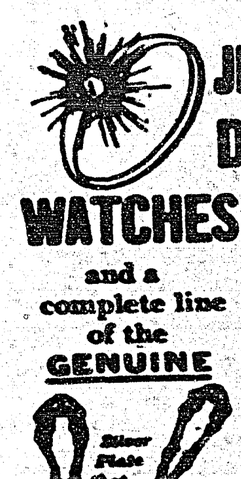
THE NELSON ECONOMIST.

VOL. VI. NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1902 NO. 9

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



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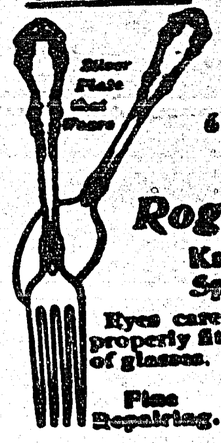

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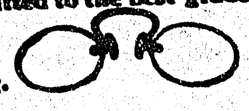

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THE NELSON ECONOMIST

VOL. VI. NELSON, B. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1902. NO. 9

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.

IT would be an act of kindness to the readers of Canadian newspapers if the responsible leaders of the Liberal party would frame —no new policies—but just a definition of their present trade policy. It was rather distracting before 1896 for a person of slow mental movement, or for anyone living away from the large cities, to keep track of the rapidly changing names of the Liberal policy, but then there was usually one at a time; now, if we believe all the Liberal organs, we have many policies all at once, and to some of us, the different policies seem from their names to be incompatible. Mr. Tarte assures the manufacturers that they are to have more protection Mr. Fielding assures the Maritime Province people that the tariff will be reduced, Sir Wilfrid, whose fervent loyalty first prompted the preferential treatment of Great Britain, now offers the same to France, and hints that any nation may have it who will give us reciprocal benefits. Where are we at, anyway? We were told once that we derived no benefit from the preferential clause—it was a free gift to the mother country. It has since transpired that the benefit was so arranged as to be of the least possible advantage to Great Britain. As if all these names of policies were not enough, Mr. John Charlton, M. P., the same who once explained to the American tariff makers just where they could hurt Canada most effectively, has, since his experience on the Joint High Commission, become an advanced protectionist, distancing even Mr. Tarte. He wants a tariff against the United States equal to theirs against us. That is, a prominent member of the Liberal party, which for years advocated Free Trade under many disguises, now recommends the adoption of the highest protective duties in the world. It has often been pointed out in the press and elsewhere that consistency is not necessarily a virtue, nor inconsistency a fault. We cheerfully subscribe, but honest people should acknowledge inconsistencies and not pretend to have been always right. Sir Wilfrid ought now to confess that protection is not the "iniquitous system" he once thought it.

THE Nelson *Daily News* has lately offered the kindly suggestion that the Conservatives in the Legislature organize a government. This looks very fair and the reasons given, stability of policy and administration, the obvious advantage to the party, and the introduction of the much desired responsibility into local politics, all seem candid and sincere. Owing to the way in which our legislators have been elected in the past, few people know the party affiliations of many of them. Although the editor of the *News* was himself a member as late as two years ago, we will assume that he really believes himself when he says that the Conservatives have a decisive majority in the House. But it is very far from being a fact nevertheless. The House consists at present of thirty-seven members (North Victoria is still vacant). Of these seventeen might be classed as Conservatives; of the others eighteen are certainly Liberal and two are doubtful, and any experienced politician knows where to look for doubtfuls on a division.

Now, if being in possession is considered a very great advantage, it is a shade more with our Liberal friends than it is with the Conservatives.

If they wish to try their hand at Cabinet-making all they need to do is to get rid of Col. Prior and Mr. Eberts from the Cabinet, to be replaced by Joe Martin and W. McInnes, and they will have a purely Liberal Government. They will have the advantage of possession they are so ready to concede to the Conservatives, party lines will be established, and the Province will have everything but the stable administration desired.

IN the days when contingents were first recruited in Canada for South Africa, we heard of a Mr. Henri Bourassa, M. P. for a Quebec county, who objected to any Canadians being sent. The Liberal press then hastened to explain that Mr. Bourassa was objecting only on technical constitutional grounds to their being sent without consulting Parliament, and the possible creation of a precedent by the Cabinet alone. Sir Wilfrid spoke kindly of Mr. Bourassa and admitted that he was technically correct. But unfortunately for such explanations, Mr. Bourassa has published his speeches on the subject with a voluminous introduction and copious quotations in support of his statements. It is quite clear now that this objection was not at all technical, and that his opinions have not changed, and further that he does not stand alone.

We will first examine his criticisms. To say that Canada sent contingents is misleading. Our Minister of Militia appointed officers to enrol a few of the volunteers—all expenses were met by the British Treasury. There is no law in Canada to prevent citizens from volunteering anywhere. No protest was raised against the enlistment of thousands of Canadians in the Federal armies in the American civil war. But a British subject, and a member of Parliament, a supporter of the advisers and ministers of His Majesty in Canada, protests against the enlistment of Canadians in a British army for the defence of a sister colony.

If this were the position of Mr. Henri Bourassa only it might be ignored, but, strange as it may seem, there are some Canadians of British blood who agree with him, who gloried in every reverse, belittled every victory, and even ascribed to fear the generous treatment of the vanquished.

Is it hard to guess to which political party they belong?

Their numbers are insignificant outside of Quebec, but as long as the spoils system ensures the cohesion of the party in power, the majority within the majority, it might be only a little over one-fourth of the whole Parliament, enjoy a commanding position.

Mr. Bourassa waxes witty over what he calls the scheming of the British Government to secure—what?—Permission to recruit British subjects for military service.

And there are actually some who accept his interpretration, the same breed who believe that a Liberal member's question about the attitude of Britain during the Spanish-American war was asked by request of the Conservative Cabinet. However, this is a weakness of the head rather than the heart, and insanity of that kind is neither criminal nor dangerous.

It is quite true that Britain has not always been wise or generous in her treatment of her colonies; no nation ever has been in over two thousand years of efforts at colonizing by all progressive races, but what race has done well enough to be compared with Britain?

Expediency is a very low motive for men or nations, but is one that may be understood even by the followers of Mr. Henri Bourassa. Let us offer one question for them to think over: Would any sane man advise six million Canadians who are yet far from being homogeneous to separate from a great empire of their kindred at a period when all other peoples are striving to develop all their strength for a great struggle in industry and commerce, perhaps war?

VENTS AND OSSIP

WHILE I was making some small purchases in a store, the other day, a gentleman near me asked for a certain inexpensive article. When the obliging sale-man handed it to him, he looked at the maker's name aud remarked: "Made in Connecticut, I don't want it. Give me one made in Canada." He got it, and said in explanation: "It is no wonder that Canada does-n't grow faster; here, in a part of Canada, one has to ask expressly for Canadian goods or he will be given American." There is a point worth noting in this; the Canadian articles are usually at least as good as the American; they are a little cheaper always on account of the protective duty; it is economy to buy them. But, far more important, every dollar spent in Canadian manufactured goods helps to develop Canadian industry, which is a benefit to us all, and, especially, a growing demand in British Columbia for Canadian goods would do more than a thousand deputations to convince our fellow-countrymen in the Eastern Provinces of the wisdom of cultivating British Columbia's acquaintance and listening to our demands for consideration in the framing of the trade policy. We owe nothing in the way of trade favors to the Americans; they have done their worst to kill all Canadian industries, they buy no Canadian product unless they need it, and a declining market for their wares in Canada might teach them that arrogance and bullying are not the most esteemed business qualities.

When Major Lindley embarked on a theatrical career actors in England were not held in the high esteem they are to-day. Indeed it was regarded somewhat in the light of a disgrace to a family for one of their number to have joined a theatrical company. The major's family were like so many others—opposed to the theatre—so when he made up his mind to go upon the stage he met with great opposition from his father. He therefore found it convenient to change his name, and he first wooed fame under the stage name of Douglas Bruce Norton. Harry had a double object in making the change. Nearly his first engagement was in Scotland, and he considered the Scotch would appreciate the honor done them in the way of perpetuating the names of two men so famous in Scotland, besides it shielded him from the wrath of his father. This was in 1858, and Harry spent the greater portion of that year in the land of the heather. He was a dramatic enthusiast those days, and is the same now for that matter, and he lived constantly in an atmosphere of dramatic literature. He made a large collection of books relating to the stage, included in which was a book containing twelve rich old English comedies. These were the pieces most played by the company with which he was engaged, and the volume was used as a prompt-book by the company. Harry had his book all marked up with the names of actors for the various parts, stage directions, etc. He used it for several months, but in some way or another one day he lost it. This was a cause for much regret, for it was in this book he studied the parts of so many of his farces, such as "The Weaver," given here the opening night. This was nearly half a century ago, and the book had long since ceased to be even a memory with the comedian. When he reached Nelson the other day, he was talking over old times with Joe Downes, when the latter informed Major Lindley that he had recently come across an old play-book which contained a dozen or so old English farces. The major asked where the book was and Joe told him. Judge of his surprise when he looked at the book and discovered that it was the one he lost in Scotland nearly half a century ago. His handwriting was there and on the fly-leaf the name Douglas Bruce Norton. Joe had bought the book from a Silver King Mike, who had found it in an old trunk of unclaimed beggage purchased at an auction sale. From its contents, it was quite evident the owner of the trunk had come from Scotland. It may be surmised that Major Lindley was well pleased to once more get possession of the book lost forty-four years ago in Kilmarnock, Scotland.

The Liberals of Nelson gave Senator Templeman a hearty reception, on the occasion of his visit this week. The Senator was recently appointed to the Dominion Cabinet without a portfolio, but will in all probability become Secretary of State soon after the return of Sir Wilfrid from Europe. In Senator Templeman the Liberals of British Columbia have a leader of whom they may well feel proud. Thoroughly honorable and straightforward in his business relations with the public, he is held in high esteem by Conservatives as well as Liberals. His appointment to the Cabinet was endorsed by politicians of both political parties, and no doubt his presence there will be highly beneficial to the Province generally. The Senator is taking a trip through the Kootenays with the object of making himself acquainted with the conditions prevailing in the interior. All who know him feel satisfied that the result of his observations will not be used for political effect, but rather to render his Province some real service, and for this reason he should receive a hearty welcome from Conservatives as well as Liberals.

The Conservative convention now in progress at Revelstoke is certain to have a great deal of influence on the future of the party in British Columbia. Former conventions have met and decided upon various lines of action, but it so happened that the various courses marked out were often found to be impracticable on account of unforeseen conditions arising. For instance, the convention which met at Vancouver four years ago decided that from that time on all general elections for the Provincial Legislature would be conducted on party lines, at least so far as the Conservatives were concerned. This was regarded as a move in the right direction, and at a subsequent convention of the party the sentiment was re-echoed and a leader chosen. The last move has always been regarded as more or less of a mistake, but it was plainly the duty of Conservatives to stand by the action of the convention. For one reason or another they did not do so, and the result was that the election of two years ago was conducted on no-party lines. No one seems to know why this was the case, but subsequent events have demonstrated that it was unfortunate that Conservatives as a whole did not adhere strictly to the decision of the two conventions. When it became generally understood that the agreement was being violated, and in a quarter from which antagonism was never expected, it was felt by many that it would be better to abandon the party-line fight than the Conservative party should go into the contest in a disorganized condition. However, this is an old story, and if there existed any excuse for the change at the eleventh hour in the contest two years ago, it no longer prevails. It will be the duty of the Conservative party in future to follow whatever line of action is taken by the Revelstoke convention. If any section of the party once becomes imbued with the idea that convention pledges are only made to be broken, then all is lost. The Liberal party will most assuredly go to the country the next time on party lines, so it will be well for the Conservative party not to be caught napping. The enemy is cunning and ever watchful; so they must be met with their own game. In the meantime, all Conservatives will watch with interest the deliberations of the convention.

It is announced that Mrs. Brougham, after the termination of her present engagement with the Tivoli company, will take up her residence in Vancouver. Mr. Brougham has secured an appointment on the C. P. R. staff at the Terminal City.

Next Sunday night the leaders of the Conservative party will reach Nelson; and on Monday evening a mass meeting will likely be held, at which Mr. Borden and several members of his party will be heard in Nelson for the first time. Apart from their prominence in their party, the Conservative leaders are entitled to a hearty reception. As distinguished Canadians, they are entitled to the homage of all men who delight in the advancement of Canada's sons. Moreover, some of these gentlemen are comparative strangers to public life, and as the years roll by they will be heard from time to time in the coun-

cils of the nation. Just now they are heard of as the critics of the party in power, but some day they will be the leaders of the dominant party, and the simple fact of having heard them will clothe their utterances with a new interest. Besides, there are a great many questions now before the people that the Conservative leaders will be able to explain just where the party stands with regard to them. This should also interest Liberals. As long as Canada is governed according to the present constitutional divisions of party, there must be two political classes, each holding widely divergent views on the majority of public questions. It is therefore very desirable that the adherents of both political parties should have some intelligent conception of the questions on which they are divided. It should be a matter for congratulation that the citizens of Nelson will be given an opportunity of hearing such distinguished Canadians as will speak here Monday night. Not only should old politicians and all those who have votes attend, but the young boys now budding into manhood should also be present. It may assist the latter in deciding how to intelligently use their franchise when they get their names on the voters' list.

The dinner given to the visiting pressmen at the Hume Hotel Thursday evening was well attended and everything passed off in a manner which left nothing to be desired. The object of the banquet more than anything else was to supply the visitors with information as to the resources of the Province, and it seems as if this idea was very well carried out through the medium of the speeches and general conversation. Senator Templeman was present and delivered a fitting response to the toast; "Canada, our country." Altogether, the evening was pleasantly spent, and will long be remembered in the history of Nelson.

It was a harmonious gathering of Conservatives that assembled in the Burns blocke last Tuesday evening to select delegates to attend the Revelstoke convention. It is quite true that at first there was a disposition on the part of a few to divide the meeting into two hostile camps, and a vote was taken on an amendment more than anything else to decide the strength of the two parties. This amendment was carried on a division of 60 to 49, which disposed of the question, and for the rest of the evening the proceedings moved along with the best of good feeling, or as one devout old Conservative expressed it: "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." When it was finally decided the manner in which delegates should be selected and the number to which the Nelson association was entitled, nominations took place. Two tickets had been prepared, but after the nominations were all in, there was a general disposition on the part of those present to select the best men regardless of what ticket they might be on. As a result there were only a few who voted a straight ticket, and a delegation consisting of the strongest men and representing every element in the community was selected. Looking over the list chosen one must be struck with the idea that the meeting decided wisely and well. The following are the nominations. The first twenty are the ones chosen to attend the convention:

W. McNabb	88
W. Irvine	80
F. J. Starkey	78
C. Marrison	78
Dr. Rose	74
J. A. Kirkpatrick	68
John Houston	67
Jacob Dover	65
Gilbert Stanley	63
W. A. Macdonald	63
W. P. Tierney	62
T. G. Procter	61
P. Lamont	59
D. McArthur	58
W. E. McCandlish	58
J. J. Malone	57
R. S. Lennie	57
R. W. Hannington	57
Frank Fletcher	56
W. R. McLean	55
David McBeath	55
F. A. McKay	58
Thomas Sproat	51
J. A. Irving	50
J. F. Weir	50
D. McCreath	46
D. Munro	45
R. M. Bird	45
J. W. Holmes	44
F. J. Bradley	39
W. Hunter	35

Of the last names on the list, several refused nomination. The followin are the names of the gentlemen who left for the convention: Wm McNabb, Chris. Morrison, W. A. Macdonald, Q. C., Fred. Starkey, R. M. McDonald, R. W. Hannington, W. R. McLean, David McCreath, John Houston and F. Y. Mackie.

Newspaper men all over Canada will extend congratulations to Charles H. Gibbons of the Vancouver *World*, on his prospect of becoming the heir of his uncle, Cardinal Gibbons. The news leaked out through a gentleman who is the confidence of His Eminence.

Prof. Virchow, the eminent pathologist, died last Friday at Berlin.

The American embassy in London has issued a warning that all reports of estates or fortunes in England waiting to be claimed by heirs are apt to be fraudulent.

After being dead for twenty years in other places on this continent, the roller rink craze has at last reached Vancouver, and the Terminal City per ists in calling itself an up-to-date town.

The Lindley company are playing to fair houses at the Opera House this week. The company has been changed considerably since it was here over two years ago. Of the new members, Walter Woodall finds most favor with theatre-goers. Of course Harry Lindley himself remains the great a traction. Little Mystic is a decided favorite with the young people. There are several good specialties.

The Clara Hammer company is announced to appear at the Opera House next week.

Mr. and Mrs. George McFarland have returned from a three-months' visit to the coast.

Remember

The leaders of the Conservative party will speak in Nelson Tuesday evening, instead of Monday, as originally intended.

Everybody Come

A correspondent asks: "Why should the Conservative party pull the chestnuts out of the fire for either Eberts or Prior?"

A thriving business is being done at Cascade in the way of smuggling Chinamen over the border from Canada.

A temporary settlement of the lead mining troubles in the Coeur d'Alenes is being arranged for next Monday.

A shortage of coke is once more reported from the Boundary.

An echo of the Napanee bank robbery is heard in the pardon of Robert Mackie, who four years ago was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for participation in that crime.

THE MOST INGENIOUS ALIBI.

BY A BARRISTER.

A GENTLEMAN, followed by a groom in livery, rode up to an hotel in the west of England one evening, a little before dusk He told the landlord that he should be detained by business in that part of the country for a few days, and wished to know if there were any amusements going on in the town to fill up the intervals of time. The landlord replied that it was their race and assize week, and that he would, therefore, be at no loss to pass away his leisure hours.

On the gentleman making answer that this was fortunate, for he was fond of hearing trials, the other said that a very interesting trial for robbery would come off on the next day, on which people's opinions were much divided, the man himself resolutely declaring that he was in a distant part of the kingdom at the time of the robbery.

Accordingly they went into court the next morning, and, through the landlord's interest with the officers of the court, the gentleman was shown to a seat near the bench.

While the evidence was proceeding against him the prisoner had remained with his eyes on the ground, seemingly very much depressed, till, on being called on for his defence, he looked up, and, seeing the stranger, suddenly fainted. Coming to himself, and being asked the cause of his behavior, he said:

"My lord, I see a person who can save my life; that gentleman," pointing to the stranger, "can prove I am innocent, might I only have leave to put a few questions to him."

The eyes of the whole court were now turned upon the gentleman, who said he felt in a very awkward position to be so called upon, as he did not remember ever to have seen the man before, but that he would answer any question put to him.

"Well, then," said the man, "don't you remember landing at Dover at such a time?"

To this the gentleman answered that he had landed at Dover not long before, but that he could not tell whether it was on the day mentioned or not.

"Well," said he, "but don't you recollect that a person in a blue jacket and trousers carried your trunk to the hotel?"

To this he answered that of course some person had carried his trunk for him, but that he did not know what dress he wore.

"But," said the prisoner, "don't you remember that the person who went with you from the boat told you a story of his having been in the navy, and that he showed you a scar he had on one side of his forehead?"

During this last question the countenance of the stranger underwent a considerable change. He said he certainly did recollect such a circumstance, and on the man's putting his hair aside and showing the scar, he became quite sure that he saw the same person. A buzz of satisfaction now ran through the court, for the day on which, according to the prisoner's account, the gentleman had met with him at Dover was the same as that of the robbery in a distant part of the country with which he was charged. The stranger, however, could not be certain of the time, but said that he sometimes made a memorandum of dates in his pocket book, and might possibly have done so on this occasion.

On turning to his pocket-book he found a memorandum of the time he landed, this corresponding with the prisoner's assertion. This being the only circumstance necessary to prove the alibi, the prisoner was immediately acquitted amidst the applause of the whole court.

Within less than a month after this, the gentleman who came to the hotel attended by a servant in livery, the servant who followed him, and the prisoner who had been acquitted were all three brought back together to the same gaol for stealing passengers' luggage.

It turned out that this clever defence at the trial was a scheme skilfully arranged by the thief's confederates to obtain the release of their accomplice.

In the Supreme Court of California it is not uncommon to see a learned justice's shoes on the desk while court is in session. It is one of the trite anedotes of the California bar that Justice McFarland, sitting with his feet on a level with his head one day, fell over backward; whereupon Chief Justice Beatty remarked aloud that his learned brother had certainly reversed himself in a most astounding manner.

Andrew Wallace was one of the oldest and best known residents of Indianapolis. Many years ago he was President of the State benevolent boards. It was while he was occupying that place that he met the late Dr. McIntire, superintendent of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb The doctor was a strict member of the Presbyterian Church and orthodox all the way through. Mr. Wallace was a Universalist. "Doctor," said the latter, "you are an educated man and I am not. I want to ask you a question or two. Do you really think that this world we inhabit is round and revolves on its axis once in every twenty-four hours?"

"Certainly," replied the doctor.

"And you believe there is a heaven and—and another place?"

"Assuredly."

"And that heaven is above us?"

"Yes."

"And the other place below us?"

"Yes."

"And the world turns over once every twenty-four hours?"

"Yes."

"Well, doctor, if that is the case, doesn't it occur to you that the spire of your meeting-house points to hades about half the time?"

SHORT STORIES

John W. Mackay, the Irish-American multi millionaire, who died recently in London, had a fine tribute paid to him once by a friend. "Mackay," said he, "is one of the few rich men I should like to know if he were poor."

A painter agreed to paint the Hebrews crossing the Red Sea for a mean rich man who beat him down in his price. The painting showed nothing but the sea, and the painter explained to his angry patron that the Hebrews had all passed over and the Egyptians were drowned.

John W. Mackay once invited Robert G. Ingersoll to visit the Comstock Mines. As the cage descended to the furnace heat at the bottom of the shaft of one of the mines, Mr. Ingersoll said, gasping for air: "Privately, I always believed there was a hell somewhere, but I never dreamed it could be so hot."

A short time ago a Muskoka man lost his wife, and in two weeks after he had laid her bones to rest got married again. A charivari party assembled and commenced operations, when he went out and tried to hush up the crowd by telling them they ought to be ashamed to make such a noise around a house where a funeral occurred so recently.

Joaquin Miller says Bret Harte was always disgusted with his "Heathen Chinee" glory, and always begged his friends never to mention it. Once Miller and Harte went to breakfast with Lord Houghton in London, and on the way Harte asked if the guests would be likely to quote from that awful poem. This prompted Miller to tip Lord Houghton a wink, and the jolly old nobleman gave the tip to a lot of good fellows at his table, and they all talked nothing else. However, Harte soon saw through the joke and he never betrayed his impatience on the subject again.

In the way of a thoroughgoing "bull" the following is very hard to beat. A certain club in the west of Ireland had among its members a certain discontented minority who were continually finding fault with the arrangements made by the committee. One of the malcontents on one occasion, after calling at the club-room, left the following angry note on the board for the perusal of the committee: "Gentlemen, the hot water in the lavatory is perfectly cold; there is no cold water, as the tap is turned off at the main; there are no tips on any of the billiard cues except one that is broken off and of no use; the daily newspapers are being constantly mislaid, and the light is so bad that we can't read them."

OUR LITTLE GRAY HELPER.

orly Equipped by Nature, Yet He Does His Work Well.

Myrta Lockett Avary tells in St. Nicholas of the work done by the humble earthworm. The author says:

We have a little gray helper who cannot ear, nor see, nor make any noise. He ears a little gray coat, and he lives in tiny oles which he burrows out for himself. ur little gray helper has no feet, so he rawls.

He works busily for us all day in the round under our feet, coming out chiefly t night to get his food. Then he does not ake anything which any one wants, but nly fallen leaves and bits of stuff which no one cares about and which are best out of the way.

Although much less fortunate than we, having neither legs, nor feet, nor hands, nor eyes, nor ears, he has all that is necessary to the performance of the work he has to do, and since our little gray helper has all he needs and does his work, and does it well, we may think of him as being quite content and happy, and since the work that he does for us is very necessary and important work and since he does it excellently well we need not regard him with less than respect.

He has a system of blood vessels, a nervous system, and—yes, a br♦n. When you come to consider him under a microscope and in relation to the work he has to do, he is quite an interesting and exquisite bit of mechanism. He uses his brain and has wisdom to know what to eat and how to get it. Though he has neither eyes nor hands, before taking anything into his cave he examines it carefully by means of his one sense (touch) and with his little upper lip, which the scientists call prostomium. This lip is very sensitive.

He is prudent and thrifty, always dragging into his little house enough to secure him against the coming day, for blind and deaf as he is he knows it is not wise to be out in the daytime, for the birds and their babies like him entirely too well. He also knows that, being of a chilly nature, he will need to be wrapped up a bit when he goes to sleep in his cave, so he makes his own little bed of blades of grass and bits of leaves which he has dragged in with the little lip that does so much. He seems to like fresh air when he can get it, so he rests with his head near the mouth of his cave, and Mother Nature, realizing that this might give Robin Redbreast an unfair advantage of him, provides him with a head covering darker than the rest of his coat and very nearly the color of earth.

A Costly Game of Chess.

On the day preceding the night on which General Washington had determined to cross the Delaware river, Dec. 25, 1776, and attack the British army at Trenton an Englishman in the neighborhood dispatched his son with a note to the British commander, General Rahl, to warn him of the approaching danger. The general was deeply absorbed in a game of chess when the note was presented to him and, without withdrawing his attention from the board, thoughtlessly put the note into his vest pocket.

After the battle that took place the next day, when the British commander, mortally wounded, was carried into the house of Mr. Stacey Potts, the note was found unopened in his pocket.

The Boy and His Knife.

Whittling as an amusement is probably not so common now as it was half a century ago, when toys of all kinds were much less numerous. While every one should rejoice in the many sports and varied devices which at present contribute so much to a boy's mental and physical development and give him the steady and skillful hands so useful in after life, still it is to be regretted if in our days of baseball and tennis, of amateur printing presses and "koflaks," the ingenious use of the jackknife that has made the Yankee boy proverbially a clever whittler should become a lost art.—B. L. Robinson in St. Nicholas.

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Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor

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WADDS BROS.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Vancouver and Nelson

BAKER STREET, NELSON, B. C

TIMBER LICENCE.

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

THE NELSON SAW AND PLANING MILLS LIMITED.

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Just in this week a large consignment of Goods suitable for Fall and Winter wear. The greatest assortment of new patterns to select from.

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Excursion Rates East

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Corresponding reductions from all stations.

Tourist Sleeper Service

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

WEST—Leave Revelstoke Daily for Seattle and Vancouver.

Through bookings to Europe via all Atlantic lines.

Prepaid tickets at lowest rates issued from all European countries.

For rates and full particulars apply to local agents, or

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

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

Notice To Delinquent Co-Owner.

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

You and each of you are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred dollars in labour and improvements upon the above mentioned mineral claim in order to hold said mineral claim under the provisions of the Mineral Act, and if within 90 days from the date of this notice, you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure together with all costs of advertising, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscribers, under Section 4 of an Act entitled "An Act to amend the Mineral Act, 1900."

JOHN B BAXTER,
MARGARET NEWITT.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1902.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

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

Where located: On Porcupine Creek.

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

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

Dated this 5th day of July, 1902.

ARCHIE MAINWARING-JOHNSON.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

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

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

Take notice that I, John McLatchie, of the City of Nelson, acting as agent for Percy Chapman, Free Miner's Certificate No. B50,845, 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.

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.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

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

Where located: On the East Fork of Cottonwood Creek, ¼ mile East of Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway.

Take notice that I, John McLatchie, of the City of Nelson, acting as agent for James Barnet MacLaren, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 63,122, 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 27th day of August, A. D. 1902.

JOHN McLATCHIE.

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