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THE ECONOMIST.

VOLUME IX. NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1905. NUMBER 25

IS THERE LIFE ON THE MOON?

Different from Our Globe in Many Respects.

There was a time in the history of the earth when it had no satellite, when it was not the globe we know it now, but a great liquid planet incrusted by a shell some thirty five miles in thickness. That time is separated from us by an interval which cannot be accurately determined, but which must be measured by millions of years at least. In those early days of its planetary career, the earth spun on its axis with a constantly increasing swiftness that reduced the day to a few hours. When the period of revolution had finally dwindled to a bare three hours, a catastrophe occurred, one of the most fearful in all celestial history. Such was the enormity of the centrifugal force of the earth, that five thousand million cubic miles of its mass were hurried off into space. In that cataclysm our moon was born.

Strange as its origin may be, the moon has still other peculiarities to offer. It is the largest of all planetary satellies, so large indeed that to the inhabitant of a neighboring world it must appear with the earth as a marvelously beautiful double planet.

Because it is smaller in mass than the earth, the attraction of gravitation on the moon is considerably less than it is on the earth. It, says the Scientific American, it were possible for one of us to journey to the moon and live there, we should find ourselves able to accomplish six times as much as we can on the earth. We could lift weights six times as heavy, run six times as fast, work six times as hard—all because the moon attracts bodies with but one-sixth the force of the earth. We could leap over barns with ease, and run a mile at express-train speed.

Despite the chasm of 253,000 miles that separates us from the moon, we know more of the physical characteristics of the single pallid face which it ever turns toward us than we do of the Arctic regions, or of the heart of Africa. We have studied, mapped, and photographed the great dark plains which were once thought to be seas and were accordingly miscalled "maria," the lofty mountain ranges that sometimes tower 20,000 feet above the seas; and the vast, annular craters that pit the moon's aged features.

Although it once formed part of the earth, the moon is different from our globe in many respects. Charred by fires long since dead, honeycombed like a giant ball of slag, scarred by terrific volcanic upheavals, its telescopic aspect is anything but cheerful. Craters are not uncommon features of the earth: but on the moon their number and size are truly astonishing. At the lunar south pole these dead volcanoes are so closely packed together that to Galileo (the first man who ever saw the moon through a telescope) they seemed like the eyes of a peacock's tail. So large, indeed, are many of these craters, that a man standing within one of them would be unable to see the surrounding ramparts, because they would lie below his horizon. A diameter of ten, twenty, or even sixty miles is not infrequently met with in a lunar crater.

Are these craters all dead? Most astronomers believe so, but Prof. W. H. Pickering, of Harvard University, has recorded a number of observations that seem to point to the activity of a few of them at least. He relies chiefly on the fluctuations in size which have been observed in a comparatively small crater called Linne. On an old map one observer records Linne as a crater of moderate size. A century later it is described as a small, round, brilliant spot. When modern instruments of precision were invented the crater was measured repeatedly, with decidedly surprising results. Once its diameter was four miles; then it grew to six miles; and now it has shrunk to three-quarters of a mile. If this volcano is extinct how comes it that it changes its size so strangely? Still another proof of activity is found by Prof. Pickering in the eccentricities of a gigantic crater called Plato, and in dense clouds of white vapor which have appeared before his eyes, rising from a torturous cleft known as Schroeter's Valley. So minute have been Prof. Pickering's observations that their accuracy can not be seriously called into question.

Granting that a few of the moon's craters are active, it follows that they must discharge something into space. That something, judged by our earthly volcanoes, must be water and carbonic gas. Because the pressure on the moon's surface is exceedingly low, and because the temperature during the long, cold lunar night is probably not far from 460 deg. F. below zero, water cannot possibly exist in the fluid state. Ice and snow are the only forms water can assume.

Is there any evidence of snow and ice? Almost every crater is lined with white. The lofty peaks of mountain ranges are hooded in white. At the South Pole the white glare is almost blinding. What is this white sheen? Merely the natural color of the moon's wrinkled face, according to most astronomers—snow and ice, forming where it should form, according to Prof. Pickering. The disappearance and reappearance of these white spots are admirably explained by this theory; for snow and ice would vaporize in the long lunar day—equal to fifteen of our days, and congeal again in white crystals as the sun set.

It has been said that an earthly volcano vomits corbonic acid. Conceding that a lunar crater ejects water in the form of a vapor and carbonic acid gas, is there any reason why life, in its lowest forms at least, may not exist at the moon? Prof. Pickering believes that he has discovered traces of vegetation. There are variable spots on the moon, spots that darken after sunrise and gradually disappear toward sunset. They are not shadows, for they are most pronounced when the sun is high in the heavens. They appear quickly at the equator, and encroach on the the higher latitudes after a few days have elapsed. They are never seen in the polar regions. It is in these variable spots that Prof. Pickering has discovered what he considers to be vegetation. Whether he is right or wrong, this much is certain: He has explained with admirable simplicity a phenomenon that has long puzzled astronomers. To offset the objections that the temperature of the moon is too low to support organic life, it may be answered that certain licliens thrive in our own Arctic regions, where the temperature rarely rises above the melting point of ice. Moreover, many bacteria resist the most intense cold that we can produce. It may be objected that in a single day vegetation cannot grow appreciably; but on the moon a day is equal to fifteen of our days, and may well be likened to a miniature season.

The advances which have recently been made in selenography by Prof. Pickering show that although the moon is not a riotously luxuriant abode, it is anything but the lifeless orb commonly supposed. It may be desolate and cold; but it is not altogether dead.

Monument Erected by Franklin.

Among other important information sent by Amundsen is that he found the monument erected by Sir John Franklin's expedition. It is hoped that Amundsen has, moreover, solved the mystery of the disappearance of most of Sir John Franklin's men. The disappearance of the Franklin expedition is as much mystery as tragedy.

Fifteen expeditions were sent to find traces of the party, but it has never been known absolutely what became of them. One theory survives—that the remnant of the expedition still lives, having inter married with the natives in the vast northern wilderness. The Franklin expedition numbered 120 souls.

The last record of the expedition, which was found in the neighborhood of Great Fish river, in 1859, stated that on April 26, 1848, the officers and men surviving, then consisting of 105 souls, would start for Back Fish river.

If Amundsen has actually located the north magnetic pole on King William Island, he has found it within 100 miles of the place where Captain Ross located it in 1831. The signification of this fact is far-reaching. In the first place, it overthrows Hansteen's theory of the revolution of the magnetic pole—a theory which has commanded respect. This is the first time the theory has been put to the test.

According to Hansteen's computations the magnetic pole moves around the north terrestrial pole at a speed of 11 minutes and 4 seconds a year, requiring 1890 years to complete a revolution. Were this theory correct, the north magnetic pole should have been found by Amundsen 819 miles west of the Boothian peninsula, where it was located by Ross. It is reported, however, that the Norwegian explorer found it on King William Island about 70 or more miles of Ross' point of observation.

THINGS TALKED OF IN NELSON.

The meeting of Mr. Gillett's supporters last Thursday evening will convince at least those who were present that his election is a foregone conclusion. The rooms were crowded by an enthusiastic crowd of admirers and all the speeches bore testimony to the esteem in which William G. Gillett is held in Nelson. The speech of the candidate himself carried conviction, and if the City of Nelson is not lighted for the July celebration from the new plant it certainly will not be the fault of Mr. Gillett. In his address, the mayoralty candidate dealt with the history of the power plant for the year, and showed that very much of the difficulty into which the city had been plunged was due to negligence in preparing the contracts. He also showed that now, for the first time, the work was being carried on in a business-like manner, and the citizens could rest assured that it would be in operation during the month of June. This seemed satisfactory to all present and Mr. Gillett was cheered to the echo.

S. S. Taylor, K. C., godfather for J. J. Malone in the present mayoralty contest, has been a feature of every municipal and political campaign since he first came to Nelson. That Mr. Taylor takes a deep interest in the affairs of the city, province and dominion, is to his credit. But occasionally it is necessary to criticize his methods in a campaign. Mr. Taylor is a student of practical politics as taught in the school of John Houston, but the student is by no means as wise in his application of theory as his master. Where Houston carried conviction by his earnestness, Mr. Taylor only arouses suspicion by his undue caution. It may be to his credit that he is not so reckless as Mr. Houston, but he must not complain if the results are not so satisfactory as those accomplished by the master mind. If he is to fill the shoes of the great tribune he must play better whist. In the first place, Mr. Taylor should not have brought out Mr. Malone as his candidate. He has political aspirations, and there is room to doubt if he is making any important gain in his present course. He may be losing a great deal. With the ovewhelming defeat of Mr. Malone, Mr. Taylor's political hopes must vanish, but with the success of that gentleman, undoubtedly Mr. Taylor's political fortunes would improve. However, there is no danger of Mr. Malone being elected, and the ambitious politician from the Houston block must not grumble at the consequence of his nearsightedness. He should have run himself, and then he would have had a following upon which he could rely at the right time. Mr. Malone, no matter how much credit he may reflect upon his godfather, will not accomplish the same results had the principal himself bravely taken up the gaunt et thrown down by Mr. Gillett and his friends.

A Nelson lady had a rather peculiar experience recently. A few weeks before Christmas she had purchased presents for her many friends, and one evening had placed them all on a table in her parlor preparatory to bundling them and mailing them the following day. Amongst other articles was a handsome hand painted ornament which had been specially selected for a particular friend. In the morning she had a caller who had some business to transact. He was asked to remain in the parlor while she absented herself for a few moments. She returned shortly and attended to the business, and the caller departed. He had not gone many minutes when she noticed that the hand-painted ornament had also disappeared. She immediately notified the police and the room of the visitor at the hotel was searched and the missing article discovered. The thief admitted his guilt, and implored forgiveness which was granted, but the next time he visits Nelson he will not receive a very cordial reception either from the woman he victimized or the police.

The Toronto News' report of the Borden banquet contained the following pen picture of British Columbia's Premier: "Hon. Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, made his first appearance in Toronto and, in fact, in Eastern Canada, and he was consequently a subject of no small interest to the large gathering composed mostly of Eastern Canadians. Mr. McBride, who Mr Borden said was affectionately known on the Pacific coast as 'Dick' McBride, spoke early in order to catch his train home because the legislature of British Columbia meets at an early date. When Mr. McBride stood up the Borden Club saw that he was a tall man, with a moderately well filled waistcoat and a broad pair of shoulders. His clean-shaved countenence, oval and smooth, was set off by a head of hair, the like of which few other men in the room possessed. It is a mass of curly wavy hair that had not many years ago been jet black, but which is now freely sp inkled with grey. While he is not an orator, full of great periods and magnificient sentences, he is nevertheless a clever speaker, and one wh can arouse the boys. As a young man (he is 35 today, December 15), and as a Westerner, he has caught the idea of Canada's greatness and with this arouses enthaslasm. British Columbia was not more his province, he declared, than it was that of his auditors, nor were they more Canadian than he. In enforcing Mr. Borden's remarks about organization he delivered himself of this maxim in Western vernacular: 'If you can't boost, don't knock,' a sentiment which elicited much applause."

George Ham's friends in Montreal tendered him a banquent upon his return from England, and the speakers expressed their pleasure at Mr. Ham's complete recovery from his recent illness. If Mr. Ham's friends in western cities follow in the footsteps of his Montreal friends there will need to be largely increased hall accommodation in the towns and cities of this great and glorious west.

The second performance of "Pinafore" by juveniles was even more successful than the first one. The youngsters had recovered from their nervousness and acted and sang more like professionals than amateurs. It must be a source of gratification to the music-loving citizens of Nelson to feel assured that when the time comes for the members of the Nelson Operatic Society to make their final exit from the stage there will be a well trained class of younger members to take their places.

The Ontario provincial archivist, Mr. Fraser, is reported by the Toronto World to have made a great discovery in unearthing the Pemberton and Dundas reports of the Loyalist families in British America a few years after the revolutionary war. This report, which is supposed to deal with all the Loyalist families and to give some account of the services and losses of each, has not been available for reference. The papers were for many years lying unnoticed at Washington, whither they had been carried. But their rediscovery some years ago was so well known that a request was made of the governments of Ontario and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to join in providing a fund far printing and publishing these papers. It seems that the Ontario government has undertaken the publication and that a printed volume has been or is about to be issued.

The conviction and sentence to a year's imprisonment of one of the best known lawyers in New York is the curious commentary upon the administrations of the law in that city, says the Ottawa Citizen. Abraham Hummell could not be said to occupy a high place as a member of the bar of the chief city of the United States but he was a very prominent and, to a certain extent, representative lawyer. He made a specialty of sensational divorce suits and important criminal cases; In the days before the extradition act was in effective operation "little Abe" Hummell made a specialty of defending wealthy embezzlers who fled to Canada. In those days it was sometimes possible to prevent the extradition of the fugitive on technical grounds as distinguished from the methods used in the Gaynor-Greene case of recent memory. Hummell was on several occasions associated with Canadian counsel in fighting such cases. In recent years he has found an equally lucrative practice in procuring divorces for wealthy New Yorkers—"and no questions asked." It was shown in the evidence at the trial that he paid a man $5,000 to perjure himself, besides several thousand dollars more for giving false testimony at investigations, etc. It was also shown that the uncle of the man for whom he was acting had given Hummell carte blanche, so far as money was concerned and Hummell had bled him for over $50,000 though the client was quite content so long as the goods were delivered. There was more than a suspicion that the client, who is a highly respectable and prominent resident of Boston, knew quite well that the defence was being obtained by purchasing perjured evidence. Naturally Hummell will fight the sentence to the court of last resort and it will be interesting to know if the powers which were able to bring him to trial are equal to enforcing the sentence.

There is a strong probability that Senator Templeman will be promoted to a full cabinet position. Such an appointment would be gratifying to the people of this Province, regardless of party affiliations. To the Liberal party the promotion would be creditable; it would be only just recognition of the services of the "Father of Liberalism" in this Province. To overlook Senator Templeman at this time would leave Sir Wilfrid open to the charge of ingratitude. For years William Templeman conducted a newspaper in Victoria, at a great loss to himself. That paper, the Times, in season and out of season sang the praises of the Liberal party, and as Liberals were not very numerous at the provincial capital at that time, it can be readily understood that the publisher was a heavy loser. He was persecuted for his opinions, no year passing without a libel suit, and strange as it may seem many of his persecutors at that time are now good Liberals. But William Templeman stuck to his guns, and his friends are pleased to know that his fortunes have been improving ever since the Liberal party went into power in 1896. But no one will say that the sum total of his preferments and emoluments have been at all commensurate with the services rendered by Sentor Templeman. It has been the boast of the Liberal party that its friends of the days of adversity are never forgotten in times of prosperity. In the promotion of Senator Templeman to a full cabinet position Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be conferring an honor on a man well entitled to wear it, and at the same time liquidating a debt of party gratitude. Now is the time to make good.

The following is a list of awards given to collections of British Columbia apples at the Colonial Fruit Show held by the Royal Horticultural Society, London, Eng., Dec. 5th and 6th, 1905: The Province of British Columbia, gold medal; J. C. Gartrell, Trout Creek, B. C., silver gilt knightian medal; J. R. Brown, Summerland, silver knightian medal; Thos. W. Stirling, Kelowna, silver gilt knightian medal; the Coldstream Estate, Vernon, silver gilt knightian medal; Thos. G. Earl, Lytton, silver knightian medal; Mrs. J. Smith, Spence's Bridge, silver knightian medal; Kootenay Fruit Growers' Association, silver banksian medal and J. L. Pridham, Kelowna, silver banksian medal.

M. Scully left Nelson last July to visit his old home in Prince Edward Island after an absence of twelve years. Mr. Scully found very little change around his old home, but was so pleased with his surroundings that he remained there nearly six months.

Starkey & Co., general commission merchants have issued a circular to the trade, which embodies a complete review of the business and industrial situation throughout the interior. The review deals exhaustively with the progress of the mining industry, and speaks most encouragingly of the fruit-growing prospects of the interior. The circular will have a wide circulation and no doubt produce gratifying results.

KING'S SON IN AMERICA

Relating to Marriage of George IV of Britain.

A London dispatch says: Another page of mystery is added to the romance of George IV. and Mrs. Fitzherbert by a quantity of interesting evidence which has just come into the hands of the Daily Chronicle through a grandchild of the man who was probably the child of that extraordinary alliance.

The descendants of a man named Jas. Ord wish to establish the fact that though he was known as the nephew of a James Ord who after being discharged from the British navy in 1779 rose, with the help of unexpected influence, to the position of dock yard inspector to the King of Spain in 1786 he was in reality the child of the Fitzherbert marriage, given for obvious political reasons into the keeping of the mother and sister of a common sailor in the British navy.

This mysterious child, James Ord, died in Omaha in 1883. Not long after he had grown up the narrative of his life was told, in which the following statements occurred: "I have often heard my uncle say I was brought as a tender infant from England to Bilbao, in Spain, and that I never saw my father. Although I always called James Ord uncle I knew I was only a nephew by adoption."

"He told me this in answer to a question about my birth. I had heard my playmates discussing birthdays, and it occurred to me that I did not know mine, so I asked my uncle the next day.

"While we were out walking he said: 'I do not know, James. If you had your rights in England you would be something very great. God forgive those who have wronged you.' While I was at Georgetown college, I asked uncle for an explanation of the singular statement he once made to me, that I was not his nephew, but all he ever told me was that I was born in England and shortly after my birth had been adopted by his sister, who had lost her own child and her husband; that I was taken to Spain, where he held a position under the Spanish government; that when the period of his service was over he came to the United States and brought me with him.

"He told me he could give me no further particulars at that time, and that it would not be for m happiness to know more."

"My reputed uncle died at he navy yard, Washington. His illness was sudden; I was sent for in great haste. He recognized me when I arrived, and said: 'James I have something of the greatest importance to communicate to you,' but in a few moments he fell into a state of unconsciousness and never spoke again. The date of the Fitzherbert marriage was December, 1785 which corresponded with my age as nearly as I knew it, for my uncle once told me that he did not know the exact date of my birth."

On one occasion Ord wrote to Mrs. Fitzherbert herself, but received no reply. On another he sought information from Rev. William Matthews, his uncle's confidant, but was told that his uncle really knew very little, "only that I was the child of one of the sons of George III., and that he (James Ord) thought it was probable that it was the Prince of Wales, as he had obtained the position in Spain for him, and also that the negotiations for my transfer to Ord were carried on by Mrs. Fitzherbert's uncle."

Lastly, in the centenary history of Georgetown college, published in 1891 under the auspices of the college, one can find on page 29 the statement that James Ord, son of George IV. and his lawful wife, Mrs. Fitzherbert, was enrolled among the students in the year 1860.

THE JAPS ARE TOO SMOOTH

Some Anecdotes of their Deception and Treachery.

There is one travelled woman in this country who has no admiration for the Japanese. Her feeling is the result of a trip which she took recently, in the Orient and which ended at her brother's home in Tokio, where he is the head of an exporting firm.

"The Japs are too tricky for me," she said recently, half angrily. "When I landed I thought everything about the country was lovely, and I enthused until my brother was weary.

"I told him the charming part of it all was that the Japanese were so honest. He smiled in a pitying way. Now I understand why.

"What started the trouble was that bead necklace, the one with the pearls inserted in gold links with a monogram locket suspended by a band woven from tiny gold chains. There never was another like it, and everybody admired it as unique.

"When I had been in Tokio a few days the clasp in the back of the thing broke, and I took it to a native jeweler. The fellow looked it over and said that he could fix it in two or three days. I got the thing back done perfectly and finished on time to the very second. It cost about half as much as it would have done here in the city.

"A day or so after that I started on a trip through the rural districts of the country, and got back a month later, more charmed with the country than I had been before. My brother took us to one of the big native gardens that evening, and there were a lot of English and Americans there.

"We hadn't been seated at one of the tables more than a minute when Sally, my sister, pulled my sleeve and pointed at a nearby table.

"'She's got your necklace on!' Sally said.

"I looked. It was true. There was an English woman with the exact duplicate of my gold and pearl necklace. A few minutes later I saw another woman who also had a neklace like mine. Before the evening was over I saw nine of them.

"I lay awake that night and thought it over. Early the next morning I hurried around to the jeweler who had repaired my necklace. To my horror, there was a window filled with them. 'The Very New in American Nobbery,' a sign read.

"I gave up all hope of ever wearing that necklace again. Every woman in Tokio who had the money bought one, and they were so common that I was ashamed to be seen wearing the original.

"My brother bought one and we compared the two. They had copied it exactly from mine. Even the same number of links were in each of the little chains. The jeweler had even copied our family crest and had included my own monogram in the design.

"The last I saw of the duplicate necklace was in the hotel at Chicago. A woman I had never seen came into the dining-room with one of them on, monogram and all. I passed her in the hall that evening, and smiling, I said:

"Just back from Japan?"

"She nodded with a smile, and then I saw a look of surprise steal over her at once. She's probably wondering yet how I learned where she had been."

"The Japanese are great inventors, but they are greater imitators, and still greater thieves. I'll never forgive that race in my life. They destroyed the value of the only real heirloom I own.

"Don't trust a Jap with anything, even an old dress. They copied a waist for me, though, so closely, from one of my old ones, that I never had to have a fitting, and it came out exactly right."

"Cap." Carruthers is down at Victoria, and in an interview with the Colonist, remarked: "Christmas in the Kootenay metropolis is always celebrated in good style, and this year, on account of improved conditions in mining, agricultural and commercial life, it surpassed anything previous. We have had very mild weather down there, something like you boast of in Victoria," he said, laughingly. "But you see in my line mild weather makes it hard to sell heavy goods—though we have done very well. Business conditions in the Kootenays and Boundary are excellent. In the Boundary the construction of two lines of railway west has stimulated trade to a vast extent and the wholesalers have done well. Coming nearer home in the Silvery Slocan the wisdom of the leasing system in the silver-lead mines has been demonstrated to be successful and many lessees have done well there. In brief we are expecting a good spring, and the outlook for the whole of southern British Columbia is excellent."

The regular meeting of the Nelson Agricultural and Industrial Association which was to take place on January 2, has been indefinitely postponed.

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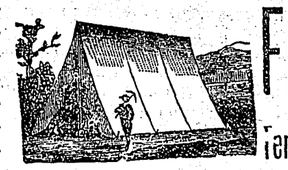

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EDITORIAL COMMENT.

There are eight Scotchmen in the Campbell-Bannerman cabinet, and some one suggests that it is time to declare for Home Rule for England.

According to Dr. William Osler death has no real terrors. That may be true. In any event very few are curious enough to make the experiment.

Someone has jocularly remarked that the difference between the two candidates for the mayoralty is that one candidate talks about building power plants, while the other goes right along and does the work.

THE ECONOMIST has no desire to throw cold water on the hopes of the curlers, but it cannot help thinking just the same that very cold water indeed is an absolute necessity if the curlers are to have good ice.

The Daily News' criticism of Mr. McBride's speech at Cranbrook is not anything like as good reading as the speech itself. The News appears to be alone in seeing anything ridiculous in the speech in question.

Congressman Bourke Cockran asserts that it is impossible, in the United States, to put in jail a man who is worth $10,000,000. And Mr. Cockran didn't mean that no multi-millionaire does anything for which he ought to be jailed.

In a spirit of friendship we would suggest that S. S. Taylor should remain more in the background, lest he may be mistaken for the mayoralty candidate, which might have the effect of confusing a situation that is already bad enough.

An election being on, Mr. John Redmond is appealing to Canada for cash on the allegation that enemies of Ireland will put up candidates in constituencies where they have no hope of being elected simply to cripple the finances of the home rulers by making them spend money on elections. The Ottawa Citizen agrees with Mr. Redmond that if the enemies of Ireland would descend to such tactics as that they are a mighty mean lot.

The Bishop of Newcastle, N. S. W., declared at the recent Synod at Sydney that divorce had increased appallingly in Australia. He quoted the following figures, showing the number of divorces per 10,000 of the population; United Kingdom. 11; Canada, 4; New South Wales, 268; Victoria, 125; Queensland, 30; South Australia, 38; Western Australia, 41; Tasmania, 41; New Zealand, 116. Canada's good showing in this matter of divorces, of course, takes no account of the number of marital separations secured by Canadian couples from the courts of the United States.

The Revelstoke Herald and the Kootenay Mail have amalgamated, and will in future be published twice a week by the Interior Publishing Company. In making the announcement the Mail frankly admits the experiences of the past year have shown there is not room for two newspaper and printing offices in Revelstoke and allow two offices to carry on a leitimate business, and the amalgamation is the result of experience forcing both offices to consider their business interests. Most of the business men of Revelstoke are interested in the new company which has been formed to amalgamate the two papers.

The present municipal campaign should be free from the unpleasant features that have characterized former contests. It is simply one set of men against another set, and the ratepayers are asked to make a choice. Both candidates for the mayoralty announce themselves as being sound on the electric light plant question. Therefore, it is a matter for the ratepayers to consider whether William G. Gillett or John J. Malone is the best qualified to carry on the work. We incline to the belief that a vast majority of the ratepayers will declare in favor of Mr. Gillett, but Mr. Malone has his champions also, and will poll a good many votes. One thing that will weigh strongly in favor of Mr. Gillett is that he consented to act as mayor, without profit to himself, indeed at a great personal sacrifice, at a time when Mr. Malone positively declined to accept the responsibility. The latter may have had his reasons for refusing to act as mayor, but he will be expected to make some explanation on this point. Moreover, under Mr. Gillett the work at the power site is now moving along smoothly, and with his knowledge as a contractor, there is every reason to hope that it will be carried to a successful climax. With a strong council behind Mr. Gillett, the building of the power plant is assured with every attention to economy consistent with durability and efficacy. This consideration should elect Mr. Gillett.

From the Other Side.

Edgar Allen Poe is said to be the most often, because the most easily imitated. This poem professes to be an inspiration, prompted by spiritual influence exercised through a trance speaker. But I give it to you as, at least, a good imitation of a once favorite poet:

"RESURREXI."

From the throne of life eternal,
From the home of love supernal,
Where the angel feet make music over all the starry floor;
Mortals, I have come to meet you,
And to tell you of the glory that is for evermore.

I am coming, meekly human,
And the weak lips of a woman,
Touched with fire from off the altar,—
Not with burnings as of yore;
But in holy love descending,
With her chastened being blended,
I would fill your soul with music,
From the bright celestial shore.

As one heart yearns for another,
As a child turns to its mother,
From the golden gates of glory turn,
I to the earth once more;
Where I drained the cup of sadness,
Where my soul was stung to madness,
And life's bitter, burning billows;
Swept my burdened being o'er.

There the harpies and the ravens,—
Human vampires, sordid cravens—
Preyed upon my soul and substance,
Till I writhed in anguish sore;
Life and I seemed then mismated,
For I felt accursed and fated,
Like a restless wrathful spirit,
Wandering on the Stygian shore.

But while living, striving, dying,
Never did my soul cease crying,
"Ye who guide the Fates and Furies,
Give, O give me, I implore—
From the myriad hosts of nations,
From the countless constellations,
One pure spirit that can love me,
One that I, too, can adore.

Through this fervent aspiration,
Found my fainting soul salvation,
For from out its blackened fire-crypts,
Did my quickened spirit soar;
And my beautiful ideal
Not too saintly to be real,
Burst more brightly on my vision
Than the loved and lost Lenore.

'Mid the surging seas she found me,
With the billows breaking round me,
And my saddened, sinking spirit,
In her arms of love upbore,
Like a lone one, weak and weary,
Wandering in the midnight dreary,
On her sinless, saintly bosom,
Brought me to the heavenly shore.

Like the breath of blossoms blending,
Like the prayers of saints ascending,
Like the rainbow's seven-hued glory,
Blend our souls for evermore;
Earthly love had long enslaved me,
But divinest love hath saved me,
And I know now, first and only,
How to love and to adore.

Oh, my mortal friends and brothers,
We are each and all another's—
And the soul that gives most freely
From its treasures, hath the more;
Would you lose your life you find it,
And in giving love you bind it,
Like an amulet of safety to
Your heart for evermore.

ANECDOTAL.

A rich heiress once said, complacently, to a very beautiful but very poor girl: "I had five offers of marriage last week." "You are more fortunate than I," said the pretty girl; "I only got declarations of love."

Count Tolstoy was one day discussing Ibsen with a friend. Said the latter: "I have seen a great many of Ibsen's plays, but I cannot say that I understand them. Do you?" Tolstoy smiled, and replied: "Ibsen doesn't understand them himself. He just writes them and sits down and waits. After a while his expounders and explainers come and tell him precisely what he meant."

A lawyer whose mouth was extraordinarily large, had on the witness stand a Southern backwoodsman. The witness had replied to a question that "It was a non-possibility." Quoth the lawyer: "A non-possibility? Now will you tell this court and jury what you mean by non-possibility? Give us an example." "Well," said the witness, "I think it 'u'd be a non-possibility to make your mouf enny bigger widout settin' your years furder back"

Tommy was absent from school for one entire day. But he brought a note of excuse the next morning, which would prove that he had been detained at home legitimately. The writing was hardly that of a feminine hand, and the note appeared to have been written laboriously. Furthermore, the penmanship seemed to be strangely familiar to his teacher. The note read as follows: "Dear Teacher: Pleese excuse Tomy for not comeing to scool yestidy, he couldn't come. I tore my pants. Yours truely, Mrs. Mulligan."

There is a good story of an Irishman who was rather too fond of a "drop of the cratur," and, moreover, liked it strong. He was employed by the parish priest to do some odd job about the gardens, and it being a very cold day the good father took out the whiskey decanter and a tumbler and helped the man to a moderate portion with the remark, "Ah, Pat, I fear this is putting a nail in your coffin." "Well, your riverence," said Pat, holding out the empty glass, "you might as well put another wan in while you have the hammer in your hand."

As the fearless white man entered the kraal of a native king, a salute was sounded on a drum of serpent skin, and six warriors with neckties of human teeth rattling about their throats led him before a rough ivory dais, on which sat a majestic and formidable figure. "Halt," said the white man. And without loss of time, he took out one of his brass watches, wound it up, and showed its works to the dusky monarch. "This marvel," he said, "I will give your majesty, making you the envy of all men, and in return for only six tusks of seventy pounds weight each." The king took the watch, produced a monocle from a pouch hidden in his shield, and, after a moment's study of the brass trinket, returned it with a languid smile. "Last year," he added, "in London, I exchanged an old wooden war-club for a bushel of these things, and, by Jove, there wasn't one of them that ran above a week."

SEMI-READY CLOTHING

We Have Secured the Sole Agency for this Clothing, and in order to make room for it we will sell all Clothing now in stock at Greatly reduced Prices.

J. A. GILKER

A Carload of

The Celebrated Quaker Brand

Of Canned Fruit and Vegetables

Expected this week. These goods are

Leaders in Quatity and in Price.

Miners, Ranchers, Lumbermen, Everybody, ask or write for our Grocery Price Lists and be agreeably surprised.

The Hudson's Bay Co.

W. G. Gillett Builder and Contractor

Estimates given on stone, brick and woodwork. Brick and Lime for Sale

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay:

Commencing at a post marked J. T. Greenwood, S. W. post, planted at the northwest corner of lot 6300 (Campbell), thence north 20 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence back to a point of commencement, containing 80 acres more or less.

Dated at Nelson, this 13th day of October,

J. T. GREENWOOD

NOTICE.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the hereinafter described tract of land: Commencing at a post placed at the south west corner of lot 4216, G. 1, thence 40 chains north to northwest of lot 4216, G. 1, thence 20 chains east, thence 20 chains north, thence 40 chains west, thence 60 chains south on boundary of lot 7244, G. 1, thence 20 chains east to point of commencement, 160 acres.

HAROLD SELOUS.

Nelson, B. C., 13th November, 1905.

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Frank Fletcher

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

Lands and Mineral Claims Surveyed and Crown Granted

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JOHN McLATCHIE

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor

Cor. Stanley and Victoria, Nelson

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Not many business people but have to get at least one or two New Blank Books at the opening of the year. It may be a Full Set of Books; it may be a New Cash Book, or it may be only a 5c Memorandum. We have them all. Ledgers and Journals 25c up. We buy direct from the maker. That saves the middleman's profit. We give you the advantage of that saving.

We Sell Diaries too.

Always Had Them

but never said so before, at least never advertised them.

That's Pens. Coarse Pens, Long Pens, Short Pens, and Stub Pens. All Kinds Six for 5c.
Double Pointed Ruling Pens, 2c each.
We Sell a Fountain Pen—Hard Rubber Barrel for $1.00.
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Almost the toughest thing in the whole of creation is a "pinto" Broncho when he is in fighting humor.

Now his hide is just as tought as he is, and that part above his hips and back is the very toughest and most pliable---it is the "Shell."

That is the part used to make the famous "Pinto" Shell Cordovan Mitts and Gloves.

Wind, rain, tear, rip, scorch and boil proof---almost wear proof.

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BRIAR PIPES.

SOME OF THE LEADING SHAPES.

W. A Thurman
Depot for Briar Pipes, Nelson

JOY'S
CASH GROCERY
Corner Mill and Josephine Sts.

Are you Drinking my

25 Cent Tea?

If you are not—you're not in line—for most people are. I'm selling pounds and pounds to outside people and the largest part of it goes to regular customers in town.

Do you think they would continue to buy their Tea if it wasn't all I claim? Better get a trial lot of it. Get up now and Phone 19 and tell Joy to send a pound at once.

Joy's Cash Grocery
'PHONE 19

F. S. Clements

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.

Room 16 K-W-C Block

Mr. and Mrs. Snow have purchased the Outlet Hotel from T. G. Procter and will assume management on and after the 1st of the New Year. Mrs. Snow was formerly in charge of the Manchester (England) Infirmary, and lately superintendent of the Royal Victorian Hospital at Regina, Sask. It is Mr. and Mrs. Snow's intention to greatly improve the hotel and make it a health resort under the personal attention of Mrs. Snow. As the hotel has been overcrowded in the summer months, it is intended to increase the accommodation by putting up tents, similar to those used at Coronada Beach, California. A post office will be established at Procter, B. C. after January 1st.

CUT GLASS

is always a delight to the eye, and makes a most useful present.

Our stock contains Spoon Trays, Bon bon Dishes, Berry Bowls, Decanters and Bottles of all kinds, Celery and Mayonaise Dishes, Salt and Pepper Sets, Etc. The goods have just arrived and are the Finest we have ever shown. Marked at the Closest Prices.

If you want anything in this line we cannot fail to suit you.

J. O. PATENAUDE

Jeweller, Watchmaker and Optician. 'Phone 293.

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Letter Heads,
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VERNON STREET, NELSON, B. C.

B. C. Fruit in London.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Minister of Finance has received the following communication from J. H. Turner, agent-general for British Columbia in London:

DEAR SIR,—You were informed by cable on 5th inst., of the success of the Province, and of the individual exhibitors of B. C. fruit at the show of the Royal Horticultural Society on that date in obtaining one gold medal and eight silver medals.

Mr. Palmer is reporting fully on the show so it is not necessary for me to go into details; I think it right however for me to say how very admirably Mr. Palmer arranged the fruit for exhibition, he had a great deal of hard work over it, being in the hall all day Saturday and Sunday opening the cases and examining and placing the fruit. Having a large lot enabled him to make a really important showing, such as was not possible last year; the result was well worth the labor and trouble for the B. C. display was perfect in arrangement, and the beauty and quality of the fruit drew universal admiration and commendation, and many encomiums from the press of the London and country.

The success of the individual exhibitors as shown by the medals they won must prove highly satisfactory to them, as it has to me; as I had strongly advised such individual exhibits in my letters of 31st March and 17th May last, and on my representation the secretary of the R. H. S. sent out circulars for an individual show.

It has been now fully demonstrated to the British public that British Columbia has a good climate and a productive soil, and that its fruit can be sold here so as to give a profit to its growers; though for some time yet until the supply is greater, the best markets for the average fruit will be in the Northwest. It is also now proved to the great fruit brokers here that the Province can grow a very high class of fruit of the finest quality and beautiful appearance such as is required for the great west end fruit dealers, and for this I have no doubt whatever that a higher price can be obtained in London or Liverpool than in any other country. There is always a large demand for such high quality of fruit and it always demands such a price as to ensure a good profit to the grower; conditional of course, to its being well packed and in good condition.

When I urged the Government in 1902 and subsequently to make these shows in London of B. C. fruit, I always had this result in my mind, feeling confident that such a plan would educate the people here by example as to the desirability of B. C. as a country to live in; and that it would also result in creating a demand here for the fruit product. I may add that in fruit departments at Army and Navy Stores and at Ponting Bros., which two firms bought a good deal of the fruit, there was a rush of customers to purchase it, and the departments looked like a B. C. advertisement for they were placarded with B. C. posters and decorated with photos from this office.

The Colonial Fruit Show as a whole was not however a success; in the first place the Dominion Government, that had promised the secretary to make a good exhibit, withdrew from it, and the display of tropical fruit was limited. Then again December is too late for the public and the attendance consequently not large; whereas at the British Fruit Show held in October, there was a great crowd of visitors; if it was possible to get B. C. fruit here for that month it would be more satisfactory. However, after all, the greater effect will be caused by B. C. fruit being on show in the shops throughout the great cities and towns. I have the honor to remain, Yours obediently,

J. H. TURNER,
Agent General for British Columbia.

Messrs. Andy Jardine, Hawes and McLellan, the lessees of the No. 3 tunnel in the Whitewater mine struck two feet of solid galena ore last Friday while working on a raise. They have about 15 tons of high grade ore ready for shipment.

John L. Retallack has let a contract to Archie Jardine to drive a tunnel 125 feet on the Washington mine. Mr. Jardine with a crew of men and supplies left Thursday for the mine where they will at once commence operations.

While Nelson and Rossland are setting their house in order in preparation for their forthcoming municipal elections, the same cannot be said of Kaslo, says the Kootenaian. So far no one seems to be in the least concerned about city affairs. For the past few years the debt of the city has gradually been reduced to by each successive council till it is now all but wiped out. As a matter of fact we believe it is the intention of the present council to buy in all the outstanding water debentures before they retire from office. So long as this healthy state of affairs last the average citizen is content to leave well enough alone and do nothing. But as mayor Hodder has been in the chair for two successive years and all the present aldermen have served two terms, the majority of them feel that some of the other taxpayers should shoulder the burden of conducting city business. For the office of mayor several names have already been mentioned, chief among which is that of Mr. H. Giegerich. He has sat in the council for the past two years with credit to himself and benefit to the city.

NOTICE.

Tenders for Mineral Claims Forfeited to the Crown.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday, the 12th day of January, 1906, for the purchase of the under mentioned mineral claims, which were forfeited to the Crown at the Tax Sale held in the Government Office at Kaslo, B. C., on the 7th day of November 1904.

To be considered, all tenders must be, at least, equal to the upset price as given below, which is equivalent to the amount for which such claims could have been repurchased by the owner or owners on the 30th of June, 1905, together with the taxes which have accrued since the tax sale, the cost of advertising for tenders, and Crown Grant fee.

Name of Claim.	Lot No.	Upset Price.
Little Montana	2889	$77.80
Pulaski	2890	43.70

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque for the full amount thereof, payable at par at Kaslo, in favor of the undersigned. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be immediately returned.

E. E. CHIPMAN,
Government Agent,
Kaslo, B. C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of lot 4396, group 1, Kootenay, thence west 32.22 chains along the southern boundary of lot 4395 to the eastern boundary of lot 222, group 1 Kootenay, thence south along the eastern boundary of said lot 222 a distance of 40 chains, thence east 32.22 chains to the western boundary of lot 306, group 1, Kootenay, thence north 40 chains along the western boundary of said lot 306 to the point of commencement, containing 130 acres more or less.

Dated the 9th day of November, 1905.

THOMAS GREENWOOD.

NOTICE.

Take notice that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate on the east bank of the Columbia River:

Commencing at a post on the east bank of the Columbia River and parallel with the north end line of M. Carroll's pre-emption; thence north 60 chains to post No. 2, thence west 20 chains to post No. 3, thence north 60 chains to post No. 4, thence east 40 chains to post No. 5, thence south 60 chains to post No. 6, thence east 20 chains to post No. 7, thence south 60 chains to post No 8, thence west 40 chains to post No. 1 or point of beginning.

MILES CARROLL, Applicant.

Dated November 6th, 1905.

Land Notice.

Notice is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate at Queen's Bay, on the west shore of Kootenay Lake, in the District of West Kootenay:

Commencing at a post marked "A. E. Shipley's southeast corner"; thence eighty (80) chains west; thence forty (40) chains north; thence eighty (80) chains east to W. W. West's corner post; thence forty (40) chains south to point of commencement, containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres, more or less.

December 16, 1905. A. E. SHIPLEY.

Fred Irvine Co., Ltd.

Ladies' Neckwear.

We have just received one of the finest ranges of Ladies' Fancy Collars ever shown in the city, over 100 designs, including dainty Chiffon Lace and Ribbon Collars, all Fancy Stocks and Embroidery, Turn-over Cuffs, the very latest styles, at ridiculously low prices, from 10 cents up.

Ladies' Belts.

A fine assortment of Ladies' Silk Belts and Girdles in black, white, brown and sky blue, from 25 cents up.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

We have just received a shipment of over 100 dozen of pretty Handkerchiefs, in Embroidery, Lawn, Linen and Hemstitched; these are all new goods just in and make very pretty and useful Christmas Gifts, 15 cents up.

Hosiery.

Ladies' Fancy Hosiery in black silk lisle thread, lace and open work, in very pretty patterns, from 25 cents per pair up.

Kid Gloves.

Ladies' Fur-lined, regular price, $2.25. Sale price, $1.50.

Dress Goods.

A few special bargains in Silks, suitable for Ladies' Blouses, in Taffeta, all colors at 50 and 65 cents per yard.

Voiles and Crepe de Chine in black and colors, at 50, 75 and $1.00 per yard. This is only one half the regular prices.

Lace and Insertions.

A full range of these goods for trimmings at very low prices.

We are offering at very low prices a line of Ladies' Jackets and Tea Gowns in very pretty shades, neatly trimmed. Don't miss these.

Ladies Coats and Jackets, and Walking Skirts at cost to clear.

Millinery.

We are clearing all our Ready-to-Wear Hats at less than cost, from 50 cents to $2.50 each. Trimmed Pattern Hats from $3.50 to $10.00.

House Furnishings.

Table Napkins, just the thing for Christmas Gifts, regular prices $4.50, 5.00 and 6.00 per dozen. Sale prices $2.50, 3.00 and 3.50 per dozen.

Pillow Shams in lace and fancy open work, regular prices $2.50 and 3.00. Sale price $1.25 and 1.50 per pair.

Fancy Sofa Pillows $3.50 to 6.00 each.

Fancy Damask Towels, regular price $1.50, sale price 75 cents each.

Bargains in Curtains, Blinds, Rollers, Poles and Shade Fixtures.

Carpets and Linoleums at cost to clear.

Men's Furnishings.

Men's Kid Mocha Gloves, silk lined $1.25 to 1.75 per pair.

Men's Scarfs and Mufflers, a large assortment at 50c to $1.50 each.

Men's Ties, Ascots, Four-in-hand, Strings, etc., at 25 cents each.

Men's Evening Gloves at 50 cents pair.

Men's House Jackets at $5.00. Worth $8.00 to 10.00.

Men's Dress Shirts at $1.00 each. Worth $1.75 to 2.00.

Men's Fancy Hosiery, in spots and stripes at 25 cents up.

Men's and Boys' Sweaters, Cardigans, Caps and Hats at less than cost.

Fred Irvine Co., L'td.

Clearing Out Sale at Cost

$35,000.00 STOCK

All Kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Linoleums, Crockery, Etc.

STANDARD FURNITURE CO. Complete House Furnishers Funeral Directors, Embalmers

LETHBRIDGE COAL $7.50 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

H. E. CROASDAILE

Real Estate and Insurance Agent

FOR SALE: Nelson Tramway Company's Lots.
Hume Addition.
Lot 97.
Fruit Lands, Improved and Unimproved.

OFFICE: Next Door to Canadian Bank of Commerce.

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GREAT
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Bigger Values, Larger Assortments and More Goods than Ever Before.

Our Great Clothing Sale could not possibly succeed without real merit and real bargains and their wonderful success is due to the Great Values and Good Quality we are giving. If Money-saving counts in your plans—that is Real Money-saving on Strictly New, Desirable Clothing, Shoes, Furnishings, Etc.—then you will surely visit this store this month.

You will always Save Money and often a Great Deal by Dealing at this Store.

BROWN & CO., Opposite Hudson Bay Store