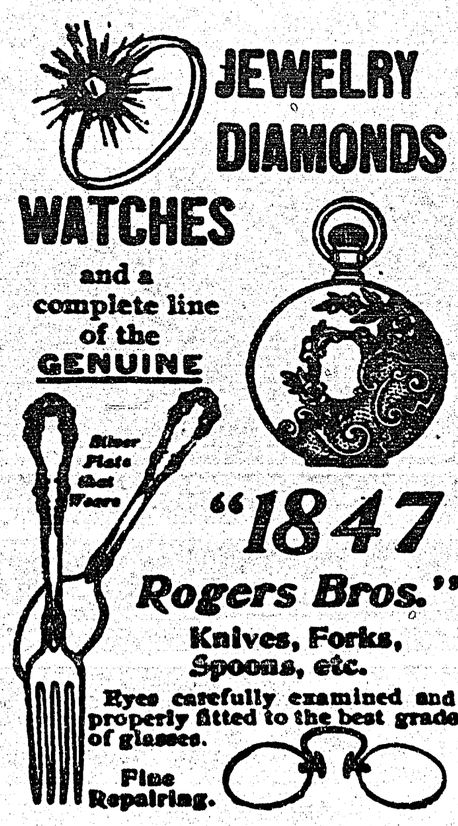
THE NELSON ECONOMIST.

VOL. VI. NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST ~~30~~ 30, 1902 NO. 6

ESTABLISHED 1890 **Jacob Dover, "The Jeweler."** ESTABLISHED 1890



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THE NELSON ECONOMIST

VOL. VI. NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1902. NO. 7

THE NELSON ECONOMIST IS ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY. SUBSCRIPTION: $2.00 PER ANNUM; IF PAID IN ADVANCE, $1.50 CORRESPONDENCE OF GENERAL INTEREST RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. ONLY ARTICLES OF MERIT WILL BE ADVERTISED IN THESE COLUMNS, AND THE INTERESTS OF READERS WILL BE CAREFULLY GUARDED AGAINST IRRESPONSIBLE PERSONS AND WORTHLESS ARTICLES.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

WE have heard many times in the last few years of immense improvement in the administration of the Dominion Postoffice Department, especially that it has been and is being economically administered and is meeting its own expenses. This is extremely pleasant to hear; all were pleased at the reduction of the letter rate and still more when the government assured us that the reduction did not decrease the revenue from that source. But recent developments fail to confirm the assurance. A few weeks ago a new regulation appeared in which an increase was announced in the postage on newspapers and books. The re-opening of schools has demonstrated to book-buying parents that the change means an advance of about fifteen per cent. in the price of each text-book. And the readers have found that to disseminate information by sending papers by mail is now twice as costly a luxury as before. We are quite well aware that revenue must be raised, that public services cannot be performed for nothing, but it is rather irritating to be constantly reminded by the government press that our postal service is almost ideal and at the same time to find the cost of such luxuries as books appreciably increased. The The worst feature of it is that the class who will have to pay this new tax is the best class in the country, those who are striving after knowledge.

Possibly this explains itself, from one point of view this is an extremely dangerous class, too much knowledge and intelligence is not good for people nor for their rulers.

There is one part of Canada where this tax will hardly be felt. Apart from the English people in the Eastern Townships, the Province of Quebec will be practically exempt. Books and newspapers are luxuries that the French-Canadian habitant can easily do without. And the result af his self-denial in this respect is his unfaltering devotion to his political leaders.

Possibly the government wishes to extend this virtuous attitude by reducing all Canada to the level of learning and intelligence that prevails in the pet province, the banner Liberal province that furnishes half of the government supporters in the House of Commons.

THE coming visit to British Columbia of R. L. Borden, Conservative leader in the Commons, will revive some interest in Dominion issues. The issue with which the passing generation of Canadians were most familiar was that of the National Policy of development by protection against the Liberal policies of Free Trade, Commercial Union, Unrestricted Reciprocity, Tariff for Revenue and Free Trade again. (This is chronological order.)

The great Disraeli, in describing Sir Robert Peel's volte-face on the Corn Laws, said: "He has caught the Liberals bathing and has stolen their clothes."

We cannot conscientiously compare Sir Wilfrid Laurier with Sir Robert Peel in any other respect, but when the race vanity of the French-Canadians had placed him in office he promptly appropriated the trade policy he had condemned for eighteen years.

However, political thefts weigh lightly on the national conscience, and there was some virtue in this one, like the burglar's theft of a prayer-book. The tariff issue in Canada, except in matters of detail is buried forever, and we are now practically assured of sanity in the commercial policy.

Since 896 there have been few matters of serious importance upon which political principles hinge. Sir Wilfrid's policy of "masterly inactivity" has enabled his English speaking supporters to vote consistently for his routine measures. The enthusiasm of English Canada compelled his government to offer contingents for South Africa and the splendor of their achievement helped us to forget the fact that Canada was the last colony to offer aid while Quebec was mollified by the fact that all expenses connected therewith were borne by the Imperial government.

The Colonial conference is over and we are promised a report of its deliberations, but some cable dispatches have arrived in advance, in one of which we were informed that Sir Wilfrid's firmness saved Canada from being drawn into the vortex of imperial armament for defence. It is perhaps dangerous to take an abbreviated cable dispatch as an authority, but if our graceful Premier be correctly reported, we fancy that British Canadians will have something serious to say on this subject. There are, we trust, many Canadians whose manhood is not reflected by vaporings over this "galaxy of free nations" followed by a "firm refusal" to share the cost of freedom. If we are proud of our position as a free member of a great empire, are we not ashamed to say to Britain: "When there is any fighting to be done we'll cheer for you; we'll even allow a few of our sons to volunteer to fight, but you must pay them"?

No one wishes to divide Canada on race lines, but it is greatly to be feared that the next great issue we shall have to face will be the acceptance or refusal of our imperial responsibilities.

THE *Daily News* is advertising for a policy for the Conservative party. What's the use of the Conservative party getting a new policy? The Grits would purloin it.

IT is officially denied that Paul Kruger took to Holland large sums of money belonging to the Two Republics.

THE British journalists will reach Nelson September 8. In the places already visited the journalists have been wined and dined, but very little has been done in the way of supplying the editors with thoroughly reliable information as to the resources of the country. It is to be hoped that the pressmen will be treated with true western hospitality during their sojourn in the Kootenay, but at the same time the fact must not be overlooked that these gentlemen are not coming here to make a test of our hospitality, but rather to gain information as to the resources of the country which may be intelligently disseminated through the medium of their respective journals. It will be scarcely necessary to tell them that here in British Columbia there is fastened on the people the most incapable government to be found in the civilized world —this fact is already as well known in Great Britain as it is here in British Columbia. What the journalists will want to know is what the capabilities of the country would be under ordinary conditions. And they should be given every opportunity to secure this information. If they do not, their visit here will be unproductive of substantial beneficial results. Nothing should be overlooked. They should be told of the causes that have retarded progress during the last three or four years, but they should also learn, and that from the lips of some one qualified to speak authoritatively on the subject, the grounds on which the residents of British Columbia reasonably base their hopes for a successful and prosperous future.

EVENTS AND GOSSIP

THERE is no use talking, you can't keep a good man down—that is, for any great length of time. Enterprise is sure to win out occasionally. Take the career of Gustavius Hamilton Griffin, for instance Known from one end of the world to the other as an energetic, enterprising, polished gentleman, he has triumphed over assize courts and jails, and is to-day in London, England, representing two commercial journals of Montreal, and claiming to be an emissary of the Canadian Government. I know several influential Conservatives who will admit that Dr. Griffin is eminently qualified to represent the Liberal Government in almost any capacity; but just the same, the London authorities are making anxious inquiries with regard to the doctor's record. Dr. Griffin's birthplace, like that of Homer and one or two others who might be mentioned, is enshrouded in mystery. He first came into prominence and fame on the coast when he succeeded in interesting several Los Angeles business men in a scheme to turn ordinary ginger ale into a high-class brand of champagne. He claimed his process was certain to make millionaires of the men who were fortunate enough to get in on the ground floor, and strange to say, half-a-dozen or so prominent business men took the bait. To prove that he was all right, and willing "to make good," as the saying goes, the doctor filled some ginger ale bottles with genuine champagne, so that the intending investors could have a test made and satisfy themselves that thep rocess was all right. Of course the alleged "carbonized" article assayed high in champagne and the promoters of the new process put up their money. Then Dr. G. Hamilton Griffin disappeared, and the enterprising promoters discovered they had been duped. Shortly after Dr. Griffin turned up in Victoria. He reached there in the latter part of the eighties and started a weekly publication called the *Social World*. Incidentally he tried to interest the late Robert Dunsmuir in a coal mining scheme, but failed. His failure to hoodwink Mr. Dunsmuir embittered him somewhat and he wrote that gentleman several threatening letters, in Greek and Spanish, and signed with a black hand. One of these letters contained a threat against the life of Mr. Dunsmuir, and this was made the ground of a criminal action. After a sensational trial lasting days, Griffin was sentenced by the late Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie to five years in the penitentiary, on Nov. 29, 1888. A year or so afterward Mr. Dunsmuir died, but it is said that almost his last words were about "that black man," meaning Griffin. The latter served his sentence, less the usual time off for good behaviour, and the next heard of him was that he was canvassing for a newspaper in Montreal, after which he was connected with a shady promotion scheme in Chicago. Now, it is stated that he is living on the fat of the land in London, England, and that is why I maintain a good man is certain to get to the top sooner or later.

John Houston's new paper, the *Tribune*, made its appearance last Saturday, and was eagerly read by many who believed the editor was out for gore. They were disappointed. The *Tribune* was perfectly docile, and very considerate of the feelings of imaginary and real enemies. The subjects dealt with were discussed in a fair, straightforward manner, and nothing was said to which exception might be taken. Moreover, like every paper with which Mr. Houston has ever been connected, it is a model of the printer's art. For the present, the *Tribune* will be issued as a weekly, but the editor, who has amassed the fabulous sum of three thousand dollars since the suspension of the *Daily Tribune*, promises us another daily paper before long, which will be a good thing for the town, and certain to greatly augment Mr. Houston's mine of wealth—also a good thing for the town. May the *Tribune* live long and prosper.

Someone has suggested that Canadian universities should be represented in Parliament after the manner of Oxford and Cambridge. Tho Toronto *Globe* accepts the suggestion as a good one, and thinks that the experiment might be made in one of the Provincial Legislatures. This provokes Toronto *Saturday Night* to ask, what good could be accomplished in attempting to graft one more anachronism of the English constitution on our Canadian democracy and at the same time dragging our educational system deeper in the mire of politics? The idea is preposterous and cannot be regarded for an instant as a serious proposition. The *Globe* must have editorial space to burn or it could find more live and pressing political problems to deal with.

There is some fear that the interest in lacrosse may die. The Nelson team find it almost impossible to get a team to play with. The Nelson men are anxious to meet any team (Medicine Hat preferred), but the distances between towns in British Columbia are so great that scarcely any of the clubs can afford the time and expense incident to a trip away from home. This is the difficulty that has been staring the Nelson enthusiasts in the face for some time, and it was to try and overcome this obstacle in some way that W. A. Macdonald, K. C., last Friday evening, invited the lacrosse team and a few of their friends to o supper at the Hume Hotel. Mr. Macdonald is a lacrosse enthusiast, and he thinks like many others that it will be a great pity if after the splendid showing the local men made against the Vancouver team they will not have a chance for another match. The idea of calling the men together in this way was a good one. After the supper was over a couple of hours were spent discussing the whole situation. It was finally decided that the secretary should communicate with the various clubs in the Province and also with Medicine Hat, and if possible arrange a match for an early date. The advisability of bringing the Shamrocks to Nelson in the event of that team visiting New Westminster this autumn was also considered, and it was decided to make the effort.

A London paper referring to the fact that Lord Salisbury has often been accused of cynicism, says the charge is based on his many cutting expressions. In regard to a bill in Parliament to establish parish councils, he said: "If your desire is to interest the people I should rather recommend a parish circus." "You cannot send your ironclads up Mount Arrarat," was his objection to intervention at the time of the Armenian atrocities. O e time he was talking with Sir Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the famous gun which bears his name, when the Prince of Wales, now King Edward, approached them and asked what they were laughing at. "I was telling Sir Hiram that he had prevented more men from dying of old age than any other man that ever lived," said Lord Salisbury grimly.

W W, Slater, managing director of the Scottish Colonial Gold Fields, says there is plenty of capital in the old country seeking investment, but that political conditions in British Columbia have prejudiced the English investor against British Columbia investments. Mr. Slater is a capitalist and he knows what he is talking about. There is no doubt the pre-ent unstable Government is the only thing that stands in the way of the country's prosperity. But the question is, how long will the sane-minded portion of our population be forced to submit to the intolerable nuisance. Of one thing all can feel reasonably assured—there will be no change in existing conditions while the "grafter" Government is in power.

An attempt is being made by the French Academy of Medicine to check the consumption of absinthe, anisette, vermouth and Chartreuse, as well as gin and all classes of "bitters." The Academy contends that the various bitters which are the basis of cocktails and so-called "temperance drinks" seriously menace the health, and that the essential principle of absinthe and vermouth, one of which is used in almost every "pick-me-up," is a poisonous stomachic irritant. It is further charged that anisette, which has hitherto been regarded as a mild cordial, contains an essence which by inhalation goes to the head, and that Chartreuse, which has gained much fame on account of being manufactured by a religious brotherhood, is poison-

and contains thirteen ingredients that are ngerous to health. These are sweeping arges, and coming from so learned a body the French Academy, are likely to affect the anufacture and sale of these much-prized uers, even if the Government does not prohibit their production.

The forthcoming visit of Mr. R. L. Borden, ader of the Conservative party in the Dominion House, is looked forward to with a reat deal of interest. He must tell the people the attitude of his party on the great uestions affecting the west, the Oriental labor problem, lumbering, railway subsidies, tc.. As the New Westminster *Columbian* puts , with regard to the Oriental labor question : Sir Wilfrid not only refuses to provide relief, but he removes the barriers set up by our wn Legislature." These are matters that he Conservative leader must not overlook.

Over one thousand excursionists visited Victoria in one day last week. This is only a small matter when compared with the work that has been done by the tourist association of that city this year. In this respect at least the Victorians have shown themselves alive to the situation. Of the one thousand who visited Victoria on that day it is safe to say that each one spent $5, which would mean $5,000 distributed amongst the merchants and hotel-keepers in one day. This is no small consideration, and the Kootenay Tourist Association should keep the fact constantly in mind.

The by-law to extend certain privileges to the Nelson Tramway Company was defeated. Three fifths of the vote cast were necessary to to carry the by-law, so that it did not require much of an organized effort to defeat it. The tramway people did not appear to take enought interest in the success of the by-law to make a fight, and its opponents were enabled to defeat it. A little active campaign work would have carried it. As it was, it had a majority and only required a few votes to have the necessary three-fifths. The next move of the company is looked forward to with interest

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When Andrew Carnegie was distributing his libraries broadcast throughout the land, the public-spirited citizens of Victoria conceived the idea that it would be a good thing to make an application for one of Mr. Carnegie's free libraries. This they did, and their prayer was granted. But there is a string attached to the library gifts—a building site must be provided by the city receiving the library. Vancouver immediately complied with the conditions under which the libraries were bestowed upon the various towns and cities in the country, and will soon be ready to receive its donation of books. As yet Victoria has not procured its site for the library. In fact a correspondent writes the *Colonist*, suggesting that some public-spirited citizen should donate a site. As yet no public-spirited citizen has taken the hint, and it will not be surprising if Mr. Carnegie is also called upon to supply a library site. Victorians are developing a reputation for selfishness that is not pleasant to think about. The other day the Trades and Labor Council of the capital passed a resolution requesting the Provincial Government to withdraw the contract for the heating of the new Government House from a Vancouver firm, to which it was awarded, and grant it to a Victoria firm. The Government House is a Provincial building constructed with the money of the whole Province, and why a Victoria man should have preference over a contractor residing in any other part of the Province is difficult to understand. The contract was awarded to the Vancouver firm because it was the lowest tender put in by any responsible house which tendered, and the Government could not very well have given it elsewhere. Little things like the foregoing have a tendency to create an unfavorable impression of Victorians generally.

The following is the programme of dates of the Conservative leaders visiting British Columbia: Arrive at Vancouver Sunday, September 7th, proceeding to Victoria direct. September 8, mass meeting at Victoria. September 9, mass meeting at Vancouver. September 10, mass meeting at New Westminster. September 12 and 13, Convention at Revelstoke. September 14, proceed to Nelson, September 15, mass meeting at Nelson. September 16, mass meeting at Rossland. September 17, proceed to Banff and Northwest.

Nelson Conservatives will meet at the Board of Trade Rooms next Tuesday evening and elect officers for the ensuing year. Delegates to attend the Liberal-Conservative convention at Revelstoke will also be selected and arrangements made for the reception of Mr. Borden and the other leaders.

According to Eastern dispatches and comment there is trouble brewing in the Liberal Cabinet between Mr. Tarte and the French ministers on one hand and Mr. Fielding with the English on the other. Naturally both parties are partly right and partly wrong. Mr. Fielding clamors for tariff reduction on the ground that the party is pledged to it and is stultified by its apparent acquiescence in protection, while Mr. Tarte points to the fact that the country is prospering under protection and says in effect : "What have pledges to do with politics ?" Of course this is not the real ground of disagreement. The English members, though in a minority, furnish the learning and the brains of the party, they do not mind the nominal headship of Sir Wilfred Laurier but the actual mastery of Israel Tarte is little to their taste or purpose. But Israel as head of the French can control the party caucus, and Mr. Fielding and his faction have never yet shown any symptoms of preferring principles to place. It is a fairly safe prediction that whatever private bickerings there may be the vote will remain solid.

Mr. Ed. F. Clarke, who accompanies Mr. Borden on his trip west, may justly be regarded as the father of trades unionism in Canada. On account of his participation in the printers' strike in 1872 in Toronto he was persecuted by the late Hon. Geo. Brown. This persecution, as such antagonism invariably does, strengthened the printers' union, and conferred upon trades unionists the powers they enjoy to-day. No doubt Mr. Clarke will receive a hearty reception on his trip through the west.

Premier Laurier is in Paris ; Mr. Borden is travelling through Canada investigating the conditions prevailing in his own country.

All over the country protests are being entered against the habit of passing around the hat. This system of collecting money has become a nuisance to business men and others. Scarcely a day passes that a subscription list is not circulated for some purpose or other. Sometimes it is a charitable object, but too often it is for something in which the average business man has not the slightest interest. One merchant told me the other day that his firm had been victimized in various sums aggregating nearly one thousand dollars for various schemes and from which his firm could not derive any benefit. No one objects to subscribing as much as they can reasonably afford for a charitable purpose, but it is little better than blackmail to force a man into subscribing for something in which he cannot have any financial interest. Business is business, and the man who gives away the money that should go to his creditors is morally guilty of fraud. The person who takes the money is equally guilty.

Fred. Starkey has returned from Winnipeg. While there he discussed the Nelson mayoralty problem with Hugh Cameron, who urged the return of Mr. Dover unopposed. Mr. Cameron is evidently of the belief that Mr. Dover cannot be beaten. Mr. Starkey is now in the hands of his friends for alderman. If nominated he will make a vigorous campaign in the interests of the moral reformers.

Sam Neelands is back from the South African war. While there he succeeded in inducing the Boers to surrender, explaining to them the futility of keeping up the fight any longer. He shot more Boers in one day than his brother Jimmy can catch fish in a year.

TALKING THINGS OVER.

MRS. True nodded her head in a little energetic way of her own as she said, "Really, I should think Ernest would get real tired and discouraged with me, and wish he hadn't married."

"Why should he be more tired than you?" asked Mrs. Power. They were seated on the latter's piazza.

"Oh, it's quite different. You see, he is so calm and easy-going, and loves peace, while I'm all excitable, and over-anxious that everything should be done right up to the notch."

"He said when you were first engaged that his nature needed just the element of push that yours supplied. That was one reason why he fell in love with you."

"Oh, yes, but don't you see? I ought to be more self-contained in accomplishing my purpose and not fly around so."

"Your flying around amused him."

"I tell you, Belle, it's one thing to see it occasionally in my father's home, and quite another thing to live with it. Ernest comes home tired for me to rest him. Then the fire's poor and the potatoes are not baked, while everything else is ready and standing around spoiling. He hears me scold cook for her carelessness about fires, or if she's cross and I don't dare say much to her, I tell him how sorry I am that he has to wait, and scold about cook."

"That's only because you are so anxious everything shall be right for your husband."

"I know; but I ought to stop to think that he would rather wait quietly than hear uncomfortable things that don't hurry the fire on one bit."

"You don't know; perhaps if you didn't say you were sorry he'd think you too easy-going and not like that."

"Oh, I do not want you to think that Ernest says a word. The only way I know he doesn't like it is that he gets so quiet, and it's almost impossible to interest him in other things when I get through talking about my troubles."

"I'd rather he'd say something than act that way."

"Sometimes I wish he would; but that's not his way, and I guess his way is about right. I talk things right out too much, but he just broods over them. I know sometimes he gets tired out with me and wishes he was at home with his sweet, quiet mother, who never worries about meeting time nor tide."

Then Mrs. True embroidered real fast, to keep the tears back, but her friend saw the lines of her mouth tighten, and heard her swallow hard. She wanted to comfort her so she said: "Nonsense, dear! He doesn't think so at all. Don't you know how he always said that your bright chatter supplied a demand that his mother's nature so like his own could never fill?"

"I know, but then I was just a carefree girl gonig about accumulating chatter, and now I stay at home more, to look after things, and I don't have so much to talk about. He must get tired of house talk. There its time to go, for I wouldn't be away when he gets back for a good deal."

When Mrs. Power reported the conversation to Mr. Power, she said: "Ernest True ought to know enough to tell his wife a lot of nice things that he thinks but keeps to himself. Poor little, conscientious thing! She needs it. She sees only her faults and is getting morbid."

"Nell," said Will, "why didn't you tell her to try your plan of sitting down and reading all her husband's old letters aloud to him and saying: "There! Do you think that now? Why don't you say so, then'"

'Irene couldn't do that. In the first place, she's too proud; in the second place, she's too unselfish, and in the third place, she isn't conceited enough. Everything that Ernest says must be spontaneous to please her. She always said nice things, and now she thinks she's helping him secure his sight. Then, too, she'd be afraid of hurting his feelings."

"And you want me to set their little world straight by saying something like this, when we're smoking and talking over the virtues of our wives: 'Isn't it queer, old man, how we have to keep on telling our wives their good points or they fear we don't admire them any more.'"

"O Will! You're a real good fellow. Ernest would think that over and profit by it, I know, and you'd be doing real missionary work. Let's go over there awhile this evening."

SHORT STORIES

Dean Swift proposed to tax female loveliness and to have each lady rate her own charms, saying "the tax would be cheerfully paid and prove very productive."

A good story is told of twin brothers, one of whom was a clergyman and the other a doctor. A short sighted woman congratulated the latter on his admirable sermon. "Excuse me madam," was his reply, "over there is my brother, who preaches; I only practice."

A friend tells me, says "M. A. P.," that he met Mr. Balfour one evening at a dinner party, when the conversation turned on the importance in life of self-confidence. My friend repeated the saying, "God gie ut a good conceit o' oorsels." Mr. Balfour heard it, and, bending across, added: "And that, sir, is the only prayer the gods always answer!"

John W. Mackay was fond of relating the following story:

Shortly after St. Patrick's cathedral was completed a faithful devotee on his way to mass met a lukewarm Orangeman and persuaded him to enter the cathedral to admire its beauties and listen to the wonderful music. In the crowded attendance they obtained seats two or three rows apart. The visitor was so overwhelmed with the splendor of the interior that he turned and in quite an audible tone said:

"Say, Mickey, that bates the divil."

"Yes," replied Mickey, "that's the intintion."

Lincoln was once arguing a case against an opponent who tried to convince the jury that precedent is superior to law, and that custom makes things legal in all cases. Lincoln's reply, given in Miss Ida Tarbell's life of the great war President, was one of his many effective analogies in the form of a story. Lincoln told the jury that he would argue the case in the same way as his opponent, and began, "Old Squire Bagly from Menard, came into my office one day and said: 'Lincoln, I want your advice as a lawyer. Has a man what's been elected justice of the peace a right to issue a marriage license?' I told him not; whereupon the old squire threw himself back in his chair very indignantly and said: 'Lincoln I thought you was a lawyer. Now Bob Thomas and me had a bet on this thing, and we agreed to let you decide; but if this is your opinion I don't want it, for I know a thunderin' sight better. I've been a squire eight years, and have done it all the time.'"

Grant Allen, the critic and novelist, had to live by his pen because scientific work would not support him; but science was the field in which he should have wrought. Andrew Lang said of him that he was the most versatile man of our age, and that, if he had been able to devote himself entirely to physical science, the world would have been the gainer. He was always poor, and as he once said about his own letters: "I am so often ill that moments fit for writing are too precious to be used for anything but bread-winning." Once, in conversatton with some friends, he gave a jocular turn to this thrifty philosophy. He was in company with three philologists, Canon Isaac Taylor, Professor Rhys and Dr. Richard Morris, when the talk fell on the number of words used by country working-folk in there common pursuits. Prof. Max Muller was cited as authority for the statement that the vocabulary of some agricultural laborers consists of less than three hundred words. Allen challenged the statement, and began, in measured, sonorous tones, recounting all the things and the parts of things with which a peasant has to deal with every day. He reached the stated limit before the list was half complete, and he suddenly called out: "Look here, you fellows! My price is two guineas a thousand words, and I'm not going on any longer!"

HOW TO PLEASE.

"'Tis not so difficult to please,
As many men suppose.
Urbanity will always charm,
As every lady knows.

"Companionship our natures seek.
We all affection crave.
'Tis natural for us to love
The gifted and the brave.

"We turn a kindly eye on each
When first we chance to meet
Till some unguarded, selfish act
His arts to please defeat.

"A man refined, with nature kind,
Makes friends where'er he goes.
His gentle ways and gentle smile
A grace around him throws.

"Who wishes truly to be loved
Should be what he would seem.
Good humor, honor, sympathy,
Must in his features beam."

Thus spoke my ladylove. "Ah, me,
My hopes," said I, "you freeze!"
"Farewell!" she whispered. "Go not thus,
But stay. Do—as you please!"
—W. H. Morris in New York Ledger.

One View of a Moot Point.

It may be said that the little word "my" placed before the word "dear" has a significance of its own. When used between the ladies thus, "My dear Mrs. A.," it is to devote an extra amount of cordiality and friendliness, and again when a gentleman so writes to a lady of his acquaintance it has the same reading. On the other hand, "My dear Mr. B." is seldom or never written by ladies to their men acquaintances, "Dear Mr. B." being considered sufficiently affectionate. Elderly ladies, however, are outside of this rule and write "My dear Mr. B." to men whom they have known as boys.—Philadelphia North American.

Unavailing Prayer.

Theodore F. Seward, the organizer of the Don't Worry clubs, tells a good story of a little boy who had reached the multiplication table in the course of his education. One night he was sitting anxiously over a paper of figures, when his mother came along and said, "Johnnie, do you find your arithmetic very hard?" "Yes, indeed, mamma, I do," was his reply. "It was so awful hard that I prayed to God to help me, but he's made three mistakes already."—New York Tribune.

The Prophet Lost.

"Lochiel, Lochiel, beware of the day."

The prophet put on a menacing look as he spake the grim words.

"Out and upon thee," quoth Lochiel. "Why should I listen to the sorry ravings of a dotard churl?"

"But I am a seer."

"And I an overseer," said Lochiel, and he beat him forthwith four sad slaps on the wrist.—Buffalo Enquirer.

Contrary to a widespread belief that hard woods give more heat in burning than soft varieties, it has been shown that the greatest power is possessed by the wood of the linden tree, which is very soft. Fir stands next to linden and almost equal to it.

In proportion to its size, a fly walks 50 times as fast as a man can run.

What Me Said.

Little Girl (to lady visitor)—Please, Miss Jawerer, let me see your tongue.

Miss J. (surprised)—Why, my dear?

Little Girl—Why, ma said you'd no end of a tongue.—London Sketch.

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BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C

TIMBER LICENCE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated about three and one-half miles up Lockhart Creek, on the Kootenay River:—Starting from a post marked "South-east corner"; then 40 chains south; then 160 chains west; then 40 chains north; then 160 chains back to starting point.

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Nelson, B. C., June 10th, 1902.

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WEST—Leave Revelstoke Daily for Seattle and Vancouver.

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For rates and full particulars apply to local agents, or

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

Notice To Delinquent Co-Owner.

To John Norcross, or to any person or persons to whom he may have transferred his interest in the "Caledonia" mineral claim, situate on the Divide, between Bird and Ophir creeks, and south of the Ophir mineral claim, Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay:

You and each of you are hereby notified that we have expended one 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 fail 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 subscribers, under Section 4 of an Act entitled "An Act to amend the Mineral Act, 1900."

JOHN B BAXTER,
MARGARET NEWITT.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1902.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

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

Where located: On Porcupine Creek.

Take notice that I, Archie Mainwaring-Johnson, as agent for Chris. Creamer, Free Miner's certificate No. B51097, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 5th day of July, 1902.

ARCHIE MAINWARING-JOHNSON.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

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

Where located: On Toad Mountain, about half a mile west of the Silver King Mine.

Take notice that I, John McLatchie, of the City of Nelson, acting as agent for Percy Chapman, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 50,845, Duncan McArthur, Free Miner's Certificate, No. B 50,412, Ignatius G. Nelson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 50,964, and Colbourne D. Jarvis, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 50,893, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 17th day of May, A. D. 1902.

JOHN McLATCHIE, P. L. S.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

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

Where located: On Toad Mountain, about half a mile west of the Silver King Mine.

Take notice that I, John McLatchie, of the City of Nelson, acting as agent for A. Macdonald, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 50,843, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 17th doy of May, A. D. 1902.

JOHN McLATCHIE, P.L.S.

Notice To Delinquent Co-Owners

To L. F. Murray and Thomas Burns or to any persons or persons to whom they may have transferred their interests in the "Big Chief" Mineral Claim situate about eleven miles up East Side of Wild Horse Creek, and the "Poorman" Mineral Claim situate about ½ mile east of Wild Horse Creek and twelve miles from Nelson and Fort Shepherd Railway, both in the Nelson Mining Division, District 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 claims in order to hold said mineral claims under the provisions of the mineral Act, and if within ninety days of the date of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your portion of such expenditure together with all costs of advertising your interest in the said claims will become the property of the subscriber under Section four of an Act entitled "An Act To Amend The Mineral Act, 1900."

H. GINSBERG.

Dated this twelfth day of April, 1902.

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