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THE NELSON ECONOMIST.

VOL. VI. NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1902 NO. 4

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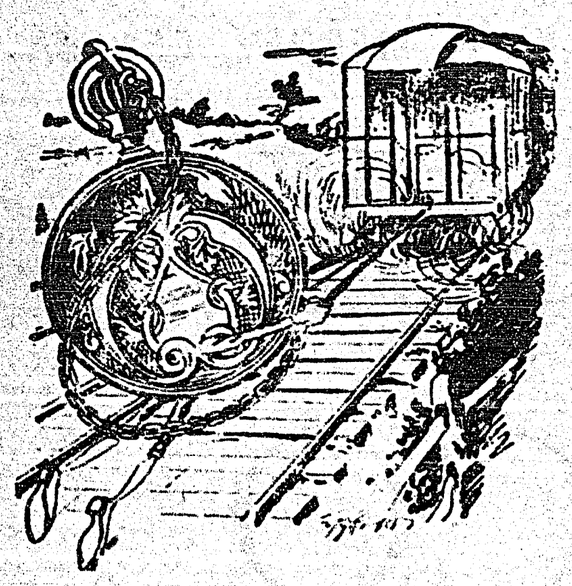

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Three dwelling houses for sale on easy terms.
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THE NELSON ECONOMIST

VOL. VI. NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1902. NO. 4

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.

A RECENT order of the Bank of Montreal has fixed the minimum salary on which employees of the bank may marry at $1500 a year.

If a similar rule governed the school teachers of British Columbia, there are only two—the principals of Victoria and Vancouver High Schools—who would be eligible.

Now it is not disputed for a moment that handling bills and counting columns of figures require far more learning and ability than the education and discipline of children; but is the disparity of requirement so great as the differences in the reward indicates?

The average salary even of male teachers only in British Columbia is not half of $1500 a year. An accountant or book-keeper or a salesman in any store would laugh at such a salary as teachers receive, a miner or other laborer would go on strike immediately if offered the same reward.

In all ages teachers have been poorly rewarded. Juvenal recorded the schoolmaster's complaint nearly two thousand years ago; but, until the last fifty years on this continent, they have never been the worst paid members of the whole community.

Of late there has been some agitation among the teachers of the province for concerted action to secure a more nearly adequate reward for their work, but the idea is repugnant to the better class of teachers. Men who have imbibed the learning and philosophy of the past have at the same time acquired something of the distaste of their predecessors for the sordid and narrowing details of commerce and industry. Pride and modesty alike preclude any haggling with their patrons, the public, as to the money value of their services.

Formerly the barrister, teacher, physician and priest received no set reward, but were paid by their clients according to the clients' views of the value of their services. Since then the professions of law and medicine have organized and protected themselves, and in British Columbia are allowed by government to regulate admission to their membership and to fix their own fees.

But education is a matter of such vital public interest that the government retains control of it, decides who shall be admitted to teach and virtually fixes the salaries (all the cities pay slightly higher salaries than those paid by the government).

And what is the result?

Teachers receive nearly two-thirds as much for their work as scavengers and pound-keepers are paid for theirs. No teacher in the province receives anything approaching the salary of a city clerk or tax collector.

Less than a year ago an alderman of Vancouver, in criticizing the extravagant expenditure of that city on its schools, protested that the average salary paid to teachers was nearly as great as that paid to policemen and firemen.

If the worth of an article to the purchaser is measured by the price it comands, it is very evident that, in the language of the stock exchange, there is a much weaker demand for knowledge than for any other article on the market in British Columbia.

THE recent examinations held here by the Education Department have given us an opportunity of comparing our school and scholars with those of the other cities of the province. For many years the only High Schools in the province were those of the four coast cities, the courses of study depending on the aims of the pupils. But two years ago the courses were remodelled on the lines of the matriculation requirements of Canadian universities; three new High Schools have since been opened, and it is now possible for the public who support them to obtain an intelligent idea of the work they are doing.

The course extends over five years with examinations at the end of each year except the first; thus two years after entrance a pupil whose attendance has been regular and work diligent is assumed to be prepared for the Junior Examination, which when supplemented by a course in the Normal School qualifies for a Junior teacher's certificate.

This year the two latest organized schools, Rossland and Vernon, had no candidates, but Nelson, although in operation for only a year and a-half, entered the lists against the High Schools of older cities. The result is very creditable to the Nelson pupils and very encouraging for the future of the school. Although a third of Nelson's candidates have attended only one year instead of two, the percentage of successful pupils is higher than that of any school in the province excep Vancouver, whose staff of eight specialists gives it a decided advantage over any rival.

Therefore the boys and girls of Nelson who have succeeded are entitled to very great credit, while those less fortunate have nothing to be ashamed of in their failure.

COL. PRIOR, Minister of Mines, must not mistake the hospitality of Kootenay people for evidence that they are in any way satisfied with his Government. Perhaps it would be better if all our people would be frank with the Col. and tell him exactly the estimation in which his Government is held in the upper country, but Western people are always afraid that their frankness may be mistaken for lack of hospitality. However, we imagine the Col. has seen enough and heard enough to convince him that about the only way the Government can appreciate the merits of the situation is to quietly step down and out of the political arena. There is no use saying the Government has exhausted its opportunities for furthur exercise and display of its incapacity. British Columbia has the natural resources to yet become the greatest mining country in the world, and when we rid ourselves of the horrible nightmare that has disturbed our peace for the last three years in the shape of the most incapable Legislature that ever undertook the ruin of any country we can all look forward to a long season of undisturbed quiet and complete prosperity.

COL. PRIOR has declined to express himself on the lead question. This is really too bad. Wonder if the Col. has ever given this lead question any consideration?

W. A. GALLIHER, M. P., has returned to Nelson. Since the close of the session Mr. Galliher has been visiting his old home in County Bruce. Mr. Galliher has great hopes the Government will take action on the lead question next session. Something might have been done this year had it not been the Government had decided before the meeting of the House to in no way take up tariff questions. The genial member for Yale-Cariboo is now spending his leisure moments contemplating the architectural beauty of the new post office building which he was instrumental in securing for Nelson.

IT is announced that Hon. Senator Templeman will visit the Kootenay this autumn.

VENTS AND OSSIP

HE tourfst association of Victoria is accomplishing more than it promised in way of encouraging travel to the capital . There are at least two or three excur- s a week from the Sound cities, besides a rge number of visitors from other parts of United States and Eastern Canada. This irable condition of affairs has been brought ut by the work of an energetic secretary knows how to advertise. As a point of fest for tourists Nelson far urpasses Vic- a, or any other city in the Dominion for t matter. Here there are fishing, shoot- scenery, and everything that goes to make urist's paradise. As a visitor to the city, w years ago, remarked, in the vicinity of son there is more charming scenery than t which delights the traveller through tzerland, or any other place in Europe. espect of being a delightful resort for tour , Nelson stands unequalled and unsur- sed by any place in the world. Here there lso a tourist association, but no one seems ined to disclose its movements at the pres- time. It may be that the association is king out some long-headed scheme to at- t the tourist. If such is the case the secret been carefully guarded. I will refrain n discussing the Nelson association until I e fully investigated its methods, but I will this, that if it has permitted the summer pass without anything being done, it were er it had never been born, and the citizens Nelson should at once be informed of all circumstances connected with its failure ew days ago a gentleman of this city was rning from a business visit to an eastern n. The train on which he travelled to elstoke was compo-ed of several cars which there were between two and three ndred tourists. He interviewed many of travellers and was amazed to find that not of them had ever heard of the beauties of son. As two of the cars were held over at elstoke, he thought he would take a look ough the waiting room at the depot and get e literature bearing upon the advantages he Kootenay metropolis as a tourist resort. was surprised to find that there was noth- of the kind in or around the depot. If had been able to secure a couple dozen fold- he might have been able to enlighten the rists as to the delightful situation of the city l perhaps have induced some of those who e forced to remain over to have come on to son for a day or two. This, too, was just the time of the celebration, and when some he tourists were informed that among other rts there was to be a lacrosse match yed here, they regretted they had heard of it before so that they could have nded Nelson in their list of places to be The railroads may be a little to blame for this lack of interest, but the local tourist association may have some difficulty in acquitting itself altogether of responsibility for this condition of affairs. However, as I before intimated, I have no desire to criticize the association too harshly, and will refrain from saying more, unless it develops that its sins of ommission have been too great to be overlooked.

I am naturally fond of children, and a growing boy is an object of sustained interest; but the iuterest is not always pleasure, and the result is often a painful foreboding. The boy who is fond of physical exercise, who is loud among his playmates, and perhaps a little careless of his personal appearance, but shy before his elders, diffident about his own knowledge and opinions and anxious to learn, will develop into a manly man and useful citizen. But the twentieth century boy seems a new product of evolution with a name of unknown derivation—Hooligan. His best known characteristics are contempt for his elders, perfect self-possession and self-satisfaction, a tendency to destroy and steal and a righteous indignation at any assertion of authority over him. Its chief ebullitions in Nelson so far have been the damming of the Stanley street sewer, the stealing of skates from the rink and the breaking of windows in vacant buildings, but an even more odious form is the general use of slang copied from the lowest class of American farce comedies.

A crusade against blasphemy and cruelty to animals would be a good thing to start in Nelson just now. The arrest of a few persons found flagrantly guilty of one of these two most common forms of public offence is sorely needed. There is no way of convincing the criminal class of the existence of law at all comparable with the Kindergarten method of showing them the law in operation The filthy-minded ruffian who pollutes the air at the street corner probably fancies that there is no law in the land to protect the passer-by from his deliberate and oft-times cruel ruffianism. His own arrest, conviction and stern punishment would quickly convince him of his error, and not only that, of course, for the enforcement of the law against one offender would serve as an object lesson to a whole host of others. The need of taking a little trouble and expense in this matter cannot be doubtful to most citizens. One need not be much on the street to see too frequently cases of the most maddening cruelty to dumb beasts, especially that patient sufferer, the horse. In no other way, perhaps, is the spirit of the coward so often shown in public. A horse naturally becomes frightened at some new terror it does not understand—like a fire-spitting trolley car—when the brute who drives it seeks to reassure the timid animal by lashing it with a whip. Or the horse may misunderstand some stupid direction given to it by himself, when he again strikes it viciously, with the coward's consciousness that it cannot strike back. A few arrests of this class of criminals would have a wholesome effect, and this deterrent medicine can be easily applied if those who are compelled to witness these outrages will simply follow their natural impulses to give the offenders into the hands of the law.

The announcement that James Wilks has threatened to go to work will bring the uncertainties of fortune home to us all. Even at the short distance of one year ago, who would have dared to hazard the suggestion that the time would come when even my friend Wilkes would have to cast aside his immaculate white shirt, pique vest and shepherd plaid trousers, and get down to work like the common herd. For the last three years Jim has been regarded more or less a leader of fashion in Nelson, as was Beau Brummell in London in the good old days when George the Third was King. And to think of it now, Jimmy actually threatens to go to work. There is a lesson in all this which J. Pierpont Morgan and other capitalists cannot well afford to overlook. Their turn may come next. In some quarters it is feared that Wilks' sudden and unprovoked threat to go to work, if carried into effect may result in a congested labor market, but I rather think that at the present stage of the question this alarm is scarcely justified, inasmuch as he has not yet made manifest the conditions under which he proposes to engage in manual labor and the compensation in the way of sordid gain he will demand for his toil. Moreover, the greatest of British statesmen, notably Disraeli and Gladstone, have been known to change their minds on questions affecting future of the nation. Why not Jimmy Wilkes?

The Japanese are rapidly coming to the front in everything that pertains to civilization. Very few countries in recent years have made the same progress as Japan. In everything that gives evidence of scientific and artistic development the Japanese are apt pupils. Incidental to development along these lines, the Japs are creating a literature of their own, which though distinctly national in tone cannot be said to be provincial in its character. Strange as it may seem, humor constitutes a very considerable portion of this literature. As cartoonists the Japs have no superiors. An enterprising firm of Tokyo printers are now issuing a cartoon paper that in many respects is equal to the most entertaining of the humorous illustrated papers published in the world. A friend of mine, now living in Tokyo, has kindly forwarded me a few copies of this publication, which is interesting on more than one account. The copies before me contain half-a-dozen or so exceedingly ludicrous cartoons of members of the British Columbia Legislature. In fact the artist seems to devote the most of his space to caricaturing British Columbia statesmen.

This shows that British Columbia is gaining fame abroad as well as at home, but most people will shudder when they begin to realize that this Province has fallen so low as to have its legislators and acts of Parliament ridiculed by a semi-civilized nation like Japan. Well may it be asked, whither are we drifting? The artist, it appears, spent three of the early months of the year in Canada, and journeyed as far east as Montreal.

The announcement that the British officers do not like the colonials who have been gazetted into the regiments of the former will come as a severe shock to colonials who are so anxious to rub their shoulders against British officers.

Just what part Col. Prior took in the settlement of the Fernie strike seems rather difficult to determine. On the day the settlement took place Col. Prior telegraphed the Minister of Finance as follows: "Coal company and miners just now signed an agreement in my presence declaring strike off. Men go to work immediately." This telegram was taken by the public to mean that the Minister of Mines had been chiefly instrumental in settling the dispute. In fact, so satisfied was the Victoria *Colonist* this was really the case that it indignantly remarked: "We presume that political animosity will take occasion to say that Colonel Prior did not bring the parties to the dispute together. But the people of the Province will not be slow to give him credit for having greatly assisted, both by the weight of his office, and the common sense which distinguishes him as a man, in bringing about so satisfactory a solution of a very serious difficulty. . . . . For this fortunate release, Col. Prior is entitled to a great deal of credit. During all his public career he has retained the support and admiration of working men, because he betrays a true sympathy with them, coupled with sincerity and fearlessness. We have no doubt that the miners at Fernie were delighted to discover the kind of a man the Minister of Mines actually is, although those who know him well could have no doubt that if any man could intervene in a labor dispute with beneficial results, he was the man to do it."

What rot! THE ECONOMIST cannot say if it was political animosity, but it must admit that the announcement that Col. Prior had anything to do with the settlement of the strike was regarded up here as nothing more than a piece of cheap advertising on the part of the Colonel his few admirers and the hirelings of the press. The miners themselves are so very indignant that anyone should assume that Col. Prior was in anyway instrumental in settling the strike that they have caused the following statement to be made public: "The report that Colonel Prior, Minister of Mines, was instrumental in bringing the strike to a close is not correct. Negotiations were in progress for over 24 hours before his arrival in town. The president of the miners' union and the members of the executive say positively that Col. Prior had nothing to do with the settlement, in fact that he never even had a consultation with them. He came to town on Saturday evening, and had a consultation with General Manager Tonkin, but ignored the men entirely."

It will be seen from the foregoing that the preposterous claim on the part of Col. Prior and his friends that the former is entitled to credit for the settlement of the Fernie strike is simply a piece of fake advertising, perhaps a little more transparent and impudent than the methods by which quack doctors usually bring themselves into notice. As yet the miners have not manifested a visible sign that they are "delighted to discover the kind of a man the Minister of Mines actually is." It does not necessarily follow, however, that they have not made a discovery. Indeed, the statement quoted above would seem to indicate that they have taken the exact dimensions of the valorous warrior, whose capacity for "redressing grievances" is about on a par with that of Don Quixote. Col. Prior should not have attempted to repeat the Haroun-al-Raschid act in this intensely practical age.

The Sandon *Paystreak* calls THE ECONOMIST some very hard names, but, after all, very mild compared with the words employed by the Supreme Court of British Columbia to define the literary status of the *Paystreak*.

Fred Starkey has left for Winnipeg, ostensibly to attend the convention of the Sons of England, but in reality, it is suspected, to secretly confer with Hugh Cameron as to the best method of beating Jake Dover in the forthcoming mayoralty contest.

The following letter speaks for itself:

VICTORIA, July 30, 1902.

To the Editor of THE NELSON ECONOMIST.

DEAR SIR.—If you send us down 30 more copies of THE ECONOMIST in future we can sell them. The article on "Old Tulip" is posted on our bulletin board and has created no end of fun and comment.

Business fairly good. Streets torn up for block paving. Weather out of sight. Tourists are more numerous than ever. The association seems to be doing good work. There should be branches in every city in B. C. Yours truly,

CAMPBELL & CULLIN,
Per C. L. CULLIN.

Campbell & Cullin are the well-known tobacconists and newsdealers of Victoria. They carry all the local papers and the leading U. S. publications.

Western people have a habit of thinking that it is only in the the west where enterprise can be found. Most of us who have lived many years in the west are apt to believe that nothing great can be done in the east, especially in the way of building up rapidly and at the same time substantially. A writer in one of the magazines shows that this idea is wrong. This writer, a Mr Moxham, points out that two years ago Sydney, C. B., was a quiet little town of about three thousand inhabitants. To-day it has over ten thousand, and is rapidly growing. It has, so far, passed through its sudden awakening with credit. Over 1500 houses have been built—a large proportion of the better class; many miles of sewer and water have been put down; fire enfiines have been purchased, and streets improved and macadamized. All that is done is done well, and, what is more, it is done honestly. The town developments are along more ambitious lines than generally apply in the States. British permanency and American speed have been crossed, and with good effect.

"It has been an interesting study," concludes Mr. Moxham, "to note the reception by the local inhabitants of the many newcomers. Sydney is an old town,—a community of sturdy independence, of long settled habits, and of intense, perhaps slightly fanatical religious convictions. It has been suddenly invaded by the nondescript crowd that always accompanies the quick building of a steel plant,—a crowd in great part aliens. Sunday quiet that had been sacred in its observance has been violated, prohibition that had hitherto been real, at least somewhat changed; peace and comfort turned into work and turmoil. Such was Sydney's trial. They have met it well. In a broad-guaged, manly way they are studying how to adopt the past to the present; trying to hold on to what is good and right by weeding out what is useless of the past, but with an intent not to let the present run into license. And they will solve the problem. The new Sydney will be a desirable home and a city worthy of its destiny."

The members of the Clara Mathes company after enjoying their well-earned holiday, will begin their autumn season some night next The opening piece has not yet been decided upon, but it will be one of the several new plays Miss Mathes intends to appear in the coming season. The reorganized company will be composed of the leading members of the old organization, together with five other actors, who are now on their way here to join the company. They should reach Nelson not later than Saturday evening as they left the east Monday morning. Among the artists engaged are Chas. Mortimer, who has appeared as leading man for some of the best attractions, and is highly commended by the New York papers; Mr. Harry Rowe, last year leading man of the Imperial Stock Co.; Thos. Elmore, a great favorite in the South both as a humorist and in classic roles; Delphas Lawrence, leading man of some of the most successful companies, and Estelle Cleveland, an attractive comedienne. Among the plays to be presented are: "The Woman from Martinique," "Which is Whom," "As You Like It," and "The Victorian Cross." With a star who is fully the equal of the best now in the west and a company of real actors, with clever specialties and pretty scenery, the organization certainly deserves success.

McADAMS RELEASED

THE case of Wm. McAdams, who was found guilty of contempt of court, has finally been settled, the defendant having made an apology, and the court releasing him on condition that the apology be published in full in the *Paystreak* of August 9, and a copy of the same filed in the court.

Wm. McAdams was brought from the provincial goal into the Full court by Supt. Hussey. The court consisted of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Drake, Mr. Justice Walkem being indisposed, and the deputy attorney-general, Mr. McLean, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Wootton represented Mr. McPhillips, attorney for McAdams.

The deputy attorney-general opened the proceedings by addressiug the court. He said:

"Your Lordships will remember that a short time ago Wm. McAdams was brought before you charged with a gross contempt of court contained in an article published in the Sandon *Paystreak* of the 17th of May last, in which he not only interfered with the due administration of justice by seeking to prejudice a cause then before the courts as far as the defendant of that cause was concerned, but also made an unjustifiable attack upon the members of the Supreme Court bench of British Columbia. When he was brought before you, the accused made a quasi apology, which was not satisfactory to your Lordships and you therefore sentenced him to a term of imprisonment in the common goal. Since then McAdams has signed a written apology to the court in regard to the matter complained of, and his counsel, Mr. McPhillips, who is represented here by Mr. Wooton, has undertaken to see that the apology is fully printed in the Sandon *Paystreak*. The apology is as follows:

"The only motive present to my mind in writing the article was what I conceived to be the interest of the public. I wrote it on the impulse of the moment. In doing so I used language referring to the court in terms which were intemperate, and improper, and void of the respect due to their Lordships' persons and office. The expressions were not deliberately intended to bring discredit on the bench, but were the outcome of very strong feelings. I deeply regret the publication of the article and the inexcusable and insulting language in which I referred to the judges of the Supreme Court, and herewith withdraw and apologize for the same."

Mr. McPhillips' undertaking is as follows:

"I hereby undertake that the written apology of Wm. McAdams for the article in question which appeared iu the Sandon *Paystreak* of May 17th shall be duly published in the issue of the *Paystreak* of August 9, 1902, and that a copy of the same will be duly filed in the courts with the records of the case." Signed, A. E. McPhillips.

"Under these circumstances I shall move, if your Lordships deem this adequate, that the accused be discharged from custody on condition that the terms of the apology are carried out. I am inclined to think that Mr. McAdams now recognizes that he acted wrongly in trying to prejudice a person who had a case before the court and in trying to scandalize the judges."

"Mr. Wootton said that he represented Mr. McPhillips. He did not think the release should be conditional, but that it should be an unconditional discharge.

The Chief Justice said: "The Court has agreed that the release will be conditional on the apology being published in the *Paystreak*, otherwise the prisoner will be re-arrested. This case seems to have attracted considerable attention and there seems to be some doubt as to how far newspapers can go in criticising the Court. In the case of Regina v. Gray (Law Reports, 2 Queen's Bench Division, 1900) Lord Russell, of Killowen, makes some remarks which apply very clearly to this case. His Lordship said: "Any act done or writing published calculated to bring a court or judge of the courts into contempt or to lower his authority, is contempt of court. That is one class of contempt. Further, any act done or writing published calculated to obstruct or interfere with the due course of justice or the lawful process of the courts is contempt of court. The former class belongs to the category which Lord Hardwicke, L. C., characterized as scandalizing a judge. That description of that class of contempt is to be taken subject to one and an important qualification. Judges and courts are alike open to criticism, and if a reasonable argument or expostulation is offered against any judicial act as contrary to law or public good, no court could or would treat that as contempt of court. The law ought to be astute in such cases to criticise adversely, whether under such circumstances and with such an object is published, but it is to be remembered that in this matter the liberty of the press is no greater or no less than the liberty of every subject of the Queen. Now, as I have said no one has suggested that this is not contempt of court, and nobody has suggested, or could suggest, that this falls within the right of public criticism in the sense I have described. It is not criticism; I repeat that it is personal scurrilous abuse of a judge as a judge. We have therefore to deal with it as a case of contempt, and we have to deal with it bren manu. This is not a new fangled jurisdiction; it is a jurisdiction as old as the common law itself, of which are admirably treated in the opinion of Wilmot, J. It is a jurisdiction, however, to be exercised with care, to be exercised only when the case is clear and beyond reasonable doubt, because if it is not a case beyond reasonable doubt, the courts will and ought to leave the Attorney-General to proceed by criminal information. How then are we to deal with this matter? That it is a serious case no man can doubt, and I do not hesitate to say that if it had not been for the conduct of Horard Graw since the publication of the article and especially if it had not been for the affadavit which he has put before the court for its consideration, we should all have thought it our duty to send him to prison for a considerable period of time. That gentleman having apologized and thrown himself upon the mercy of the court was fined £100 and £25 costs and ordered to be imprisoned until those sums were paid."

"I have noticed some comments in the newspapers concerning the sentence of McAdams which kept him in prison until securities were furnished for his good behavior, but that sentence was perfectly just and proper in order to enforce his due submission to the court. I communicated with the minister of justice in regard to that, and I have received an answer that the court has complete power to do as it pleases in the matter."

Addressing the prisoner, His Lordship said: "William McAdams, you have been found guilty of what was one of the greatest contempts of court ever recorded. I have searched the record of such cases, and I have found no case which approaches this. In such cases as this the court must exercise its jurisdiction, and the only reason the court will take a lenient course is because the press has not been checked up in such matters as it might have been. Your ignorance of the decencies of one man's behavior to another seems to be remarkable. I have perused these few issues of your paper which I have here, and I must say that a more disreputable and atrocious paper I have never seen."

Mr. Justice Drake concurred in the remarks of the Chief Justice.

The prisoner was then ordered released, and the court adjourned.

Stewart Quinn was in a sickly condition, and at the urgent request of his sister, went into the neighboring village to consult a doctor.

The man of medicine examined his patient, and declared there was really nothing wrong.

"You are out of sorts, man, that's all."

"Well, docther, what am Oi to do at all, at all?"

"Och, get into lively company. Many a time I'm that way myself, but a little rest and my wife's caresses cure me."

"Do yez think she wud be at home now, sorr?"

A well-known bishop was once just starting on a railway journey from Chester station when the station master came up to him and said referring to his luggage, "How many articles are there, my lord?',

"Thirty nine," was the reply.

"I can only find sixteen," answered the other

"Then," said the bishop, "you must be a dissenter!"

A minister went recently to preach in a chapel unfamiliar to him. "You must do your best to keep your voice up sir," said the chapel keeper, "for our church is very unfortunate in its 'agnostic' effects." Whether he meant it or not, it was quite true.

EASTERN CANADA.

Farm laborers are being offered $40 a month in Manitoba.

At Drayton Miss Maggie McCall was killed in a runaway.

William Lewis fell off a dock at Parry Sound and was drowned.

Thomas Logan, a pioneer at Portage la Prairie wheat plains is dead.

The Union Bank is to build a new eight-storey building at Winnipeg.

They are having fine weather in the North-west for ripening the crops.

The colored folke at Windsor celebrated emancipation day in great style.

At Parry Sound a lad named Edward Gardiner lost his life by the upsetting of a canoe.

Kenneth Parker & Company, of Boston have purchased $600,000 worth of Winnipeg debentures.

Mrs. Isabella Smith, relict of the late John Smith, of Dunwich is dead at the age of 90 years and 9 months.

Belleville barbers have formed an association, and will advance prices twenty per cent. after the 17th inst.

The increase in the building permits issued in Hamilton for July, as compared with a year ago amounted to $11,425

The various Catholic societies of Montreal are to tender Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick a dinner early in September.

Contracts have been awarded by the Ogilive Flour Mills Company for a 250,000 bushel elevator, to be erected at Winnipe .

James Cratheron at Montreal made the statement that the shipment of grain from Montreal beats all American ports put together.

The Hamilton Trades and Labor Council regret that the Government has not taken some action to keep Chinamen out of the country.

The Canadian Pacific have agreed to spend $200,000 at North Bay within eighteen months, the town having granted certain concessions to the company.

There is a deal on at Hamilton between the Swifts of Chicago and the Fowler Brothers' Company which, if consummated, will make that city a pressed meat centre.

KOOTENAY . . COFFEE CO.

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Dealers in Tea and Coffee

We are offering at lowest prices the best grades of Ceylon, India, China and Japan Teas.

Our Best Mocha and Java Coffee per pound	$ 40
Mocha and Java Blend, 3 pounds	1 00
Choice Blend Coffee, 4 pounds	1 00
Special Blend Coffee, 6 pounds	1 00
Rio Blend Coffee, 6 pounds	1 00
Special Blend Ceylon Tea, per pound.	50

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FRESH AND SALT MEATS

Camps supplied on shortest notice and lowest prices.

Mail orders receive careful attention.

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

E. C. TRAVES, Manager

JOHN McLATCHIE

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor

Op. Customs House, Nelson, B C.

WADDS BROS.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Vancouver and Nelson

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.

THE NELSON SAW AND PLANING MILLS LIMITED.

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

ODDS AND ENDS.

J. P. Whitney was greeted by 800 people at a harvest home festival at Carp, Carleton County.

Col. Prior, Minister of Mines, has been in the city during the week. He attended a reunion held by the Sons of England Tuesday evening.

The bonfire and fireworks to be given by the Sons of England in honor of the crowning of King Edward will commence at 9 p. m, Saturday evening.

Fire in the rear of the postoffice, caused by the burning of a big pot of tar and pitch, attracted a large crowd to-day. The fire was smothered by throwing sand on it and little damage was done.

Boys should be careful in the handling of fircrackers in dry weather. To-day being Coronation Day it is quite likely the small boy will be out with firecrackers. It might avoid conflagration if the boys would keep away from a place where there were any danger of fire.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

World' Scenic Route.

DIRECT ROUTE

EAST	WEST
Winnipeg	Vancouver
Toronto	Victoria
Ottawa	Seattle
Montreal	Portland
New York	San Francisco

LAKE ROUTE

From Fort William, the favorite summer route for all eastern points.

Via Soo Line

For St. Paul, Duluth, Sault Ste Marie, Chicago, etc.

Tourist Sleeper Service

EAST—Leave Dunmore Junction daily for St. Paul; leaves Kootenay Landing Tuesday and Saturday for Toronto, Montreal, etc.

WEST—Leave Revelstoke Daily for Seattle and Vancouver.

Through bookings to Europe via all Atlantic lines.

Prepaid tickets at lowest rates issued from all European countries.

For rates and full particulars apply to local agents, or

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

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

Notice To Delinquent Co-Owner.

To John Noreross, 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.

Estate of Chas A. Biggs, Deceased.

All persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Chas. A. Biggs, late of Nelson, in the Province of British Columbia, deceased, are required to file the same, duly certified, with the undersigned on or before the 15th day of August, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that after the said date, the executor will proceed to distribute the estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated at Nelson, this 15th day of July, A.D. 1902.

GALLIHER & WILSON)
Solicitors for Rev. P. Wright, D. D., Executor of said Estate.

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.

"Companies' Act, 1897," and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel G Fowler, Gentleman, of Nelson, B. C., has been appointed the attorney for the "Ymir Gold Mines, Limited", and "The Enterprise (British Columbia) Mines, Limited," in place of the late James R. Robertson, and also attorney for "The Whitewater Mines, Limited", in place of George Alexander of Kaslo, B. C.

Notice is also given that the said Samuel S. Fowler and John Fraser, of Nelson, B. C., have been appointed attorneys for "The London and British Columbia Gold Fields, Limited", in place of James R. Robertson.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1902.

S. Y. WOOTTON.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

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 J. John McLatchie, of the City of Nelson, acting as agent for Percy Chapman, Free Miner's Certificate No. B50,845, Duncan McArthur, Free Miner's Certificate, No. B 50,412, Ignatius G. Nelson, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 50,934, 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 day 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. GIMBERG.

Dated this twelfth day of April, 1902.

FRED IRVINE & CO. 36 BAKER ST., NELSON, B. C.

Special for this Week.

We offer great bargains in odds and ends from every department.

Ladies' Shirt Waists from 50c.
Choice of Misses' Shirt Waists, 50c.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear below cost.

Immense reduction in House furnishings

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