the worst postal facilities possible, has disallowed our provincial laws for the exclusion of Asiatics, and refuses to pass such legislation as will allow lead mining to be carried on at a profit. Don't let us endorse such bad treatment by electing a Liberal Legislature to govern this province.

Revelstoke Herald.

The Liberal-Conservative party goes into the coming fight with every prospect of success, and a success so great that every opposing factor will be overwhelmed by the demand of the people for good, clean government by men united upon a certain set of principles and prepared to stand by them. Torn by internal dissensions, and with irresponsible units dallying election baits before the Labor and Socialist elements, the Liberals present a chaos of disrupted factions that will take many years to coalesce. And so, at the inception of party-line government in British Columbia, the Conservative party appeals to the people and is prepared to stand or fall by the acceptance or rejection of its platform. And that platform is one which must commend itself to those who have the interests of the province at heart.

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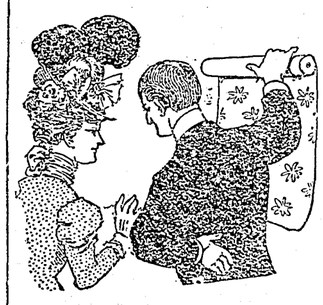

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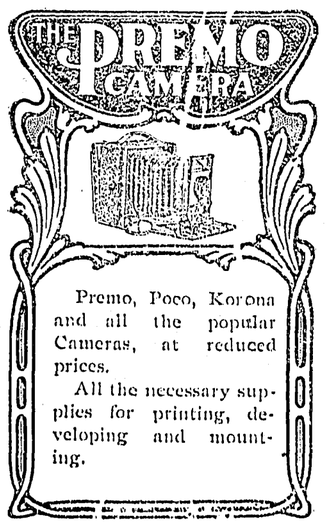

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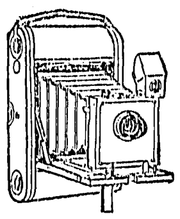

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Some fine Stock Ranches on the Kootenay and Elk Rivers. Lines of Great Northern and Crow's Nest Railway within a few miles.

Terms—One-fifth down. Balance in four years at 6 per cent.

Also excellent Fruit Ranch, about 30 acres, on Kootenay Outlet, near Procter, 18 miles from Nelson. About 7 acres under cultivation with strawberries and fruit trees. Irrigation Ditch. A good income paying investment.

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Notice To Delinquent Co-Owner.

To Dan Palmer or to any person or persons to whom he may have transferred his interest in the "Alvarstone" and "Pilgrim" mineral claims, situate on the Divide of Bird and 49 creeks, Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay :

You and each of you are hereby notified that I have expended two hundred dollars in labour and improvements upon the above mentioned mineral claim in order to hold said mineral claim under the provisions of the Mineral Act, and if within 90 days from the date of this notice, you neglect or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure together with all costs of advertising, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber, under Section 4 of an Act entitled "An Act to amend the Mineral Act, 1900."

CATHERINE DEMAINE.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1903.

Notice To Delinquent Co-Owner

To George Nowell or to whomsoever he may have transferred his interest in the "Nowell," "Robber King," "Tamarack" and "Annie G." Mineral Claims, situate on White Grouse Mountain, Goat River Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

You are hereby notified that we have expended for assessment work and recording fees on the above named Mineral claims for the past three years the sum of Twelve Hundred and Thirty ($1230) Dollars, in order to hold the said claims under the provisions of the Mineral Act, and if within ninety days from the date of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures together with the costs of advertising, your interest in said mineral claims will become the property of the subscribers under the provisions of Section four of the "Mineral Act Amendment Act, 1900."

Dated at Nelson, B. C. this 27th day of March, 1903.

HUGH SUTHERLAND
JOHN AYTON GIBSON
H. H. NELL
CHARLES R. HOLMES.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Excursion Rates East

June 4, 5, 24 to 30th. July 15, 16. August 25, 26

From Nelson, Rossland, Trail to

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	$55.00
Kansas City	62.50
Chicago	66.50
Toronto	91.50
Montreal, New York	$102.50

Corresponding rates to all

Eastern Points

From all Stations.

Tickets available via Lake Route, including meals and berths.

For time tables and all information, apply to local agents, or to

J. S. CARTER, Dist. Pass. Agt., Nelson.

E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A. Vancouver

TALE OF A SLIPPER.

"Madame, would you mind if I accompanied Francois to his mother's home?"

"No, I am perfectly willing, but be back by 11 o'clock."

"Madame may be assured of that. We shall be here long before 11. Pierre is down stairs, and if madame should need anything"—

"All right. You may go, Mariette, and remember, 11 o'clock."

The Countess of Laispare had left her chateau in the neighborhood of Compiegne, and leaving all her servants, with the exception of her maid, whom she took with her to Trouville, intended to stay a few weeks in Paris—long enough to see all that was new and interesting—and divert herself with whatever offered itself in the way of novelty.

Mariette, her maid, was delighted with the idea of the short sojourn in Paris, for she could see her fiance, a brother of the janitor of the apartment in which they were stopping.

Mme. Laispare, a pretty widow, was a trifle fatigued by a day spent in going from tailor to dressmaker, from dressmaker to milliner. She was stretched comfortably in a reclining chair, and her whole attention, after her maid's departure, was centered in a book she was reading. It was intensely interesting, and she read on until midnight without noticing how quickly time was passing. The sound of the clock striking 12 aroused her.

"Is it possible! I had no idea it was so late. And where is Mariette?"

Sure that her maid had not yet returned, she passed out on the little balcony from her drawing room, overlooking Friedland avenue, and began looking vainly for the figures of Mariette and Francois.

After a short time, as they did not appear, she began to feel anxious and a little irritated. In her impatience she struck her foot repeatedly against the iron railing of the balcony, and directly the heel of her slipper caught in the ironwork, the slipper was pulled from her foot, and, falling, just escaped the face of a late promenader who stood star gazing beneath the balcony.

"Well," said he to himself, "let's begin. This slipper didn't fall on my head from heaven. It came, evidently, from that lighted window. I thought I saw a figure there a moment ago. Well, then, here goes."

Concealed in a corner of the balcony, the countess had watched the pantomime, feeling all the time a strong desire to laugh. The man, in approaching the light, had given her a chance to observe him minutely. He appeared young and good looking; in dress and bearing he was all that could be desired. The young woman told herself that he had a very distinguished air, and so she felt not at all alarmed when he approached the door of the building and rang the bell.

As no one responded the first time, a second followed it, and then a third, prolonged, energetic and loud, which met with no greater success than the first two.

"He will waken every one in the apartment house except that sleepy headed janitor. What shall I do? I don't see anything but to go and open it myself."

And accepting her part boldly the countess descended the stairs, blaming Mariette severely for having put her in such a position. Opening the door a crack, she said:

"A thousand apologies, monsieur, and please give it to me quickly."

But such haste was entirely outside the plans of M. de la Briere, the man who held the slipper.

"In truth, madame, I regret exceedingly not being able to grant your request, but the object which I have just found is, I think, rather precious, and you will understand that I feel a certain responsibility. If the slipper is yours, it will of course fit you, and will you allow me to assure myself by the formality of trying it on?"

"Your conscience, monsieur, has a very keen edge, but as you are not satisfied in seeing me standing here on one foot I suppose I must submit to the proof you ask for."

She seated herself in one of the large antique chairs in the hall and putting out her little foot watched him as he gravely fitted the slipper upon it. The instant it was on the foot was withdrawn and disappeared beneath her skirt, while Rene de la Briere arose, somewhat disconcerted. Mme. Laispare, standing on both feet this time, made him the most gracious and at the same time the most ironical of bows, and opening the door wide motioned the young man out with a gesture in which the grace did not hide the authority.

But at the moment when, decidedly chagrined and confused, Rene was about to obey the command a loud report made itself heard a little distance from them.

The countess, never thinking that it was the eve of July 14, a day which all Paris celebrates with every variety of demonstration, thought only of a pistol shot and robbers. Remembering that she was alone, she grew frightened and wished to keep with her the stranger whom she had already impressively dismissed. Rene understood the situation in an instant and determined what part he would play in the little drama. Bowing profusely, he made as if to continue his departure.

"Monsieur, did you not hear it?"

"Perfectly, madame; a pistol shot."

"Then there are thieves in the neighborhood?"

"It is very probable, and now that I think of it I remember observing a little while ago a very villainous looking fellow prowling about."

"I have heard no cry"—

"Perhaps the shot missed."

"Are you not risking something in going out now?"

"Without doubt, madame. But I do not see any other way. You have shown me clearly that my presence here is inopportune, and I do not wish to intrude."

"Really, monsieur, I am afraid for you, and, to be frank, for myself too. My maid has not yet returned, and if I were not afraid of troubling you I would ask you to wait until she comes in."

Rene blessed his lucky star and replied respectfully, "I am happy to do you so small a service."

The hall was lighted brightly, and they seated themselves in the big chairs. There was a moment's awkward pause, and then M. de la Biere told his name and the countess followed his example, which put them at their ease. A literary man of great talent and merited reputation, a thorough man of the world, Rene was able to judge Mme. Laispare at her true value, and the esteem he felt for her character as he knew it must be was added to the profound admiration her beauty awakened in him.

Graceful and pretty, she combined with perfect regularity of feature a mobility of expression, and in her clear eyes the depth of her nature revealed itself. They talked of travel, of literature, of music, of painting and found on all these subjects they possessed a remarkable similarity of tastes. The situation was a peculiar one and possessed the charm of its novelty.

Learning that she was a widow, Rene dared to ask her if, young and pretty as she was, she had never thought of marying again. She responded, with sudden sadness that her marriage had not made her happy; that her husband had not treated her with great kindness. Her illusions had been so utterly destroyed that she felt certain the only chance of happiness lay in keeping forever her liberty, full and entire. Rene, under the spell of a sudden enthusiasm, began to plead with ardor a cause which he almost felt to be his own. He tried to convince her how unjust she was in thus condemning beforehand any true love which might be offered to her because her first choice had fallen upon a man incapable of appreciating his happiness and proving himself unworthy of it. He grew eloquent, animated, persuasive and ended his pleading so full of warmth and youth by saying:

"There exists an old Persian legend which places whosoever finds a woman's slipper forever under the influence of its owner. I ask for nothing better than to be allowed to fulfill the prophetic legend and remain all my life in the spell of the dainty slipper I found tonight."

And did the countess allow herself to be convinced? Love and confidence work miracles. It is certain that when Mariette returned she was not scolded and her excuses were accepted in full. And later it was rumored that the chateau near Compiegne had obtained a master.—Translated from the French for Wasnington Times.

A London Lad's Prayer.

W. Pett Ridge, the London writer, makes a London boy in one of his stories offer the following rather original prayer: "Lord, wilt thou 'ave the kindness to make me grow strong and tall and with plenty to say for meself, and wilt thou do this as soon as thou can find time, so's to save me expense and waste of money that might be used in other ways—say for a cricket bat. Believe me, Lord, thy obedient servant, A. Martin."

He rose. He was half way into his blue flannel bed gown, when an important idea occurred to him, and he knelt down again quickly.

"Should 'ave mentioned," he whispered, "Elfred Martin of 53 Cawstle street, jest over Surrey side of South'ark bridge."

Special Distinction of American Women.

Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason writes a paper on "Club and Salon" for The Century. Mrs. Mason says:

It will, I think, be conceded that the special distinction of the American woman does not lie in her intellect or her learning. Brilliant gifts and attainments to a certain point may indeed be exceptionally frequent, but they have often been equaled, if not exceeded, in the past. It lies rather in her talent for utilizing knowledge and adapting it to visible ends. To a combination of many talents has been added one to make them all available. It is essentially a talent for "arriving"—in other words, a talent for success, either with or without intellectual ability of a high order, and consists largely in a keen insight as to serviceable values, with a marked facility for catching salient points and using them to the best advantage. The result is that no women in the world have so much versatility or make a little knowledge go so far.

Good Cleaning Substances.

Copper.—Oxalic acid is good for copper; also vinegar and salt.

Silver.—To one teaspoonful of strong ammonia add three teaspoonfuls of water and sufficient whiting to form a paste. Rub on the silver with canton flannel. When dry, remove with clean, dry canton flannel and polish with chamois.

Nickel Plate.—To remove rust from nickel plate grease with oil, let stand two days or more and remove with a cloth dipped in ammonia. If persistent, use dilute hydrochloric acid and polish with tripoli.

Uses of Ammonia.—One teaspoonful to one quart water makes a wash for paint. Will brighten silver if used. One teaspoonful to one pint of hot suds, then polish with chamois. A few drops on newspaper will polish windows. Mix a few drops with a little hot water, rub on grease spot, place blotting paper over and iron with warm iron. Good for cleaning hairbrushes. Will kill acid on clothes. Add chloroform to restore color. Will brighten carpets if rubbed with cloth wrung out in ammonia and water. Good for removing odor of perspiration on skin.

Borax in Laundry.—Loosens dirt. Should be added to starch for gloss. Good to drive away insects.

Copper boiler may be cleaned with oxalic acid or salt and vinegar, following this with a cloth dipped in kerosene, then with a dry cloth. A bit of lemon will do the same work.

Linen.—Mix whiting to a paste with ammonia. When dry, rub off with flannel. Smoke stains on ceiling from lamps may be removed by washing in strong soda water.

Clean stained woodwork with cold tea; also grained wood.

The Little Brown Seed.

A little brown seed way down in the ground
Was sleeping so hard he heard not a sound
Till the robin called in a voice so shrill,
He sleepily said, "Oh, robin, be still!"

"Wake!" said the robin. "Oh, Johnnie, jump up!
You're late. It's most time for sweet buttercup.
You must come first, dear violet, you know.
Johnnie, jump up, jump up and grow!"

So Johnnie awoke and pushed out of bed,
First his green leaves, then yellow head.
It made him so happy to see the sunlight
He bowed to the robin and said, "You were right!"

—Child Garden.

The Text Explained.

A little girl of 4 years had learned the Bible text "Love one another" at Sunday school. She repeated it after returning home, and her mother asked her if she knew what it meant.

"Why, of course I do," she replied. "It means that I must love you and you must love me. I'm one and you're another."—Exchange.

Difference Between Men and Women.

Women might perhaps be said to belong to a more primitive type of humanity than men. While men place an interval between thought and act, women are apt to follow feelings directly in a half instinctive way. In other words, while men, through reflection, base their actions on consciously recognized general principles, women are wont to respond emotionally to individual and concrete cases. This is the reason why the latter so often show more ready tact and intuition, more conservatism and conscientiousness, but less originality, than the former. This comes out curiously in school life. If when a theme for an essay is set to a mixed class of young men and women distinct directions be given as to form, method and length, and the sources of information named, the young women will do best. If, on the contrary, no directions or references are given, and the pupils are left to shift for themselves, so that research and originality are called for, the young men will do best. I have often made this experiment.

We may say, then, that, while men are best fitted for those occupations that call for reflection, original thought and the discovery of new principles, women are best fitted for those that call for the ready application of old and well known principles. This is attested in numerous ways by the facts of history. Women cling to old habits, customs and fashions, not to speak of superstitions and religions, much longer than men, while they rarely show themselves inventors even in their own sphere of activity. The sewing machine was the invention of men, and so no doubt were the loom and the spinning wheel. Men acquire and produce; women receive and preserve. And along with this mental difference goes a physical difference. Men, as a rule, are larger, stronger and more aggressive; women are finer, more tender and more sympathetic. This of course implies no inferiority of one sex to the other. Both types of character are equally essential to social well being.—Professor Thomas Davidson in Forum.

A Costly Game of Chess.

On the day preceding the night on which General Washington had determined to cross the Delaware river, Dec. 25, 1776, and attack the British army at Trenton an Englishman in the neighborhood dispatched his son with a note to the British commander, General Rahl, to warn him of the approaching danger. The general was deeply absorbed in a game of chess when the note was presented to him and, without withdrawing his attention from the board, thoughtlessly put the note into his vest pocket.

After the battle that took place the next day, when the British commander, mortally wounded, was carried into the house of Mr. Stacey Potts, the note was found unopened in his pocket.

The Boy and His Knife.

Whittling as an amusement is probably not so common now as it was half a century ago, when toys of all kinds were much less numerous. While every one should rejoice in the many sports and varied devices which at present contribute so much to a boy's mental and physical development and give him the steady and skillful hands so useful in after life, still it is to be regretted if in our days of baseball and tennis, of amateur printing presses and "kodaks," the ingenious use of the jackknife that has made the Yankee boy proverbially a clever whittler should become a lost art.—B. L. Robinson in St. Nicholas.

Way to Test Oriental Rugs.

In buying an oriental rug one can discriminate between the imitation and genuine, not by the color or pattern, which may be copied, but by a careful examination to see if each stitch is knotted. If the stitch is knotted and it is impossible to pull it out, the rug is genuine Turkish, whether the wrap is cotton or wool, but if one can pull the stitch out it is imitation, no matter how closely color and pattern follow the original. The manner of testing the quality of the rug is as follows: A live coal is dropped on the rug and allowed to burn a little. When it is removed, a yellowish mark will be left. If this can be brushed off with the fingers, leaving the original colors unaltered, it is a sure proof of the genuineness of the rug.

It is necessary, however, for one to be a connoisseur in rugs in order to be able to discriminate between the qualities of rugs of various countries and to understand the age of the rug from the intensity of the luster. Some of the rugs which find their way here have been damaged, but so skillfully restored that to the eye of the uninitiated they seem in perfect condition. Many of these have been cropped to remove signs of wear, which reduces not only the richness and depth of the pile, but affects the durability of the rug as well. Damaged spots are also frequently touched up with water colors and a fine brush, a deception easily discovered if the colors are wiped over with a soft cloth somewhat moistened.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The One That Doesn't Beat.

Mamma (putting her little girl to bed)—Why, Dorothy, I thought you were going to run a race with yourself!

Dorothy (undressing very slowly)—Yes, mamma, but I'm the one that don't beat, you see.—Exchange.

Thackeray's Pink Bonnets.

It has been noticed that Thackeray was fond of putting pink bonnets on such of his lady characters as were to be specially fascinating. The eternal (and infernal) Becky wore one, the mushy Amelia wore one on her wedding tour (very probably on her second one also), and the dashing Beatrix also set off her beauty by this means.—Exchange.

Plain Gold Wedding Rings

The correct shape is very narrow, an almost perfectly round band. A plain gold ring that carries our stamp is acceptable to every bride as a guarantee of good faith and good quality. The good judgment of the groom who buys the wedding ring at any of our stores finds absolute confidence in the heart of the bride. The price is satisfactory. The quality is guaranteed.

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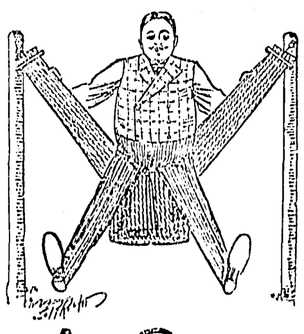

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JOB PRINTING AT THE ECONOMIST OFFICE

VENTS AND GOSSIP

Perhaps a community that has tolerated some of the amateur performances that were given in the city during the winter should not be too bitter in its complaints against the outfit that undertook the production of a nondescript play, "The Old Dairy Homestead," here last Monday evening. The piece itself was absolutely without merit, and the author of it, if ever discovered, should be cast into a dungeon, to remain there the rest of his life. There is not sane line in the whole dialogue, and so far as the audience were concerned, the "actors" might just as well have come on the stage and uttered any words that were suggested at the moment. The company was even worse, if possible, than the piece. With a great demand for laborers in the agricultural districts and elsewhere, there does not seem to be any good reason why four or five men should fritter away their time making pretension of murdering innocent maidens by throwing them down make believe wells, and threatening to rob them of fortunes, when the last month's salary has not yet been paid and there is scarcely five dollars in the box office. The limitations of the English language prevent an adequate description of this harrowing performance, but Madame Vernon and her company can rest assured that they have honestly earned the distinction of having given the worst exhibition yet seen at the Nelson Opera House, not even excepting the memorable production of "Jane" by local amateurs on the 13th of April of this year.

The committee in charge of the celebration report satisfactory progress, and everything now points to a successful event. An attractive feature will be the presence of the New Westminster lacrosse team, a combination that stands second to none in the Dominion of Canada. The programme will include everything that goes to make up a successful celebration, and it is expected that Nelson will be crowded for two days as it has never been before. Much of the success of the celebration will depend on the citizens, and nothing that can be done to bring about the desired result should be left undone.

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Stubbs, last Monday afternoon, Walter Clayton was married to Miss Ruby M. Stubbs, Rev J. H. White performing the ceremony. The young couple were the recipients of many handsome and useful presents.

The Casino Comedy company will occupy the boards at the Nelson Opera House Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week.

Jacob Green writes that the forthcoming celebration should be made an occasion for a gathering of old Canadian militiamen now in the Kootenay. Mr. Green offers to brush them up on their drill if a sufficient number can be got together.

The celebration of the silver jubilee of Rev. Father Althoff, last Wednesday, was an event of great interest to Catholics, and to Protestants as well. Father Althoff has lived in Nelson only about a year, but during that time he has endeared himself to all citizens irrespective of religious inclinations. It has been the same wherever the Rev. father has been stationed. In Victoria no clergyman was held in higher esteem than Rev. Father Althoff. There were a large number of visiting clergymen here to participate in the celebration of the event, amongst others being Rt. Rev. Bishop Dontenwell, of New Westminster. The ceremonies were of the most impressive character. At 10:30 in the morning high mass was celebrated at the Church of Mary Immaculate, all the visiting clergymen participating. In the evening a banquet was held, after which there was a vesper service. After the vesper service an address was read by Mr. Gigot, and a purse of $200 in gold was presented to Father Althoff by Mr. Patenaude on behalf of the congregation. The children of the parish also made a presentation of a silver matchbox containing $120 to Father Althoff. The ceremony of blessing the bell took place in the evening. Altogether the occasion was one in which both priest and people are to be congratulated.

HEADACHE

Headache and many other pains are caused from the eyes. Proper fitting glasses WILL BE A PERMANENT CURE. Do not neglect. It is dangerous.

Patenaude Bros.

Opticians

Baker Street, Nelson

Beautify Your Bathroom.

Would you take up the very latest idea? Then cover your bathroom, walls, ceiling and floor, every inch of it, with oilcloth. This is a plan that has aroused much enthusiasm, and the oilclothed bathroom is now exceedingly correct. Oilcloth is less expensive than tiling and even easier to keep clean. It is made nowadays in so many patterns that every one's tastes can be suited, and, though those that have never seen a bathroom decked in this manner may not be inclined to think so, a bathroom that from top to toe, as it were, is of oilcloth is a very artistic affair.

The oilcloth chosen should be of a pattern that closely resembles tiling, and it is best to varnish it thoroughly. One of the prettiest designs in the market—a design, by the way, that is used in several well known New York houses—is of a white ground with a blue figure. The border is of the "wall of Troy" variety. Another good pattern is of green and white.—New York Herald.

The Refined Wife.

A woman cannot be married long enough to render delicacy of behavior and an exquisite retirement inappropriate or unnecessary. The wife who laughed at the idea of being polite to her own husband had lost the very track of home happiness. Many a home has been wrecked because the husband and wife thought it needless to preserve a punctilious behavior to each other. Familiarity certainly breeds contempt.—Catherine Cole.

Her Friends Perplexed.

There are still housekeepers who boast of the amount of housework they can accomplish and the early hour at which it is performed. It is unusual to find such a woman nowadays outside of the covers of some ancient social history, so the occasional appearance of the woman with old fashioned ambitions is interesting. The modern, ordinary, everyday woman was boasting mildly the other day of some of her small duties performed when the heroine of ancient days broke in in tones of unyielding superiority, "Why, the other morning I was up and made my beds and had my dishes washed before breakfast." "What?" said the astonished listener. "Yes," repeated the capable housekeeper. "I was up and made my beds and washed my dishes before breakfast." And now her friends are wondering if she is that shiftless individual who leaves her dinner dishes overnight or if she is a modern Cophetua.—New York Times.

How the School Luncheon.

A variation of the school lunch may be made by using salmon mixed with some sort of sauce or condiment. A bit of mayonnaise dressing left over may be used with it. The fish is to be flaked fine and rubbed into a smooth paste. Cold boiled salmon can be used or a can of salmon, freed from the oil, and with hot water poured over it to rid it entirely of the oily flavor, the fish being allowed to get perfectly cool before being used in a sandwich. It may be added that this treatment of a can of salmon puts the fish in excellent condition to cream in the chafing dish for a night supper. Brown bread is best for fish sandwiches, as it seems to take away any unpleasant strength of the fish flavor.

A Fine Table.

A wealthy lady who is fond of experimenting in household affairs recommends a breakfast table of Mexican onyx. It never rolls and nothing can scratch, stain or injure its brilliant surface. It can be used without a tablecloth and in warm weather is much more comfortable than a table with a lining and cover. Another thoughtful housekeeper recommends for a table cover the finely woven and gayly colored mats made by the Malays of the Philippines and the straits settlements. They are strong, elastic and durable and are composed of a hard, cane fiber, which is noninflammable and unpleasant to all insects. The finest quality is expensive, costing from $10 a square yard upward.—Margherita Arlina Hamm in New York Mail and Express.

Where Laces Rule.

When a gala performance is given at the opera at Madrid, the show of lace worn by the ladies of the haute noblesse is truly remarkable, and, though valuable jewelry is also to be seen to a considerable extent, it is the lace mantilla and flounces which are most worthy of the admiration of connoisseurs. It is strange that the graceful national fashion of wearing mantillas still obtains, but the fact is undoubted.

CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

(Adopted at Revelstoke, September 18th, 1902.)

1. That this convention reaffirms the policy of the party in matters of provincial roads and trails; the ownership and control of railways and the development of the agricultural resources of the province as laid down in the platform adopted in October, 1899, which is as follows:

"To actively aid in the construction of trails throughout the undeveloped portions of the province and the building of provincial trunk roads of public necessity.

"To adopt the principles of government ownership of railways insofar as the circumstances of the province will admit, and the adoption of the principle that no monies should be granted to any railway company which does not give the government of the province control of rates over lines bonused, together with the option of purchase.

"To actively assist by state aid in the development of the agricultural resources of the province.

2. That in the meantime and until the railway policy above set forth can be accomplished, a general railway act be passed, giving freedom to construct railways under certain approved regulations, analogous to the system that has resulted in such extensive railway construction in the United States, with so much advantage to trade and commerce.

3. That to encourage the mining industry, the taxation of mineral claims should be on the basis of a percentage on the net profits.

4. That the government ownership of telephone systems should be brought about as a next step in the acquisition of public utilities.

5. That a portion of every coal area hereafter to be disposed of should be reserved from sale or lease, so that state owned mines may be easily accessible, if their operation becomes necessary or advisable.

6. That in the pulp land leases provision should be made for reforesting and that steps should be taken for the general preservation of forests by guarding against the wasteful destruction of timber.

7. That the legislature and government of the province should persevere in the effort to secure the extension of Atlantic labor.

8. That the matter of better terms in the way of subsidy and appropriations for the province should should be vigorously pressed upon the Dominion government.

9. That the silver-lead industries of the province be fostered and encouraged by the imposition of increased customs duties on lead and lead products imported into Canada, and that the Conservative members of the Dominion House be urged to support any motion introduced for such a purpose.

10. That as industrial disputes almost invariably result in great loss and injury both to the parties directly concerned and to the public, legislation should be passed to provide means for an amicable adjustment of such disputes between employers and employees.

11. That it is advisable to foster the manufacture of the raw products of the province within the province as far as practicable by means of taxation on the said raw products, subject to rebate of the same in whole or part when manufactured in British Columbia.

CONSERVATIVE CONVENTIONS.

At a meeting of the executive of the Provincial Conservative Association, held at Vancouver, the province was divided into five divisions for organization purposes. The Kootenay-Boundary division is made up of the following provincial election districts, Revelstoke, Columbia, Fernie, Cranbrook, Yale, Lardeau, Slocan, Grand Forks, Greenwood, the City of Rossland and the City of Nelson. At the same meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That conventions for nominating candidates for members of the legislative assembly be made up of delegates elected as follows:

(a) In city electoral districts, one delegate for every fifty electors, one delegate for every fifty electors or majority vote polled at the provincial election held in 1900, and if the city is divided into wards, the proportion of delegates for each ward shall be based on the vote polled in each ward at the last municipal election.

(b) In other electoral districts, one delegate for every fifty electors or majority votes polled at the provincial election held in 1900, the delegates to be apportioned to polling places, or sections therefor as may be set up, to the vote of the different neighborhoods.

2. The election of delegates shall be at public meetings, held at a designated central place in each polling division, or in each ward in city electoral districts, if the city is divided into wards. At such public meetings only those who pledge themselves to vote for the candidate or candidates selected at the nominating convention shall be entitled to vote for delegates.

3. Two weeks notice shall be given of the public meetings at which delegates are elected, and nominating conventions shall be held in city electoral districts two days after the day on which delegates are elected, and in other electoral districts seven days after. All nominations throughout the province to be made at a designated central place in each electoral district, and on the same day.

4. All members of the district shall be entitled to the election or delegates to nominating conventions, to appointment of delegates, and the place and date of nominating conventions in the several electoral districts shall be determined by the member of the executive of the association in which the electoral districts are situated, and acted upon by the honorary president and secretary of the Provincial Conservative Association.

A meeting of the provincial executive will be held at Vancouver within a month, and the date for holding district nominating conventions will then be fixed.

JOHN HOUSTON,
President of the Provincial Conservative Association.

Nelson, June 8th, 1903.

Corporation of the City of Nelson

FINAL NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that all arrears of Electric Light rates must be paid at the City Office by 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, June 30, 1903, or the service will be discontinued without further notice.

By order,
D. C. McMORRIS,
City clerk.

Nelson, June 16, 1903.

Notice.

In the matter of an application for a duplicate of a Certificate of Title to the several lots of land hereinafter specified situated in the town of Rossland.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,