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THE ECONOMIST.

VOLUME VII. NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1904. NUMBER 41

News of the Mines

Speaking of the recent convention of the Provincial Mining Association, the Mining Record says: "Since the first Convention was held a year ago, the suspicion that certain individuals who had taken a prominent part in promoting the movement were actuated chiefly by selfish motives has ceased to exist, and it is now generally admitted that the remedial legislation recomended by last year's Convention and re-affirmed at the recent meeting would, if adopted by the Legislature, assist very materially in improving the conditions of mining in the Province and and in stimulating and promoting the investment of capital in this industry. We are unfortunately prohibited by reason of space limitations, from commenting as we should have wished on the business considered and dealt with at the Convention of 1904, but after all, comment here is superfluous, when neither criticism nor objection are its excuse. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the Government has given assurance of a friendly dispo ition towards the Mining Association and now no longer regards that organizat on—as without any sufficient reason was the case—with covert distrust and antagonism in the assumption that it was in political opposition to the present administration, and it is to be hoped that it will now be clearly understood that in politics the Mining Association as an organization is absolutely and distinctly non-partisan."

BOUNDARY MINING NOTES.

Phoenix Pioneer.

It is anticipated that shipments from the Athelstan will be resumed in about a month.

The C. P. R. steam shovel, which was used for a time at the Granby mines, has not been in use for some weeks.

The annual meeting of the International Coal and Coke Co., Ltd., was held this week in Spokane, and the old officers were re-elected.

A depth of sixty feet has been attained by the contractors who are sinking on the Don Pedro in Providence camp, about two miles below Phoenix. The shaft is being well timbered as the work proceeds.

The stay of proceedings obtained by the Bank of Montreal in the sale of the assets of the Winnipeg Mines, Ltd., for mechanics' liens will come up for hearing in the Supreme Court at Victoria on the first Tuesday in April.

Messrs. Galloway and Robinson have been working for some time on the Fremont claim just southeast of the Providence. They report the claim as looking well and have a few tons of ore ready for shipment.

A. E. Miller, acting for outside parties, has begun work on the Helen claim, adjoining the townsite of Greenwood on the south. Some excellent ore was shipped out of this property in early days.

The Spokane-Boundary Mining Co. was organized this week in Spokane. It is capitalized at $100,000 and is formed to do a general mining and real estate business. Seven trustees will manage the company's affairs, as follows: John W. Graham, Simon Rosenhaupt, Hal J. Cole, Sol. H. Meyer, L. I. Ostroski, L. L. Adams and S. M. Babcock.

A letter has been received from A. J. McMillan, managing director of the Snowshoe Gold and Copper Mines, Ltd., from London, dated February 12th, stating that the meeting of the company had not yet been held for the purpose of ratifying the amalgamation agreement with the British Columbia Copper Co., as some further details were to be received from New York.

SLOCAN MINING NOTES.

Slocan Drill.

More men have been put to work at the Antoine.

Slocan ore shipments last week were 196 tons.

Last week the Sandon mines exported 134 tons of ore.

The Ohio, adjoining the Speculator, is to be crown granted this spring.

A shortage of water caused the Idaho concentrator to shut down last week.

J. Smith and J. Bleuch went out on Wednesday to Lemon creek to do assessment work.

The amalgamation scheme between the B. C. Copper Co. and the Snowshoe Co. has fallen through.

Tuesday evening the Slocan brought down five tons of ore from the Pinto, one of the Mollie Hughes group, New Denver.

Geo. Henderson, Neil Gething and Fred Johnson have gone up to the Red Fox mine, McGuigan, to take out ore for shipment on their own account.

The Ottawa sent out another car of ore on Monday to the Nelson smelter, and will likely send out two more before the end of the month. Sleighing has become very heavy, owing to the rains destroying the roads at this end. Operations at the mine will be hampered by the roads breaking up.

Boundary Ore Shipments

The following table gives the ore shipments of Boundary mines for 1902 1904, and for last week:

	1903	1904	Past Week
Granby Mines, Phoenix	393,718	102,640	10,880
Snowshoe, Phoenix	74,212		
Brooklyn, Phoenix			
Mother Lode, Deadwood	130,492	30,232	4,096
Sunset, Deadwood	15,731		
Morrison, Deadwood	3,339		
B. C. Mine, Summit	19,365		
R. Bell, Summit			
Emma, Summit	22,937	5,155	99
Senator, Summit Camp	363	1,623	264
Oro Denoro	15,587	8,170	825
Winnipeg, Wellington	2,435		
Golden Crown, Wellington			
Athelstan, Wellington	5,646	2,968	264
King Solomon, W. Copper			
No. 7 Mine, Central			
City of Paris, Central			
Jewel, Long Lake			
Carmi, West Fork			
Providence, Providence	910	140	
Elkhorn, Greenwood	400	140	
E. P. U. and Goldfinch	167	100	
Ruby, Boundary Falls			
Miscellaneous			
Total, tons	684,425	135,437	17,858

EVENTS AND GOSSIP

At the present time there are several parties in the city, representing large Eastern lumbering concerns, who are anxious to secure timber limits in the Kootenay. Should they succeed, and it is quite certain they will, within a few months there will be erected large sawmills at various points tributary to Nelson. It is now almost sure that a big mill will be erected in Fairview the coming summer and other industries of the same character are spoken of for the near future. All of this means much for the Kootenays. The lumbering industry in full blast would result in the regular expenditure of a large amount of money, and it seems as if we were on the eve of great activity in this regard.

Geo. A. Hunter has just ordered five 20-foot 3-horse power gasoline launches from the old reliable firm of John Gillies Estate Co., of Carleton Place, Ont. These launches are built on the torpedo model, and have all the modern improvements. This firm enjoys the reputation of building the finest launches on this continent, and when this fleet arrives it will constitute the prettiest, staunchest and swiftest fleet of gasoline launches on the lake. The following gentlemen are the owners of the new launches: Geo. Thurman, Jas. A. Gilker, Carl Larsen, Peter Nelson and Geo. A. Hunter.

It is understood that Mr. Justice Duff will take up his permanent residence in Vancouver, thus complying with the demand of Terminal City litigants for a resident Supreme Court Judge.

"Prof." Hepburn was presented by his pupils with a watch on his birthday, one day this week. There are some people in this town mean enough to hint that "Prof." Hepburn has a birthday whenever he feels like it.

The popularity of the homing, or carrier, pigeon has been greatly enhanced in the last few years by the annual races held in different parts of the United States. At the present time fanciers are arranging for a race during the coming summer, which will eclipse anything heretofore attempted. The race will be ior 500 miles, from Spartanburg, N. C., to Philadelphia, and over 2,000 birds are expected to enter the contest. It will be held on the Fourth of July, and in all probability most of the pigeons will cover the distance in ten hours. The present record for the flight is 1,603 yards in a minute, which in a 500-mile race should enable birds of ordidary speed to finish wishin ten or twelve hours.

The Nelson Business College is succeeding even beyond the expectations of its promoter. Already a large number of young people are availing themselves of this opportunity of securing a good business training, and the capacity of the new rooms is taxed to its utmost. Amongst those taking lessons are many from outside towns. In this regard Nelson is greatly benefitted by the college.

There is nothing new in the political situation. It is now generally understood that the Dominion elections will not take place for at least nine months, and it may be a year. Therefore campaign work has been practically suspended by both Liberals and Conservatives for the time being.

At their Barracks, on Victoria st., on Friday evening March 18th, the Salvationists will give an entertainment. A musical programme has been arranged and at the close light refreshments will be served. There will be an admission fee of 25 cents charged.

The Success club has added a shuffle board to its equipment, and already great interest is being taken in the game, which might be described as "summer curling."

Now that the winter is over and spring is with us, some interest is being taken in lacrosse and other summer sports. It is suggested that the lacrosss boys should meet at once, and prepare their plans for the summer.

The Clara Mathes company has written to Manager Annable for dates early in April. It is understood that the Olympia Opera company will be here during the same month.

The Last Duel in Ontario.

The death in Toronto recently of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, widow of the late Hon. Mr. Justice John Wilson, of the Court of Common Pleas, who died June 3rd, 1869, revives an interesting story in a recent issue of the Perth Courier. Mrs. Wilson was a sister of His Honor Judge Hughes, of St. Thomas, Ont., who has just retired from the bench in his 84th year.

"What is known as the Wilson-Lyon duel was fought on the 13th of June, 1833, known in Canadian history as 'The last duel fought in Ontario.' The quarrel between the two young men, principals in the tragic affair, was the outcome of rivalry for the affections of Miss Hughes, a young lady assistant in Miss Ackland's private school in Perth, and the result was the death of young Lyon by Wilson, both law students in the town at the time. The duel was fought one bright June afternoon in a field on the banks of the Tay, beyond the Scotch line, on the farm now owned by Mr. Archibald McLaren, and the exact spot can yet be pointed out. Miss Hughes was a young English lady, daughter of a Unitarian minister, brought from England by the late Mr Benjamin Workman, of Montreal. Her brother, John Hughes, recently retired, found his way to Perth, also, and in 1834 worked for a year or so in the Courier office, then managed by the present ex-Sheriff Thompson. The young lady was a most attractive person, and some time after the duel was married to the survivor of the two combatants, Mr. John Wilson, who afterwards became quite an eminent lawyer in Toronto, then a superior court judge. He was a native of Scotland, and came with his parents when a child to Dalhousie, where there are still near relatives of the family. The Scotch line was the border line between the old districts of Bathurst and Johnstown, and when young Wilson was arrested for the death of Lyon he had to be taken to Brockville for trial, and underwent imprisonment of three months in jail there for his offence.

"It is said by some that at the first shots of the two duellists the pistols were loaded with powder alone, and there is no doubt that when the shots proved harmless both men wished that to end the affair, but one of the seconds, De Lievre, insisted on a second trial, and this time the weapons were loaded with ball, and when the pistols were discharged young Lyon fell dying, shot through the heart. The headstone, with the inscription to the memory of Robert Lyon, who 'fell in mortal combat,' was erected at his grave, at the foot of the Radenhurst plot, by his friends, by the efforts of one them, the late Mr. William Fraser, afterwards country treasurer. The headstone is one of the historical features of the Anglican burying ground in Perth, and there are few people in town and vicinity but have seen and traced out the now dim outlines of the sad epitaph."

Local and Provincial

Lacrosse clubs are being organized at the coast.

Cranbrook still thinks it needs to be incorporated.

In Nelson, Sunday, March 6, the wife of Eugene P. Miller gave birth to a son.

On Sunday, March 6, a son was born to the wife of Daniel Grant, Ceder street, Nelson.

At Ymir, on Monday, the 14th inst., W. A. Jowett will hold a Court of Revision and Appeal.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Trade was held at the rooms at 8 o'clock Thursday evening.

The University club will hold its regular monthly meeting in the Success club room to-night at 8 o'clock.

G. M. Annable, M. L. A., Moose Jaw, Conservative candidate for the Dominion House, and brother of J. E. Annable, is in the city.

Dudley Blackwood returned from Ingersoll, Ont., Thursday, where he had been in charge of the remains of his father, who died at Vancouver about three weeks ago.

The ladies of Kaslo are to give a musical entertainment in aid of the hospital of that city.

A telephone system will probably be established between Kelowna and Armstrong in the near future.

S. Sanderson, the Ymir hardware merchant, has disposed of his business to U. S. T. Ross, of that town.

There will be a meeting of St. Patrick's Society at the Board of Trade rooms next Monday evening to arrange for the celebration of St. Patrick's day. A full attendance is requested.

At Grand Forks, last Tuesday, W. Chalmers had his left arm so badly crushed in some machinery while working in the smelter that it was necessary to have it amputated above the arm.

The Sandon Standard is endeavoring to secure a bank for Sandon and a coffin for New Denver, and now the News-Gazette is urging upon the citizens of Grand Forks the necessity of having a a cemetery for that city.

H. Gintzberger, who sets the fashions for Hall street, has just returned from New York city, where he was married a month ago. Mr. Gintzberger is receiving with becoming modesty the congratulations of his friends.

Hold Home Trade.

It is confidently expected that within three months the new mining camp of Poplar will contain at least five thousand inhabitants. These figures, of course, do not include the number of people who will rush into the Lardeau and tributary mining camps during the season. That this belief is becoming general is best evidenced by the efforts that are being put forth by the merchants on the other side of the Boundary line to control the outfitting of the new camp. Seattle and Spokane merchants are already reaching out for the outfitting trade that by rights should come to the Nelson business men. It is a repetition of what happened during the rush to the Klondyke in 1897 and 1898. Seattle merchants practically controlled the trade of that territory, while the Vancouver and Victoria merchants slumbered, waiting for the business to come to them without an effort on their part. No one blamed the wide-awake merchants of Seattle—they only employed modern legitimate business methods to secure a most lucrative trade. They advertised in every paper that the city of Seattle possessed the best facilities for outfitting purposes to be found any place on the coast, and they secured the business. It remains to be seen if Nelson merchants will permit the Poplar trade to slip through their fingers in the same way. If they intend to play the game they will at once devise a method that will best conserve the trade for Nelson. If they are indifferent now, they must not complain if Spokane and Seattle merchants monopolize a trade that should be completely controlled by this city. Now is the time to act in this matter. A first-class man should be placed in charge of the advertising campaign, and its should be heralded broadcast throughout the land that Nelson and Nelson alone is the convenient and profitable place to outfit for the new camp. Here is something to arouse an aggressive spirit in the Nelson Board of Trade.

Time to Move.

A correspondent writes THE ECONOMIST urging an aggressive campaign on the part of the citizens of Nelson in the matter of encouraging tourist travel in this direction. It is pointed out that the railways would be only too pleased to co-operate in a campaign that would prove mutually profitable to the parties concerned. It is further emphasized that the cities of Victoria and Vancouver have reaped a rich harvest from tourist travel during the past year, and the writer suggests that Nelson would find such a trade equally profitable. The points of this correspondent are well taken. Tourist travel is richer than some gold mines. Here we have around Nelson the grandest scenery to be found in any place on this continent, if not the whole world, not excepting the far-famed Switzerland. We have a summer climate that is cool and inviting, fishing that delights the heart of the sportsman, and indeed everything that goes to make a pleasing change in the life of the man who has spent ten months of the year in an office in any of the large cities. In recent years it has become popular to spend the summer months at home, instead of going abroad, and the intending traveller is on the lookout for some new point of interest. Why not use every endeavor to bring Nelson to his attention. We have nothing to fear by comparison. Those who have already visited us have been loud in their praises of what they have seen, and no doubt others who would come would be equally well pleased. In the meantime, the great question is, how best can Nelson be brought to the attention of the tourist. A study of the methods employed at the coast might help to solve this problem.

The Economist

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When change of address is required, it is desirable that both the old address and the new be given.

Address all communications, "Publisher of THE NELSON ECONOMIST, Nelson, B. C."

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

On Thursday next, the Seventeenth of March, the Irishmen and sons of Irishmen, of all creeds and parties, resident in Nelson or the vicinity of Nelson, will gather to celebrate the festival of their Patron Saint and recall the glories of the Land of the Shamrock.

The love of all islanders for their native land or mother land is proverbial, and the Celtic peoples in particular have ever been famous for their attachment to the homes of their race, but there is something unique in the love which the Emerald Isle inspires in all her sons, whether their lineage be Celt or Saxon or Norman or Dane, whether they be sprung from the old people of the land, from the Norman invader of the Pale, from Lowland Scot of Ulster, or English Puritans of the Settlement. Irishmen have been unhappily divided by racial, religious and political strife during nearly all the history of their little island, but the anniversary of their Saint's day and the sight of a green ribbon or a bunch of shamrocks, establishes a bond of sympathy and affection which is stronger than any spirit of faction, and they unite to toast the Green Isle and to glory in the achievements of Irish name and blood in every cause.

Nor is that achievement little: no part of the British dominions has contributed, in proportion to its population half so many great names to the pages of our Imperial history. During the last century three prime ministers, Lord Castlereagh, the Duke of Wellington and Lord Palmerston, were of Irish birth. To oratory Ireland has given Edmund Burke, unsurpassed for eloquence in any age or country, to diplomacy the late Marquis Dufferin, to parliament, beside the premiers, Grattan, Curran, O'Connell and Parnell, to the law the late Lord Russell, of Killowen.

But it is in military achievement that Ireland's eminence is most marked; the little island that has given Wellington and Beresford, and in our own day, Wolseley, Roberts, Kitchener and Sir George White, has no rival as a nurse of great soldiers.

But Irishmen have ever been rovers; there is scarcely a land in Europe or America that does not treasure among its proudest memories the name of one or more great Irishmen.

Here's prosperity to the Emerald Isle and good luck to all Irishmen under all flags so long as they honor and revere the sacred home land.

With the prospect of good times the coming summer, several Nelson landlords have raised the rents on their tenants. It was generally believed that the average business man of Nelson was yielding to the rapacity of the landlords about as much as could be expected under existing conditions, but the latter appear to hold a contrary opinion, and in some cases have advanced the rents twenty per cent. It is sometimes complained that Nelson is an expensive place in which to live, but how can it be otherwise when merchants have to pay such exorbitant rents. About the meanest thing in connection with this attempt to crowd our business men to the wall, is the fact that some of the victims have only recently gone to considerable expense in fitting up their places, and now find they will be additional losers in this respect if they do not submit to the demands of the landlords.

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Press Comment

Blairmore Times.

It is not considered necessary in polite society to pronounce the Russian and Japanese names sent out by the war-correspondents. You are at liberty to turn around and back over them or if they are too long you can drive around.

Kootenay Mail.

We have received word from a reliable eastern source that the C. P. R. have definitely decided on building a new station a Revelstoke this year, and that the appropriation has definitely passed. It is expected the contract will be let at an early date. This will be good news not only to the railway staff but to the citizens and travelling public.

Moyie Leader.

The people of Moyie, and the district generally, are somewhat disappointed over the outcome of the protracted meeting held in Nelson this week between the mineowners and smeltermen. All were in hopes that an amicable agreement would be reached and that the St. Eugene would be given an opportunity to secure a contract for its output and that the big property would soon be in operation again.

Victoria Times.

A happy bridegroom, a resident of Seattle of course, when applying for the license was stricken with dismay on discovering that he had forgotten the name of his blushing bride. The newspaper which gleefully published the circumstances of the incident did not state whether the confusion of mind was due to diligent cultivation of the matrimonial field or to the unalloyed bliss of a first experience.

Morrissey Despatch.

The government work has not yet commenced on the new bridge at Morrissey. Doubtless the officials who have the looking after this know what they are doing, but whether they care or not is another question. They should understand that if the work is not begun at once it will be impossible to begin it until July, as the June and early July high water would undo the work unless it were well advanced. The delay would mean that about four more months of unnecessary waiting for the erection of the bridge would have to be put up with. We would like to see some stone and timber on the spot.

Grand Forks News-Gazette.

Although we live in a climate conducive of longevity and healthfulness people have been known to die in this district. Hence the necessity for steps being taken to provide the city with a cemetery to meet the inevitable needs of the future. The present burying ground is entirely inadequate for the purpose and many objections are being made against its location within the corporation limits. We are informed that various ideal sites within easy reach of the city can be secured at a very moderate figure. Wouldn't it be a good idea for representatives of various congregations to meet and discuss the matter. If action is deferred higher prices for real estate than those that obtain at present will have to be paid. The respect of a community for its dead can be easily judged by the character of its public cemetry.

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Vancouver and Nelson

BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C

Certificate of Improvements.

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

Where located: On Bear Creek, 3 miles from Ymir.

Take notice that I, John McLatchie, of the City of Nelson, acting as agent for Patrick Daly, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 58,563, William M. Coffey, Free Miner's Certificate No. 58,562, A. J. Hughes, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 58 576, and John Ryan, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 58,564, 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 22nd day of December, 1903.

JOHN McLATCHIE.

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NELSON, B. C.

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	10.00	10.40	11.20

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Caught in a Stampede.

TWO years ago, when the cowboys of north-eastern Arizona came together to find out who was the "best man" in various ways, James Evans won the steer-tying championship by roping, throwing and tying a vicious steer in twenty-four seconds. But in a recent round-up the champion did a more remarkable thing, by which, says the Kansas City "Star," he saved his own and another man's life.

While he and some companions were camping for the night on a high tableland, which ended a few miles away in an abrupt drop of two hundred feet, a storm swept through the mountains. Made nervous by the lightning, the herd of fifteen hundred cattle stampeded in the direction of the precipice. Evans and his men mounted hurriedly and, circling to the front of the maddened cattle, tried with whoops and revolver-shots to turn them back.

In the dense blackness of the night Evans's horse missed his footing and went down in a heap, one leg in a gopher-hole. The horse of a cowboy named Davis, running close behind, stumbled over Evans's horse, and Davis, too, came to earth and lay still, unconscious.

Fifty yards away came the herd, and a short flash of lightning showed Evans the situation. The swiftly moving sea of cattle reached one hundred yards each way. Unable to arouse Davis, and never thinking of leaving his disabled comrade, Evans took the only chance of saving both. He emptied his own revolver and his companion's into the center of the herd, cutting a breach in the front of the mass. Then, throwing the inanimate form of Davis over his shoulder, he awaited his opportunity.

As one of the leaders brushed by, Evans, with one movement, put the body of Davis across the shoulders of the steer, and mounted, also. Vainly the animal leaped, bucked and sidejumped. With his legs wrapped tightly around the body of his mount, Evans drove his spurs deep in, and held himself and Davis in place.

The steer, wild with rage, agony and fright, rapidly left the herd in the rear, and, veering to the right in a furious gallop, carried his riders out of danger. Then Evans rolled off the back of his strange rescuer, and a half-hour later, when his cowboys turned the herd at the rim of the canyon, and rode back to look for the foreman and Davis, they found them, both unconscious. The weary steer, with his sides covered with blood, lay exhausted a short distance away.

The outfit ordered a medal for Evans, and the steer has been pensioned for life on the best alfalfa in the valley.

Odd Origin of Sea Terms.

How many people imagine that that familiar word "admiral" is anything but a thorough English word? Probably the last origin any would give it is Eastern. Yet its derivation is simply "Emir el Bagh," which is Arabic for Lord of the Sea.

There is hardly a language that we have not put under contribution for sea terms. The names of the various officers of a ship illustrate this most vividly.

"Captain" comes straight from the Latin "caput," a head; but "mate" owes nothing to any dead language. The word is almost identical with the Icelandic "mati," which means a companion or equal. The derivation of "coxswain" would never be suspected. Coxswain was originally the man who pulled the after oar of the captain's boat, then known as a cock boat. "Cock boat" is a corruption of the word "coracle," and, as most people know, the coracle is a small round boat used for fishing on some of the Welsh rivers, such as the Wye and Usk. So coxswain comes to us from the Welsh. Other languages are also pressed into the service.

"Commodore" is simply the Italian "Commandatore," or commander, and "naval cadet" was originally the French "capdet," which, going a step further back, has the same origin as the word captain. The reason of this apparent anomaly is that originally all naval cadets were younger sons of noble families, who served as privates previous to obtaining their commission.

There was never such a person as "Davy Jones," though we frequently hear of his locker. One ought to talk o "Duffy Jonah's locker." "Duffy" is the West Indian negro term for spirit or ghost, while "Jonah" refers to the prophet of that name.

"Dog watch" is another curious case of a term gradually corrupted out of its original form. Originally it was "Dodge watch," so described because it lasts only two instead of the usual four hours and thus makes it possible that the same men shall not be on duty every day during the same hours. "Dog watches," so called, are from 4 to 6 and 6 to 8 in the evening.

Sailors call meat "junk." It is not a complimentary term, for junk is nautical for a rope's end. Some 3,000 years ago ropes were made out of bullrushes, for which the Latin word is "juncus."

Nowadays we talk of "port" and "starboard." Originally it was "larboard" and "starboard." Starboard has nothing to do with stars. It is really "steer board," Anglo-Saxon for "steer side," because in old galleys steered by an oar the oar was fixed somewhat to the righthand side of the stern, and the helmsman held the inboard portion in his right hand. As for "larboard," it is probably a corruption of lower board, the larboard side being originally considered inferior to the other.

"Sheet anchor" is the name given to the largest anchor carried by a vessel. It is almost as complete a corruption as "dog watch." "Sheet anchor" is really "shote" anchor, so called because it can, from its great weight, be easily shot out in case of emergency.

Again, "jury mast" has nothing directly to do with a law court jury, though both have come from the same original word, "jour," the French for day. Jury mast thus means a mast put up temporarily—for a day—just as jury in the legal term implies a tribunal summoned for a short period only.

Miss Antique—They say his dissipations are telling on him. Miss Cutting (his loyal fiancee)—Nonsense! It's his friends who are doing all that.

SMOKE THE CELEBRATED

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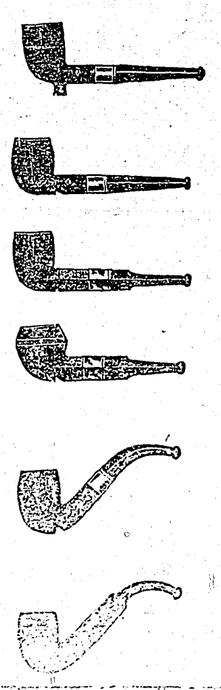
BRIAR PIPES.



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Navy Cut Cigarette Tobacco, Pedigree Tobacco, Navy Cut Cigarettes.

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R. H. CARLEY, B. C. Agt.

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W. P. TIERNEY, GENERAL AGENT

The Plague of Statistics.

DISCUSSING "The Plague of Statistics" in the "Atlantic Monthly," Eugene Richard White says:

"We have come so to rely upon numerical expression that numbers stand both as end and means; no longer dare we appeal to the emotions, no longer do men sway men with truth of words. Facts, and the exact expression of them, are what we seem to desire. Fast are we drawing the chilling robes about us; fast have our finer instincts, our higher powers, become drugged with sums total. Judging from the means taken to convince and excite us, as a race we are becoming incapable of any reason not expressed by one of the great divisions of mathematics. Pythagoras would be delighted indeed to see our reverence for numbers; for we bow lower than did he, and for less reason.

"But what actually is the extent of the evil? We can hardly measure the effects aright without knowing the extent; how greatly are we afflicted by it? The children of the imagination were long in bondage to science. Now they wander, let us hope not a full forty years, in the wilderness of purely scientific expression, the arid, sterile waste of statistics. What function of public life has not been unduly brought under this dread domain? Understanding quantity by instinct and quality not at all, the appeal is made at once to arithmetic. Would we convince the average American? Experience has taught that it can best be done by figures. The Zerah Colburn in him is most alert. Do not the newspapers rely upon this trait continually? Latterly, our editorial pages are digests of tables prepared by various commissions. Does the pulpit scorn this means of arousing interest? How do we raise funds for starving India? The chief instrument for rousing compassion is famine statistics; the bulk of the misfortune readily appeals. We group disaster as our merchants corner markets. Do we plead the cause of temperance? Here statistics revel, and they may be had patiently plotted out even to the number of drunkards to the square rod in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, or the arrests for inebriety in Kokomo, Indiana, for 1900. What seems to be the crux in literature? How appraise the success of a book save by the number of copies sold in a given time? How ascertain the merit of a play save by the number of nights it "ran" in the dramatic centers? Thus is our American mark set on what is what. We go about reforming and purifying the world, with a committee report at elbow and a statistical compilation in each hand."

A Dream's Fulfillment.

IN an essay in "Longman's Magazine" on dreams, Horace G. Hutchinson invited people to send him accounts of their own experiences and ideas, and as a result he was deluged with thousands of letters relating to dreams. These he studied carefully, and in a volume entitled "Dreams and Their Meanings," now presents his conclusions, and quotes the most striking contributions to illustrate the particular class of dream which he is discussing. An interesting class of dreams is that in which the sleeper finds himself in a certain house or room that is familiar to him in dreams, but quite unknown to his waking hours. Here is an instance which Mr. Hutchinson relates:

"A certain lady dreamed frequently of a certain house until it had become exceedingly familiar to her; she knew all its rooms, its furniture; it was as well known to her as that in which she lived her waking life, and, like a good wife that has no secrets from her husband, she often talked over all the details with him, a very pleasant fancy. One day they (husband and wife) went into the country to see a house that they thought of taking for the summer months. They had not seen it, but the account in the house-agent's list had attracted them. When they arrived before it, they gave a simultaneous exclamation of surprise. 'Why,' said the husband, 'it is your dream-house!' It was. The coincidence attracted them. They took the house.

"In the course of their occupancy they learned that the house had the reputation of being haunted; that several people before them had taken it for short terms, but had seen—or fancied they had seen—'something,' and had left before their term of tenancy expired. Had these new tenants not brought their own old servants with them it is likely they would have had some difficulty in whipping up a domestic staff, so uncanny was the reputation of their apparently quite reputable house. The new tenants dwelt in the house with all satisfaction and peace through the summer months, until their term of tenancy came to an end. On leaving, husband and wife expressed their satisfaction to the local agent. 'The only thing,' said the wife, 'that we were disappointed in about the house is that we never saw the ghost.'

"'Oh, no,' said the ghost agent. 'We knew you would not see the ghost.'

"'What do you mean?' asked the wife, rather nettled.

"'Oh,' the agent repeated, 'we knew you would not see the ghost. You are the ghost that people have always seen here.'"

The Irreverent Phonograph.

THE Prince of Wales tells a good story of how a morning service was spoiled on the second Sunday's voyage of the "Ophir." There being every prospect of a dull afternoon, the Duchess of York suggested something appropriate from the phonograph, and the instrument was put through a rehearsal on the Sunday morning during the time of service. The cabin in which the preparations were made was two decks below the upper deck, but there was an uptake which carried sound as well as vitiated air, and so the following dialogue occurred:

Chaplain (giving out his text)—The way of transgressors is hard.

Phonograph (musically)—And you've got a long way to go.

It took twenty minutes to find the phonograph, which persisted in its unconscious brawling, and by that time the congregation was neither large nor spiritually minded.

Eyeache and Headache.

Eyestrain causes both. Drugs relieve only temporarily. Properly adjusted glasses remove the cause and effect a permanent cure. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Baker Street, Nelson.

The Monk's Knowledge of Women.

AN interesting story comes from the French Alps of Dauphiny relating the futile efforts of the Princess of Croy, who desired to enter the monastery of the Grande Chartreuse, a habitation from which women visitors are rigidly excluded.

The story runs that the Princess dressed herself in boy's clothes and accompanied her husband to the institution. The gates were opened to them, and the Prince sent his card to the father superior, with a line to the effect that he was accompanied by a friend.

Just as they were about to make the round of the building the word was received that the father would like to see the Prince and "his friend." Going upstairs they were received by the smiling monk, who cordially invited them to join him in an appetizing luncheon. The Princess endeavored to make the best of the situation, but she was not put any the more at her ease by the fact that the monk kept gazing sharply at her.

At last he exclaimed suddenly: "Catch it, young man!" at the same time throwing at her a large pear. The Princess was startled, and, thrown completely off her guard, made a motion to grab up her skirt, the absence of which she overlooked in her confusion.

Then the father stopped smiling and said with great gravity:

"I beg your pardon, madam, but ladies are not allowed in the monastery. I must ask you to wait outside until the Prince has finished his inspection."

And outside she had to go, the reverend father bowing her from the room with most elaborate politeness.

The Democracy of Children.

ONE amusing trait in children is their unconscious democracy. They are nearly always democratic when permitted any latitude. The desire for playmates levels sense of caste, if any exists. On a street through which I often pass there is a coterie of children who blend with the most thorough harmony, although they are of quite different social strata. One of the boys is a "smart" young gentleman in knickerbockers, always well groomed; another is a little Italian; a third, the thin, restless, wide awake son of a housekeeper. One of the little girls is a negress, with her woolly hair standing out from her head in this curved-up tails. She is quite a belle in this "mixed" company.—Harper's "Bazar."

His Marriage Fee.

A poor couple living in the Emerald Isle went to the priest for marriage, and were met with a demand for the marriage fee. It was not forthcoming. Both the consenting parties were rich in love and in their prospects, but destitute of financial resources. The father was obdurate.

"No money, no marriage."

"Give me lave, your riverence," said the blushing bride, "to go and get the money."

It was given, and she sped forth on the delicate mission of raising a marriage fee out of pure nothing. After a short interval she returned with the sum of money, and the ceremony was completed to the satisfaction of all. When the parting was taking place the newly-made wife seemed a little uneasy.

"Anything on your mind, Catherine?" said the father.

"Well, your riverence, I would like to know if this marriage could not be spoiled now?"

"Certainly not, Catherine. No man can put you asunder."

"Could you not do it yerself, father? Could you not spoil the marriage?"

"No, no, Catherine. You are past me now. I have nothing more to do with your marriage."

"That aises me mind," said Catherine, "and God bless your riverence. There's the ticket for your hat. I picked it up in the lobby and pawned it."

An Embarrassing Honor.

The obsequiousness of those who hope to advance themselves by being exceedingly polite to their superiors in office sometimes assumes an amusing aspect.

A certain head of a government department was invited, says a daily paper, to dine with others at a table with a cabinet minister. During the dinner the former, who happened to be placed between a door and a window, and had said nothing at all, began to sneeze.

"Are you taking cold, Mr. Brown?" asked the cabinet minister.

"I believe I have that honor and pleasure," answered Mr. Brown, bowing very respectfully.

The Cockade.

THE adoption of the cockade by President Roosevelt for his coachman and footmen has resuscitated the old question: Whose servants are entitled to wear a cockade? As a matter of fact, there is no right nor title to the cockade, but usage has, in England, where the cockade is more common than in any other country, confined it to the servants of the royal household, of the diplomatic corps, of officers of the Army and Navy—including the militia and volunteers—and to servants of justices and deputy lieutenants of counties. According to this unwritten law of custom, neither peers nor other persons of title, except they be royal, can confer the cockade on their servants unless they themselves hold one of the commissions already named. And here comes a strange anomaly: if they occupy a Government position, they can wear a cockade, although their servants cannot.

"Cockade," or, rather, the French equivalent of it, made its first appearance in the phrase "bonnet a la coquarde" of Rabelais. About sixty years after Rabelais's death, Randle Cotgrave, author of the first Anglo-French dictionary, defined "coquarde," now "cocarde," as "a Spanish cappe or fashion of bonnet, used by the most substantial men of yore—also any bonnet or cappe worn proudly or peartly on the side." But the most plausible origin given of the cockade of to-day is that it was derived from the tuft of cock's plumes worn by the Croatian soldiers, who in the seventeenth century served under France, and introduced the cravat to the world of fashion. At any rate, in 1688, men ambitious to become soldiers of France received cockades of paper; hence the expression, "prendre la cocarde," meaning "to enlist." Cockades appear to have fallen into innocuous desuetude, so far as France was concerned, until the Revolution, when the "cocarde tricolor" must have become obligatory, for, just before the fall of Robespierre, arrests were made for not wearing it.

The black cockade, now worn in England, was originally the distinctive badge of the House of Hanover, as the white cockade was that of the House of Stuart. It is said white was adopted by the adherents of the Stuarts because it was the emblem of the kings of France, who supported the Stuarts against the Hanoverians. The cockade worn by servants of the British royal household is a large half-disk which projects above the hat. Servants of naval officers wear a disk not projecting above the hat; those of army officers and other persons considering themselves entitled to carry cockades are fan-shaped, with a button, and they reach above the hat. The cockades of the servants of diplomats are in the colors of the country their masters represent, and many noble houses on the continent of Europe make their servants wear cockades matching their livery in color. When, many years ago, the war as to whose servants were entitled to a cockade was raging in England, the facts discovered were that no orders regulating their use were known to exist, but it was recorded that servants of officers of the London City Light Horse, a volunteer regiment, did not wear them. The conclusion arrived at was that the cockade was originally purely a military distinction; that the reason it was worn by servants of field officers was that, in former days, these servants had served in the army, that it was later adopted by servants who had never been in the army, and afterward by servants of naval officers.

There being no set rule in any country from which we have been in the habit of adopting social customs, it remains for us to follow the law that usage and good form has laid down. They have prescribed that the servants of ambassadors and foreign ministers of the United States abroad shall wear cockades, like the servants of foreign diplomats accredited to this country, the cockades of the coachman and footman giving the carriages a certain right of way. Ambassadors and ministers are entitled to the cockade after they have retired from the diplomatic service. But consuls are not members of the diplomatic service; they are merely commercial agents. Neither our consuls abroad nor consular representatives to this country have the right to the cockade, as consuls. Its adoption by an American citizen who represented a foreign country as consular agent in this city was authorized neither by usage nor good taste. That his family should continue to use it after his death is ridiculous vulgarity. Servants of officers of the United States army and navy, both regular and volunteer, are also entitled to wear the cockade.—Town Topics.

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Corporation of the City of Nelson

ELECTRIC LIGHT RATES

Electric light rates for the month of February are now due and payable at the City offices. If paid on or before the 15th March discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed.

Nelson, February 27, 1904.

By order,
D. C. McMORRIS
City Clerk.

Kissing the Baby.

There are many mothers who give themselves infinite trouble about the big and obvious things connected with nursery management—who strive bravely to be up to date in the matter of plumbing, ventilation and infectious diseases—who yet fail woefully when it comes to certain details. One of the most important of these is the disgusting and dangerous habit of allowing every comer to kiss and maul the baby, says the "Youth's Companion."

A baby, no doubt, is a delightful object and almost irresistible, but that is no reason why advantage should be taken of his helpless condition to offer him constant hygienic outrages.

Here is a speech a well-meaning geese of a young mother made to the father of her child on his return from business: "Mrs. Smith called to-day, John. She has a fearful cold and sore throat. She thought the baby was just too sweet for anything, and wouldn't let him out of her arms. He took to her wonderfully, too." Naturally the baby developed a bad case of the snuffles in a day or two, and then it was: "The baby has a dreadful cold. We cannot think where he got it, we are always so careful."

This mother and the hundreds like her should be taught the lesson that promiscuous kissing is a bad and vulgar habit, productive of much danger to adults as well as to children. Adults can protect themselves if they like, but infants cannot, and so it is the duty of the mothers to protect them.

Even if they mercifully escape actual infection in babyhood, there still remains the fact that a silly and unclean habit is formed, resulting in schools full of kissing children, and by and by in ridiculous communities of kissing acquaintances. We may learn a useful lesson from the Japanese in this regard. They are not a kissing race, and the little children do not know what it means, except perhaps from their mothers. It is generally acknowledged that the Japanese babies are the healthiest and happiest of youngsters, and who shall say how much wholesome restraint from the kissing habit may have to do with this fortunate state of affairs?

To make too much of children is to spoil them, but in one respect they should be treated like royalty—if they must be kissed it should be only the back of the hand.

"No," said the landlady, "we cannot accommodate you. We only take in single gentlemen." "Goodness," replied Mr. Marryatt; "what makes you think I'm twins?"—Philadelphia "Record."

In the County Court of Kootenay Holden at Fort Steele.
In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of February, 1904, it was ordered by J. A. Forin, Esq., Judge of the said Court, that James Ferguson Armstrong, Official Administrator of that portion of the County of Kootenay not included within the Electoral Districts of Revelstoke and Columbia, be Administrator, of all and singular the estate of William McDonald, of Nelson, deceased, intestate.

Every person indebted to the said deceased is required to make payment forthwith to the undersigned.

Every person having in possession effects belonging to the deceased is required forthwith to notify the undersigned.

Every creditor or other person having any claim upon or interest in the distribution of the estate of the said deceased is required within thirty days of this date to send by registered letter, addressed to the undersigned, his name and address, and the full particulars of his claim or interest, and a statement of his account and the nature of the security (if any) held by him.

After the expiration of the said thirty days the Administrator will proceed with the distribution of the estate having regard to those claims only of which he shall have had notice.

Dated at Fort Steele, this 20th day of February, 1904.

JAMES FERGUSON ARMSTRONG,
Official Administrator.

Fort Steele, B. C.

Notice to Creditors.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, IN PROBATE.

IN THE GOODS OF FRED TREGONING, DECEASED, INTESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors and others having claims against said deceased, who died at Phoenix, Arizona, on or about the 6th day of October, A. D. 1902, are required on or before the 15th day of March, 1904, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver, to the undersigned, Administrator of the personal estate and effects of the said deceased in the Province of British Columbia, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice, that after said last mentioned date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that the said Administrator will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 26th day of January, A. D. 1904.

JOHN ELLIOT,
Administrator of Fred Tregoning, deceased.

NELSON ASSESSMENT DISTRICT

Court of Revision and Appeal

Take notice that I shall hold a Court of Revision and Appeal for the Nelson Assessment District for hearing and determining any appeals against the assessment made for the year 1904, at the places and at the times undermentioned:—

At the office of the Provincial Assessor & Collector, Nelson on Wednesday, the 9th day of March, 1904, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

At the office of the Provincial Constable, at Ymir, on Monday, the 14th day of March, 1904, at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Nelson, B. C., January 29th, 1904.

W. A. JOWETT,
Judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal, Nelson Assessment District.

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