KOOTENAY

Has Mines that are Paying Dividends and Hundreds of Properties that can be Made Dividend Paying Mines.

The Tribune

KOOTENAY

Has a Mineral Output of Upwards of One Million Dollars Every Month In The Year

SEVENTH YEAR.—NO. 1. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1898. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

Provincial Library 1 July 96

VOLTAIRE AND ZOLA.

Over a Century Ago Voltaire Played the Part Which Zola Recently Played.

It is a curious coincidence that somewhat less than 150 years ago there arose a celebrated case that bears more than one mark of resemblance to the Dreyfus case. In each was there a wrongful conviction, an undeserved punishment: in each were popular passions aroused to the point of frenzy, and while the revision of the Dreyfus case is due to the intellectuals, led by Zola, the reversal of the Calas judgment was due to the untiring efforts and lavish generosity of Voltaire.

In 1760 and thereabouts France was given over to mediaeval bigotry and superstition. The revocation of the edict of Nantes had recently expelled many of her most thoughtful and reasoning citizens. In Toulouse, in the province of Languedoc, where the Callas tragedy occurred, religious intolerance reached its highest pitch. Such horrors as the massacre of S. Bartholomew were celebrated with processions and thanksgivings.

There was living in Toulouse a merchant named Jean Calas, a prosperous, and worthy citizen. He was honorable, industrious, broad-minded and, unfortunately for himself, a Huguenot. He had a wife and six children, two of whom were away from home when the tragedy occurred. His oldest son, Marc Antoine, was of a morbid and gloomy disposition and had become despondent because, being a Huguenot, he was forbidden to practice law. On the evening of October 13th, 1761, after having been unusually gloomy all day, he left his family at the supper table and went down stairs and hanged himself, where he was found by his brother about an hour later.

The outcries of the startled family drew a curious crowd outside. It soon was whispered around that a sudden death had occurred within. The crowd saw two young men leave the house hastily and hurry in different directions, one was going for a doctor, the other for the police. The excitement in the crowd increased, and someone exclaimed just es the magistrate arrived, "Those Huguenots have killed their son!"

That settled it. No more was to be said. Magistrates, clergy and people were fully convinced that that was the case. They scouted all notion of suicide. The entire family, including a friend who had taken supper with them, and the servant were immediately arrested, and Marc Antoine was treated as a martyr.

But even in those times they could not convict a man without some evidence, and here is where the first striking resemblance to the Dreyfus case occurs. Not having a scrap of evidence against the Calas family, yet being determined to convict, they were forced to manufacture some. Even the clergy announced from the pulpit that all who had any knowledge of this matter by hearsay or otherwise should produce it. Even then the imagination of the people could not supply any direct evidence against the family, but a large amount of hearsay testimony sprang up. One man testified that a boy who had been in told him that he had heard a voice cry out: "Oh, mon Dieu, they are strangling me!" When searched for the boy could not be found, a fact that bore heavily against the accused. Another witness testified that some one, he had forgotten whom, had told him that one of his friends had told him that his apprentice had told him that he had heard a voice begging for mercy. This important evidence was admitted by the court. It was gravely asserted that it must have been murder, for the victim could not possibly have hanged himself in the position described. This the court accepted without taking the trouble to send an officer to examine into its truth. And yet this court was no ordinary tribunal, but a special committee of the parliament of Toulouse. On March 9, 1762, this committee, on evidence of no more value than the above, rendered a verdict of guilty against Jean Calas, and sentenced him to torture and death, hoping in this way to force from him a confession that would justify his own conviction and that of the rest of his family. This sentence was executed the next day, but Jean Calas, having nothing to confess, remained silent, and the baffled court was forced to release the rest of the prisoners. It contented itself with putting the daughters in a convent and confiscating the property.

Such was the first stage of the case, a stage in which popular passions, reflected only too accurately by the authorities, overrode all law and justice.

A few days after the execution of Jean Calas, a merchant who had been in Toulouse at the time, and on whom the tragedy had made a great impression, was visiting Voltaire and told him the story. Voltaire was not much impressed, saying that unnatural as it was to suppose that a father would kill his child, it was still more unnatural to think that an intelligent and unbiased court would wrongfully condemn a man to such a death. But he was sufficiently interested to make further inquiries and quickly came to the correct conclusion, that Calas and his entire family were innocent. He then threw the whole force of his will and intellect into the struggle to reverse the judgment. The Calas family were nothing to him, but it was a great deal to him that such a fearful wrong should take place in France. He soon saw that it was impossible to do anything with the parliament of Toulouse. That body, like the present general staff of France, refused to admit the possibility of error, would on no account reopen the case and would permit no one to see the records of it.

Voltaire turned to Paris. He wrote himself to the minister of justice, and interesting all his influential friends, and through them their friends, he deluged the minister with letters, urging a revision of the case. He published pamphlet after pamphlet, telling the whole story and pleading powerfully for justice to this unfortunate family. He engaged the ablest lawyers in France to push the case, and he paid all these expenses out of his own pocket. He was slowly arousing a public opinion that would demand a revision in on unmistakable way. Contributions came in to help him in his work. Mme. de Pompadour was his friend, but the king, who had signed the revocation of the edict of Nantes, was hard to move.

Since the public opinion of France was insufficient, Voltaire determined to call that of Europe to his aid. His letters and pamphlets on the case were translated into several languages and scattered broadcast. All Europe was aroused to indignation; subscriptions came in from the young queen of England, wife of George III., from the king of Poland, and many German princes. Under all this pressure from at home and abroad the king at last consented, just one year after the death of Calas, to have the case reviewed by a commission. This commission ordered the records of the case to be furnished by the parliament of Toulouse, and a new trial to be held in Paris. There were still many delays, so that it was two years or more before the final verdict was rendered, but when it came it was a complete vindication. The judgment of the parliament of Toulouse was declared reversed; Jean Calas, his wife, his children, his guest and his servant were pronounced absolutely innocent of the charge against them, and the family reinstated, as far as possible, in their old possessions.

ATLIN LAKE GOLD FIELDS.

Provincial Government will Make a Clean-up by the Sale of Town Lots in the Spring.

The provincial government has appointed a gold commissioner for the Atlin lake section, and within a few days a surveyor will leave for the same point, to survey a townsite within the reserve which was placed upon the land when the news of the gold discoveries reached the coast.

It is the tributaries of Surprise lake that are supposed to constitute the most valuable part of the new district. This lake and Atlin and Taku Arm are nearly of equal length. They are nearly parallel to each other, with a trend about north and south—narrow, river-like stretches of deep, clear water, abounding in trout and whitefish. Surprise lake is thought to be at least 70 miles long, but it is only the southern end that has been much explored. Here are at least four tributaries, Wright and Otter on one side of the lake and Ruby and Boulder on the other, that have had work done on them the last two or three months. Of the four Wright creek is most developed, but all have made a satisfactory showing. Gold has come from nearly all of the different creeks where mining has been attempted.

From the standpoint of a miner there is hardly any resemblance between the Atlin and the Klondike diggings. In point of richness or of total product in prospect it is not claimed that the former compares with the latter, although Atlin is in its infancy and its possibilities are not yet to be defined. In the Atlin district hardly any of the ground is frozen in summer, and the depth to bedrock is only from two to eight feet, the average depth being from four to five. The pay dirt is of a free and friable nature, without clay, but the gold is not distributed throughout any thickness of the gravel. It is all concentrated upon bedrock or in crevices.

EAST KOOTENAY NOTES.

Development work on the North Star mine is proceeding at a most gratifying rate. The new double compartment shaft is down close upon 100 feet; it is said that crosscutting will commence as soon as a depth of 300 feet is obtained. The new hoisting machinery will soon be in operation.

During the summer of 1897 seventeen hundred quartz locations were recorded in Fort Steele. This was a most remarkable showing for a new district. During the past year 652 new locations were made, which, though only 33 per cent. of the amount of 1897, yet it is a very flattering showing of new mineral prospects. A large number of these new locations are situated in the main range of the Rocky mountains, within a few miles of Fort Steele.

Another Member Forced to Resign.

Mr. Robertson, the member elect for Cowichan in the provincial legislature, has resigned his seat for the same reason as that leading to Mr. Neill's resignation last week, the acceptance of money from the government for work performed on the roads in that district. Mr. Robertson will again be a candidate.

The Contempt of Court Case Adjourned.

The hearing of the application to commit W. H. Ellis and Charles Lugrin of the Colonist for contempt of court in connection with the publication of articles respecting the trial of the Lillooet election petition has been adjourned until Monday.

The Accusers Fail to Appear.

The invitation extended by the minister of the interior to all persons possessing knowledge of official wrongdoing in Yukon administration to send in specific charges for investigation, has, after a lapse of several weeks, produced no response.

PUBLIC LIBRARY MEETING.

Board of Directors Elected and Committees Struck to Attend to Preliminary Work.

There was a good attendance of those interested in the establishment of a public library at Tuesday's meeting of the Nelson Public Library Association. Mayor Houston presided and E. A. Crease acted as secretary.

The first business taken up was the election of directors, and on motion of J. A. Turner it was decided that the board should consist of fifteen directors, five of whom should be nominated by the National Council of Women, and the remaining ten chosen from among those who had subscribed to the fund. The Women's Council then nominated as their representatives Mesdames J. R. Robertson, A. L. McCulloch, S. S. Taylor, R. Day and Stocks. There were chosen from among the subscribers Mrs. Isabel Arthur, E. A. Crease, George Kydd, Dr. Hall, G. V. Holt, G. Frank Beer, R. Hedley, F. C. Green, Dr. LaBau and Mrs. Miller. Mrs. J. R. Robertson was elected president; Dr. Hall, vice-president; Geo. Kydd, treasurer, and Mrs. A. L. McCulloch, secretary.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Brougham, Mrs. Parry, Mrs. Brougham, Mr. Kydd and the members of the Nelson Musical Society for the successful concert which was given on Thanksgiving night, which netted $85 for the library fund. There are now available for library purposes over $1,000.

The directors met at the close of the general meeting and drafted committees for the following purposes: Incorporation, E. A. Crease; drafting rules and by-laws, George Kydd, F. C. Green and Judge Forin; room and furnishing, Dr. Hall, R. Hedley and Mrs. Miller; books and periodicals, E. A. Crease, G. Frank Beer and Mrs. Stocks; Librarians, Mesdames Robertson, Arthur and McCulloch; finance, G. Frank Beer, Dr. Hall and Mrs. S. S. Taylor. The several committees will report on Tuesday evening.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

At Monday afternoon's meeting of the city council the public works committee reported adversely upon the proposal of John Lapointe to remove earth for the filling of Josephine street at 31 cents per yard. The committee reported that if funds are available that tenders be called for for opening up and grading Josephine street from the railway track to Vernon street; and that necessary repairs be made to the roadway on Front street, between Hall and Cedar streets. Also that the mayor be authorized to have the Josephine street steps put in a satisfactory condition.

The question as to the providing of funds for the work of grading Josephine street was referred to the finance committee, to report at next meeting.

The report of James Coyle on the feasibility of diverting water into Cottonwood Smith creek, at or near Summit lake, from streams on the watershed south of the lake, was read. The diverting of the water would require the construction of about 2½ miles of fluming, and it is estimated that the water secured would double the capacity of the electric light plant at the low water season.

The city clerk was authorized to call for tenders for the privilege of taking ice during the winter of 1898-9 from off the city's reservoir.

The question of the establishing of city weigh scales was referred to the mayor.

Alderman Whalley gave notice that at the next meeting of the council he will introduce something in the nature of a curfew by-law, under sub-section 163 of section 50 of the Municipal Clauses Act for regulating the hours during which children may be on the streets without their parents or guardians.

YMIR MINING NOTES.

The Porto Rico mill has commenced running under the superintendency of Professor J. C. Garvin.

Work in the Monarch shaft is progressing favorably, and any day a new strike may be expected.

The Shiloh, about half a mile from Ymir, is steadily developing, and a crown grant will shortly be applied for.

On the Morning Star (Fairmont Gold Mining Company) a whim has been erected, and the sinking of the shaft is being proceeded with.

The Rotherham stables were busy last Saturday packing a cable up to the Tamarac mine. It was a seven-eighths of an inch one, weighing 800 pounds, and measured 600 feet long. It was by no means a small undertaking and four horses were employed.

Canadian Pacific Railway Earnings.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company's earnings for October, 1898, were: Gross earnings, $2,688,730; working expenses, $1,432,855; profits, $1,255,815. In October, 1897, the net profits were: $1,414,738, and for the ten months ended the thirty-first of October, 1898, the figures are as follows: Gross earnings, $20,913,363; working expenses, $12,827,611; net profits, $8,115,752. For the ten months ended the 31st of October, 1897, there was a net profit of $8,060,589. The decrease in net profits over the same period last year is therefore for October $158,893 and from January 1st to October 31st there was an increase of $55,163.

THE LOST ROCKER.

A Mining Yarn Which Admits of Everything Save Satisfactory Proof.

The story of the lost rocker of the northern goldfields is one of the romances of that country, and, as is the same in almost every mining camp, there are many who will brave all sorts of dangers in the hope of finding this fabulously wealthy spot rather than spend their time in the more prosaic but much more certain process of developing claims of assured richness. The history of this lost discovery is variously reported in Juneau, which is the home of the story, but the one which is generally accepted and which sent Thos. H. Jones and Col. Hughes, out in search of the spot was as follows:

Several years ago an Indian came into Juneau, very much exhausted by privation and hardships and by the disturbed state of his mind, induced by brooding over a crime he had committed, and for which he gave himself up to the authorities there. His story, which fired the ambition and lust of gold in all who heard it, was one which is sometimes encountered between the yellow covers of a dime novel, but seldom indeed in actual life. He stated that far back among the mountains beyond Long Lake he has discovered a claim of such wealth that in three days he had taken out of it gold to the amount of $20,000. He and his squaw were working diligently at the claim when one day a white man visited their camp and ingratiated himself into their friendship. With the paleface the redskin shared the story of his discovery, and the two set to work to further explore its richness. All went well till the Indian conceived a distrust of his squaw and of her relations with the paleface guest, and one morning, returning from the claim, the white man having feigned sickness, he found his worst fears confirmed and the unfaithfulness of his squaw demonstrated before his eyes. In a rage he seized his rifle, and, first killing the woman, he dispatched her paramour with a rifle ball. Overcome by the enormity of his crime, and unable to bear his secret, he packed up his gold, and, tramping through to Juneau, told his tale to the authorities, at the same time exhibiting bags of yellow dust as a proof of at least part of his story. The aggravation to which the man had been subjected was considered sufficient to condone his crime, and he was allowed to escape unpunished. He rapidly pined away however, and after describing as accurately as possible the location of the mine, he passed away.

It was a rough plan made from the Indian's description of the spot that colonel Hughes and Mr. Jones set out from Atlin lake last summer to see if they could not discover the rocker which had been deserted when the Indian's happy home had been wrecked by the ingratitude of his guest. Between three and four hundred men, they knew, had preceded them in search of the same locality, but in a country of such extent they knew that the late explorers enjoyed almost equal chances with the pioneers. The location of the mine, according to the Indian's story, was close against a glacier, at the foot of an extinct volcano, and the route to it lay along Surprise and Long lakes. The travelers set out in a canoe, and some distance up Surprise lake found four others bent on the same errand. Reaching the head of Surprise they portaged to Long lake, and passed up its entire length, about 70 miles. The directions of the discoverer were that after reaching the foot of Long lake they were to paddle along its base, passing the mouths of six creeks. Upon reaching the seventh they were to ascend it, and by following it they would find the long lost rocker and the deserted mine.

After a laborious journey along the foot of the lake the mouth of a seventh creek was at last gained, and the travelers pushed the nose of their canoe against its waters. Buckbrush grew thickly on the banks and interlaced their arms across the stream, and for three days and a half the little party toiled against the current, the task being rendered doubly difficult by reason of the inturning branches. At the expiration of that time they came to where the creek forks, one branch leading off to the left and the other to the right, inclining toward Surprise lake. Some hesitation was felt as to which stream should be followed, but the fact that provisions were running short and that the right branch bore them nearer to their base of supplies decided the question. This branch was followed some distance until the travelers saw looming before them the glacier and the volcano, with its smoke enveloped crown.

Here the party spent three days in prospecting. Col. Hughes and Mr. Jones climbed the precipitous sides of the volcano, notwithstanding the protestations of their comrades, who insisted that it was still active. Upon reaching the mouth of the crater they found that it was extinct, and that the topography of the country corresponded closely with the description given by the Indian. Thus reassured, they prosecuted the search for three days, but without finding any benches of extraordinary richness, and through the failure of supplies they were forced to abandon it.

Mr. Jones, who is now at Victoria with one of his partners, W. D. Kinsloe, is, however, by no means satisfied that the lost rocker is nothing more than a myth. Although he did not find the Alconda for which he sought, yet a foot below the surface he got seven or eight colors to the pan and of sufficient proportions to rattle in the dish. Next year he and Dr. Kinsloe, together with Col. Hughes, will take pack horses and push onward to the spot, and are confident that a diligent search in that region may yet reveal benches of such richness and extent as to clear the memory of the Indian of being a copper colored Munchausen.

THE AINSWORTH DISASTER.

The Board of Trade will Probably Take Steps to Ensure an Investigation.

It is not unlikely that the council of the South Kootenay board of trade will take up the matter of the wrecking of the steamer Ainsworth, whereby nine men lost their lives and considerable merchandise was deposited at the bottom of Kootenay lake.

There are many conflicting stories given as a description of the accident which call for a very careful examination. It was generally understood that the steamer Ainsworth was not a safe boat, and now that the accident has happened there are, of course, many who affect surprise that the steamer was allowed to run and carry passengers. An investigation would determine whether the loss of the steamer and the attendant loss of life was a calamity which might have been avoided or whether it was one of those accidents which sometimes overtake seaworthy vessels.

From the accounts which have come to hand it is not clear whether the wrecking of the steamer was due to overloading, to the leaky condition of the hull or to stress of weather, though it is likely that all three causes contributed to the disaster. Of the eight or nine men supposed to have been drowned, none of the bodies have so far been recovered. The passengers consisted chiefly of Italians, two of whom are supposed to have been drowned, as well as Charles Campbell of Kuskonook. The members of the crew who were drowned were: Henry Jacques, engineer, Nelson; James McNeil, fireman, Nelson; Joseph Davis, deckhand; Fred Parie, first mate; John Gurn, steward, Nelson, and Ed Kain, cook.

SLOCAN MINING NOTES.

On Monday morning the showing in the breast of No. 1 tunnel in the Bosun was a magnificent sight, the ore chute struck last week having widened to 5 feet, with 26 inches of solid shipping galena. In the stope, in the No. 2 tunnel, there is 18 inches of clean mineral, and it is holding its own well. Tuesday another carload of ore, taken from tunnel and shaft, was shipped, making six during November, or an aggregate of 120 tons. New Denver's big mine is proving a stayer.

R. I. Kirkwood and Frank Wells are pushing development on the Ohio, on Ten-mile creek. They will have their tunnel, which is being driven in on the Arlington lead, timbered this week, and will then drift ahead for the Enterprise lead, which cuts the big lead about 50 feet farther on. They propose crosscutting again to either wall, the ledge being over 13 feet in width.

On the Evening Star on Dayton creek 25 or 30 men are at work under the management of Hugh Sutherland. It is a dry ore proposition, and is being developed by a shaft going down on ore averaging well over $100.

Don't Want to Offend Victoria.

News Advertiser: A redistribution could only be carried out by taking away one member from Victoria district and giving another seat to the interior. We consider such a course at the present time would be most inexpedient. If it is constitutional it would certainly be inexpedient and would arouse a bitter sectional feeling for which there is no occasion. When the census gives us the figures of the distribution of the population action can properly be taken. Until then the discussion can do no good but may be injurious.

On the Road to Greenwood.

Cascade Record: Mickey Burns, who for the past couple of years has been street commissioner in Nelson, wandered into Cascade this week. Mickey gives a very descriptive account of the picturesque scenery along the line of the Spokane Falls & Northern, the only objectionable feature in his trip being, he asserts, that he had to get off the track when the train came along. He is making his way through to Greenwood.

Martin Wins the First Round.

Chief justice McColl on Wednesday refused, with costs, the application on the part of Mr. Deane to dismiss the petition of Hon. George B. Martin, against the return of Mr. Deane as member for East Yale. Consideration of the application for change of venue to Kamloops was deferred, and before it comes up an examination of the ballots will be asked for.

To Relieve the Party's Pocket Book.

It would be a great move to make every Liberal candidate in the bye-elections a minister without a portfolio, and so relieve the awful strain on the pocket books of the wealthy standard bearers of the grand old party.

Why Conservatives do Not Dine.

Any Ontario conservative banquet at this stage of the game would be something in the nature of a wake, and the subject of the solemnities would not be Hon. Arthur Sturges Hardy.

DECISION OF CHIEF JUSTICE REVERSED

Full Court Gives Judgment in Favor of the Gold Cure Owners.

The full court on Wednesday allowed the appeal in the case of Peters vs. Sampson. This was a case in which mining men throughout this district were very much interested, since at the trial of the action in this city it was held by the chief justice, that a certain order in council passed by the Turner executive was ultra vires, and that the plaintiffs who took advantage of the concessions conferred by it thereby forfeited their right to the mineral claim in question.

A mineral claim called the "Gold Cure," owned by the plaintiff, was located 12th August and recorded 23rd August, 1895. The assessment for the first year was done within the time but was not recorded until the 26th of the month. The "Bismarck," owned by the defendants, was located 7th October, 1896, in ignorance of the "Gold Cure" claim. The ground common to both claims was the subject of the action. By an order-in-council of 2nd July, 1896, after reciting that owing to the lateness of the season the depth of snow in the mountains prohibited many holders of claims from performing the assessment work required by the Mineral Act during each year, it was in pursuance of 143 of the act provided that "It shall be lawful for the gold commissioners throughout the province to extend the time for a period of 60 days, to date from the 17th day of July, 1896, for the completion of the assessment work on such mineral claims as the gold commissioners have good cause to believe are at this time inaccessible in consequence of the depth of snow that covers the said claims." In August, 1896, the gold commissioner of the district, acting under the order-in-council on the plaintiff's application, extended the time for doing the assessment work which had not been completed to the 17th September, 1896. The work was actually finished in time to have been recorded within the year, and the only reason given for the delay was that the plaintiffs relied on the extension. The "Gold Cure" people adversed and began the action, which was tried in Nelson before the chief justice, who gave judgment in favor of the defendants, and the plaintiffs now appeal. The two points on which the plaintiffs rely and contend for are that (1) the order in council was valid and intra vires and in accordance with the act, and (2) that they are entitled to the benefit of section 53 of the act, which provides that no free miner shall suffer for the act of any government official.

The trial judge held that under section 24 the act provides that if the assessment work is not done in each and every year the claim shall be deemed vacant and abandoned, any rule of law or equity to the contrary notwithstanding.

As many claim holders have relied on extensions under the same order in council, the judgment of the full court will be of great interest.

Squabble Over Dominion Creek Ground.

The first appeal from the ruling of the gold commissioner of the Yukon has been taken up at Ottawa in the railway committee of the house of commons. Andrew Donnelly staked a claim on Dominion Creek on June 13th. This claim was staked previously by Swanson Blade, the stakes which Blade had erected having in the meantime been partially obliterated. Donnelly recorded his claim as No. 34 below Upper Discovery, and later on Blade recorded the same claim as No. 27 above Lower Discovery, so that the fact that the claims were identical was not discovered by the gold commissioner for some time afterwards. Donnelly erected a cabin on his claim and commenced excavation. Blade subsequently resigned his right to the location to Lucille Elliott, who in turn assigned it to a Mr. Nelson. The gold commissioner decided in favor of Donnelly, and Nelson appeals.

Must Have Good Teeth.

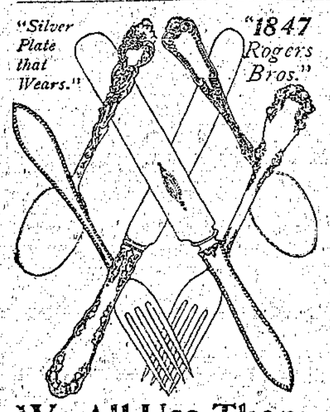
The special public school committee of Toronto, which was appointed to consider means for remedying the condition of school childrens teeth, has decided to petition the legislature to give to school boards power to insist on the production of a dentist's certificate for children before admitting them to the schools, and to have an examination of the teeth of children in the schools. The solicitor, in a lengthy communication to the board, thought this the course to pursue. He will confer with the minister of education and later prepare a bill.

Economy in Coke Making.

The establishment of a large electrical power plant, to be run by gas engines and to utilize the surplus gases from the by-product coke ovens, at Dunbar, Pa., has been propoted, and there is no reason why it could not profitably be done in a district where there is a demand for power. The suggestion is worth serious consideration from coke-makers elsewhere. Power, considered as a by-product of the coke-oven, may in many cases be an important and profitable one.

Will Not Move to Sayward.

For some days past the rumor has been current that the British American Corporation, which recently secured the Northport smelter, intends to move the plant to Sayward and to do all its smelting operations on this side of the line. Edwin Durant, the office manager of the corporation, denies that the corporation has any such idea in view.



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J. C. GWILLIM, B.A.Sc. & W. S. JOHNSON, B.A.Sc. —Mining Engineers and Analytical Chemists, Slocan City, B. C.

LODGE MEETINGS.

NELSON LODGE, NO. 23, A. F. & A. M. Meets second Wednesday in each month. Sojourning brethren invited.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Nelson Lodge, No. 25, Knights of Pythias, meets in Castle hall, Macdonald block, corner of Josephine and Vernon streets, every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. All visiting knights are cordially invited to attend.
GEORGE ROSS, K. of R. & S.
R. G. JOY, C. C.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY MORNING.....DECEMBER 3, 1898

THE news comes from Ottawa that the Japanese government has entered a formal protest against the legislation passed by the British Columbia legislature, which prohibits the employment of Japanese by any company receiving concessions from the crown. The Japanese ambassador does not like the statute in question, and it is said that efforts are being made to secure its disallowance. That it will be disallowed does not follow. The provincial legislature has simply announced that for the future no set of men will be authorized by act of parliament to construct any public works or carry on any business except upon the condition that they will not employ any Chinamen or Japanese. This legislation expresses the feeling of the people of this province upon the subject of the employment of Chinese or Japanese, and for this reason it is not likely that the federal authorities will disallow it. The province has taken the position that those who approach its legislature for concessions must be prepared to make some concessions in return. In return for such advantages as they receive from incorporation, they must undertake that there shall be no Chinese or Japanese employed by them. It is a fair contract, and now that the province has a government that is favorable to the cause of labor there will be no conniving at Victoria with disallowance proceedings at Ottawa. Labor stands a chance for a fair shake, something it never had heretofore.

FROM the affidavits which have been published in connection with the contempt proceedings taken against W. H. Ellis and C. H. Lugrin, of the Colonist, it appears probable that those who launched the contempt proceedings against the newspaper men have done more to bring the courts of the province into contempt than has the publishing of anything that has appeared in the Colonist during the past few months. It is not so very long ago since the press of this province was prevented from discussing the actions of its responsible ministers by the cry about contempt of court which was raised after an action for libel was entered, but which has never yet come to trial. A few weeks later the members of the legislature were also prevented from discussing such action of the ministers by reason of the fact that a comparatively unknown newspaper man had been committed for trial for alleged libel in that connection. Now it is the Colonist people who are made to suffer because another crowd of politicians have the upper hand. It is time that the publishers of newspapers in British Columbia ascertained what rights they have and made up their minds to stand up together for them instead of shouting in gleeful chorus whenever one of their number is caught in the toils of proceedings for contempt of court.

AMONG the economies which have been made by the new provincial administration, which will commend itself to most people, is that in connection with the subsidizing of physicians in different parts of the province. Heretofore it was the practice of the government to vote annuities to physicians in different parts of the province without respect to local conditions. If there was a needy physician whom the government of the day wished to assist he was voted $500 a year, and it not infrequently happened that the state aided doctor moved about to centers of population and entered into competition with other medical men who depended entirely upon their fees for a living. There are doubtless places where it is in the public interest to maintain a physician, but the practise was generally abused by the previous administrations, and the decision of the Semlin administration to lop all such votes as are not required will be received with satisfaction.

G. A. HUFF, the defeated candidate in Alberni, says that it will be dead easy to defeat Neill in the approaching by-election in that constituency. In making this announcement Mr. Huff is somewhat severe upon himself. In the last contest the general feeling upon Vancouver Island was that the Turner government would be sustained. Huff was the government candidate in Alberni against Neill, but the electors of Alberni gave the opposition candidate a big majority over Huff. To make the defeat of Neill easy it will therefore be necessary to secure some opposing candidate other than Huff.

THERE should be an investigation into the circumstances connected with the wrecking of the steamer Ainsworth on Tuesday evening, by which nine men lost their lives. The general opinion is that the Ainsworth was unsafe, and should not have been allowed to carry passengers. On her last trip from Nelson the steamer was said to be leaking so badly that a deck hand who had shipped at Nelson left the boat at Pilot Bay.

Reduced Postal Rates.

The reduced postal rates to come into effect next Christmas Day will apply to letters passing through Canada and the United Kingdom, British India, Newfoundland and the following African protectorates: British East Africa, Uganda, Zanzibar, British Central Africa, the Niger Coast protectorate and the Niger Company's territory. The postage on these letters will be reduced from 5 cents to 2 cents per half ounce.

Railway to Tap Atlin Lake District.

Private letters from Skagway, Alaska, give a satisfactory account of the progress of the railway now being constructed toward Dawson City, in the Klondike country. The road is running regular trains to near the White pass summit, which is twenty miles from Skaguay, and graders are now beyond the summit pushing work ahead. About 1500 men are employed on this construction, and the company is extending the road on toward Atlin, where the recent gold strikes were made. This district promises to rival the great Klondike. But as winter has set in there in earnest, the deep snow and short days retard the railway construction very much. But the company has provided for the immense travel over this route by securing all the available horses to the number of 700 to 1,000, and are operating a sled line to take in supplies, etc. A surveying party has been picking out a good trail from Log Cabin—at White pass summit—north down the Foo Chi river to Foo Chi lake, and on down the lake ten miles, and then southeast, over to Atlin City, about twenty-five miles farther. A big rush is expected into the Atlin country, as well as on to Klondike as soon as spring opens.

A Parnell Story.

R. B. O'Brien in his "Life of Parnell" just published, tells this story of Parnell's extraordinary insolence and contemptuousness towards individuals and the public. When the lord mayor of Dublin was presenting him with the "Parnell Tribute," a cheque for £37,000 raised by the Irish people in recognition of his services to the nation, Parnell interrupted the lord mayor as the latter began his congratulatory address, saying, "I believe you have a cheque for me." The astonished lord mayor said he had. "Is it made payable to order and crossed?" The lord mayor again said "Yes," and was about to resume his speech when Parnell took the cheque out of the lord mayor's hand, folded it and put it in his vest pocket. That ended the ceremony in less than five minutes, and there were no speeches.

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

BLUE BELL MINERAL CLAIM, SITUATE IN THE NELSON MINING DIVISION OF KOOTENAY DISTRICT, AND LOCATED BETWEEN PORCUPINE AND BEAR CREEKS.

Take notice that I, J. A. Kirk, acting as agent for John Dean, free miner's certificate No. 1872A, administrator for the estate of the late Silas F. Collinsworth, free miner's certificate No. 24,078A, 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.

J. A. KIRK.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1898. [Nov. 26th]

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

BLACK DIAMOND MINERAL CLAIM, SITUATE IN THE NELSON MINING DIVISION OF KOOTENAY DISTRICT, AND LOCATED NEAR THE DUNDEE MINE.

Take notice that I, J. A. Kirk, acting as agent for John Dean, free miner's certificate No. 1872A, and John J. McAndrews, free miner's certificate No. 13,026A, 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.

J. A. KIRK.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1898. [Nov. 26th]

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

"WHITE," "HARDUP," "ELECTION," AND "MY EMER" MINERAL CLAIMS SITUATE IN THE NELSON MINING DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT, AND LOCATED NEAR THE POORMAN CLAIM ON EAGLE CREEK.

Take notice that I, A. S. Farwell, agent for the Nelson, Poorman Gold Mining Company, Limited, free miner's certificate No. 2586A, 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 claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

A. S. FARWELL.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1898. [Sept. 3.]

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

BLUE EYED NELLIE MINERAL CLAIM, SITUATE IN THE NELSON MINING DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT, AND LOCATED ON PORCUPINE CREEK, ABOUT TWO MILES FROM THE NELSON AND FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY, NORTH OF AND NEAR THE JUBILEE MINERAL CLAIM.

Take notice that I, A. S. Farwell, acting as agent for the Blue Eyed Nellie Mining Company, Limited Liability, free miner's certificate No. 2563A, 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.

A. S. FARWELL.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1898. [Nov. 5th, 98]

Notice of Application for Transfer of Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Mary Mallette, will apply to the board of licensing commissioners of the City of Nelson at their next sitting for the transfer of license to sell liquor by retail, at present held by her, to Abraham N. Johnson, and the undersigned Abraham N. Johnson will apply to the said board at their next setting for the transfer of the license now held by the said Mary Mallette from the premises known as the Kootenay hotel, on Vernon street, to the building on premises contained in the east ½ of lot 9 block 1, on Baker street in the said city.

(Signed) MARY MALLETTE.
A. M. JOHNSON.

Dated at Nelson, B. C., October 11th, 1898.

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the board of licensing commissioners of the city of Nelson at their next sitting for a license to sell liquor at retail at her hotel, known as the Kootenay hotel, situate on the west ½ of lot 5, and the east ½ of lot 4, in block 1, on Vernon street, in the City of Nelson.

(Signed) MARY MALLETTE.

Dated at Nelson, B. C., October 11th, 1898.

CHANCE OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.

I have this day sold my interest in the firm of Farley & Simpson, Grocers, and in the Grand Central Hotel, to Frank J. Donley. The assets and liabilities of the firm have been assumed by Simpson & Donley, to whom all debts must be paid.

F. J. FARLEY.

Nelson, B. C., November, 1898.

P. BURNS & CO.

MEAT MERCHANTS

NELSON, B. C.

BRANCH MARKETS . . . . .

Rossland and Trail, in Trail Creek District
Three Forks and Sandon, in Slocan District
Kaslo in Ainsworth District

Prepared to supply consumers with everything in the way of fresh and cured meats. Orders by mail carefully filled and promptly forwarded.

H. D. Ashcroft

BLACKSMITHING AND EXPERT HORSESHOEING

Wagon Repairing Promptly Attended to by a First-Class Wheelwright

Special attention given to all kinds of repairing and custom work from outside points

SHOP: Cor. Baker and Hall Sts. Nelson.

Anthracite Coal

C. W. West & Co. have been appointed agents for H. W. McNeill & Company, and are now ready to receive orders for the delivery of Anthracite Coal at Nelson or at any point in the Slocan. Terms are cash before delivery.

C. W. WEST & CO

Baker Street, Nelson, British Columbia.

Queen's Hotel

BAKER STREET

Having secured the more commodious and convenient quarters of the above hotel, Mrs. E. C. Clarke takes this opportunity of thanking her former patrons at the Clarke Hotel for their patronage in the past, and for soliciting a continuance of the same.

Rates $2 per Day

E. C. Clarke, Proprietor.

NOTICE

Owners of bona fide mineral claims, the surface of which belongs to this Company, who desire to acquire title to such surface, should make application for same at once, as the Company is now receiving numerous applications for the purchase of land in the vicinity of Rossland, and along the line of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway, and it is the desire of the Company to give the owners of bona fide mineral claims the first privilege of purchasing the surface of such claim.

Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Co.

STEAM TUG FOR SALE BELOW COST.

One tug about 40 feet long by 7 feet beam, frame of natural oak crooks, double framed and put together at the coast, planked and finished at Kaslo with special fir timber. Has one water tube boiler of 20 H. P., tested to 280 pounds C. W. T., fastened throughout with galvanized iron; two double reciprocating reversible engines; one special Marsh steam pump; one double tube metropolitan injector; brass side lights; brass steering wheel, etc. Fitted and finished throughout and within in first-class order

The Following Machinery at a Bargain.

One steel upright boiler with fittings complete, 12 H. P., but little used; one double reciprocating square piston stationary engine, 7-40 H. P., trimmings complete; fly wheel, 22 by 52, revolutions 27" x 54", but little used; sectional, can be broken into light weights for packing; two drag saws complete, two saws each; one heavy adjustable wood splitter; one lot of shafting, bearings, wood-split pulleys, belting, etc. For particulars apply to

HAMILTON BYERS, Kaslo, Sandon, Nelson, B. C.

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.

IS NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

Domestic and Steam Coal and Blacksmiths' Fuel

Domestic Steam Coal, $5.75 per ton
Blacksmiths' Fuel $10.00 per ton

TERMS: Cash with order. Office in C. W. West & Co's building

CHARLES ST. BARBE, Agent

Make sure that you are getting **Fresh Oysters**

BY PURCHASING AT

TROPICAL FRUIT STORE

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY FOR FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.

MILLS & LOTT, Cor. Baker and Ward Sts., Nelson.

Charles A. Waterman & Co.

CUSTOMS BROKERS

AUCTIONEERS

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

BAKER STREET, NELSON

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

Kootenay Lake Sawmill, G. O. Buchanan, Prop.

First class lumber at right prices Also a full line of Sash, Doors, Turned Work, etc., constantly on hand.

Yard: Foot Hendryx Street. JOHN RAE, Agent.

Nelson Planing Mills

When Requiring Thoroughly Seasoned Lumber Call and Inspect Stock.

In stock flooring, lining, mouldings, doors, and sashes. Every description of joinery, doors and windows made to order.

OFFICE AND MILLS CORNER HALL and FRONT ST.

The La Roseta Cigar

has won greater favors with smokers than has any other Cigar that has been placed upon the market within the past year. S. J. Mighton, who is the sole agent for Kootenay, has just received a large consigment of the La Rosetas. They are made in several sizes. When you want a good cigar give them a trial.

The Postoffice Cigar Store. S. J. MIGHTON

THE TREMONT

NELSON

MALONE & TREGILLUS, Proprietors.

Is one of the best hotels in Toad Mountain district, and is the headquarters for prospectors and miners.

A sitting of the supreme court for the trial of civil matters, will be held at the court house, Nelson, on Monday, the 5th day of December, A. D. 1898.

E. T. H. SIMPKINS, District Registrar.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1898.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Capital, all paid up, - - $12,000,000
Rest, - - - - 6,000,000

LORD STRATHCONA AND MT. ROYAL, President
Hon. GEO. A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President
E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager

NELSON BRANCH
N. W. Cor. Baker and Stanley Streets.

— BRANCHES IN —
LONDON (England), NEW YORK, CHICAGO
and in the principal cities in Canada.

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers
GRANT COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS, available in any part of the world.
DRAFTS ISSUED COLLECTIONS MADE; ETC.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.
CURRENT RATE OF INTEREST PAID

REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO.

Few visitors to Italy ever make the excursion from Rimini to San Marino, the smallest independent republic in Europe, although it is one of the most curious places in Italy, if not in Europe, for it has maintained itself as a republic ever since the earliest times of Christianity. San Marino, which has an area of thirty-three square miles, lies between the provinces of Forli and Pesaro-Urbino, and is thus entirely surrounded by Italian domains. It is situated on part of the eastern spurs of the Apennines. Monte Titano, the central and culminating summit, has three peaks, each surmounted by a castle. The coat of arms of the republic is three feathers, which seem to have been suggested by these rocky summits with their fortresses. The city of San Marino, the capital, has 1,600 inhabitants out of the 8,000 of the republic. It is one of the most picturesque places in the world, being perched on perpendicular cliffs, and when looking at them one can understand that the extraordinary mountains and rocks introduced into the backgrounds of the paintings of Perugino, Raphael and other umbrian painters were not nightmares, but were really taken from nature. Borgo di San Marino, at the foot of the cliffs, is the commercial centre of the republic, and here visitors find the money coined by it. From the castle there is a magnificent view of the Adriatic, and on a clear day even the coast of Dalmatia may be seen. It is said that when the mail arrives at Borgo a bell is sounded, and those who live on the cliffs have to descend to get their mail if they wish it, for owing to the primitive state of affairs the postman never ascends the rock.

It may well be asked how it is that such an anomaly as the microscopic republic is allowed to exist in the heart of monarchy. The history of San Merino is an interesting one. The first authentic document dates from 885. The inhabitants purchased territory from neighboring princes and the commonwealth assisted Pope Pius II. (Aeneas Sylvius) against the Malatestas of Rimini, and as a reward received three little castles. On the annexation of Urbino to the states of the church in 1631, the independence of San Marino was acknowledged. In 1797 Napoleon decided to preserve the small republic, and in 1854 Napoleon III. saved it from the designs of Pius IX. When Italy became unified, San Marino obtained excellent terms.

It is governed by a great council of 60 members, 20 nobles, 20 burgesses, 20 rural land owners, named for life by the council itself. From this body is elected the council of twelve, which, with a legal adviser, decides all questions. Two captains-regent, elected every six months, represent the state, which has also its home secretary, its minister of foreign affairs, its chancellor of the exchequer, its army of 950 men, and a regular budget. By treaty with Italy, San Marino receives a certain proportion of the Italian customs revenue, but exacts no customs on her borders. She also agrees not to grow tobacco, but is allowed to import tobacco duty free.

In order to avoid copyright difficulties, there is no printing press in San Marino. It is a curious fact that the commissary judge and the physician must both be strangers and they are paid out of the public purse. Such are a few of the curious facts connected with the smallest independent republic in Europe, or the world for that matter.

Compressed Air as a Motor.

Compressed air as a motive power is running neck-and-neck with electricity. E. P. Ford, a Pittsburgh mining engineer, read a paper before the Coal Operators' Association of America a few days ago which dealt very thoroughly with the advantages possessed by electricity and compressed air, respectively. "Most of our engineers," says Mr. Ford, "frankly admit that the electric motor is not an economical machine where the use of power is to be variable and intermittent, it being essentially a constant speed machine. If we so block an electric motor that it cannot move a considerable current of electricity will run through without doing any work, while a compressed air engine wastes no air or energy in starting, for air only escapes with piston movement." Mr. Ford then proceeded to discuss the remarkable progress made by compressed air: "The last few years have witnessed a very remarkable development of compressors and compressed air apparatus, due, no doubt, quite largely, to the active competition of electricity in the many fields where the power is used. The great improvement made in compressors, together with reduced cost, had led to their more extensive adoption and the enlargement of their uses. In all respects

THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
NELSON

Are now prepared to issue Drafts and Letters of Credit on Dawson City, Yukon District.

its progress has fully kept pace with that of electricity. The compressor people are now called upon to design and construct machines to develop heat and produce cold, to move air with a force only sufficient to press gold into a sensitive tooth, and to blow shot from a cannon. There is hardly a department of any large shop or manufactory that cannot testify to the remarkable economies that this power, ingeniously applied to various machines, has established. There are not less than 200 distinct and established uses of compressed air—to 90 per cent. of which electricity is inapplicable, and in the remaining 10 per cent., constituting the field open more or less to the other agencies besides air and electricity, we find air generally has the advantage." It may be added that the cars on the Third Avenue railroad of New York are now run entirely by air, and, according to its president, "they have been easily handled, started, stopped and reversed," in fact, the system has many good points and few drawbacks.

CROSS-EXAMINED IN RHYME.

Lawyer Mirabeau L. Towns Widens the Field of His Poetic Gifts.

Counsellor Mirabeau L. Towns, of Brooklyn, has frequently summed up in rhyme, but it is not recorded that until last week he ever cross-examined a witness in rhyme. The witness did not for some time recognize the fact. Justice Frederick E. Ward, who presided, first noted the counsel's effort, and then the jurors discovered it; but the witness, intent upon his expert testimony, seemed for a long time totally unconscious that the questions rhymed with each other. This appeared to amuse the jurors still more.

Having succeeded so well in the cross-examination, Mr. Towns determined to do his summing up in similar fashion, utilizing verbatim where possible the parts of the examination which the rhyming had been most effective. The appreciation his effort met with was manifested after the conclusion of the case when Justice Ward honored the poet with a request that the lines be dedicated to the court, and the jurors each asked for a copy.

The case was that of Bridget Langin, a young woman who was injured at the Brooklyn end of the bridge on the night of November 4, 1894, when she fell between a car and the station platform on leaving a bridge train. It was the third trial of the case, which has already been through the court of appeals. It is stated that the law in the case was settled, and that the issue was really merely a matter of the assessment of damages. The chief feature of the trial was the expert testimony of two opposing physicians, Dr. John G. Johnson, a witness for the plaintiff, and Dr. Thomas W. Topham, for the defence. Their testimony was flatly contradictory as to the injuries of the woman and their effect upon her. The jury made their choice, and awarded the plaintiff $10,000 damages. It was Dr. Topham's stethoscope that furnished Mr. Towns with the inspiration for his rhyming cross-examination. The doctor had been emphatic in his declarations that the woman was not injured, declarations based upon an examination he had made of her, although he acknowledged that she had told him where she was in pain and had winced under his touch. But the fact was settled, he said, by the stethoscope, which showed that she was sound, and which could not go astray.

"So you used the infallible stethoscope?" Mr. Towns asked. The doctor repeated that he had. "And with that the woman couldn't cope?" The doctor held that the testimony couldn't prevail against it. He said that had there been any pleural trouble he could have heard it. "One can hear a mangled pleura rattle?" asked the lawyer. The physician said emphatically yes. "Hear as plain as guns in battle?" the lawyer pursued, and the doctor assented. Perhaps he began to be suspicious, but in answer to further questions as to what means he took to hear, he said that he applied his ear, and when Mr. Towns queried: "You put your ear upon her breast?" he nodded. The lawyer observed, "Surely a most delightful test," and the game was out. There had been, however, much more than has here been given of the rhyming questioning, and Mr. Towns embodied the whole in his summing up to the testimony of the cross-examination. This is what he said to the jury:

Expert Dr. Topham, what says he?
"In consideration of a modest fee
I examined the plaintiff most carefully;
I found no sign of pleurisy.
I saw no more than I wanted to see.
I laid my cheek upon her breast.
It is a most delightful test:
Then, if your ears are long, like mine,
And you have studied medicine,
A mangled pleura's rale and rattle
You'll hear as plain as guns in battle.
I looked her over carefully.
I had to earn my experts fee:
I saw no more than I wanted to see.
Each of her ribs, or I'm no scholar,
Was good and sound as a daddy's dollar.
So when the poor creature ventured to cope
With me, Dr. Topham, and my stethoscope,
For her, you will see, there was little hope.
She might scream in anguish till the end of her breath—
My opinion, once formed, would hold unto death.
She fell through a hole clear up to her arm;
Yes, that's quite a fall, but it did her no harm;
In fact, if she'd fallen from Mount Chimborazo
I'd say she's unhurt, and continue to say so.
Such a fall from such a height I'm free to observe
Might break all her ribs but ne'er injure a nerve.
But I hope to be seized with the dance of St. Vitus
If I found on the plaintiff intercostal neuritis.
So you might just as well stop questioning me.
I saw no more than I wanted to see.
For I'm Dr. Topham, and I made up my mind
Before I saw Bridget just what I should find.
Such course is easy, it assists diagnosis,
And simplifies matters for doctors' knives and doses."

IN TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

The Ona Indians of northern Tierra del Fuego are hunted like wild beasts. They are shot down without question when they are seen near the white establishments, and every big sheep station has its men who keep a lookout for them. No account is made of such as are killed. There is practically no law in Tierra del Fuego, and although both Argentina and Chile own portions of it, the greater part is as wild as was the United States at the time of Columbus.

Before whites came there were something like 3,000 of the Yaghans Indians. They were described by sea captains as a healthy, hardy, naked savage race. The English established a mission in south Tierra del Fuego, and persuaded them to put on clothes. It is claimed that with the wearing of the clothes came consumption and pneumonia, and this has reduced their number to less than 500. The head of the mission among these Indians is the Rev. Thomas Bridges, who has a big sheep farm in the south. He has an Indian settlement, where the people live in houses, and where they farm on a small scale.

One of the wonderful things about the Yaghans is their language. With no means of writing they have a vocabulary of about 40,000 words. Mr. Bridges, who has made a Yaghan-English dictionary, gives this as the number. The Eskimo use, it is said, less than 10,000 words, and Shakespeare's vocabulary contained only 24,000 words. There are only 7,200 different words in the Bible, and in all of Milton's poems you will find less than 18,000 words.

The Tierra del Fuego of the geographies and encyclopedias is a very dreary land of snow and ice, of glaciers and rocky wastes. Such is not the case, however. The archipelago of Tierra del Fuego is made up of hundreds of wooded islands, mostly mountainous, but a few of which have valleys and plains covered with rich grass, on which sheep and cattle grow fat. The chief island is Tierra del Fuego proper. It is half as big as Ohio, and it now supports hundreds of thousands of sheep. The best lands of the Chilian part of it have been taken up within the past few years under lease from the Chilian government. The Argentine portion is not so well settled, owing to the difficulty of access and the uncertainty as to boundary.

Tierra del Fuego has been called the Klondike of South America. So far, however, there is no justification of the term. There is plenty of gold, but up to now no large quantities have been discovered, and that found is difficult to mine. The gold is all placer gold. Some of it is in the shape of nuggets as large as marrow-fat peas, but the greater part of it is in leaflets or scales. The most of the mines are in the southern part of Tierra del Fuego proper and the islands adjacent. The gold is found on the shore, the clay containing it running down under the water and being exposed only at low tide. The gold is covered with shingle and sand, which must be removed before bed rock is reached. At the Slogget Bay diggings, for instance, there is six feet of sand and gravel above the bed rock. This has to be shoveled off, and when the tide comes in the gold-bearing clay is again covered. Almost similar conditions exist at the washings on the island of Navarino and elsewhere. There are only a few places where gold has been found in any quantity, and these are nothing in comparison with the great gold deposits of the Western States and British Columbia. There are two or three companies who work sluice boxes with machinery, pumping the water from the sea and gathering the gold dust with machinery on copper plates. The most of the mining, however is spasmodic and uncertain. The territory is extremely difficult to reach, and the prospecting is coupled with hardships and expenses in the way of getting supplies.

Sir John Won the Wager.

John Ashton tells the story of a quaint wager in his recently published "History of Gambling." Sir John Lade, for a trifling wager, undertook to carry Lord Cholmondeley on his back from opposite the Pavilion at Brighton twice round the Steine. Several ladies attended to be spectators of this extraordinary feat of the dwarf carrying the giant. When his lordship declared himself ready, Sir John desired him to strip. "Strip!" exclaimed the other, "why, surely you promised to carry me in my clothes!" "By no means," replied the baronet, "I engaged to carry you, but not an ounce of clothes, so, therefore, my lord, make ready, and let us not disappoint the ladies." The peer paid up.

Silverware Trust.

Trenton, New Jersey, reports that the articles of incorporation of the International Silver Company—the silverware trust—have been filed with the secretary of state. The company has an authorized capital stock of $20,000,000, of which $9,000,000 is preferred stock, to receive 7 per cent cumulative dividends, and the remaining $11,000,000 to be common stock. The company is authorized to manufacture and deal in silverware, plateware, pottery and glass.

Kruger's Irish Baker.

A new danger to England has appeared under the southern cross in South Africa. However the world may talk of universal peace, however fast may be the progress of an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and the Anglo-Saxon race in other lands, it is different in South Africa. When the Jameson raid struck the empire of Oom Paul Kruger there was a quiet Irishman there pursuing the vocation of a baker. He was an excellent bread man, though he gave no outside sign of being anything else. But when the war-horns were heard this son of Erin, Peter Gillingham by name, threw off his obscurity like a worn-out garment, called on his brother Irishmen in that region, raised a company to fight the men under the cross of St. George, and performed services so brilliant that the soul of Oom Paul warmed toward him, and he began more and more to lean upon him for counsel, until now Oom Peter is the real power behind Oom Paul. Thus, while the Irish Kitchener has been subduing all north Africa in the interests of Her Majesty, this other Irishman, Gillingham, has been sowing seeds of distrust and rebellion against her in South Africa. But the precedents are slightly against Gillingham. The Butler that pressed the wine into the cup for Pharaoh was exalted, but of the baker that had the baskets on his head which he had filled with thanksgiving dinner, it went tough with him, and when the next raid comes and Oom Peter is forced to make an accounting to Cecil Rhodes, things may be mightily mixed with him, for things are going to be even as they were of old—the nation that has the corn in the granaries is bound to make the others pay tribute. Peter may be in clover now, but he is not going to arrest for so long as twenty minutes the conquest of Africa or the stretching of a railroad from Egypt to the southern cape.

Imperial Postage.

Mr. Mulock does not believe in allowing art to conflict with patriotism. The designs for the new Imperial penny postage stamp which were submitted to him by the artists did not satisfy his Imperial idea. "Then he sat down," says the Globe's Ottawa correspondent, "pencil in hand, and roughly sketched on paper what he wanted, after which he passed it over to on artist, that the lines might be skillfully and symmetrically drawn. The result is a design strikingly original, artistic to the eye, and flattering to the pride of the people of British sentiment." The feature of the stamp is a neatly executed map of the world, in miniature, distinguishing the British Empire from the possessions of all other powers. The British possessions are printed in red, and these stand out in bold relief against a dark background. Surmounting this instructive picture is a representation of the crown, underneath which is a bunch of oak and maple leaves, symbolizing the union of England and Canada.

Had the Gold Fever.

In western Australia in 1888 the Mallina goldfields were discovered by a lad in this wise. The boy, in picking up a stone to throw at a crow, observed a speck of speck of gold in it and reported it to the nearest resident magistrate. This gentleman was so excited at the news that he telegraphed to the then governor and stated that a lad picked up a stone to throw at a crow, omitting to say, in his excitement, "and saw gold in it." So the governor wired these words: "What happened to the crow?"

Made a Mason in Bed.

In Richmond, Virginia, the Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, D.D., has been initiated into the Masonic order while confined to his bed with a broken rib. "Dove Lodge" marched to his residence, headed by the Grand Master of Virginia, Judge R. T. W. Duke, jr., and the degrees were conferred while Dr. Hoge sat up in his bed. He made an address after the ceremony to the masons gathered in the room. It is the first time the honor of conferring masonry in this manner ever took place in Virginia.

The Governor-General's Titles.

Lord Minto titles are not quite so numerous as Lord Aberdeen's, but they figure quite lengthily enough. Here they are: His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Gilbert John Elliott Murray-Kynnynmond, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Governor-General of Canada.

A Paying Swindle.

One Charles Mitchell has been arrested in London, England, for blackmailing on a large scale. By advertising a patent preparation he induced some 8000 women to write to him. To each of these he sent a circular demanding $10 on the threat of exposure and arrest. Mitchell had already amassed a fortune when caught.

Spokane Falls & Northern,
Nelson & Fort Sheppard,
Red Mountain Railways.

The only all rail route without change of cars between Nelson and Rossland, and Spokane and Rossland.

DAILY TRAINS.

Leave		Arrive
6:30 a. m.	NELSON	5:35 p.m.
12.05 a. m	ROSSLAND	12:20 p. m.
8:30 a. m.	SPOKANE	3:10 p. m.

The train that leaves Nelson at 6:30 a. m., makes close connections at Spokane with trains for all Pacific Coast points.
Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.
C. G. DIXON, G. P. & T. A.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE COLUMBIA AND KOOTENAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED LIABILITY.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named company are hereby required on or before the 7th day of December, 1898, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to D. M. Rogers, Esq., Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B. C., the liquidator of the said company, and that at the expiration of the said time the liquidator will proceed to distribute the assets of the company or any part thereof amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the liquidator has then notice; and the liquidator shall not be liable for the assets or any part thereof as distributed to any person of whose claim he has not had notice at the time of distributing the assets or a part thereof as the case may be.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 27th day of October, A.D. 1898.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the said Liquidator.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP TICKETS.

To and from European points via Canadian and American lines. Apply for sailing dates, rates, tickets, and full information to any Canadian Pacific railway agent or
GEO. S. BEER, C. P. R. Agent, Nelson.
WILLIAM STITT, General S. S. Agent, Winnipeg.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid-up, $2,000,000 Rest, $1,200,000

DIRECTORS:
H. S. HOWLAND, President, T. R. MERRITT, Vice-President, St. Catharines,
WILLIAM RAMSAY, ROBERT JAFFRAY, HUGH RYAN,
T. SUTHERLAND STAYNER, ELIAS ROGERS.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.
E. HAY, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO:

ESSEX	NIAGARA FALLS	TORONTO, 34 Wellington St. E.	ST. CATHARINES
FERGUS	PORT COLBORNE	do Cor. Yonge and Queen	ST. THOMAS
GALT	RAT PORTAGE	do Cor. Yonge and Bloor	WELLAND
INGERSOLL	SAULT STE. MARIE		WOODSTOCK

Branches in Quebec, Manitoba, North-West Territories and British Columbia:

WINNIPEG, MAN.	PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.	BRANDON, MAN.
CALGARY, ALBERTA	PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.	EDMONTON, ALBTA.
MONTREAL, QUEBEC	VANCOUVER, B. C.	SOUTH EDMONTON, ALBTA.
NELSON, B. C.	REVELSTOKE, B. C.	

NELSON BRANCH

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Deposits of $1 and upwards received and interest allowed.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on Alaska Commercial Company payable at St. Michaels, Alaska and Dawson City.
DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States and Europe.
AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., 72 Lombard St., London, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any of the above branches.
MONEY ORDERS issued payable at any Bank in Canada. Rates—Under $10, 3c; $10 to $20, 10c; $20 to $30, 12c; $30 to $50, 14c.

J. M. LAY, Manager.

Special Attention

Just received a consignment of Harris home made tweeds from Talbot Harris, Scotland.

The supply is limited, so call early and examine this stock

Fred J. Squire, BAKER STREET NELSON

LONDON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA GOLDFIELDS, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

All communications relating to British Columbia business to be addressed to P. O. Drawer 505, Nelson, British Columbia

J. RODERICK ROBERTSON, General Manager
S. S FOWLER, E.M., Mining Engineer } NELSON, B. C.

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"COMPANIES' ACT, 1897."

CANADA:
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 112.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "Ymir Gold Mines, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £250,000, divided into 250,000 shares of one pound each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in Nelson, and James Roderick Robertson, manager of companies, whose address is Nelson aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:

(a.) To enter into, and carry into effect, with such modifications (if any) as may be agreed upon, an agreement to be made with The London and British Columbia Goldfields, Limited, of the one part, and the Company of the other part, for the purchase of the Ymir Gold Mines, situated at Wild Horse Creek, West Kootenay, comprising four claims, known as the Ymir, Rockland, Munroe Swamp, Golden Horn, and sundry fractions and rights appertaining thereto constituting the Ymir group;

(b.) To search for, win, get, quarry, refine, amalgamate, smelt or otherwise dress and prepare for market, mineral substances of all kinds, and in particular gold, silver, and other precious minerals and precious stones;

(c.) To buy, sell, reduce, deal in, and refine bullion, specie, coin and precious metals;

(d.) To locate or otherwise acquire mining claims, mining rights, and metalliferous lands in British Columbia or elsewhere, and to explore, work, develop, and turn to account the same;

(e.) To acquire by grant, selection, purchase, lease or otherwise, and to develop the resources of and turn to account any lands and any rights over or connected with land belonging to or in which the Company is interested, and in particular by laying out town sites and preparing the same for building, letting on building lease or agreement, advancing money to or entering into contracts with builders, tenants and others, clearing, draining, fencing, planting, cultivating, building, improving, farming, irrigating and by promoting immigration and the establishment of towns, villages and settlements;

(f.) To acquire and carry on all or any part of the business or property, and to undertake any liabilities of any person, firm, association or company possessed of property suitable for any of the purposes of this Company, or carrying on any business which this Company is authorised to carry on, or which can be conveniently carried on in connection with the same, or may seem to the Company calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and as the consideration for the same to pay cash or to issue any shares, stocks or obligations of the Company, and to enter into working arrangements, contracts and agreements with other companies and persons;

(g.) To promote any other company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property or liabilities of this Company, or of advancing directly or indirectly the objects or interests thereof, and to purchase, subscribe for, or otherwise acquire, and to hold the shares, stocks or obligations of any company in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and upon a distribution of assets or division of profits, to distribute such shares, stocks, or obligations amongst the members of this Company in specie;

(h.) Generally, to distribute among the members any property of the Company in specie;

(i.) To borrow or raise money for any purposes of the Company, and for the purpose of securing the same and interest, or for any other purpose, to mortgage or charge the undertaking, or all or any part of the property of the Company present or after acquired, or its uncalled capital, and to create, issue, make, draw, accept, and negotiate perpetual or redeemable debentures or debenture stock, bills of exchange, promissory notes, or other obligations or negotiable instruments;

(j.) To sell, let, develop, dispose of, or otherwise deal with the undertaking, or all or any part of the property of the Company, upon any terms, with power to accept as the consideration in any shares, stocks or obligations of any other company;

(k.) To pay out of the funds of the Company all expenses of or incident to the formation, registration and advertising of the Company, and the issue of its capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for or placing shares;

(l.) To make donations to such persons, and in such cases, and either in money or kind, as may seem expedient;

(m.) To act as trustees, and undertake the obligations of any trust;

(n.) To carry out all or any of the foregoing objects as principals or agents, or in partnership or conjunction with any other person, firm, association or company, and in any part of the world;

(o.) To procure the Company to be registered or recognized in any foreign country or place, or in any colony or elsewhere;

(p.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 5th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned at the City of Nelson, in the province of British Columbia, as boat builders, under the firm name and style of "Elliott & Hale," is hereby dissolved as from the day of the date hereof by mutual consent.

All moneys owing to the said partnership are to be paid to George W. Hale, who assumes and will pay all liabilities of the said firm.

Witness: H. C. ELLIOTT.
A. M. JOHNSON, Solicitor, GEO. W. HALE.
Nelson, British Columbia.
Dated at Nelson, B. C., this 18th day of November, 1898.

In all the world no trip like this...

Between DULUTH and BUFFALO via the magnificent passenger steamships "North West" and "North Land."

Touching en route: "THE SOO," MACKINAC ISLAND, DETROIT, and CLEVELAND.

Connecting at Buffalo for New York and Boston. Also at lake ports for all points East and South.

Two daily Great Northern trains (Eastern Railway of Minnesota), from St. Paul and Minneapolis connect with steamers at Duluth.

Before deciding on your route to the East call on agents of Great Northern Railway, or write.

F. I. WHITNEY, G.P. & T.A., St. Paul
(Handsomely Illustrative descriptive matter sent on request.)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND SOO LINE

Fast and Short Route to and From Kootenay Country.

First-class and Tourist Sleepers Operated from PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC
Tickets issued through and baggage checked to destination.

CONNECTIONS

Rossland and Main Line Points.

Leave.	DAILY	Arrive.
6:10 p. m.	NELSON	10:20 p. m.

Slocan City, Slocan Lake Points and Sandon

Leave.	Daily Except Sunday	Arrive.
9:00 a. m.	NELSON	2:20 p. m.

Kootenay Lake--Kaslo Route--Steamer Kokanee.

Leave.	Daily Except Sunday	Arrive.
4:00 p. m.	NELSON	11:00 a. m.

Kootenay River Route--Steamer Nelson.

Leave.	Mon., Wed., Fri.,	Arrive
7:00 a. m.	NELSON	6:30 p. m.

Makes connection at Pilot Bay with steamer Kokanee in both directions.
Steamers on their respective routes call at principal landings in both directions, and at other points when signalled.
A certain Rates and full information by addressing nearest local agent or
C. S. BEER, City Ticket Agt., J. HAMILTON, Agent } Nelson, B. C.
W. F. ANDERSON, Traveling Passenger Agent, Nelson.
E. J. COYLE, Dist Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

NUMBER TWO MINERAL CLAIM, SITUATE IN THE NELSON MINING DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT, AND LOCATED OPPOSITE FORTY-NINE MILE CREEK, TWO AND A HALF MILES DISTANT FROM KOOTENAY AND COLUMBIA RAILWAY, FORMERLY THE JERSEY LILY GROUND.

Take notice that I, George R. G. O'Driscoll, for myself and as agent for Edmund C. Traves, free miner's certificate No 1634A, and George H. H. Symonds, free miner's certificate No 2170A, free miner's certificate No 2534A, 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.

GEORGE R. G. O'DRISCOLL.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1898. [Nov. 26th]

Special Sale of Blankets

Those who desire to keep warm during the winter nights should remember that we will offer great bargains this week in woolen blankets. You can have your choice from the best Saxony and Canadian makes.

Our offer of 25 per cent off

Ladies' Jackets and Fur Mantles still holds good. The discount is on the season's styles as we desire to clear the stock off.

FRED IRVINE & Co

We Scored a Great Success...

In catering to the requirements of the people of Nelson in the matter of their Thanksgiving Dinners, but that is nothing to the satisfaction we can give with our stock of

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES

Make sure that you are getting new fruits for your Christmas Dinners by purchasing from

THE
Aberdeen Block
Baker Street
NELSON

M. DesBrisay & Co.

LOCAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

P. Burns and "Blake" Wilson this week completed the purchase of a ⅜ interest in the California, paying over the sum of $13,000, which makes $15,000 in all that the interest has cost them, aside from the amount spent upon the property in development. The California is located on Silver mountain, near New Denver. Close upon $7,000 has been spent in development, resulting in something like 500 feet of work. During the past summer the California shipped 40 tons of high grade ore.

William McDougall, engineer on the steamer Alberta, received word this week of the accidental shooting of his brother in Hamilton. Thomas McDougall, the victim of the accident, was duck-shooting on Thanksgiving day, and in pulling a shotgun out of a rowboat received a charge of shot in his side. He died in 20 minutes. The deceased was a machine operator in the office of the Hamilton Herald.

J. A. Mara and F. S. Barnard are on their way to England for the purpose of floating some transportation schemes in connection with the mining industry in the Canadian Northwest.

H. Harris, assayer at the Hall Mines smelter, was married in Vancouver on Saturday to Miss Una Still. Mr. and Mrs. Harris arrived in Nelson this week.

The members of the Nelson St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society gave a very enjoyable banquet in the Queen's hotel Wednesday evening. There were about eighty members of the society and their friends around the table, and the fun was kept going until well on the following morning. The arrangements made by Mrs. E. C. Clarke of the Queens were most complete.

Walter Askew has severed his connection with the civil service of the provincial government, and will for the future devote himself to the life insurance business, having accepted the local agency for the New York Life Insurance Company.

W. P. Robinson, who for several years past has acted as deputy to sheriff Redgrave, of Donald, this week received notice of his appointment as sheriff for the electoral divisions of Nelson, Slocan, Rossland and Southeast Kootenay. Heretofore sheriff Robinson, as deputy, has covered the work in this territory and divided the fees with the sheriff at Donald. This was all right for the man at Donald, but put the working officer practically upon half pay. The change made this week should have been made years ago.

The following arrangements have been made for the opening of St. Saviour's church. On Wednesday, December 14th, Archdeacon Pentreath will preach at the morning service, and Canon Perine, of Spokane, in the evening. On Thursday evening, December 15th, the Rev. H. Irwin, of Rossland, will preach, and on Friday evening, the 16th, the Rev. C. F. Yates, of New Denver. On Sunday, the 18th, the vicar and archdeacon Pentreath will take the morning and evening services respectively. At all the services there will be special music.

The British Columbia Goldfields is working a large force of men on the Golden Wedge property at the junction of the main and second north fork of Lemon creek. It is a gold proposition, and a crosscut tunnel 180 feet long has cut the ledge at 175 feet depth, proving it to be 13 feet wide, with 10 feet of quartz, assaying as high as $70 in gold, and averaging $17 or $18 across the ledge. The company has about 17 men at work. A sawmill is running full blast.

For the convenience of those who desire to make Christmas presents and don't know what to select Jacob Dover has this season prepared a descriptive catalogue of the goods which he has secured for the holiday trade.

F. W. Groves of Kaslo was united in marriage to Miss Eva James of Rossland on Wednesday evening at St. George's church. Rev. Irwin, who performed the ceremony, is an old time friend of the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Groves were in Nelson this week. They will make their home in Boundary.

The regular monthly meeting of the Hospital Ladies' Aid Society will be held in the Presbyterian schoolroom on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The annual collection in aid of the Kootenay Lake General Hospital will be taken up in all the churches in the city tomorrow.

J. G. and W. C. McLean have taken about 2½ miles of the work on the Nelson & Bedlington railway. McBeath & Peters also have a piece of the work. The subcontractors will get to work at once and the work will be rushed.

George A. Bigelow will leave for Creston next week, where his sawmill is located. Creston promises to be a very busy point during the construction of the Nelson & Bedlington railway. It is about 20 miles above Kuskonook, and is known as the eighth siding. It will be the contractors' headquarters during construction. George announces that so soon as he has a few trees cleared out he will proceed at once with the organization of a pioneer society in order that his claims for membership may not be again overlooked as they were in this city.

On Thursday John A. Turner, secretary of the South Kootenay Board of Trade, received notice of his appointment as gold commissioner for the Nelson mining division. Of all the persons mentioned in connection with the vacancy there were none who gave more promise of satisfactorily filling the position than the appointee. He should make a good officer.

Postmaster Gilker will mark the new year by enlarging the postoffice, utilizing the whole of the present store for postal purposes and adding a large number of boxes.

M. J. Barrett, foreman at the Hall Mines smelter, is recovering from a three weeks' attack of sciatica. He was able to be about on Thursday.

A special general meeting of the South Kootenay Board of Trade will be held on Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, to discuss matters in connection with the Ainsworth disaster.

A meeting of those interested in curling will be held in the board of trade rooms on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing for the winter.

So far there are between 600 and 700 names upon the city voters' list. The time for the making of declarations to qualify as householders expired on December 1st. The list must be revised and corrected not later than the 19th instant.

Don't Bother about Canada.

As to the prospects of a successful issue from the negotiations between Canada and the United States, the Globe correspondent says the people of Canada can hardly understand the feeling of absolute indifference toward Canadian affairs that one continually encounters. It may be thought that this indifference is the result of the present stress and strain on public men following upon the war, and that with the settlement of the terms of peace the Canadian negotiations will become a matter of general interest. Nothing seems to be further from the real facts. To the average American in public life the dominion of Canada does not exist. Canada may be the next door neighbor, but it is not on his visiting list. It would be agreeable to say that Americans take an interest in our affairs and know something of our development, but, if a small official circle whose duty it is to look into Canadian questions be excepted, the governing class at Washington knows nothing about us, and does not want to know.

Liberals Don't Want McCarthy.

Leighton McCarthy is not altogether acceptable in North Simcoe. Although his surname is the same as his great uncle's he is not the same, you know. The executive of the Liberal Association tried to give the young man a clear field, the understanding being that D'Alton McCarthy's nephew would vote with the government at Ottawa. But the majority of the local Liberal association would have none of him, and at Stayner last week they met and elected a candidate, in spite of a dissuasive speech from James McMullen, M.P.P. The candidate is James Martin, merchant, of New Lowell.

Dividends of Canadian Banks.

Thursday was dividend day at many of the Canadian banks, when the half-yearly dividends are paid. On that day the fortunate stockholders were paid over $1,600,000 in dividends, to carry them over the Christmas season. The Bank of Montreal heads the list, dividing $600,000 among its shareholders. The Imperial Bank of Canada divided $80,000.

$10,000

Will buy the lot on the northeast corner of Baker and Josephine Streets. Size 50 by 120 feet. This lot is one block east of the lot recently purchased by the Bank of Montreal at $300 a front foot. Apply to Ward Bros., Real Estate brokers, Nelson.

Shoes
to fit your feet at
Prices
to suit your pocket

THE LEADING BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE OF NELSON

Lillie Bros.
ABERDEEN BLOCK, BAKER STREET.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NELSON.

TENDERS FOR ICE PRIVILEGE.

The city council are prepared to receive tenders for the privilege of removing ice from off the city's reservoir.

Tenders for the privilege are required to state a lump sum for the privilege, and a marked check or cash for the sum of fifty dollars must accompany each tender.

The person whose tender may be accepted will be required to enter into a contract indemnifying the city against any loss or damage which may be occasioned in connection with the removal of ice from off the said reservoir.

Sealed tenders marked outside "Tender for ice privilege," are required to be sent in not later than Monday, the 5th December next, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The city council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender which may be sent in. By order.

J. K. STRACHAN, City Clerk.

Nelson, B. C., November 28th, 1898.

Stoves Stoves Stoves
COAL COAL COAL

**Coal heaters suitable for home, office or hotel use.
A new line of cooking stoves and ranges
to burn either coal or wood.
Also a complete stock of fancy heaters for wood only.
We carry the best.
Come in and examine our goods and get our prices.
We handle Anthracite coal.**

H. BYERS & Co.
NELSON, B. C. KASLO, B. C. SANDON, B. C.

New Toilet Soaps

This week we have opened out a new consignment of Toilet Soap, which includes all the favorite brands, and offers better values than can be secured elsewhere.

W. F. TEETZEL & CO.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Baker Street, Nelson

THERE WAS A TIME

When the fingers were used for conveying food to the mouth, but at present it is scarcely considered good form. Now that the season of home entertainment has fairly set in, it will be necessary to have an extra supply of

CUTLERY

This department of our hardware business is fully equipped and we are showing a very handsome line of Carving Sets, Steels, Ivory, Celluloid and Bone handled Table Knives and Forks, Silver Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, Etc.

EVERYTHING IN THE HARDWARE LINE **VANCOUVER HARDWARE CO.** Cordova Street, Vancouver. Baker Street, Nelson.

THE King Hat
Ask to See Them

Is something new, stylish, and strictly up to date for fall wear. Every Hat guaranteed.

J. A. Gilker, Postoffice Store.
No. 18 and 20 Baker Street, Nelson.

D. McArthur & Co.
Baker Street
FURNITURE

Are offering special bargains in Fine Furniture, Carpets, Linoleums

WOMAN AND HER WAYS

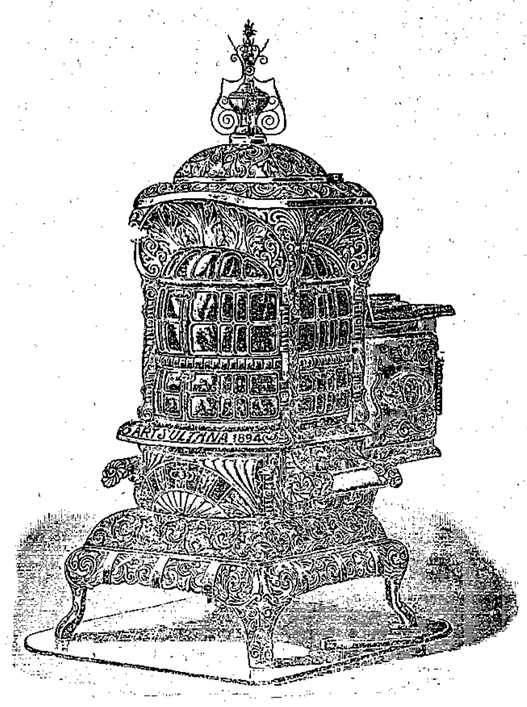
seem mysterious to the ordinary man, but when it comes to knowing where the best shoes are to be had for the least money, the practical side of her nature stands out prominently. We haven't advertised a bargain sale, but it has become known that we are selling a particularly fine lot of ladies' shoes at very moderate prices. That is enough to bring those who like good stylish footwear. We give a few pickings from the large and varied stock.

NELSON SHOE STORE.

THERE WILL BE AN ECONOMY THIS WINTER IN THE USE OF COAL AS FUEL

THOSE WHO DECIDE TO USE COAL SHOULD SEE THE LATEST DESIGNS IN COAL BURNING STOVES

THIS CAN BE DONE BY CALLING AT THE LAWRENCE HARDWARE COMPANY'S NEW STORE



LAWRENCE HARDWARE CO., Baker Street, Nelson