THE NELSON ECONOMIST.

VOL. VI. NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1902 NO. 2

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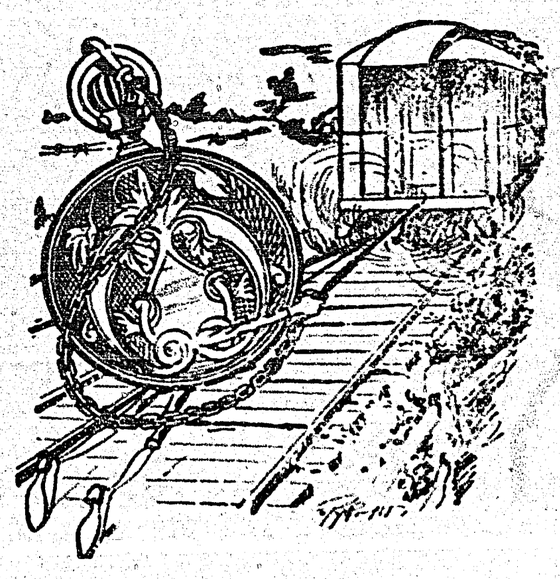

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THE NELSON ECONOMIST

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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.

RELIEF from the nervous tension to which we were wrought by the last session of the Provincial Legislature, is leading too many to taboo political discussion. This is unfortunate, because it is in the sober intervals of inaction, not in the excitement of sessional dattles, that calm and intelligent public opinion is formed, and never has intelligent attention to public affairs been so urgently needed as now. Postponement of the issues until another general election will certainly perpetuate present conditions. Let us look matters fairly in the face while there is time to deliberate.

According to both theory and practice in Canada, the leader of the government is responsible for every act of the government.

The Hon. James Dunsmuir is the head of a responsible government, and as such is on trial.

Although Mr. Dunsmuir's parliamentary experience dates only from the summer of 1898 when he was returned for Comox, he had been for many years previous represented in the Legislature by numerous dependent employees. The gravest charge against the administration of Mr. Turner had been that laws had been framed and administered in accordance with the interests of the great railway, land and coal company, of which Mr. Dunsmuir is the head. Certainly Mr. Turner and his colleagues, in office or in opposition, received the consistent support of all the retainers, and from 1898 to 1900 that of the feudal chief himself.

When the late Lieutenant-Governor, prompted by his chosen adviser, selected Mr. Dunsmuir to form a government, people smiled but acquiesced. No one suspected him of any ability, but his large financial interest in the stability of the province seemed a guarantee that the policy of the composite government party would be to restore confidence in British Columbia, which had been grievously disturbed by the vagaries of the McInnes-Martin regime.

This feeling of security became stronger when, in the speeches in reply to the address from the throne, the House and the public were informed that the terms on which Mr. Dunsmuir received the support of the majority, were that no contentious legislation should be introduced and that his cabinet when finally formed should be representative of the various groups that were opposed to Mr. Martin. It was understood then that Mr. Turner would retire from office as soon as he restored some system to the important department of finance.

Meanwhile dissension had arisen in the government on the question of railways, which might surely be comprehended in the contentious matter which had been deferred by general consent.

Mr. Dunsmuir was then unable to control the House, but the opposition came to his rescue. The price was a seat in the cabinet for Mr. J. C. Brown. But New Westminster declined to endorse Mr. Brown's stand, and the government again seemed failing; Mr. E. V. Bodwell stood for Victoria, but some of his supporters rashly tried to make political capital for the Liberal party of his running, with the result that Col. Prior was elected.

Since then the government has had the support of three groups: Mr. Dunsmuir's employees to the number of half-a-dozen or so, the Martin party with the notable exception of Mr. Smith Curtis, and such other members as have been able to impose their terms upon the premier. No pretence is made of having any policy but the maintenance of place and power.

The majority of the members whose support placed Mr. Dunsmuir in office are now in opposition; there is no issue but the personnel of the parties.

It is unfortunate that a great young province needing all the energies of its people for the development of its great resources should be compelled to limit its political activities through many successive years to driving from office men or groups of men who possess neither capacity nor integrity, but it is the only path to final stability and progress. The saddest feature of it all is that self-respecting citizens who might become useful public servants are naturally reluctant to associate with the legislators of to-day. The crying need now is a capable, respectable leader who will sacrifice his interests and his feelings for the country's sake and organize a government of sane and responsible men. Such a one will command the support of a vast majority of the electors, who are utterly weary of the kaleidoscopic wriggling and squirming of the past five years.

THERE are many things in this world which have a decided tendency to make a person tired, especially during this hot weather. One of these is the effort of Col. Prior, the present Minister of Mines, to create the impression that he knows something about the mining industry. Another is the fact that the Col. occasionally succeeds in imposing his information on the public as really something on which reliance should be placed. Quite recently the Col. addressed a board of trade meeting at Victoria, and without the slightest hesitation attempted to palm off a lot of the boom stories of four or five years ago as genuine up-to date information. It is very evident that the Minister of Mines has been studying some of the old mining reports, preparatory to his contemplated visit to the Kootenay, and his speech before the Victoria Board of Trade was simply an undress rehearsal. If the Col. should happen to visit Nelson and spring the information that "the Hall smelter was bidding for custom smelting," he might shock the whole community. But if he should add that the Pilot Bay smelter was about to blow in, we would not like to answer for the consequences on this already sorely-tried community. Yet this is just what the Minister of Mines told the citizens of Victoria at a recent meeting of the board of trade in that city. If the Hall mines did not depend on custom smelting, we would like the Col. to tell us where it would get its ore. It would also be interesting to learn where the Col. secured his information that the Pilot Bay smelter was about to blow in. We cannot hope for any improvement in the mining industry of this Province while the country labors under the disability of having at the head of its mining department a man who dares to make such statements as were made by Col. Prior at the Victoria Board of Trade meeting.

IF Col. Prior, the Minister of Mines, visits the Kootenay next month, he is apt to hear of many things to the disadvantage of his government. We are all growing a little weary of the gold-brick men, and if Col. Prior has any desire of gaining the credence of the upper country, he will come here and make open confession of the rank incompetency and crass ignorance of the members of the government. We freely confess that the government cannot do anything for us now. All faith in it has gone. Yet it might go out of business, and by doing so, show it was willing to make some reparation for its sins. Col. Prior will save himself much humiliation if he abstains from telling us what the government intends to do for the country. We know all about it beforehand. We have been gold-bricked these many years.

VENT AND OSSIP

WILLIAM McADAMS, editor, philosopher and guide of the Sandon *Paystreak*, has been found guilty, on his own admissions, of "a serious contempt of court and of a scurrilous attack upon the court with a view to scandalizing the judiciary before the country." The sentence was that McAdams should go to the Provincial jail at Victoria for nine months, and give four securities for $1,000 for his good conduct in future, otherwise he would receive an additional sentence of twelve months' imprisonment. This practically means that McAdams will enjoy such hospitality as is provided by His Majesty's jail at Victoria for one year and nine months, for he will not be able to find four men in the Province who will be prepared to give security in this amount for his good behavior. No confidence is violated in remarking that investments of even this alluring character are not eagerly sought in the Kootenay at the present time. Without in any way justifying McAdams—indeed, his offence is simply indefensible—I must admit I have some sympathy for him, as I have for any young man who sacrifices judgment and discretion to gain unenviable notoriety. He made a statement in his paper that he afterwards admitted in court was based simply on the street talk of the usually misinformed town of Sandon, and truth is not usually regarded as one of the shining virtues of the average Sandon citizen. A little reflection would have convinced him that his charge was utterly groundless, and lacking in even the quality of possibility. A Supreme Court judge, even if he were dishonestly inclined, would not permit himself to be corruptly influenced in a matter of the character complained of, for he would know that once in the grip of a litigant his freedom would be lost forever. The judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia may have their faults—they would not be human if they had not—but their conduct has never been subject to the interpretation placed upon it by McAdams. Our courts may be depended upon to deal out even-handed justice, but if, through errors of ommission or commission, the litigant should not receive the consideration he is entitled to, then there are higher tribunals and other methods to safeguard his interests and those of justice. McAdams charged that someone had a "pull" with the judges in connection with delay in a suit in which J. K. Clark was suing J. Frank Collom for commission on a mining deal. The matter was brought to the notice of the Attorney-General's department, and the offending editor was cited to appear before the court, but instead of doing so he aggravated his offense by republishing his original article. Then McAdams was arrested on a bench warrant and taken to Victoria. McAdams could make no defense. In addressing the court, he said he was a newspaper man by profession, and he wrote articles which he believed were largely a reflection of public opinion—he wrote things which were being said by people in the street The press was the servant of the people, and in writing the article complained of he was probably in a heated state of mind and wrote what people in Sandon were saying. The case in question had not yet been settled. Whether there was any "pull" in the case he was not prepared to say. He had no proofs to produce, and he knew little about the suit. McAdams then went on to tell what he knew about the case, when the Chief Justice remarked:

"That is not the point. You have charged in your paper that a party to an action had a pull with this court; that the court was corrupt, which is a criminal offence, for which you are liable to go to prison.

Mr. Justice Walkem pointed out that delays such as in the case of Clark vs Cullom occurred other places just as in British Columbia.

McAdams—The fact that they occur in other places does not justify British Columbia.

The Chief Justice—You are not brought here for saying that this court was dilatory, but for saying that someone had a pull with the court and that the court was corrupt. I want to know if all this is an apology, because, if so, I want to hear the apology in the clearest terms.

McAdams—I admit that I was wrong in saying that the court was corrupt, and I consider that an apology is due.

The Chief Justice—If the defendant has nothing more to urge, the court will adjourn and give judgment in half an hour.

On the court resuming, the Chief Justice said that the court found the defendant guilty, on his own admissions of a serious contempt of court and of a scurrilous attack upon the court with a view to scandalizing the judiciary before the country. The statements in the article in question stabbed the court in its most vital parts, because it shook the confidence of the public in the administration of justice. The defendant appeared to be a man of some education and should have known better than to write such an article. Not satisfied with one offence, he had repeated it. His apology was worse than no apology, because he had limited it to one portion of the offence. His Lordship thought the court would be very remiss if it allowed articles of the sort in question to go unchallenged. He wished to remind McAdams that he was not going to be made a hero of, as there were no heroes in the jails of British Columbia.

Sentence was then pronounced as above.

It will be seen from the foregoing that McAdams had no reliable authority for his statement that a judge had been guilty of a corrupt act. If he had, his proper course would have been to have brought the matter to the attention of the Minister of Justice, and then discuss the matter in his paper. There is machinery provided for dealing with corrupt judges, but even in this age the newspapers are not regarded or parcel of this machinery. It is within the sphere of a newspaper t the decisions or personal conduct o but the editor must not attribute di corrupt motives to the judiciary. made and administered for the pr editors just as much as they are and a newspaper writer should no to himself any authority that is no teed to every subject of His Majesty Adams' case, he not only stated wh mitted in court was without found he persisted in repeating the state perhaps he should not now compla punishment has been made so sever theless, we agree with the Victoria the belief that there may be some c McAdams may gain some sympath ters the minds of a certain class was a strain of vindictiveness in t Undoubtedly there was not, but i difficult to altogether remove this if it has taken hold of the minds o in the community. It has now b strated that the fountain of justi respected, even by erratic ed am not sure that the ends of ju not be equally as well served by able slice being cut off the senten others may think differently. He man without criminal nature, I a a little consideration for his you might have the effect of making h creet in future. What will be th inclirations if compelled to serve nine months in jail? He has ability to make him a dangerous such conditions as prevail Columbia at the present time now be convinced that he w go up against the real thing, and start over again might be benef self and his friends. His was a and grievously hath Billy M swered it.

The growing importance of sporting centre seems to be co tablished in the fact that Prof. "Old Tulip," as he is known in added the Kootenay metropolis The professor is here in his off as trainer for the Victoria cre not as a trainer that Bob Foste tinction in the world of sport, an exponent af the manly art Few pugilists, if any, can show will at all compare with that o It can be truthfully said of hi never yet been vanquished in when it is taken into conside his day he has fought 113 b 110 and making three draws account of overtraining) some marvellous physical endurance pion may be formed. Foste great fighters of England, wit

of Jem Mace, and it certainly was no fault of "Old Tulip's" that a meeting with Mace was not arranged. The fact of the matter is, and it never was regarded a secret in the London clubs, that the friends of Mace threw every obstacle in the way of a meeting between their man and Bob Foster, and fortunately for Mace he succeeded in keeping out of arm's reach of "Old Tulip," for it meant for him defeat—decisive obliteration. Prof. Foster has spent the later years of his life in training athletes, and temperance people will find in him a striking denonstration of the beneficial effect of total abstinence. He has a theory, based on practical experience, that a drinking man can never become a great athlete, so he not only eschews the flowing bowl himself, but also enjoins those under his charge to live an abstemious upright life, and therein may be said to repose the secret of his glorious victories. He has no equal in the Dominion as a trainer, his methods being the result of scientific study. Mr. Foster was educated for the church, but on account of some difference with the Bishop of London—some say it was the pronounced ritualistic tendency of the church of that day—he diverted his abillty into other channels. As might be suspected, he is a Conservative in politics, and is a tower of strength to that party in time of political battle. As a speaker he is epigrammatic, but his logic is unimpeachable. He is a constant reader of THE ECONOMIST, which, he says, he admires on account of its faithful adherence to the principles of truth.

The Nelson baseball team sustained its reputation last Sunday by being defeated 8 to 1 by a Rossland team. If this is the way it proposes to wipe out the California disgrace it should go away back and sit down at once Nevertheless, Nelson has three or four players who could get a place on any team on the Coast. The rest are not eligible to play on a Sandon team.

The Crow's Nest Coal Co. is not deserving of much sympathy, and I am pleased to note that it is not receiving any. The manager cannot be held altogether responsible for his attempt to create new divisions in the hours of labor in British Columbia, and, incidentally to set aside the custom that has regulated coal mining in this Province for years. Evidently he is acting under the instructions of the Grit clique in the east who are anxious to impose slavery conditions on the workmen of this Province.

Nelson amateurs have scored another success, this time in the dramatic line. The audience at the Nelson Opera House Thursday evening was one of the largest that has gathered in that place of amusement for some time and all enjoyed themselves. The bill consisted of two pieces—the comedietta, Q. E. D., or All a Mistake, and a one act farce, The Area Belle. Those taking part were Mrs. W. A. Macdonald, Mrs. M. S. Davys, and Messrs. W. A. Stewart, F. B. Ward and R. McFarland. Both Mrs. Macdonald and Mrs. Davys are possessed of more than usual ability in the dramatic line, and both were the recipients of bouquets and much applause. Mrs. Macdonald sang a solo during the evening in her usual charming manner. Much credit is due to all who took part in the entertainment. The orchestra under the leadership of Mr. R. M. McDonald added largely to the enjoyment of the evening.

A few weeks ago a Provincial scribe, who shall be nameless, wrote a paragraph iu which he made mention of "the Athanasian Creed." Judging his horror when, luckily seeing a proof, he found that "the Athanasian Creed" appeared in type as "the Anathema Creed." Perhaps it may be that the "comp" had "views" on the subject of creed. The following appeared several months ago in a paper which need not be named, but which established a world wide reputation on account of its typographical errors: "Their health was toasted in an infernal glass of wine." Of course the reporter swore he wrote "an informal glase of wine," and blamed the printer. The latter, however, was equally positive the copy was "infernal," and blamed the reporter—and, incidentally, the wine!

As THE ECONOMIST goes to press the regatta is in full swing, and if the members of the committee have fulfilled the promises they have made to the public the event should be a red-letter day in the history of Nelson. The weather seems to be all that could be desired, and certainly the oarsmen will have no just cause to complain of the sheet of water—which is generally conceded to be the best adapted for aquatic events to be found any place on the continent. If the regatta has been properly advertised there will be thousands of people here to witness the great international event. In next issue I hope to be able to conscientiously chronicle a satisfactory result and to congratulate the committee on the perfection of their work.

The ball game between Sandon and Rossland ended in a fizzle The boys from Rossland were on hand and waited in the sun for the Freaks to put in an appearance. But they never came. A couple of representatives came to the grounds after the Kaslo steamer had docked, but they came to kick. The order of sports was not being arranged to suit them. First of all they were not getting enough money. Then they were suspicious of the draw. They saw no reason why they should not have secured it. But in spite of these very serious objections they would play ball—when they got ready. They were hungry, however, and they required a meal. They were also tired and required to rest after the fatigue of a journey from Sandon to Nelson, which was broken by a night's rest at Kaslo. They would play sometime during the afternoon and they affected an air of confidence that they would afford a sufficiently high-class entertainment to warrant the sports committee in throwing the advertised fixtures out of joint, as well as to compensate the Rossland men for their very dizzy experience of a couple of hours in the boiling sun.

Their arguments were not very convincing to the expectants in the grand stand. They had paid their money to see a game of ball, and they wanted it right then. They considered that as both teams were in shape they should get down to business and do their scrapping some other time. That it was not their fault if the talent of the Freaks was of so delicate a nature that it could not travel and play ball the same day.

Then there was a long, dreary, trying wait, and the problem was passed up to the umpire, James Neelands. He looked at his Swiss watch, and saw that the advertised time for the game had been overrun 40 minutes. He gave the Freaks five minutes to get their hungry, tired and frightened aggregation on the ground. And when they failed in this he awarded the game to Rossland, which was the only commendable feature of a very sickening exhibition of babyism.

The decision does not materially affect the baseball tournament as the Rossland men would have won anyway, and it was the consciousness of this which doubtless had most to do with the funk of the freaks.

The lacrosse match this afternoon between Nelson and Vancauver was a fair exhibition of the national game. The Nelson men have been practising hard for some weeks in anticipation of this match, but not hard enough to win. At 2 o'clock the teams lined up. Vancouver got the ball, but it soon got down to the latter's goal, and Nosman relieved with a long throw. After some pretty passing Vancouver scored in five mfnutes.

In the second game the ball went down to the Nelson goal, but Vancouver failed to score. Joe Thompson fought hard, but Charlie Jeffs did not play his game, and Vancouver scored.

In the third game, Perrier did some good playing, but shot too high to be effective. Vancouver scored in less than a minute.

In the fourth game, Thompson, Archibald, Al Jeffs and Blackhood did a lot of good work, but Norman saved Vancouver. Eight seconds after half-time Vancouver scored.

The fifth game was hotly contested. Nelson scored its first goal In 9 minutes.

Vancouver scored the next game in 2 minutes, and the seventh game in 1 minute.

In the eighth game Blackwood and Al Jeffs were playing well when three-quarter time was called.

Vancouver scored its seventh goal in eight minutes, and Nelson scored its second goal in six minutes. Then three minutes after, just before time, Vancouver scored its eighth goal.

Score—Vancouver, 8: Nelson, 2.

AN AFFAIR OF THE HEART

HE knew it was only pastime Lawrence knew he could not marry her. He had been engaged to another girl for five years and, after this long waiting, the day was set.

The affair was a boy and girl arrangement. There had never been any talk of rapturous adoration, or anything like that, on either side. It had simply happened in the same matter of course way that led Lawrence through school and college.

When the exigencies of his profession—he was a civil engineer—took him to Mexico he was rather glad to escape from town. Helen did not weep when he left. She was sure of having him all to herself some day; a few absences more or less, beforehand, did not matter.

And in the city of Mexico Lawrence met Tania Bell. She was quite the most fascinating feminine combination that Lawrence had ever seen. Her father was an Englishman, her mother Spanish and the mixture of blood had produced a charming woman. Tania was soft and sweet in manner at times, quiet and cold like her father's people. Then, all at once, her Spanish blood would begin to leap in her veins, her eyes would dance and her whole mood would change to the gayest of the gay. It was this double nature that made her so bewitching.

After meeting Tania at a military ball, Lawrence had followed up the chase with more vigor than he fancied himself capable of. In fact, though he did not know it, having never really been in love before—though he had dignified many fitful bursts of passion by that name—he had fallen desperately in love with Tania Bell.

And she, with her Englieh womanly coquetry added to the Spanish intensity of feeling, had against her will lost her heart to the young American.

Yet—

"You must not," she said, "you must not make love to me. What is only flirtation to you might become serious earnest to me. I might fall in love with you, you know."

"Well, what of that?"

"Well, what? Why, you have told me that your wedding day is set."

Lawrence had forgotten for the moment, but the words recalled to him his honor.

It was hard not to speak tenderly, lovingly and to overwhelm with kisses this girl he loved so wildly, so deeply, but he remembered his honor.

And a week later the conclusion of his business caused him to bid Mexico adio—and Tania.

* * * *

Lawrence was walking along Kearny street. To-morrow, at high noon, at St. Luke's Episcopal church, he was to be converted into a benedict.

Without rhyme or reason his thoughts reverted to Tania Bell, whom he had pushed obstinately to the bottom of his memory's box and turned the key since his return to San Francisco.

But at this moment the lock flew open, Tania's image leaped into the mind's eye—and Tania in the flesh stood before him

"My mother is dead," she said, and he saw she was gowned in black. "My father and I are on our way to London."

"And I am to be married to-morrow."

Lawrence did not mean to say that but without his volition the words leaped to his lips

"Let us spend the day together," he said, as he walked along by her side. "Let us give ourselves up to fate; surely this meeting was planned by fate."

Tania knew the argument was specious, but it was so sweet. Besides, she was going away and Lawrence would be separated from her forever. The temptation was to seductive to be resisted.

They were as happy as children on a holiday. They went out to the park and walked about and talked. They had those old Mexican days to talk about, those old sweet days. Not once did they talk of the future; that they tried to forget.

"It is only one day out of an eternity," extenuated Tania to herself her lapse from the strict performance of her duty. "I shall be miles and miles away and she will have him always."

Lawrence did not attempt any excuse. He did not care but gave himself up to the pleasure of the hour.

The moments slipped by on roseate wings, and to them both it seemed as if they had just met when their car stopped in front of the Palace hotel and Lawrence walked with Tania to the door of her apartment.

He was about entering the elevator on his way back after saying good-bye, when a light step came tripping after him.

"Papa has gone, out," said the girl, pinning on the hat she had just taken off "Don't leave me alone. I do not know a single soul in this great city but yourself."

Was it fate?

It was for the last time, said Lawrence to himself. It came across his mind that he had forgotten to get his marriage license. Well, it was too late now. To-morrow would do.

This evening he would give up to the one girl he had ever truly loved.

* * * *

They had eaten little but had consumed a great quantity of wine. Lawrence had completely forgotten the fact that this was the eve of his wedding day. One idea was paramount in his mind—he loved Tania Bell.

Stiff and in her most frigid English attitude, she sat opposite him, smiling occasionally with that witching smile, beaming upon him with those sweet eyes that mocked the coldness of her demeanor.

The sight of her maddened him.

He had never kissed her—but he would.

"No, no," she cried, tearing herself from his embrace, "you must not."

Then the hot Spanish blood came welling up in her heart, mingling with the English pride. It was all done so quickly that neither could have told how it occurred.

Lawrence fell back against the table, a little stream of blood trickling through the hole in his shirt-bosom and sullying its purity. Tania stood opposite him, horror in her eyes and a blood-stained hat-pin in her hand; such an innocent appearing jeweled hat-pin, in vraisemblance anything but a murderous weapon.

He put his hand over the wound to staunch the flow, but the knowledge was his that nothing was of any use.

Somehow, he did not care. Only—Helen would wait at the altar and he would not be there. Helen was so punctual—and she hated scenes.

He looked at Tania, and there was no hate in his eyes. A world of love looked from them.

"I am yours, Tania," he said, "yours in death."

It was his amende honorable.

SHORT STORIES

During the reign of Charles the Second one Signor Leti proposed to write a history of the court. "You will give offense," urged his friends. "Were I as wise as Solomon," said Leti, "I could not avoid that." "Then be as wise," rejoined the king, who was present, "and write proverbs, not history."

George Douglas, the author of "The House With the Green Shutters," says that once he met Froude in the house of an Oxford don. "It's astonishing," the historian remarked to Douglas," its astonishing! You're the living image of my dear friend, the late John Conington." Douglas said he was glad to hear he was so like the great authority on Virgil. For a moment Froude's thoughts seemed to be busy with the sacred past. "Conington," he then added, dreamily, "was the ugliest man I ever clapped an eye on."

Several stories are told of Tennyson's thoughtless speeches. "What fi-h is this?" he once asked his hostess where he was dining. "Whiting," she replied. "The meanest fish there is," he remarked, quite unconscious that he could have wounded anyone's feelings. Yet his kindness of heart was such that when his partridge was afterward given him almost raw, he ate steadily through it, for fear his hostess might be vexed. On one occasion Tennyson was very rude to Mrs. Botherton, a a neighbor at Freshwater. The next day he came to her house with a great cabbage under each arm. "I heard you liked these, so I brought them," he said, genially. It was his idea of a peace-offering.

Delayed frieght has arrived in large consignments during the week over the Crow's Nest line.

Small boys who delight in bathing are causing some annoyance to boating parties in the vicinity of One-Mile Point.

Fred Irvine & Co. are offering special bargains during regatta week in ladies' kid and silk gloves, sunshades, muslin whitwear, summer dresses, silk waists, silk skirts, muslins, silks, dress goods and laces, etc.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Fitzsimmons and Jeffries meet to-night at San Francisco.

The Canadian arch in London will remain as it is until after the Coronation.

J. C. Schermerhorn has returned from his trip north. He states business is very dull up Klondyke way.

Sam Neelands has returned to Canada from South Africa, and will be back in Nelson some day next week.

Rev. Wm. Munroe, formerly of Emmanuel Congregational Church, Nelson, and now of Vancouver, is visiting here. Mr. Munroe is held esteem in Nelson.

The walls of the new drill shed will be of brick with stone trimmings, instead of frame. Architect Macdonald and Contractor Gillett are now working out the details of the chauge in plans, which will increase the cost of the building nearly $5,000.

A report from Monterey, Mexico, states that the Guggenheim interests which dominate the American Smelting and Refining Company, have acquired the Tiro general mine in the Charcos district, near San Postosi, for the sum of $450,000. The property is a silver and lead producing mine, and was owned by Pedro L. Monroy and other capitalists at San Luis Potosi.

Some of our foreign friends appear to think it a reflection on the British empire that 80,000 Boers fighting on the defensive in their own country, should not all have been killed, wounded or captured in less than two years and a half by 200,000 British troops. Perhaps they will be helped to an understanding of the case by reflecting on the fact that a lone convict on the Pacific coast who escaped from prison unarmed and friendless has for some five weeks kept up a contest with about one thousand United States officers. Of the enemy he has killed at least seven, wounded a number, and captured many prisoners, whom, after the fashion of the Boers, he has released after he got from them what he wanted.

Death last Sunday night claimed a well known and widely respected citizen of Victoria. Benjamin Gordon succumbing to a disease which even his athletic frame could not shake off. He has been ill for months, his condition varying from time to time, alternately rising the hopes of his legion of friends and then plunging them in gloom. He died shortly before 11 o'clock, and the death of few men has been so generally deplored. In commercal, social and athletic circles he was always the same, imbuing every department with his abundant vitality and geniality. He was born at Ottawa on August 11th, 1856 making him just 46 years of age next month. He married on August 2nd, 1882, Ellen Jane McMillan, of Collingwood, Ont., sister of Sir Daniel H. McMillan, Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba. He was a man of very fine qualities, the very soul of courtesy and geniality, and in laying its hand upon him death has created a gap that is hard to fill. Deceased was well known in Nelson.

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Tenders for Jewelry Stock.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Jewelry," will be received by the undersigned up to July 25th, at 12 o'clock noon, for the stock in trade, fixtures and book accounts of the estate of Brown Bros., lately of Nelson, B. C., Jewellers, etc., as follows: Stock, $4,300.00; fixtures, $393.05; Book accounts, $350.00. Stock lists, etc. can be seen and property inspected by application to the undersigned. Tenders may be for "Stock," "Fixtures," "Book accounts," or for all three. Terms—One-third Cash. Balance at 30 and 60 days, secured.

P. LAMONT, Assignee.

Nelson, B. C., June 25, 1902.

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

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

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

JOHN McLATCHIE, P. L. S.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

Dated this 17th 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. GINSBERG.

Dated this twelfth day of April, 1902.

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