

Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

which they passed more thoroughly and come into closer relationship with the habitants. It seems "make a bicycle around the world." They were following the example of the medieval scholars...

When they had seen southern Europe from a better vantage than a window, they set out from Montreal on their long, perilous and arduous journey. They were the first from another continent since the days of Marco Polo to traverse the Chinese empire...

MASKS AND FADES

The leading lady who jumped from the stage of a Montreal theatre the other night and belaboured a critic who sat in the stalls has aroused the keenest and most expert interest in theatrical circles. This is, apparently, one of the things which leading ladies have always wished to do, but they have not done so for themselves up to the point of making the jump...

Chief of the "Bachelors"

Bluefields, Mosquito Reservation, Nicaragua, May 6, via New Orleans, Missy B.—(Per Steamship Rover)—A party of 120 men was created here yesterday by the arrival of Robert Henry Clarence, chief of the Mosquito Indians. Soon after the occupation of Bluefields by the Nicaraguan troops, owing to the belief that an attempt would be made on his life, the young chieftain, he disappeared and made his way to the Indian settlement at Pearl Lagoon. His visit here was as short as it was unexpected, he remaining only a few hours which purchase supplies which he took away with him on a small vessel flying the Colombian flag. This caused a good deal of speculation and a reply to inquiries, he said that he had no way of surrendering his rights as chief of the Indians, with the exception of the reservation, but claimed that he had assurance of British support in maintaining the treaty of Managua. British Consul Macdonald confirmed this belief, saying that England would do anything to save him from the expense of closing the treaty without compelling respect for it. Minister Baker has completed his investigation into the situation and the killing of Wagoner, and is now on his way back to the capital of Nicaragua with Commissioner Joe Matz, to make the final negotiations for a settlement. Lacayo has met the American arbitrators in a much better spirit than was anticipated.

Rich But Wretched.

Philadelphia, May 11.—A divorce suit began this morning in the common pleas court as the sequel to a wedding that lately created a stir in Philadelphia and Washington society circles. The plaintiff is Mrs. Green B. Baum, jr., whose maiden name was Anne Ireland Rodgers, and who was a daughter of the late William D. Rodgers. The defendant is the son of the former commissioner of pensions. The grounds are alleged non-support and desertion, and no defence has been made by Mr. Baum. The Baum-Rodgers wedding took place on the evening of January 2nd, 1890, in the fashionable Episcopal church of St. James, the ceremony being performed by Bishop Nichols, then the rector of St. James, assisted by the Ven. Dr. Henry Morton, the rector of the cathedral. A notable feature of the nuptials was the magnificent presents to the bride, the value of the diamonds, pearls and rubies which she received representing a fortune. The bridegroom had received a diamond necklace. For two years Mr. Baum has been in Washington in business with his father. Two years previous he and his wife boarded here, and during that time Mrs. Baum complained frequently to her brothers of cruel treatment by her husband.

KOOTENAY CROPPINGS.

Every Branch of Business is Reviving and the Touch of Genial Spring Weather.

Political Horoscope—Mines Bonded—Prospectors Flocking to the Hills.

Nelson Tribune.

G. Huguonin of Victoria is at Nelson on all sides there are signs of spring opening up. New faces appear in town every day and some old ones are gone...

George C. Tunstall returned to Nelson Monday from a trip through the mining camps in southern Yale, where he spent three weeks ago with J. F. Ritchie and T. P. O'Farrell, going in by way of the Little River. He reports no little activity in a mining way at the different camps which he visited, but he does not report any very large sales of powder.

Byron N. White, manager of the famous Sloan Star mine, in Sloan district, was in Nelson for several days this week. He has removed his family from Spokane to Vancouver, where they will spend the summer. Mr. White probably will be in this afternoon, going by way of Nakusp.

John R. Cook, who is interested in the trail creek district, was in Nelson this week purchasing building material. He said that returns had been received from the ore recently shipped to the Tacoma smelter by the owners of the trail creek mine. The O. K. ore went 1175 in mines. The Le Roi ore went 1175 in mines. The Nickel Plate mine is soon to have a new hoist, and the Le Roi has already one that will sink 700 feet. The Le Roi shaft is down over 200 feet. The Nickel Plate ore body shows 30 inches of fine ore, from which a \$200 sample has already been obtained. The wagon road is being put in repair by "Wharf" Adams, who has the contract for building the Le Roi road to the mine to the wharf at Trail.

G. B. Wright passed through Nelson Monday on his way to Victoria to obtain an appropriation for the wagon roads at Alnsworth. He said that the tunnel for the Little Phil and Black Diamond mines had struck the second or main vein, but its width was not known when he left. The ore is not as high grade as it was on the surface.

The road between the Poorman mine and mill is being repaired, and when in condition the mill will be started up. It is expected that the water will hold out until 500 tons can be run through the mill. A. E. Vancouver, the present manager, says that from ten to 12 men will be employed.

A. L. Davenport is in charge at the Poorman mine. He has a fair force of men and is employing a considerable rock. He expects to have the stamp mill running within a fortnight. W. E. Mann is anxiously awaiting an opportunity for beginning work on the Blue Bird, the Red & Robinson, and another group on Four Mile. As soon as the ground has sufficiently cleared work will be actively prosecuted on each of these properties.

The Lincoln and Alamo claims bonded some time since to Captain Moore, and are being worked with encouraging promise. Good strikes have been made upon both. On the Alamo they are working in five feet of solid high grade ore. Mr. G. O. Buchanan personally reproachable. He is an honest man and an estimable citizen. But he is not a statesman. He will not enter a British Columbia cabinet. He will not even sit in its legislative assembly. Politically he has about as much to boast of as a jelly fish struck with paralytic.

F. J. Carrel, well known to mine operators in Kaslo and the Slokan district, died last night in bed in his room in the Spokane Club on Tuesday morning last. He had died of heart disease, as an autopsy held later in the afternoon disclosed.

The concentrator at the No. 1 mine, which has been in process of erection for some months past, began working the early part of last week. It worked very smoothly and saved concentrates amounting to 40 tons, during the day, and is concentrating the tons into one. These assays from 300 to 500 ounces in silver to the ton, or an average of 500 ounces. Eight tons of concentrates produce 4000 ounces of silver.

THE SILVER LINING.

New York, May 5.—Wall street is still resting in a waiting attitude, with transactions few, confidence steady, hopes many, with no disposition to realize on buildings and as little to make "short" sales. It may be well to understand clearly what are the things for which holders are waiting and why they hold on so tenaciously. The main grounds of this hopeful attitude are these: The prospecting discussion of the tariff question is apparently nearing its end, and the prospect at the moment, is that by midsummer the bill will receive law and in a form much more satisfactory

to manufacturing interests than has hitherto been anticipated.

2. When that conclusion is reached, the industries and the trade of the country will be released from the bonds of suspense that have kept both idle for the last twelve months.

3. The present condition of the crop suggests a fair probability of an abundant harvest, which is always conducive to prosperous trade and to activity in transportation.

4. Europe, and especially its large industrial nations, is coming out of the severe commercial depression from which it has been suffering since the close of 1890; the recovery of England, France and Germany being especially marked. This change may be expected to show its effects in an increased demand for our exports and a better tone in the markets for our great staples, as well as in an improved inquiry for our investments at a later stage.

5. Europe is also emerging from its entanglements of conflicting international politics and tariffs, with the attendant constant dangers of war. For the last ten years each successive spring has been expected to introduce some great international conflict, and though ways have been found of staving off the seemingly inevitable struggle, yet it has been at the constantly increasing expense of exhausting taxation and paralyzing distrust in international finance and enterprise. Thanks to the conservative councils of the emperors of Germany and Russia, there is reason to hope that the causes of these political jealousies have been so far adjusted as to afford grounds for the hope of a lasting European peace. When these hopes come to be verified by a fuller knowledge of the facts of the new understanding, the revival of confidence at the great European centres, added to the new current improvement in the commercial markets, can hardly fail to produce an unusual extent of revival in the various forms of investment, enterprise and speculation.

Next it is to be considered that, while these influences are at work to bring about an important revival in the industries, the commerce and the financial spirit of the old world, we are here on the verge of escape from the trammels which have so long held the business of the whole country in suspense and extreme depression. Thus, on both sides of the Atlantic, we have ameliorating influences of the broadest kind coming into operation conjointly, and it is not easy to set a limit to the extent of recovery into which these tendencies may develop.

In this country the conditions favorable to revival of business are especially important. The past twelve months of depression has been due almost entirely to artificial and accidental causes, and not to any general intrinsically unsound condition of trade. The first contribution to the depression was a pure and simple money scare, the cause of which has already been removed by the repeal act. The next cause was a contemplated change in the productive and competitive conditions of domestic industries, which, for so long as it remained undecided, produced a general collapse of production and a contraction of consumption. But those consequences have produced an unexpected depletion of stocks of manufactured products. So soon, therefore, as the new tariff duties are legalized, what is there to prevent a resumption of normal activity in every branch of business, the consequent general employment of labor and an attendant increase of consumption by the masses?

The only cause of deferment of this recovery that can be reasonably suggested is the possibility that workmen may hesitate to accept the concessions in wages made necessary by the lower duties and therefore lower prices. As to that, it can only be said that already labor has conceded important reductions in wages, while the process of adjustment is going on, and the real question seems to be, not whether wages will be reduced as at all, but whether the concessions will equal the demands of employers. It is reasonable to expect that when labor more fully understands the demand for lower wages and finds that it is being compensated by correspondingly lower cost of living there will be no great difficulty in effecting an equitable adjustment of the scale of wages. While, therefore, it is possible that some complaint may be heard of the stubbornness of the wage earning classes, yet that is likely to prove only a transient obstacle to a complete recovery of business.

The foregoing are the main points of the confidence which Wall street is now putting in the early future, and upon which it is willing to carry its holdings of securities rather than realize upon them. And to our view this confidence is not in any degree strained or unreasonable. It is based upon a fair estimate of manifest probabilities. The conditions are not those of a deep rooted and fundamental derangement that would call for a long period of gradual recuperation; they are in the nature of a transient obstruction, which when removed out of the way, will admit of a rapid recovery. It therefore would not be surprising if, when the tariff question is out of the way, business takes a sudden start and the trade of the last six or four months of the year proves to be of a really healthy nature. It is superfluous to say that in the event of the realization of the probabilities here foreshadowed as to the crops and general business, the railroads would show a general gain in earnings, with consequent benefit to that class of investments.

Cyclone Follows Fire.

Berlin, May 10.—Advices have reached here from Stephanis, a town in the government of Tholymia, Russia, that that nearly the whole village has been destroyed by fire. The chimney of one of the houses caught fire during a high wind, and the sparks were carried to the roofs of other houses, setting fire to them. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the place being very deficient as regards means for fighting fire, little could be done. The inhabitants were panic stricken and unable to fight the flames. Then attempts were made to save personal property, and such furniture, bedding and other household effects were taken from the burning buildings. Five thousand people encamped in the fields about the burning town, each party standing guard over the property they had hastily removed. While thus encamped a cyclone broke over the place, breaking up the rescued property and sweeping by far the greater portion of it away.

Relief in six hours.—Distressing kidney and bladder disease relieved in six hours by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. "Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and a delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages. It relieves itching, burning, redness of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by Geo. Morrison.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

The Address Delivered by Minister Reid Before the Ottawa Board of Trade.

Articles Which May be Exchanged by Canada and Australian Colonies.

Ottawa, May 5.—The Hon. Robert Reid, minister of defence for the colony of Victoria, met the Ottawa board of trade in the city hall yesterday afternoon and gave a most interesting and practical address on the subject of closer relations between this country and his. The council chamber was filled to its utmost capacity with gentlemen representing the various commercial interests of the city and elsewhere and a considerable number of senators and members of the house of commons. Their excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen occupied seats at the right of the speaker.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, minister of trade and commerce, presided. On his right sat the guest of the day and on his left Mr. William Scott, president of the board of trade. In opening the proceedings Mr. Reid stated that he had been invited to the board of trade for the honor they had conferred upon him in asking him to serve as chairman on so important and interesting an occasion. In the closing remarks he stated that he had visited Australia, and as the representative of Canada had not only been received with great cordiality but in a spirit which indicated the sincere desire of the people of the Australian colonies to establish a new and friendly relationship with their brethren in the north. (Applause.) They had done everything in their power to bring about more intimate trade relations and to have direct communication with this country by a new cable in the Pacific entirely under British control. A line of steamships had been established on the Pacific between Australia and Canada and it was now proposed that a fast line should be established on the Atlantic by means of which the other country and the Australasian colonies would be brought within thirty days of each other. (Cheers.) Referring to Mr. Reid, he spoke of that gentleman as holding a very prominent position in the economic life of his country. Mr. Reid had been entrusted with a very responsible mission to the imperial government, and it had been a part of his purpose to secure such a change in the tariff of the British empire as would permit of reciprocal trade relations with other portions of the British empire. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bowell believed, from what he had learned through the Canadian High Commissioner, that Mr. Reid's action in this respect had been most effective. He would not trench further on the time of the meeting but proceed at once to introduce the distinguished visitor.

Hon. Robert Reid was received with hearty and sustaining cheers. He felt it necessary to apologize for appearing before a Canadian audience although a very great distance away from home, and he could only hope that the remarks he was about to make would be of sufficient interest to awaken in each heart the desire to promote from within the growth of the great trade of the British Empire. It was due to Canadian statesmen to admit that the very thing which Mr. Bowell had said was the basis of the Pacific ocean holding out the right hand of fellowship in the most brotherly fashion. (Cheers.) Up to that moment these two great branches of the British family had been so far apart that they had scarcely any interest to each other. The government represented was the first to accept the right hand of fellowship and to tell Mr. Bowell that no matter what others might do, they would be glad to meet him on the same which it was proposed to hold in Canada to discover if possible what means can be adopted for the promotion of an increasing volume of trade between the great Dominion of Canada and Australia. (Cheers.) The chief project proposed in the constitution of Victoria which lay in the way of freer trade relations with the outside world. As far back as 1873 it had been found necessary to amend the constitution act of the various colonies, permitting them to make preferential arrangements with each other, and it was desirable that this privilege should be so extended as to embrace Canada. (Applause.) It was imperative that the British government should pave the way for the conference which was to meet here in June. Canada did not suffer from this disability and Australasia wished to be in a similar position, which would be accomplished by amending the trade clause of the constitution acts by adding the words "Canada and South Africa." (Cheers.) The time had now come when it was most important that the greatest part of the empire, dwelling in various parts of the world should set themselves to the discovery of every means which would promote a greater interchange of trade one with the other. (Renewed cheers.) It was with various feelings that he had appeared before the Ottawa board of trade, and while his visit might seem premature he wished to assure them that a very distinguished assemblage of statesmen would be held in Ottawa next month, at which not only the Australasian colonies would be represented with Canada but he was pleased to say, the British government would also send one of their best men to look after imperial interests. (Cheers.) These matters might seem a first slight affair, but the more they were studied the higher they rose in importance and the greater they seemed as the mind was exercised by them. Take first the great and comprehensive scheme by which the chief highway of the world was to be run through the Canadian Dominion. Since he had left home a gentleman had been empowered by the Vancouver board of trade to negotiate in England for the construction of four great steamers, each of them equal to the Lusitania, with the object in view of increasing the pace at which mails might be conveyed to and from the great cities of the United States, in China, Japan and across the Pacific to the Australasian colonies. He felt sure that every statesman in Australia would earnestly desire to help their friends in Canada to carry out this great and desirable object. (Cheers.) At the present time mail matter for Australia was carried through Suez canal by the narrow strip of water crossing the corner of Egypt, and at any time that there might be warlike relations between the two countries a combination against British

interests might close that avenue. Therefore, for strategical reasons alone an alternative route was a very great importance to the British empire. The accomplishment of such a scheme would be of great benefit to Canada through the increasing volume of traffic which would pass over the new route in a more dignified style, and with an earnestness which held the closest attention of his audience. Mr. Reid pointed out how the establishment of this line of travel would be advantageous to this country in many ways and he expressed the hope that our government would be loyally supported in the enterprising efforts it was making to that end. The money which it was proposed to spend might seem like a stupendous sum but he believed that he spoke advisedly when he said that in a few short years the people of this Dominion would be repaid ten-fold for this expenditure. (Cheers.) There was a genuine British feeling in his words when he alluded to the pride which every subject of the Queen should feel in realizing that such a highway could be established entirely on British territory, whereas by the Suez route British vessels were obliged to pass through the hands of enemies pointed at them from many of the forts along the way. With such a highway running direct from the great centre of London across the Atlantic, across the continent of Europe, down to Australia it could never again be said that Canada had any back blocks out of the way of the rest of the civilized world. (Cheers.) Associated with this scheme and remaining equal with it was a desire for a cable service entirely under British management, between Canada and Australia. For trade reasons and for strategical purposes in the interest of the empire, it was important that this cable should be laid, and while \$1,500,000 might seem a large sum of money he believed that if the British government guaranteed one-third, the Canadian government one-third and the Australasian government one-third, the remaining third, in the course of a few years the income would be sufficient not only to meet the interest but to make the outlay a paying investment. The undertaking could be easily completed. When he was last in Canada the Canadian Pacific railway had not built across the continent and no doubt many persons had thought it a project of tremendous proportions; yet it had been carried through and there were thousands of people in the Northwest who would not be there but for that great railway. These were times of great growth and development. It was but 40 years ago that Australia came into existence, though the discovery of gold. Mr. Reid spoke of the vast resources of those colonies in gold, in sheep, in cattle and in mineral wealth. At the present time prices for nearly all products had declined to what he believed were bottom prices, but as a business man he looked for great improvement and development of commerce in the near future. (Hear, hear.) Science and invention were constantly providing fresh means for the conduct of trade, and the people of Australia were anxious to complete the refrigeratory process by which millions of pounds of mutton were annually landed in London from Australia as against nothing ten years ago. The people of Canada were anxious and the people of Australia were anxious to complete the refrigeratory process by which millions of pounds of mutton were annually landed in London from Australia as against nothing ten years ago. The people of Canada were anxious and the people of Australia were anxious to complete the refrigeratory process by which millions of pounds of mutton were annually landed in London from Australia as against nothing ten years ago.

After referring to the military significance of the union of these colonies, Mr. Reid returned to the matter of trade and entered into details of some of the exchanges which might be brought about between Canada and Australia. The chief product of Australia is wool and of this Canada already purchased largely although through the neighboring country to the south. This business might be extended and to it might be added sugar and hives. As an expert he had examined some of the woollen goods made in Canada and found them not only to be of excellent quality but costing no more than what they could be bought for in Canada and Australia. The chief product of Australia is wool and of this Canada already purchased largely although through the neighboring country to the south. This business might be extended and to it might be added sugar and hives. As an expert he had examined some of the woollen goods made in Canada and found them not only to be of excellent quality but costing no more than what they could be bought for in Canada and Australia. The chief product of Australia is wool and of this Canada already purchased largely although through the neighboring country to the south. This business might be extended and to it might be added sugar and hives. As an expert he had examined some of the woollen goods made in Canada and found them not only to be of excellent quality but costing no more than what they could be bought for in Canada and Australia.

Disturbed Greece.

Athens, May 10.—A severe earthquake shock was felt this morning at 5 o'clock at Thessalonica, Larissa, and other parts of the empire. The shock was slightly felt here and also in the northern part of the island of Euboea. King George and the members of his party landed to-day at Styra, and subsequently proceeded to Lemnos, where a Te Deum was sung in the cathedral. The prophecy made by Professor Falb a few days ago that there would be a destructive earthquake on Friday or Sunday caused a panic in the city. A large number of persons believed the prophecy and thought their buildings would be destroyed. A great many of them encamped in the fields about the city while others fled to the hills, where they remained during Friday and Saturday nights. At the Piraeus many inhabitants passed the night in boats, believing the water would be safer than land in the event of a heavy earthquake.

SIABTOWN.

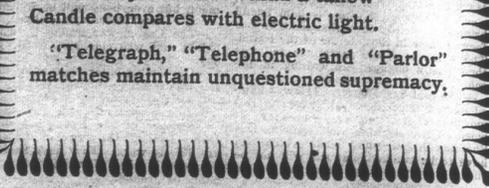
Last week a party made up of T. Glendinning, D. Fontana, R. Turnbull and William Kelly left town for the Nechaco valley, on a land hunting expedition. Their outfit consisted of a four horse team and a number of saddle and pack horses. This northern district is becoming of considerable attention at present and it is the intention of the party to thoroughly prospect it with the intention of settling if they find suitable stock ranches and the climate proves to be as favorable.

Time and again.

What the News was pushing its crusade for the opening of the commonage to settlement, the remark was made that the land was utterly worthless for agriculture and "not a constructive use could be made of it. Now, however, some of the best judges of land, men with opportunities for seeking out good vacant land in any part of the country, are making for themselves permanent homes on this same commonage. Quite a large extent is being broken and will be in grain a few weeks hence, Mr.

The cheap and vile-smelling matches That splutter and will not light Can no more be compared with E. B. Eddy's matches than a tallow Candle compares with electric light.

"Telegraph," "Telephone" and "Parlor" matches maintain unquestioned supremacy.



News of the Week from the Great Okanagan Country. (Vernon News.) The Clodstream ranche are setting out large number of strawberry plants this spring. The council shipped on Tuesday another consignment of Long Lake water to Mr. F. Shutt, government chemist at Ottawa, for analysis. The shipment consisted of two samples, one taken from the lake at a depth of about 150 feet and the other from near the surface. Ruffed or willow grouse are reported very plentiful in the bush this spring, and the prospects for good fall shooting are excellent. Chickens are not seen in such large numbers as formerly. Boundary Creek is to have a newspaper, edited by a practical newspaper man, familiar with the mining community's needs. The paper is to be a four column eight-page paper, and will endeavor to fairly represent the wealth of this district to the outside world. It will be published at Midway. Kelowna will celebrate the 24th by a cricket match, and concert in the evening. The officers of the newly organized cricket club are: C. S. Atwood, president; B. E. Orlinton, captain; C. T. Godfrey, secretary. A record of 227 1/2 pounds of milk per week, equivalent to 19 3/4 pounds of butter, is a record to be proud of, but this is the result of an actual test made last week of the yield of Mr. W. R. Megaw's thoroughbred Jersey cow, "Lurline Ruler."

AN EDENIC COMMUNITY.

The Model Mining Settlement of the United States. Pomeroy, O., May 11.—This city, two blocks wide and six miles long, with a population of eight thousand, pinched in between the Ohio river on the one side and the almost perpendicular walls of a hill miles long, is the headquarters of 1,000 miners. All are out on strike, but not one fight has occurred. Not a penny's worth of damage has been done and not a family has asked for aid. There has been no evictions, for the miners own their own houses. There is not a Hindu or a Pole in the lot; all are Americans, English, German and Welshmen. Almost every head of a family is the owner of the house in which he lives. There is a bit of garden behind it, and on the 600 foot high bluff more than half have farms of from one to five acres set in grape vines and some fruit trees. It is the model mining community of the United States. There never was any violence here, and no Poles or Hungarians are allowed to come. Social equality prevails. At the recent high school exercises a Welsh miner's daughter graduated with the highest honors in the same class with the daughter of an operator. Sir David Macpherson has returned home to Toronto from Italy. He brought with him the ashes of Lady Macpherson, who died at San Remo on Good Friday, and whose remains were cremated. They will be privately interred at Mount Pleasant cemetery.

Only a Step from Weak Lungs to Consumption, from Depleted Blood to Anæmia, from Disordered Blood to Scrofula, from Loss of Flesh to Illness.

Scott's Emulsion. The Cream of Cod-liver Oil, prevents this step from being taken and restores Health. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Do not be deceived by Substitutes! Scott & Bowne, Baltimore, All Druggists, Sec. &c.