Provincial Library
APR 18 1905
VICTORIA, B. C.

WM. R. HEARST: "I have seen the most beautiful lakes in Italy and Switzerland, and all those lovely spots, but I have never seen anything finer than the Kootenay lake and the Arrow lakes. We had a delightful time there. This was my first trip through there."

THE ECONOMIST.

PROF. MILLS has never seen anything finer than the fruit of Nelson district. He added: "I didn't see the cherries or raspberries or gooseberries, but if they compare with the apples, pears and plums, you have here a fruit country unsurpassed by anything in the Dominion."

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THE COLONIST AND THE GOVERNMENT.

In their endeavor to make capital against the McBride Government, the Opposition papers are quoting from an editorial which appeared in the Victoria Colonist last Saturday morning condemning certain acts of that Government. When one understands the relationship the Colonist bears to political parties, it is neither surprising nor significant that that paper should extol the virtues of one party to day, and on the following day condemn the same party in the strongest language. The majority of the stock in that paper is owned by James Dunsmuir, and when it expresses an opinion the sentiment must be in perfect consonance with the interests of the Vancouver Island coal baron. A careful perusal of the Colonist editorial of last Saturday morning discloses the reason for its attack upon the McBride Government. A measure was passed in the House which gored the Dunsmuir ox, and the Colonist thereupon charged the Government with supineness and freak legislation, basing its editorial on the passage of that measure. Indeed, it went so far as to threaten that the Dunsmuir mines would be closed down as the result of its enactment. Its words were:

> "Instead of assisting natural progress born of individual enterprise, the legislation added to the statute book during the present session has indeed a recognized tendency in the opposite direction, as for example in the bill of the member for Nanaimo city further limiting the employment of underground workers in the collieries out of which it is greatly feared there must come suspension on the island of one of the most important industries. In consenting to the passage of this measure, as in reluctance to present a straight cut railway policy, the government of the day will be condemned by many of independent minds in politics for fatal devotion to the shibboleth of expediency. It were infinitely better, these critics will contend, to go down to defeat upon the issue of a tangible policy for the betterment of provincial conditions than to live by grace of acquiesence in ill-considered and even distinctly harmful legislation"

Any legislation that has for its object the amelioration of the condition of Mr. Dunsmuir's employees will never find a champion in the Victoria Colonist. Therefore, when the McBride Government passed this measure, it brought down upon its head the scathing editorial which has been so exultingly copied by the Opposition press. This is not the first time the Colonist suddenly turned its back on the party it was supporting, and in every case the cause has been the same, viz., the selfish interests of James Dunsmuir.

"James," as he is familiarly addressed by his bosom friend, the member for Nelson, has a theory that local governments are designed solely to advance his personal interests. The party in power must follow his bidding or suffer the disapproval of the Victoria Colonist. As a result of all this, there is a growing feeling among the supporters of the Government that the time has now arrived when there should be established at Victoria a newspaper which will reflect honestly and conscientiously the policy and aspirations of Mr. McBride and his party. No dependence can be placed in the Colonist. It is bad enough for the Government to be maligned by its enemies, without existing in fear of being assassinated by its alleged friends.

SOUTH AFRICA AS IT IS IN 1905.

It is remarkable, but at the same time only to be expected, that while three years ago the English newspapers teemed with long letters from South Africa, to-day the newspaper-reading constituences in England are satisfied with the briefest of cablegrams from Cape Town, Durban, Maritzburg, Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Bloemfontein. Most of these cablegrams concern the mines. From Durban there are cablegrams reporting the number of chinese coolies arrived en route for the Rand, just as there are daily reports to the Cotton Exchange in Liverpool of the number of bales of cotton en route for Lancashire. Yet much that is interesting—much that is making history—is going on in other of the South African colonies besides the Transvaal. In Capetown the second session of the Parliament elected in 1903 is now in progress, and Dr. Jameson, as successor to Sir Gordon Sprigg in the Premiership of Cape Colony, is making a much better record as a constructive statesman than might have been expected in view of his part in the historic raid of 1896. In 1904 Dr. Jameson carried several Acts of Parliament making retrenchments in expenditures and adding to the Government revenues. In spite of the traditional Boer hostility to excise duties on Cape-made brandies and wines, Dr. Jameson carried an exise act; also a measure putting an end to the political injustice from which the coast cities had long suffered under the old system of parliamentary representation. This session the Government is busy with equally important measures. One of these is aimed at the excessive freight rates and the rebate system of the South African shipping ring. By another bill the diamond industry at Kimberley is to be made to contribute largely to the colonial revenue, and by still another measure much-needed reforms are to be effected in the public school system. Retrenchment, as in 1904, is still the order, for times are bad in Cape Colony; and instead of immigrants being welcomed in tens of thousands, as Mr. Chamberlain predicted they would be all over South Africa when the war was over and everybody in the Transvaal had votes, Government warnings are now published at every post office in Great Britain cautioning emigrants to go anywhere under the sun rather than to South Africa.

AN EFFICIENT FIRE DEPARTMENT.

There is only one opinion as to the efficiency of the fire brigade under the new chief. The fire at the Victoria Hotel last Thursday morning was perhaps the worst one that has ever visited Nelson. The night was windy, and there was constant danger that the fire would spread and wipe out a considerable number of buildings. That it was held in check is due to the excellent services rendered by the fire brigade under the intelligent direction of Chief Sargent. He proved that he was an experienced fire fighter, and that Nelson has first-class material for a fire brigade when properly handled. The loss to Mr. McCandlish, although he carried a large amount of insurance, will be considerable, and he has the sympathy of a host of friends.

THINGS TALKED ABOUT IN NELSON DURING THE WEEK.

The residents of Vernon street are deeply interested in the proposal to narrow that thoroughfare in order that the expense of macadamizing it may be reduced. There are two proposals. The first is to sell twenty-five feet from the front of the north side to the present owners and use the money thus obtained to pay for the paving. The other proposal is to exchange twenty-five feet of the front of the lots on the same side for twenty-five feet in the rear, the latter to be turned into a wider alley or to be added to the recreation grounds. Either proposal, it is understood, would be generally acceptable to the residents of Vernon street, but there are many who express themselves in favor of the latter proposal. The opinion is unanimous that something should be done to improve Vernon street at once.

It has been announced that the electric light debentures have been sold for 98 1-10, the debentures to bear 5 per cent interest and run for twenty years from April 1, 1905. If this is the case, the council is to be congratulated on having disposed of its debentures on such favorable terms.

Mr. and Mrs. George Johnstone have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in the death of their little boy. "Jackie" was only five years old, but was a sufferer from rheumatism for the past two or three years.

Ald. Gillett is expected to reach Nelson to-night or to-morrow evening after a three months' visit to his old home in Newfoundland.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McCausland in the loss of their infant son, who died Thursday morning.

The rehearsals for the production of the cantata, "Rose Maiden," are being held regularly, and it is expected that the performance on the evening of May 1st, will be a success in every respect.

John Elliot, barrister, returned from the Coast, Wednesday evening.

Last week the Sandon mines sent out 563 tons of ore.

J. G. Wilson, a former resident of Nelson, and representing the Lake of the Wrods Milling Co., is in the city, renewing old acquaintances and extending the operations of his company.

A valued contributor, who is neither "Vox Populi" nor yet "Constant Reader," handed to a Victoria paper the following abstract from the advance proofs of the British Columbia Year Book, summarizing the sessional record of the Hon. the Member for Delta. It will prove especially interesting to lovers of statistics, and students of that strange malady Provincial Politics will do well to cut it out and scrap-book it for future reference:

Spoke on motions	1,041 times
" " nothing in particular	733 "
Discovered mares' nests	7 "
Whitewashed from pulpit	1 "
Yearned for more whitewash	15 "
Compared to Daniel (O'Connell?)	1 "
Smelled a rat	303 "
Rat smelled me	44 "
Called Premier a liar	1½ "
Took it back	3 "
Dropped my H's	4,376 "
Been voted a nuisance	58 "
Felt like Frog in Fable	32 "
Prayed for humility	1 "
Didn't get it	1 "

Music-lovers of Nelson will be afforded a treat next Tuesday evening, when Mme. Freed-Griselda will give a song recital at the Opera House. This lady has won distinction in every part of the world. During a recent visit to India, she was entertained by Lady Curzon, who congratulated her upon her wonderful talents. The following from the Melbourne (Australia) Argus is only one of the many flattering criticisms which have appeared from time to time in the Australian papers:

"It is only on rare occasions that residents in Australian centres have the opportunity of enjoying so wide a range of exceptional talent as was provided by the brilliant combination of artists that supported Madam Freed-Griselda at the Town Hall last evening. The star of the evening, Madam Freed-Griselda, is undoubtedly a finished artiste, whose voice is a revelation and a delight, with its great range of over two and a half octaves, which permits her with perfect facility to run from the low A to the high D above, without effort or symptom of strain. She has a rich, dramatic organ, with a very extensive upper range. The nuances of expression were perfectly graded, and the contralto-like tones in the low register were exquisite. The voice is crisp and clear, as of a sweet bell, with a delightful timbre, and Madam's perception is supremely artistic. Her scale passages showed great flexibility and brilliancy, the quality of the voice being heard with great effect in all parts of a cantablie nature. Her numbers were "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" (Saint Saens), with "Annie Laurie" as the encore; the bracketted "Amer Meer" of Schubert, "Die Schonsteblume" of Stucken, and Nevin's enchanting "The Rosary;" Arditi's valse brilliante, "L'Estasi," which won by its warm encore the haunting coon song "Doan Ye Cry Ma Honey." Madam Freed-Griselda wore a beautiful gown, composed of spangled chiffon over duchesse satin, with a bertha of crimson carnations, which was a graceful dressing for her queenly stage presence."

FANNY CROSBY'S HYMNS SUNG THE WORLD OVER.

Fanny Crosby recently celebrated her eighty-fifth birthday.

It is interesting to note how many celebrated hymn-writers are octogenarians, writes Henry Mann in the London Daily News. Mrs. Cousins, who wrote "The Sands of Time," has just reached her eightieth year; Mr. Albert Midlane, the author of "There's a Friend for Little Children," is of a similar age; Bishop Bickersteth, who wrote "Peace, Perfect Peace," is on the verge of eighty-one; Mr. Baring-Gould, whose "Onward Christian Soldiers" has been a prime favorite for over forty years, is well on in the seventies; the authoress of "I Think When I Read the Sweet Story of Old," is a nonogenarian, and recenly appeared before the magistrates as a Passive Resister.

The sprightly American lady, who has written, it is said, more than 8,000 hymns and songs, is better known as Fanny Crosby than Mrs. Alexander Van Alstyne. Her maiden name is the name by which she will be best and longest remembered, but Fanny Crosby is only one of a multitude of names used by her at one time or another. She has Dr. Robertson Nicoll's love for an alias. There are hundreds of her hymns in circulation bearing the name of Charles Bruse, or Sally M. Smith, or Lizzie Edwards, or Grace Francis, or Ryan Dykes, or Henrietta Elizabeth Blair, and several others. Probably because of this well-known eccentricity many hymns are attributed to her erroneously, and may account for the huge total with which she is credited.

The tragedy of her lifelong blindness she does not regard as a tragedy. Sharing this affliction with Dr. George Mathison, who wrote "Oh, Love That Will Not Let Me Go," she considers that her "knowledge at one entrance quite shut out" has opened the gates of knowledge at other entrances, and given her a finer perception of those things that have to do with the spirit rather than with the material. To an onlooker the pathos of it is acute. To see this merry-hearted little woman, wedded to a man as blind as herself, revelling in the joy of life, glad in the things that she has, and resolutely refusing to repine over the things that she has not, with music in her soul and laughter on her lips, is one of the finest rebukes that we know of to the pessimism of the age.

In the case of more than one hymn of Fanny Crosby the words were written to the music. "Safe in the Arms of Jesus" is a case in point. It is said that Mr. Doane, the composer, who was fond of writing pleasing melodies, waited upon the blind authoress, and hummed over to her a "song without words" which he had just put together, and asked her to write appropriate lines for his melody. Miss Crosby had just heard of a street incident in New York, in which a little girl had been terribly frightened by a street row, was picked up by a passer-by and placed in her mother's arms with the words, "There, don't cry, little one, you are safe in your mother's arms"; and with this incident in mind Miss Crosby wrote the hymn "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," which has since then been indissolubly wedded to Mr. Doane's tune.

The composition of the well-known hymn:

Rescue the Perishing,
Care for the Dying,
Snatch them in pity from sin and
the grave;

had its origin in an incident tha occurred at the Bowery mission. When speaking to an audience of some of the roughest and most degraded characters to be found in that neighborhood, Miss Crosby said, "If there is any boy here who has wandered as far as possible from mother and mother's God, I want to shake hands with him." At the close of the service a young man approached her and said, "Miss, did you mean me." Her conversation with him led to his conversion, and, realizing the need of work among this abandoned class, and full of pity for their man-forsaken condition, she was led to write the few verses which are in themselves an appeal for tenderness and sympathy in dealing with the outcast.

Many a congregation and mission hall audience have sung the entreating hymn,

Pass me not, O gentle Saviour,
Hear my humble cry;
While on others Thou art calling,
Do not pass me by;

without knowing anything of the circumstances which inspired its composition. They are as follows: Miss Crosby visited one of the state prisons during the time of the great revival in the early seventies. In the midst of her address to the criminals she was interrupted by one of the inmates crying out in an agonized tone, "Good Lord, don't pass by me." The startling cry of the penitent man rung in the speaker's ears for days afterwards, and under its wailing influence she wrote the verses of the hymn, ending with the pleading refrain,

Saviour! Saviour!
Hear my humble cry.

Many of her hymns have been set to music by her blind husband. Mr. Alstyne, himself an accomplished musician.

THE G. T. P. PEOPLE WANT THE EARTH

In a recent issue we referred to the preposterous demands made by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company upon the Government of British Columbia for the construction by the company of its line of railway from the Pacific Coast eastwards at the same time that construction would be taking place elsewhere. We append a copy of the particulars of this demand so that our readers will be in a position to judge of its utter unreasonableness.

1. Right of way, not exceeding two hundred feet, across crown lands, for main and branch lines, except where additional widths are required, for sidings, stations, sheds, wharves, warehouses, embankments, cuts, bridges, culverts, drains and other works and approaches thereto. Fifteen thousand acres of land for each mile of main and branch line to be constructed in the Province of British Columbia.

2. Exemption from taxation for thirty years from the completion of said railway, of equipment, station and station grounds, workshops, buildings, yards, rolling stock, appliances and other property required and used for the construction, equipment and working of the said line of railway, and all personal property owned or possessed by the company, also capital stock of the company.

3. The railway company to have the privilege to take from any public lands adjacent to or near the line of said railway or branches, all stone, timber, or gravel, or other material necessary or useful for the construction of the railway, and also, where necessary, to fill in upon any public lands.

4. In case townsites are afterwards created on any of the lands granted, the provisions of the Land Act (section 32) are not to apply. This provision not to apply to the lands on which the permanent western terminus is located: Provided the Grand Trunk Pacific Company will:

a. Commence construction, in British Columbia, on the Pacific Coast, as soon as the terminal site is determined upon, which, it is expected, will be on or before June 30,

b. To build from the terminal east, upon receiving the first one hundred miles of location from the engineering department, the necessary parties to be put in the field to secure this information, this year.

c. The company to immediately make their financial arrangements for the entire British Columbia construction.

d. Will continue construction through British Columbia from the Pacific Coast eastward to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, bringing, of course, all labor, supplies and material for this portion of the road in from the Coast, and procuring as far as practicable, all things being equal, supplies for this portion of the road, in British Columbia.

e. To establish connection between the Grand Trunk Pacific terminus and the southern portion of the Province.

f. The company to dispose of any lands it may secure, at Government schedule of prices, under three headings, namely, first, second and third class, such prices being five dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, and one dollar per acre, respectively.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) FRANK W. MORSE,
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

As our readers will perceive the demand includes a grant by the Province to the company of some six million acres of land—as it is estimated that there will be at least four hundred miles of this railway in British Columbia—right of way for the railway across Crown Lands, exemption from taxation for thirty years, etc. The demand is so preposterous in its character that no alternative was left to the Government but not to entertain it.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT-GROWING.

Some idea of the magnitude fruit growing has attained in this portion of the Province can be formed from the fact that already this spring fully 50,000 trees have been imported to be set out in Nelson and the immediate vicinity. This only a starter. There will be several more shipments within the next few weeks. Besides this there have been very large importations of small fruit bushes. Indeed, it is the exception rather than the rule to find a man in this country now who is not taking more or less interest in horticulture. And it is wonderful how rapidly information as to the proper treatment of trees, etc., has spread within the last year or so. Literature dealing with the subject of horticulture is eagerly sought, and what was once a mining population has now been transformed into a community of fruit-growers and farmers. In the city, every man has his garden, and the lake shore is divided into fruit ranches for miles along both sides. Fruit-growing in the Kootenays has passed the experimental stage. It has been demonstrated that fruit equal to the best grown in any part of the world can be produced here, and we have a market right at our doors for the whole product. The Local Government has assisted the industry greatly by the circulation of literature giving information as to the best methods of selecting the proper varieties and cultivating the fruits.

The theory that prevailed so long that there was little agricultural and fruit land in the Kootenays is gradually being exploded. We all know what is being done in the vicinity of Nelson, and the Boundary country is giving evidence that it will become equally as famous for its fruit as it is for its mines. And the same thing may be said of nearly every other portion of the interior. The Slocan Drill bears testimony to the fruit-raising possibilities of its district in the following words: "It is gradually being borne in upon the minds of the people of the camp that they are overlooking the advantages of the lands around Slocan lake and in the valleys for fruit-raising purposes. It is a mistake to think there are not vacant lands, for there are thousands of acres that may be procured either from the railway company or the government. All of it is more or less timbered, but can be easily cleared, and almost everywhere mountain streams are available for irrigation, if need be. The soil is adapted to various kinds of fruit, while the climatic conditions are as favorable as those around Kootenay lake. With mining at such a low ebb, people are forced to turn their attention to other occupations for a living, and none can be found more profitable than that of fruit raising. Home seekers looking for lands favored with an ideal climate, and who are not afraid of tackling timber, can secure a good choice in and around Slocan lake."

The gardens of Nelson will compare favorably with those of any city in Canada. While a good deal of attention is given to floriculture, more interest is taken in the culture of fruit.

THE NELSON ECONOMIST

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EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Shall Chinamen be permitted to vote? During its session of 1904, the Legislature of British Columbia passed an Act entitled "An Act to consolidate and amend the law respecting the qualification and registration of electors," etc. It was therein enacted that no Chinaman, Japanese or Indian shall be entitled to vote at any election, the words "Chinaman" and "Japanese" being therein defined to include any person of these races respectively, whether naturalized or not. This appears to be an undesirable and unwarranted piece of legislation to the Government at Ottawa, or at least to the Minister of Justice therein, for he has reported thereon to the Governor-General in-Council, under date of the 16th of November, 1904, in a document in which the following appears:

He "does not doubt that a Legislature may define the local franchise, but he considers that Your Excellency's Government ought not to approve of the policy of a legislature withholding from naturalized British subjects, merely because of their race, rights or privileges conferred generally upon natural-born British subjects of the same class. Parliament having exclusive authority with regard to naturalization and aliens, has the right to declare what the effect of naturalization shall be, and local legislation which is intended to interfere, or has the effect of interfering, with the apparent policy of Parliament in the exercise of its powers with regard to any subject may, even if it be held to be intra vires of the Legislature, properly be disallowed by your Excellency."

The report of Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, proceeds to regret that, owing to the objectionable (in his opinion) clause being merely a re enactment of previous legislation there can in this case be no disallowance of it, (which must take place within one year from the time of itr original passage), concludes as follows: "The undersigned hopes, however, that this matter will be further considered by the Provincial Legislature, and such amendments made as may be necessary to remove the objections herein stated.

Here we have the Minister of Justice in the Laurier Government, in his formal report to the Governor-General-in-Council upon this enactment of the Legislature of British Columbia, expressing his strong disapproval of it inasmuch as it excludes from the exercise of the franchise Chinese and other Orientals, regretting that it cannot be vetoed as upwards of a year has elapsed since its enactment; and we have the said Government endorsing the views therein expressed by their action thereon. All this has two bearings for our readers' consideration. Cannot our Legislature be allowed to fix its own franchise? The Ottawa Government regrets that it is too late to disallow this enactment. It regrets also that it cannot give the franchise to these Orientals, expressing the view that it is improperly withheld from them. How do the electors regard these views of the leaders of the Liberal party?

The Hon. Frank Oliver of Edmonton has been appointed Minister of the Interior, to succeed the Hon. Clifford Sifton. Mr. Oliver has long been prominent in the public life of the Northwest Territories, and though not as strong a man as the ex-Minister, he is doubtless one of the best available men belonging to the Government party in Western Canada. Unpopular as are the educational clauses of the Autonomy Bill throughout the West generally, that will not affect his re-election for Edmonton. As the Victoria Colonist says regarding this:

"The constituency of Edmonton, glorying in its dreams of future greatness as an important industrial and commercial centre, and looking upon the government which has promised it status as a railway local point as the most beneficient of fairy godmothers, and Frank Oliver as its champion and intermediary, it is expected with some reason that he will hold the seat."

The educational clauses of the bill will be only one of several issues in a constituency situated as Edmonton is. Edmonton has been selected as the Provincial capital of Alberta in the said bill through the influence doubtless of the new Minister. It will be an important centre on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. And as far as the educational clauses are concerned, they will not operate to his detriment in his constituency, as it has a large French Canadian population. The selection of Mr. Oliver seems therefore to have been a politic one. Each constituency has its idiosyncracies.

PRESS COMMENT.

To sue for peace to Japan—Japan which they have been in the habit of looking down upon with contumely—will be the bitterest of bitter pills which Russians cannot pass down their throats, and they would do anything if only to escape the agony. But victory is hopeless, and they are hard pressed for peace. If they only get China mixed up in the strife, intermediation is sure to come.—Nichi, Nichi, Tokio.

It has always been contended by Mr. Chamberlain's followers and tacitly admitted by himself, that he had the power whenever he chose to call for dissolution. That power has now slipped away from him. Mr. Balfour, the arch-enchanter, has woven such a chain of spells around him that, much as he would like to call a dissolution, he is now paralyzed and cannot do so. When he resolves to step out of the magic circle he finds that he can stir neither hand nor foot.—London Spectator.

Monsignor Sbarretti must have been laboring under misapprehension when he said that he had met Hon. Colin Campbell before, because the attorney-general says he never had the pleasure of meeting the papal ablegate until the interview in Ottawa. The point is rather important because government organs are making out that the meeting was a sort of social reunion, and that Mr. Campbell was guilty of a breach of friendship and of confidence in making public a friendly conversation. As the gentlemen had never met before, the interview must have been regarded by the attorney-general as a purely official conference.—Ottawa Citizen.

We publish in another column the correspondence between Mr. Morse of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the Provincial Government which was brought down to the House just before the Legislature was prorogued on Saturday evening. From Mr. Morse's letter it will be seen that in consideration of commencing construction work on this Coast within a year, the Company asked for a land grant of $15,000 acres per mile of road. It also required that its railway and all its property in British Columbia should be exempt from taxation for thirty years from the completion of the line, which would mean a period of thirty-six years from the present time. The company was also to be allowed to take all the timber, stone and other material that it might require for construction purposes from the public domain without payment of any royalty or tax on the same. The Government was also to waive the right that it has under the provisions of the Land Act to the ownership of one-fourth of the lots in any townsite that might be laid out along the line. A conservative estimate of these concessions would be $9,000,000, or about $18,000 per mile—assuming the line to be 500 miles in length in British Columbia. It will be seen by a perusal of the correspondence, that the Government has declined to accept the proposal and we have no doubt that its decision will meet with the approval of a large majority of the people of British Columbia. Apart from the view that the Railway Company is morally if not legally bound to commence construction on this Coast simultaneously with that at other points on the line, no one will blame the Company for endeavoring to get a large subsidy from the Province. From an experience of the past it has come to be regarded as a matter of course that large grants of public money or land would be made to any railway enterprise. We are inclined to think that there will be few of such grants in the future and that none will be made unless it can be clearly shown that the Province is getting a substantial return for its gifts. In the case of the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, the circumstances are peculiar. The people clearly understood that Provincial interests would be carefully guarded by the Dominion Government in respect to the construction of the line being carried on simultaneously from the east and west. British Columbia's representative in the Cabinet still insists that this will be done and in the Senate last week Mr. Templeman reiterated that view and declared Mr. Hays' letter confirmed him in it. We shall not have very long to wait before we can judge whether Mr. Templeman's view of the matter is the correct one.—News-Advertiser.

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W. G. GILLET Builder and Contractor

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Brick and Lime for Sale

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Fresh Stock of Garden and Flower Seeds and Lawn Grass.

WALL PAPER Our New Stock Comprises all that is NEW in coloring and designs. Papers suitable for Hall, Parlor Dining Room, Bedroom and Bathroom. Prices Lower than ever.

REMNANTS We have a large number of remnants of last year's stock, sufficient for one Room, at Great BARGAINS.

Canada Drug & Book Company's Stores

"The Book Booster."

A VACANT niche in contemporary periodical literature, says the "Literary Digest," is filled by the "Book Booster," which is edited by "Mr. Criticus Flub-Dubbe," and published by "Josh, Gosh & Co.," in Evanston, Ill. Its purpose, as it is careful to inform the reader on its first page, is to "boost books—our own and others," with the distinction that "the books published by Josh, Gosh & Co. will be boosted without reference to the number of pounds sold, while the publications of other houses will be boosted only when they have passed the dead line, which is fifty thousand pounds."

The book boosted in this particular issue is "Faggots of Empire," by Miss Bertha Bosh. "Miss Bosh," we are told from the "Editor's Rocking Chair," "is only fifteen years old, but is extremely bright for her age. She is a Chicago girl, and has never traveled farther than Oconomowoc, which makes her literary feat all the more remarkable. For 'Faggots of Empire' is a story of the reign of Charlemagne, and the author betrays a singular acquaintance with the local color of those times." Indeed, her narrative "contains more facts than the histories." Moreover:

"The cloth used in binding the first edition would, if stretched end to end, reach from Chicago to Evanston. Placed side by side the pages would reach from Chicago to Minneapolis. Smeared thinly, the ink used would cover four townships. Ten million cockroaches could subsist for six months on the binder's paste employed. Set up side by side, the individual letters in the text would reach from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands. And the hot air employed in boosting the book would float ten thousand balloons."

Another interesting literary announcement is made to the effect that "Josh, Gosh & Co. have been appointed Western selling agents for the forthcoming book of Mr. Ernest Thompson-Seton (formerly Seton-Thompson), which is to be titled 'Cheap Thompsons I Have Known.'" The "Book Booster" is replete with touching poems and thrilling serials, and "The Stovepipe of Navarre," a blood-curdling "Romance of Sword and Cloak," by Miss Poeta Pants, quite puts in the shade all current literary efforts along the same line.

First small Scholar—Please, miss, we've got such a beautiful cat, and she's just had some kittens.

Second ditto—Please, miss, our cat's a beauty, too; but (regretfully) he doesn't lay.—"Punch."

Quite Too Romantic.

"I say, is this here the novel you advised me to read?" said the cabman to the librarian. "Yes," replied the librarian; "that's the one." "Well," said the cabman, "you can just take it back. There's nine people in the first four chapters who hired cabs, and each of 'em, when he got out, 'flung his purse to the driver.' Now, when I want that sort of literature, I'll go to Jules Verne and get it pure."

Curiosities of Book Sales.

Commenting on the phenomenal sale of some recent novels, a correspondent of the "Book Buyer" writes interestingly of notable books that years ago were popular, but since have become practically unknown. He says:

There was once a very popular preacher who wrote many books, and for every one there was a large demand on the day of publication. But most of them passed out of print while he was still living, and I doubt if a single one of them is now kept in stock by any bookstore. Not many years ago appeared a book which the laboring classes and the tenement-house population bought so eagerly as to run the sale into the hundreds of thousands, because they thought it showed how an equal distribution of all property might be brought about. Now it appears to be dead. Helper's "Impending Crisis" attained a sale of 140,000 copies, forty years ago, which was as great an achievement as half a million would be to-day. That was because of its bearing on burning political questions and the fact that it was systematically attacked in Congress. Now you can occasionally find a stray copy of it in a second-hand shop. Tourgee's "Fool's Errand," twenty years later, reached about the same circulation. For purposes of comparison, this and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" would seem to be closely analogous. But while the "Fool's Errand" has almost, if not quite, gone out of circulation, Mrs. Stowe's great novel, thirty years older, still sells largely in several editions, and at many libraries is called for more frequently than any other book. Mrs. Stephens' "Fashion and Famine" was the best selling novel of its day, and three translations of it were published in France. But to-day it is difficult to find a copy of it anywhere except in the lumber-room of a public library. Another example may be seen in the sudden popularity and subsequent deadness of "Robert Elsmere," the author of which is still writing successful books. Were it not that it might seem like telling tales out of school, something could be said of certain books that have begun life with a phenomenal sale, which has stopped suddenly and unaccountably, as if at some mysterious signal.

For the reverse of the picture, the most notable example is afforded by "Ben Hur." This book had no sale worth mentioning for a year after its publication, and was considered dead. Now it is said to have attained a circulation surpassing that of any other American novel, with the single exception of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Someone might prepare a curious and entertaining article on three classes of books in light literature: 1. Those that have had an immediate large sale, and have then gone to oblivion. 2. Those that have had no sale at first, but afterward have met with large success. 3. Those that have been popular at the start and never lost their popularity. The first class would be the largest. Probably the second class would be the smallest. Two that would shine in the third are the "Autocrat at the Breakfast Table" and "Reveries of a Bachelor."

SMOKE
THE CELEBRATED
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BRIAR PIPES.

SOME OF THE LEADING SHAPES.

W. A Thurman
Depot for Briar Pipes, Nelson

Sewing Machines and Pianos
For Rent and for Sale
Old Curiosity Shop, Josephine St, Nelson

'PINTO TOUGHNESS'

Almost the toughest thing in the whole of creation is a "pinto" Broncho when he is in fighting humor.

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

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

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

Made only by

HUDSON BAY KNITTING COMPANY

Montreal Winnipeg

R. H. CARLEY, British Columbia Agent

LETHBRIDGE COAL

$7.50 Per Ton
Delivered

All orders must be accompanied by cash and should be forwarded either personally or by mail to the office of

W. P. TIERNEY, GENERAL AGENT

Silverton mines shipped 82 tons of ore in March, making 273 tons for the year.

Preparations are being made for starting up the mill at the Slocan Star.

The firm of Fred Irvine Co., L'td, is advertising a special sale of Easter novelties. This sale includes ladies' silk belts, ladies' kid gloves, and the balance of the imported pattern hats. The latter will be sold at discount prices. This firm carries the largest stock of dry goods in the Kootenays.

Nelson Opera House

Tuesday, April 18

POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT ONLY

Mme. Freed Griselda

Great Dramatic Soprano

In a Classic Song Recital, specially arranged for this tour as a Lenten programme.

Prices: $1.00, 75c. and 50c.

Seats on sale at Opera House Monday morning 11 a. m.

WEST KOOTENAY BUTCHER CO

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FRESH AND SALT MEATS

Camps supplied on shortest notice and lowest prices.

Mail orders receive careful attention.

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

E. C. TRAVES. Manager

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

EASTER HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES

Fare and One-third

RETURN.

To and from and from all points in Canada west of Ft. Arthur.

Selling Dates: April 19, 20, 21, 22. Good to return April 25th.

For reservations and tickets, apply to local agents, or write to

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

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

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Do you notice our Eyeglass Mountings? Don't they look good? They feel better than they look. We have them in Gold Filled and Gold, and can change your old mountings and fit on new ones. Your Lenses may also need changing, so give us a call and let us give you an all round perfect fit.

PATENAUDE BROS.

Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians, 'Phone 293.

Notice To Delinquent Co-Owner.

To Archie M. Johnson, or to any person or persons to whom he may have transferred his interest in the "Spbir" mineral claim, situate on the west side of Bird creek, about one and a half miles up from the old Government trail in the Nelson Mining Division, West Kootenay:

You and each of you are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred and two dollars and fifty cents in labour and improvements on the above mentioned claim in order to hold said claim under the provisions of the Mineral Act, the said labour being done for the year ending April 12, 1904, 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 the said claim will become the property of the undersigned, under Section 4 of an Act entitled "Mineral Act Amendment Act, 1900."

Dated this 17th day of February, 1905.

J. B. BAXTER.

Notice To Delinquent Co-Owner

To Nels Petersen, or to any person or persons to whom he may have transferred his interest in the "Summit" mineral claim, situate on Coon creek, in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay:

You and each of you are hereby notified that I have expended two hundred dollars in labour and improvements on the above mentioned claim in order to hold the said claim under the provisions of the Mineral Act, the said labour being done for the year ending 1904, and if within 90 days from the date of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures together with all costs of advertising, your interest in said mineral claim will become the property of the undersigned under Section 4 of the "Mineral Act Amendment Act, 1900."

Dated this 6th day of March, 1905.

GODFREY BIRTSCH.

Examination for Assayers for License to Practice in British Columbia.

In accordance with section 12 of the Bureau of Mines Act, examinations for efficiency in the practice of assaying will be held at Nelson, B. C., on the 1st May, 1905, and on the following days as may be found necessary.

ENTRANCE FOR EXAMINATION.

Entrance for Examination must be made in writing to the Secretary of the Board of Examiners, at least ten days before the date set for beginning of examination, and must be accompanied by the prescribed fee ($15).

Any additional information desired may be obtained from H. Carmichael, Secretary, Board Examiners, Victoria, or Alex McKillop and Hy. Harris, Examiners, Nelson.

RICHARD McBRIDE, Minister of Mines.

Department of Mines, Victoria, B. C., 6th March, 1905.

Mortgage Sale.

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by C. A. Waterman & Co., at their offices in the K.-W.-C. Block, Baker street, Nelson, B. C., on

Monday, the First day of May, 1905,

at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the following property: All and singular Lots numbered Eighteen (18), Nineteen (19), Twenty (20), Twenty-one (21), and West one-half of Lot Twenty-Two (22), in Block numbered Thirty (30), in the Town (now city) of Nelson, Province of British Columbia, according to the official plan or survey of the Town of Nelson.

This property is situate on the corner of Kootenay and Silica streets (South side), and has erected thereon a dwelling house.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to

W. A. Macdonald,
Solicitor for Mortgagees.
Burns Block, Baker Street, Nelson, B. C.
Dated this 8th day of May, 1905.

LANDS AND WORKS.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reservation established in pursuance of the provisions of the "Columbia and Western Railway Subsidy Act, 1896," notices of which were published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated 7th May, 1896, and 5th June, 1896, respectively, are hereby cancelled.

Crown Lands situated within the area embraced by the said reservation will be open to sale, settlement, lease and other disposition, under the provisions of the "Land Act," three months after the date of the first publication of this notice in the British Columbia Gazette; provided, however, that in all cases where lands are so sold, pre-empted, leased or otherwise alienated by the Government and are subsequently found, upon the survey of the Columbia and Western Railway Company's blocks, to lie wholly or in part within such blocks, then the persons so acquiring such lands shall acquire their title thereto from the Railway Company, who have agreed to deal with such purchasers, pre-emptors, lessees, etc., on the same terms and conditions as the Government would under the provisions of the "Land Act," except in respect to timber lands on the Company's blocks, which shall be subject to the regulations issued by the Company relative to the cutting of timber on the Columbia and Western Railway Land Grant.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 23rd February, 1905.

Notice.

I hereby give notice that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase a tract of land in West Kootenay district, of the following description:—Beginning at a post marked J. J. Campbell, S. W. Corner, which is placed adjacent to the N. W. corner of lot 6300, running therefrom twenty chains North, thence approximately forty chains East, thence twenty chains South, thence forty chains West to the point of commencement, containing approximately eighty acres.

(Sgd.) J. J. CAMPBELL.

Nelson, B. C., April 4th, 1905.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situate in West Kootenay District, about 4½ miles West of Slocan River, on Robertson Creek:—Commencing at a post planted at the centre of William E. Koch's East Boundary line, marked "A. M. J.'s N. W. Corner Post," thence South 40 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence North 40 chains; thence West 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated February 14th, 1905.

A. M. JOHNSON.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 10 acres of land in West Kootenay District: Commencing at a post marked "F. E's. N. W. Corner Post" planted 1 mile East of Bonnington Falls Station on the South side of the Right of Way of the Columbia & Kootenay Railway, thence East following said Right of way 440 yards; thence South to Kootenay River, thence following the sinuosities of said Kootenay River to the point of commencement.

Dated 21st February, 1905.

FRED ELWELL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 3 acres of land situated in West Kootenay District:—Commencing at a post marked "L. A. C's. N. W. Corner Post" planted 1100 yards East of Bonnington Falls Station on the South side of the Right of Way of the Columbia & Kootenay Railway, thence East following said Right of Way to Fred Elwell's North-West Corner Post, thence South to Kootenay River, thence following the sinuousities of said Kootenay River to the point of commencement.

Dated 21st February, 1905.

L. A. CAMPBELL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 480 acres of land situate in West Kootenay District, about 4½ miles West of Slocan River, on Robertson Creek:—Commencing at a post planted 40 chains North of William E. Koch's N. W. Corner Post, marked "M. E. K. N. E. Corner Post," thence West 80 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence South 40 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence North 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated February 14th, 1905.

M. E. KOCH.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in West Kootenay District, about 4½ miles West of Slocan River, on Robertson Creek:—Commencing at a post planted 40 chains East of the North-East corner of Larcher's pre-emption, marked "W. E. K. N. W. Corner Post," thence South 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence North 80 chains; thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated February 14th, 1905.

WILLIAM E. KOCH.

JOY'S CASH GROCERY

Corner Mill and Josephine Sts.

Send Us an Order for Your Groceries, then Notice

The promptness of delivery.
The cleanness and freshness of Goods.
The full honest measure.
The quality of what you get.

You will find abundant reason for sending your future orders.

This Week's Specials Are:

14-lb Boxes of A 1 Creamery Butter at 27c per pound.
Silver Spoon Tea, 50c per pound.
Rajah Brand Pineapple, 25c per tin.
Clarke's Boneless Chicken, 35c per tin

Joy's Cash Grocery

'PHONE 19

BIG ANNUAL SPRING SALE

Carpets, Linoleums, Rugs, Mattings, Draperies.

A beautiful line of Art Squares in Ingrain, Brussels and Velvet, sizes 2½x3, 3x3, 3½x3, 3x4, 3½x4½. Prices from $5.00 to $15.00.

Ingrain and Wool Carpet, at 50c, 65c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 per yd.

Tapestry carpets at 50c, 60c, 85c and $1.00 per yd.

Brussels and Velvet carpets at $1.00, $1.25, and $1.50 per yard.

Wilton Carpets at $1.75 and $2.00 per yard.

Japanese Matting at 25c and 35c per yard.

Linoleums and Oil Cloths from 50c to $1.25 per yard.

Small rugs in all the new colors, sizes 18x36, 24x48 and 30x60, prices from $1.25 to $6.00 each.

Portieres in silk and Tapestry, Red, Green, New Blues and Fancy Stripes from $3.50 to $12.00 per pair.

Lace Curtains and Sash Muslins, the popular Nottinghams from 75c to $5.00 per pair; Irish Point and Applique at $3.50 to $15.00 per pair; Nets, Muslins, Scrims and Madras from 15c to 50c per yard.

A full line of Curtain poles, Rods and Trimmings at specially reduced prices.

Sewing and laying carpets free of charge.

New Dress Goods

We have just received the finest collection of individual Costume lengths that we have ever shown, in light weight fabrics, embroidered Voiles, Poplins, Crep de Chines, Silk Eoliennes, etc., in all the newest shades.

FRED IRVINE CO., LIMITED.

THE BIG CASH STORE

See Our New Designs in METAL FURNITURE

IRON BEDS $4.00

AGENTS MASON-RISCH PIANOS

Two second hand Bell Pianos Pianos taken in exchange for Mason & Risch Pianos. For Sale Cheap—One German make, Walnut Case, $150. One Square Top, $150.

STANDARD FURNITURE CO.

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Orders by Mail Receive Prompt Attention.

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NICKERSON, THE JEWELER BAKER ST.

We only ask one trial to make you our customer. Fine Watch Jewelry, Optical and Silverware repairing and everything in the line. Reasonable charges. Work sent us from outside towns will receive the same care as if personally delivered. Difficult repairs done for other Jewelers.

Chimney Sweeping

Prompt attention given to all orders for Chimney Sweeping.

Send your orders to JOE D. DOWNES, care of the Old Curiosity Shop. $1.50 per chimney.

WANTED.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN in this and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise the Wholesale and Educational Department of an old established house of solid financial standing. Salary $3.50 per day, with Expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address, Blew Bros. & Co., Dept. 6, Monon Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

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PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR

Lands and Mineral Claims Surveyed and Crown Granted

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JOHN McLATCHIE

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor

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New and exclusive designs, tailored in the heighth of the present fashion, only to be compared with the best custom tailored garment.

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Rich new goods—splendid in fit, substantial in wear and satisfactory in every sense—made for wear as well as for style. Come in and see the great assortment. Every suit a special value.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

$1.25, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $6.00 and 7.00.

Our spring line represents the very best in Boys' Clothing. Our stock covers the complete range of prices in all styles, low-priced goods, medium grade and best quality. Each piece represents the very best value any firm ever gave its customers.

The place where your dollars bring their value.

BROWN & CO.

It Pays to Deal with Rutherford

Seeds for Garden and Ranch

Canadian Seeds sold by one who knows the seed business.

This season I am prepared to supply fresh seeds in large or small quantities by weight---and besides the regular vegetable seeds have a specially good selection of flower seeds also by weight.

18 different kinds of Sweet Peas.

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NIGHT PHONE B214

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