THE DAILY NEWS

PROVINCIAL LIBRARY

VOL. 1. NELSON, B. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1903. NO. 230

BOMBARDED SAN CARLOS

German Warships Shelled Fort and Village

Powers Charged With Aiding Revolutionists

Maracaibo, Venezuela, Jan. 21.—Three German warships, supposed to be the Panther, Vineta and Falke, began shelling the fort at San Carlos at 10.30 o'clock this morning. The fort returned the fire. The engagement was in progress at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The correspondent of the Associated Press in a rowboat approached to within three miles of the fort at noon. The report of the guns was terrific. The Panther appeared to be not more than 500 yards from the fort. Her guns were fired every minute. The fort could not be seen for the clouds of smoke, but it was plain that the Venezuelan gunners were answering the German fire splendidly and with great rapidity. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon an explosion occurred apparently in the fort, and a denser cloud of smoke covered part of the ramparts. A number of Indian fishermen were intercepted fleeing from the direction of the forts in their dugout canoes. They reported that the smoke seen was from the burning village of San Carlos, which had been shelled by the German ships, and was in flames.

The shelling of San Carlos has created much excitement among the German residents of this port, who have protested against the action of the warships.

Caracas, Jan. 21.—The revolutionary force under general Riera which attacked Coro Monday, was obliged to retreat, leaving 30 men killed and 15 wounded behind, a considerable amount of arms and baggage, and many prisoners in the hands of the government forces.

Details of the engagement show that at 1 o'clock Monday morning the revolutionists unexpectedly assumed the offensive. The government supposed Riera was at Sabanet, but instead he appeared outside Coro with 1,000 men, his entire command, and attacked the town from two different directions at the same time. One rebel column succeeded in pushing nearly to the centre of the town. At first the government soldiers were thrown into confusion, but as soon as they recovered from their surprise they stood by against the attack. The government troops were led by generals Hermosillo and Telleria. After an engagement which lasted for ten hours, the fighting going on in the streets and from the houses of Coro, the revolutionists were obliged to retire. Riera, who showed great personal bravery during the fight, is reported to have been wounded in the leg. He is now fleeing in the direction of Paraguana and will probably embark for Curacao. The government lost ten men killed.

It is known here that on January 16th two schooners succeeded in landing arms and ammunition for the use of the forces under Riera at a point on the coast near Coro.

The fact that these schooners were overhauled by an Italian cruiser before they had munitions of war on board, and that they succeeded in passing the blockade when loaded with arms and ammunition for the revolutionists, is quoted in Caracas as proof of the truth of the frequent statements to the effect that the blockading powers are interested in aiding the revolution.

OUT FOR BUSINESS.

C. P. R. Giving the New Mining Association a Boost.

Victoria, Jan. 21.—(Special to The Daily News.)—A letter has been received by Mr. Lamb, secretary of the new Provincial Mining Association, from E. J. Coyle, general passenger agent of the C. P. R., in which he quotes round fare rates for the convention next month. He gives this as single fare for all delegates, including their wives, both by railway and steamboat, provided 50 delegates are in attendance. If less than 50 attend, or more than 25, round fare rate will be a fare and one third. This latter provision is unnecessary, as several hundred are expected to attend.

AN ILLEGAL COMBINE.

Officers of Toledo Coal Exchange Have Been Arrested.

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 21.—After an investigation lasting a week, the common pleas grand jury today indicted the following officers of the Toledo Coal Exchange on the charge of maintaining an illegal combine to keep up the price of coal: W. F. Pardee, president; Daniel D. Schenck, Lawrence Burkhart, and Anton Bueschen, first, second and third vice-presidents; Robert J. West, secretary, and Arthur Herman, treasurer. They were arrested this afternoon and gave bonds. The report says that 40 other persons are unlawfully engaged in the alleged conspiracy.

EASILY FLEECED.

Five Thousand Replies to Fake Matrimonial Advertisement.

New York, Jan. 21.—By the arrest of a man, who the police say is William G. Furlong, an alleged scheme to fleece the public was brought to light today. The police say that Furlong has been advertising in New York and Philadelphia for a "gentleman who would be willing to marry a lady he had never met and from whom he would be expected to secure a divorce as soon as possible after the marriage." The advertisements said it was necessary in order to settle an estate for the lady to marry, and the man accepted would receive $20,000. As soon as an answer was received, a circular would be sent in which the applicant was asked to send $1 for the picture of the lady. The police say 5,000 were received, and that Furlong also secured money by advertising for applicants for a position. Furlong has handsomely furnished offices on Wall street. When arraigned the prisoner gave his name as J. V. S. Scudder. He was remanded for 48 hours as a suspicious person.

A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.

Earth's Crust Cracked to a Depth of Three Feet for a Long Distance.

Whitman, Massachusetts, Jan. 21.—Two fissures in the earth about three feet deep and a few inches wide and running for a distance of a quarter of a mile are the only evidence of a mysterious explosion which shook this town just before daylight today. Houses were violently shaken. The report was heard three-quarters of a mile away. Certain residents here aroused by the incident, began search at daylight. In a meadow a quarter of a mile from their houses they found a crack in the earth's crust about three feet in depth and two or three inches wide. They followed it for three-quarters of a mile before they reached the end. Later they discovered another fissure of the same description about 75 feet away from the first and parallel with it. An explanation of the explosion is lacking.

POWER PLANT FOR WINNIPEG

NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION NEAR LAC DU BONNET.

WILL CHEAPEN POWER FOR MANUFACTURING AND LIGHTING.

Winnipeg, Jan. 21.—(Special to The Daily News.)—Work started today on the big electric works of the Winnipeg General Power Company on the Winnipeg river, near Lac du Bonnet. The company has commenced operations with a large force of men and Winnipeg is now within measureable distance of obtaining a large electrical power plant by transmission over a distance of about fifty-five miles, the distance between the city and the works.

Mr. Hirt and Mr. Brown, two engineers of the company, are in the city and report good progress. The river will be dammed by a dam 400 feet long and 20 feet high, and 10,000 horse power will be developed and transmitted at the outset.

The company will supply the street railway company, mills, the city lighting and water works, and other large consumers, and it is expected that the effect of bringing in electrical power from Winnipeg river will result in the cheapening of power for manufacturing and lighting.

It is anticipated that the works will cost $1,000,000, and will be completed and ready for operation within a year.

FOR STEALING GRAVEL.

Novel Suit Entered Against the Canadian Northern Railway.

Winnipeg, Jan. 21.—(Special to The Daily News.)—Jerbert Sanbourn, a farmer living near Beaudette, Minnesota, on the Canadian Northern railway, has begun a novel suit. He is a homesteader, and his attorneys have had papers served on the Canadian Northern railway, the preliminary step to recover damages in the sum of $17,000 for stealing 15 acres of his homestead.

In addition to this the United States government will probably bring suit against the same railway for stealing the same portion of the same homestead.

The Canadian Northern located a gravel pit on a piece of land some time last year and removed some 100,000 cubic feet of gravel. Gravel is very valuable in that part of the state and the amount named was carried across the border into Canada and used in making yards at Rainy River and other points. While this excavation was going on Sanbourn filed on the homestead and attempted to stop the work in the gravel pit. This he was not able to do, and as a result he has brought suit to recover the value of the gravel.

GOSSIP OF GREENWOOD.

Greenwood, Jan. 20.—(Special to The Daily News.)—The members of the Greenwood club have elected the following officers and committee for the ensuing year: President, E. J. Wilson; vice-president, H. F. Mytton; committee, W. G. H. Belt, C. Scott Galloway, W. E. Hedges, D. McIntosh, W. G. McMynn, L. Ostroski and A. M. Whiteside; honorary secretary, I. Robert Jacobs. It was decided to reduce the entrance fee for the next three months, with the object of inducing more residents to become members of the club.

The first meeting of the newly elected aldermen was held last night. The mayor, R. Smailes, was absent, having gone to the coast on private business. After the aldermen had been sworn in they appointed alderman D. A. Bannerman acting mayor. The resignation of mayor Smailes was received but no action was taken in the matter of its acceptance or otherwise, it having been decided to let it lie on the table for a week. Meanwhile the city is in the position of having as its mayor one who in accordance with a pledge given before his election has tendered his resignation. The ratepayers are awaiting developments, the reason for deferring action in the matter not being known to the public.

CAUSE FOR REJOICING.

Editor Duncan Ross the Father of a Bouncing Baby Girl.

Greenwood, Jan. 21.—(Special to The Daily News.)—Duncan Ross, editor of the Boundary Creek Times, is rejoicing over the arrival in his home this afternoon of a baby girl. Mother and child are doing well. Duncan is receiving congratulations from numerous friends.

JAPS AND COWBOYS.

In a Mix-up Which Resulted Fatally for One of the Japs.

Havre, Montana, Jan. 21.—Three cowboys and 13 Japs got mixed up in a fight last night in which one Jap was killed and a cowboy fatally injured.

THE FIRST GOLD BRICK

PARTIAL RESULT OF CLEAN-UP AT WILCOX MINE.

SO FAR ONLY LOW GRADE ORE WAS TREATED.

Ymir, Jan. 21.—(Special to The Daily News.)—The first gold brick from the Wilcox mill has been taken up to Nelson by John F. Burne, the secretary of the Broken Hill company.

This brick, which weighed 7 pounds, is, however, only the product of a partial clean-up, after a run of 16 days. The gold is found to be much freer than was estimated, necessitating a few slight alterations in the plates. Most of the gold is being retained in the mortars, from which no clean-up has been made yet.

Philip White, the superintendent of the property, states that in order to get stoping ground on the richer shoots of ore, a quantity of low grade ore had first to be taken out, and this was used for the preliminary run of the mill.

The ore in question did not average over $12 per ton, which, although a fair value itself, is low grade compared to the general average of the ore taken from the Fourth of July vein.

With the later alterations, it is calculated that 75 per cent of the total value of the ore will be saved by amalgamation, and most of the balance in the concentration. Previous to the alterations mentioned, the value of the tailings was $1.50 per ton, but this will now be considerably reduced.

The first carload of concentrates is now ready to be shipped, and the first complete clean-up will probably be made within a week. When this is completed and the exact result of the mill practice established, the richer ore will be sent down. In addition to the concentrates, shipments are being made of a quantity of the highest grade ore, which is being sorted out and trammed down. The last carload shipped of this class of ore had a gross value of over $70 per ton.

WITH THE CURLERS.

Rossland, Jan. 21.—(Special to The Daily News.)—At the bonspiel today in the Oliver cup games Richardson, Nelson, defeated Gilmour, Rossland; Pretty, Rossland, defeated Tamblyn, Nelson, and McQueen, Rossland, defeated Armstrong, Nelson.

For the grand challenge cup Brown defeated Richardson; Tamblyn defeated Brown, and Carruthers defeated Armstrong.

For the Walkerville trophy Gilmour defeated Richardson and Tamblyn defeated Armstrong.

ON TRIAL FOR TREASON.

London, Jan. 21.—The trial of colonel Lynch, on the charge of treason, during the Boer war, was commenced this morning before chief justice lord Alverstone and two other judges. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

CHARGED WITH PATRICIDE.

Quebec, Jan. 21.—Alfred Cote, 38 years old, was lodged in jail today charged with being criminally responsible for the death of his father, alderman Cote, who died Sunday after a quarrel with the prisoner.

BIG MINING DEAL.

Silverton, Colorado, Jan. 21.—The sale of the Sunnyside group, including 30 gold claims, two mills, and six miles of tramway, for $2,500,000 to the Venture syndicate, of London, has been practically completed.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Rome, Jan. 21.—At the opening of the chamber of deputies, the minister of posts and telegraphs, will ask for an appropriation for the erection of wireless telegraphy stations, between Italy and Argentina.

FIRE ON BOARD SHIP.

Havre, France, Jan. 21.—Fire which broke out in the French line steamer La Touraine, destroyed the saloons and deck cabins, and had spread to the holds before it was finally got under control.

FIGHT WILL BE STOPPED.

Providence, Jan. 21.—Governor Gurvin will utilize the services of the high sheriff, if necessary, to prevent the proposed fight between Young Corbett and Terry McGovern in this city.

DEATH OF AGED CITIZEN.

Cornwall, Ontario, Jan. 21.—Homer Stiles, one of the oldest residents of this section, died this morning, aged 89 years.

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—J. F. Ellis was yesterday elected president of the board of trade by acclamation.

THOUSANDS ARE COMING

Farmers and Laborers Will Sail in March

Daily Rush to Immigration Offices Increasing

Toronto, Jan. 21.—The Telegram's London cable says: It is announced that the 2,000 British farmers and agricultural laborers who are to settle at Saskatoon, Northwest Territories, are to sail March 21st, in charge of Rev. Mr. Barr.

The Canadian government will give sufficient land for 18 townships, and foreigners will not be allowed to settle in the reserved territory.

The settlement will be called the Special British Colony.

The daily rush to the immigration branch of the high commissioner's office continues to the extent of crowding the offices.

SUBSIDIES NOT REQUIRED

PLAIN STATEMENT BY J. J. HILL THE RAILWAY MAGNATE.

REAFFIRMS PREVIOUS UTTERANCES ON THE SUBJECT.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—Interviewed at St. Paul by a Toronto World correspondent, J. J. Hill, the railway magnate said: "The time has passed in the affairs of Canada when it is necessary for the government to subsidize a railroad. This is the age when projects of this character are carried out for practical reasons, because the development of the country warrants it, and primarily because the investment can be profitably made. If Canada contributes aid today to another transcontinental railroad, either in money or land grant, the government should receive bonds of the corporation or other full and complete security for the investment, in other words it should become a purely business transaction, with no gift enterprise attached. A railroad that requires a government subsidy in Canada today before it can be constructed is not required by the country nor warranted by the business that will be naturally tributary to it. It is my judgment that another transcontinental railroad cannot be profitably built across Canada for the present. If the business conditions demanded such a project there is idle capital sufficient in Canada and the States now that would be seeking that channel for investment without subsidy considerations. In truth the practical railroad world today realizes, in my estimation, that a government subsidy is not a good thing for a transportation venture which is based upon busines considerations Goverment aid is usually tainted with such conditions that value of the grant is more than offset by the disadvantages of the restrictions. As evidence of my belief in this proposition, I may say that I constructed the Great Northern railroad without seeking or desiring a subsidy. I do not mean to insist that the extraordrinary growth of the Canadian northwest does not call for a decided improvement in the transportation facilities of the dominion. On the contrary, a distinct improvement is demanded, but clearly the occasion requires the enlargement of present means of transportation, more modern equipment for the lines already in operation, extension of branches and the building up of the systems. Canada has five million people, one transcontinental railroad and another practically in sight. The United States has eighty-five million people and six transcontinental railroads. At this rate the republic has one transcontinental line for each fourteen million of its inhabitants and the dominion one for each two and one-half million.

"What do I think of business conditions generally in North America? Frankly I do not agree with many who think that the apex of prosperity has been reached. In fact I do not even believe that we have reached what is to be considered a high level. To my mind, the era of good times has just begun; not since the discovery of America, in my estimation, have conditions offered more genuine opportunity for the acquisition of wealth by the masses than today. The next decade appears to be pregnant with great events. When the Canadian farmer has the telephone in his bedroom, turns his soil with plows driven by steam, speeds over his vast acres in private automobiles moved by electrical energy, and educates his children at the finest universities in the land, surely the prospects are not uninviting for the toiler on the farm. The prosperity of the agricultural districts is always reflected in the progress of manufacturing industries. The great commercial system rests upon this fabric. What is injurious for one is equally so for all. The centers of commerce are the marts most dependent upon the scientific and economic conditions of the farm. One cannot thrive without shedding its generous rays over the other."

THE FRASER RIVER BRIDGE.

New Westminster, Jan 21.—Mr. Balfour, of the firm of Messrs. Armstrong, Morrison & Balfour, predicts that cars will be running over the New Westminster bridge by October next, and the bridge will be formally opened to the public exhibition week. Work is being pushed ahead without intermission, six of the eleven piers to be built are already in place above low water mark, and the main, or pivot pier, is in cource of construction. It is expected the frame work will be completed by next June.

At present the working crew numbers one hundred men but it will soon be increased to double that number. The cause of the rapid progress is the favorable weather and water conditions. The work has progressed without a single hitch, accident of break of any kind.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

Will Meet Next Month and Pass a Redistribution Measure.

Winnipeg, Jan. 21.—(Special to The Daily News.)—The legislature has been called to meet for the dispatch of business on Thursday, February 12th. The chief business of the session will be the re-distribution of the provincial electoral districts for the approaching general provincial elections.

THE WHISKEY KILLED HIM

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THREE NEEPAWA MEN.

POURED WHISKEY INTO A BOY WITH FATAL RESULTS.

Winnipeg, Jan. 21.—(Special to The Daily News.)—"That Henry Spence, deceased, came to his death indirectly from the effects of whiskey given him without malicious intent by William Govenlock, S. B. Jacobs and Clifford Murphy," is the verdict of the jury that heard the evidence at the coroner's inquest into the death of young Spence, at Neepawa. Immediately after the announcement of this verdict warrants were issued for the arrest of the three men mentioned. They were taken into custody and given a preliminary hearing today. The evidence showed that the three men, while on a spree, had forced whiskey down young Spence's throat, throwing him and pouring it down until it oozed from his mouth.

AID TO GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

Credit of the Government May Be Pledged to Extent of $75,000,000.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—"I do not think it is a question of land or federal subsidy. I believe it will turn out that the Ottawa government will agree to guarantee its bonds, say, to the extent of $75,000,000 or $100,000,000."

This statement was made by John Ross, of the railway building firm of Ross & MacRae, in discussing the prospects of the Grand Trunk Pacific road. Ross has been over a good part of the territory through which the projected line will run, and he is particularly well acquainted with Port Simpson and the country to the east. He spent some time at Port Simpson, and said it has an excellent harbor, and possesses many advantages as a Pacific terminal point for a Canadian transcontinental railway line.

Ross does not believe there is any possible understanding between the Grand Trunk and Mackenzie & Mann, and more than that he thinks that they will remain as separate undertakings, for the reason that there is room for both, and a great deal of territory to spare. As railway contractor he was at home in discussing the Peace river country, declaring that no heavier grade than 1 per cent would be encountered all through the pass.

YMIR'S MINES.

Hunter V. Shipments—Strike of Rich Ore on the Foghorn.

Ymir, Jan. 21.—(Special to The Daily News.)—Since the beginning of the year four carloads of ore have been sent to the Nelson smelter from the Hunter V. mine, making a total of approximately 80 tons. This ore is now being rawhided by R. C. Allen at the rate of about six tons per day.

Conrad Wolffe, manager of the Foghorn mine, on Wild Horse creek, reports a strike of 18 inches of rich sulphide ore, in the long crosscut tunnel. The main vein, which is the goal of this crosscut, has not yet been reached, however, and the tunnel which is now in over 800 feet, will be pushed ahead until the vein is struck. The unusually heavy fall of snow this year is greatly hampering the Golden Monarch company in its working of the Foghorn, and has obliged them to reduce their working force in consequence of the difficulty of getting in supplies. The force will be brought up to its usual figure as soon as possible.

The last published returns from the Ymir mine show a net profit for the month of $10,000, which is the highest since May last.

REVOLT AGAINST ROOSEVELT.

In the Ranks of Southern Republicans, Who Favor Hanna.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 21.—A Washington dispatch to the Enquirer says: The news that the republicans of Alabama threaten to rescind a previous endorsement of president Roosevelt and declare for senator M. A. Hanna as the presidential nominee, is the beginning of a revolt against president Roosevelt, which may be expected from others, if indeed not all of the southern states. This is largely the result of his appointment of negroes to prominent federal positions. It would appear that the president in his attempt to do business with both factions of the southern contingent has angered both. This action of the Alabama outfit is the brewing of the storm. It has been smouldering for a time and kept down by influence exerted from Washington because the time was not deemed ripe to make a showing of hands.

In declaring for senator Hanna as their choice, the Alabama politicians have given voice to an expression which is rampant, but has been kept down by Mr. Hanna himself. He has repressed, in so far as he could, any overture which has associated his name with the presidency. However, it crops out here and there that he is the most available presidential timber and no matter how he may disregard and discourage it, his name from now on will be discussed as a presidential quantity.

In the assertions which have been made by Mr. Hanna that he did not want the presidency, the senator has been absolutely candid. But he is extremely solicitous that no untoward event shall intervene to destroy the present prosperity of the country, which, in his judgment, has reached only the initial point. It is this phase of the situation which makes Mr. Hanna the strongest candidate among the class who fear some public shock which may depreciate existing conditions.

FOR FALSE ARREST.

Toronto Woman Secures Damages Against the T. Eaton Company.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—(Special to The Daily News.)—In the suit of Mrs. Dority against the T. Eaton company, for damages for false arrest, the jury at the assizes dismissed the action as against both floor walkers, but gave the plaintiff $800 damages against the company. The case will be appealed.

TO ENFORCE INCREASE.

Shoe Jobbers Appoint Executive Committee in British Columbia.

Montreal, Jan. 21.—(Special to The Daily News.)—The rubber shoe jobbers' association have decided to advance prices of their goods after March 1st. The following have been appointed as the executive for British Columbia: R. J. Leckie, Vancouver; C. L. Allen, Vancouver, and J. L. Beckwith, Victoria.

CANADIANS BADLY BEATEN

BY THE ALBIONS OF DEVENPORT YESTERDAY.

HOME TEAM SCORED 34 POINTS TO VISITORS 4.

Toronto, Jan. 21.—The Telegram's London cable says: The result of the football match today between the visiting team from Canada and the Albion club of Devenport disappointed nobody. It was expected from long before the start of the game, yet it drew a crowd of over six thousand people, who enjoyed it thoroughly. The weather was fine and the ground in good condition. The score at the completion of the match was Albions 34, Canadians 4. The game had hardly started before the Albions secured a try, quickly adding a second one, which Darling should have stopped but failed to tackle. The Canadians played poorly throughout. McClure got the ball from the scrimmage and scored a goal by chance. The Albions were superb at passing and the Canadians admitted it was the best they had yet seen. The Canadians were at no time in it and from their many games they do not appear to have profited one bit in experience.

The Morning Leader says the success of the Canadian footballers at Bristol must have done much to remove the sting of recent outclassing to the north of the Severn.

THE YUKON EXECUTION.

Last Words of Murderers Labelle and Fournier.

Dawson, Jan. 20.—Side by side, admitting their guilt, Victor Fournier and Edouard Labelle were hanged at 7.45 this morning.

Labelle was first brought into the corridor and had nothing to say while being strapped. He seemed weak and resigned to his fate.

Fournier entered with his head erect and a firm step, and said to the priest:

"Don't cry, father."

While being strapped he said to the hangman:

"You may as well break me in two while you are about it."

As his eyes landed on Labelle all strapped, he said:

"Ah, you look fine, Labelle."

Then he turned to detective Welch, saying:

"You, Welch, I promise you that for the balance of your life you will sleep uneasy."

"Well," he afterward said, reflectively, "I am glad; I deserve it."

On the scaffold Labelle said in English: "I am sorry for what I have done, and I go with all my hope that we will meet in a better world—all of us."

In French he advised the French Canadians to take a lesson from his fate.

He said: "I have sinned and I deserve it."

Fournier was asked if he had anything to say, and answered, "No."

Both kissed the crucifix, the black caps were adjusted and they dropped to eternity.

WRECK OF U. S. NAVAL TUG.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The navy department this afternoon received the following despatch from observer Day, of the weather bureau: "The United States naval tug Leyden from Porto Rico, Newport, Wells, commanding, with 33 men, was ashore on the rocks off Block island, at 12.30 p.m. today. High water 50 feet, dense fog. Nine men came ashore in boats which were stove to pieces, the men landing safely. Others, 24 officers and men, being taken off with breeches buoys. Probably all will be saved. The tug absolutely total loss."

FUNERAL OF GONZALES.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 21.—The funeral of N. G. Gonzales who was shot last Thursday by lieutenant-governor Tillman, took place yesterday. The services were conducted at Trinity church by the Right Rev. Bishop Capers, the life-long friend of Mr. Gonzales.

MINE OWNERS NOW OBJECT

Want Open Door Policy in South Africa

Chamberlain Would Import Native Laborers

Johannesburg, Transvaal, Jan. 21.—Colonial secretary Chamberlain received a number of mine representatives today and talked over the labor situation. He agreed to throw open Nyassaland and British East Africa for the recruiting of native labor, and said that if his influence with the foreign office prevailed Uganda would also be thrown open.

Mr. Chamberlain proposed that the government should import to South Africa 5,000 natives on condition that the mines import an equal number, the government laborers to be employed on the railroad and other government works. He estimated that this step would release 10,000 natives for work in the mines. The mine owners, however, appear to object to any government control in the matter. They want the open door policy, and believe that shareholders will not sanction the importation of British laborers.

DOUKHOBORS NOW QUIET.

Winnipeg, Jan. 21.—Amos Wright, of the Yorkton district, is in Winnipeg on business. To a reporter he said: "The Doukhobors are quiet at present and their recent fanaticism appears to have almost died away, but they still go about their work chanting their wild prayers and dirges, and I think it would be easy to start them on another wild march. Peter Veregin, whose arrival was anticipated with great rejoicing, has dropped into their colony without making any noticeable difference in their behavior. What effect he will have on them I cannot say. Their joy on his arrival was more a demonstration of gladness on his being released from Siberia than of welcoming a prophet. He is undoubtedly revered by many of them but could become as great a menace to their quietness as the fanatic John the Baptist.

"The people of the district look for another trek in the spring and until then Veregin's influence for good or bad will not be felt. The Doukhobors say that when the government agents sent them back to their homes they promised that they would be removed to a warmer country after the snow and cold had gone."

THE STRATTON PROPERTY.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 21.—Word comes from Cripple creek that W. G. Rice, the general manger for the Stratton-Cripple Creek M. & D. company, has confirmed the report that the territory of this company is to be leased. This big acreage, generally known as the Stratton estate, comprise some six hundred and fifty acres of what is considered the richest territory in the Cripple creek district. The leasing of this immense property means a great deal, not only to the gold camp, but to the entire state. Hundreds of men will find work and the output of the camp will of necessity be increased.

STOLE WATCHES ON THE TRAIN

Toronto, Jan. 21.—Pat O'Brien was arrested this morning on arrival from Montreal by the Grand Trunk express, charged with stealing watches from passengers on the train during the night. He took two watches from H. Morse, of Idaho, and another from John Angus, of New York. O'Brien will not return to Montreal for fourteen months due to the sentence of the court.

HINT TO B. C. LEGISLATORS.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 21.—Minnesota legislators are discussing a proposed measure to be introduced at the present session to compel railways to furnish passes to members during the sessions, the same to be issued at the instance of state officials, as is now done in Michigan. The latter law has been studied and may be used as a model.

THE POPE IS WELL.

Rome, Jan. 21.—The rumor that the pope was dead is without foundation. On the contrary the pontiff is well. He gave a number of audiences today, and his callers included senor Quirmo Costa, vice-president of Argentina, and the latter's wife and family. The pontiff talked with senor Quirmo Costa for one hour.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.

Rome, Jan. 21.—Father Louis Stickney, of Baltimore, a member of the American college here, has been appointed secretary to the apostolic delegation in Canada. He has left Rome to visit relatives in Belgium, whence he will proceed to his new post.

BRANDON MAYORALTY CONTEST.

Brandon, Man., Jan. 21.—(Special to The Daily News.)—John Hanbury has decided to stand as mayoralty candidate for this city. A warm fight is assured.

TILLMAN RESIGNS.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 21.—Lieutenant-governor Tillman resigned as an official of the state of South Carolina today, when the legislature convened.

SIFTON LEFT FOR OTTAWA.

Winnipeg, Jan. 21.—(Special to The Daily News.)—Hon. Clifford Sifton left for Ottawa today.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1670.

Bargains in Toilet Sets

A Large Variety of these necessary Articles in all Colors and Designs

PRICES FROM $3 TO $25

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

With which is Amalgamated
The Bank of British Columbia.

HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO.

Paid up Capital, $8,000,000; Reserve Fund, $2,500,000.
Aggregate resources over $65,000,000.

B. E. WALKER, General Manager. HON. GEO. A. COX, President.

Saving's Bank Department Nelson Branch. Deposits Received and Interest Allowed. Present Rate 3 per cent.

BRUCE HEATHCOTE, Manager.

Skates! Skates!

Come and See Our Skeleton Hockey Mic Mac and Ladies' Beauty

Also a full line of GENUINE ACME. Prices Right.

Nelson and Sandon H. BYERS & CO.

Do You Know GOOD HAMS?

They're Griffin's

P. BURNS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT MERCHANTS

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Branch Markets in Rossland, Trail, Nelson, Kaslo, Sandon, Three Forks, New Denver and Slocan City.

Orders by Mail to any Branch Will Have Prompt and Careful Attention.

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Telephone 67 for single, double, cutters, or three seated sleighs. Sleighing parties a specialty.

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The Great Egg Producer.

at Vanstone's

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Under Old Management.

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GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL

Opposite Court House and new Postoffice. Best 25c meal in town. European and American plan. Only white labor employed. Firstclass bar.

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Do You Know

that your daughter can earn five hundred and forty dollars per annum to commence with after taking a course of lessons at Pitman's Business College, opposite Hotel Vancouver. Over seventy positions have recently been filled by graduates from this college.

TREMONT HOUSE

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN
MEALS, 25c. ROOMS, FROM 25c TO $1.

MALONE & TREGILLUS, Proprietors.
Baker Street, Nelson.

BARTLETT HOUSE

Formerly Clarke House.

The best $1 per day house in Nelson.

None but white help employed. The bar the best.

G. W. BARTLETT - Prop.

Madden House

Baker St. Nelson.

Do you need a comfortable home? If so try the Madden House. Well furnished rooms, lighted by electricity; first class board. In the bar you will find all the best domestic and imported liquors and cigars.

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Brewers of Fine Lager, Beer and Porter.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized.....$4,000,000
Capital Paid Up..... 2,868,932
Rest 2,438,595

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Branches in the Northwest Territories, Provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

T. R. MERRITT.....President
D. R. WILKIE...Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man.
E. HAY.....Assistant Gen. Manager.
W. MOFFATT.....Chief Inspector.

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A general banking business transacted.

Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed.

Drafts sold, available in all parts of Canada, United States and Europe.

Special attention given to collections.

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Published at Nelson every morning, except Monday, by
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Daily per month, by carrier.....$ 65
Daily per month, by mail..... 50
Daily per year, by carrier..... 7 00
Daily per year, by mail..... 5 00
Daily per year, foreign..... 9 00

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Weekly, per year..... 2 00
Weekly, per year, foreign..... 3 00

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TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL RESOLUTION 240

THE BANK OF COMMERCE.

The report of the annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce published today is of more than ordinary interest because of the admirable review of commercial and industrial conditions it contains by the general manager, B. E. Walker. His address is timely. Whilst it sounds a cheerful note there is a word of warning for the future. Canada has enjoyed a long period of unexampled prosperity and it is just possible that many people may not appreciate sufficiently the importtnce of keeping in mind the fact that this state of affairs cannot continue indefinitely. Mr. Walker is very emphatic in his remarks against overspeculation. His references to British Columbia are specially interesting here and it will be noted that the head of this great financial institution has unbounded confidence in the future of the province.

The financial report of the directors is entirely satisfactory. The profits for the year exceed $1,000,000, and, with the balance brought forward from last year, was sufficient to pay two half-yearly dividends at 7 per cent per annum and transfer an even half million to the rest account. In addition to this, a balance of $152,821 has been carried forward to the next year. The bank has opened during the year no less than fifteen new branches.

THE FUEL SHORTAGE.

Notwithstanding the fact that the coal strike has been for the present tided over, and that the men are back at work and have been so for some time, the scarcity of fuel is yet a very serious question in the east. There is a shortage of coal and the price is so high that those in poor circumstances find it impossible to even buy any of the scant store available. There must be some reason for this state of affairs; the men are at work and the coal is in the mines; how is it then that the output is not greater? So impressed was president Mitchell, the leader in the late strike, by the absolute need of something being done to alleviate the distress caused by the shortage of fuel that he urged the miners to loyally co-operate with the owners in endeavoring to make good the deficiency. As a result of this request he states that he has found that the cause of the shortage cannot be laid at the door of the miners, who would willingly contribute their share in increasing the output. The trouble lies in the fact that the owners are not supplying the miners with a sufficient number of cars to enable them to turn out a more plentiful supply of coal. The only reason that can be assigned for this apparent neglect on the part of the owners is that the present high price of coal is too great a temptation for them and they cannot or at any rate will not and do not resist it. In order to gain a few more paltry dollars profit they will deliberately let people suffer in misery. Such conduct from men of the stamp that have been guilty of such inhumanity as was exposed before the commission will occasion but little surprise, but it shows to what an alarming degree we are at the mercy of a handful of men whose sole aim is the amassing of wealth. They are very foolish to tamper with the people in this way. The temper of the people is being aroused by these repeated attacks against their rights, and patience ceases to be a virtue when tried too much, as they may find out unless they amend their ways. The power of these combines is altogether too great; instead of the law being the greatest good for the greatest number, it is the greatest good for the few at the expense of the many. This is contrary to reason and usage and will not be tolerated with equanimity. Every infringement against popular rights is but an additional reason why the government should intervene and protect the common interests against the avarice and greed of the trusts.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It might be well if those who are disposed to wage war against the sale of alcoholic and spirituous liquors would turn their attention to the widespread use of a class of patent medicines whose main virtues are due, not as those who take them imagine to the properties of any drugs they may contain, but to the amount of alcohol in them. Beer contains only from 2 to 5 per cent of alcohol, and Burdock Blood Bitters contain 25 per cent. The man who drinks a glass of beer with his dinner as an appetizer and digestive is not transgressing to nearly so great an extent as the individual who takes B. B. B. three times a day to stimulate a jaded appetite. Many of the widely advertised so-called tonics are neither more nor less than cocktails done up and sold as medicines. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters contain 44 per cent alcohol, and the list may be extended to a degree that would surprise the good people who would be shocked were their medical adviser to recommend a glass of gin and bitters or sherry and bitters before meals, and yet take without question some of the proprietary preparations, such as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, 26 per cent alcohol, Hood's Sarsaparilla, 18 per cent Paine's Celery Compound, 21 per cent; Greene's Nervura, 17 per cent; or Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters, 35 per cent. Several of these are much stronger than whiskey, gin, etc., and very much stronger than beer, port, sherry and champagne. If the crusade against alcoholic beverages, openly sold as such, is just, how much more so would it be to wage it against the masked competitors?

There are some American journals that still think that the annexation of Canada is a possibility. The Boston Record is one of these, and the Boston Advertiser is another. In the Bond-Hay treaty they see the coming acquisition of Newfoundland which they regard as a stepping stone towards the annexation of the rest of British North America. They overlook the fact, and it is a very important one, that the treaty has not yet been ratified by the senate, and there are good reasons to believe that that body will repudiate the treaty in toto. Maine is altogether opposed to it, because the reciprocal arrangements embodied in it threaten the local fishing interests. Before the treaty can be ratified there must be a two-thirds majority of the senate in its favor and while reciprocity in the abstract is popular enough in the United States, the real thing is a horse of another color. With the two senators from Maine strongly opposed to it and working tooth and nail against it, the chance of such a majority being available is of the slightest. There are always some who like to harp on the annexation of Canada, but they know perfectly well that it is an impossible and improbable contingency. Canada is doing very well without the assistance of the great republic, which is finding out that the country to the north of them is a rival in commerce to be dreaded, this, too, in its infancy, but growing with leaps and bounds. But such journals will continue to talk in the same stupid strain long after Canada has wrested the bulk of trade from the United States.

It is reported that after mature consideration John Clapperton has decided not to be the government candidate in the West Yale bye-election. Mr. Clapperton's decision will be unwelcome news for premier Prior, who will now, in all likelihood, have to accede to Mr. Semlin's election by acclamation, the course he should have followed in the first place.

Until further advised, the men who actually engage in mining in the Kootenays will be at loss to understand the loudly trumpeted movement in Victoria looking to the organization of a provincial mining association. The movement may be a sound one, but its origin is doubtful. Victoria projects of this nature usually have some purely "graft" objective. However, elsewhere in this issue we publish all available information on the subject, and if it be a bona fide movement for the betterment of the mining industry The Daily News will do what it can to ensure its success.

J. B. Hobson, the well-known manager of the Cariboo Consolidated Mining company, made public his views on the employment of Mongolian labor at the recent meeting in Victoria in connection with the projected Provincial Association. Mr. Hobson said he had no use for Mongolians. A careful account had been kept by his company and he could compare the Asiatics with the whites very readily. They were forced to get Japs and Chinamen at times when no other labor was available, but it was the dearest they could employ. On the Cariboo Consolidated and Horsefly the ordinary white laborer, such as would get from $1 to $1.40 a day on the railway, were paid $2.50 a day. They were charged 70 cents a day for board. These white men's average work was nine cubic yards of excavation a day, which cost 27 cents a yard therefore to the company. The Japs had been paid $1.75 a day. They averaged five cubic yards, which cost the company 35 cents a yard. Chinese had also been employed, sometimes as high as 200, when no other labor was available. These were paid $1.75 a day. Their average day's work was four cubic yards. That was all you could get out of them. You might drive them as you liked, that was all that could be accomplished. This cost the company 44 cents a yard. Would any man hire a Chinaman at these rates if he could get a white man?

Tell your dealer you want CASCADE Beer.

Santa Claus congratulates himself over our furniture. It saves so much trouble over the annual worry of Christmas Gifts. One can surely find among the hundreds of handsome pieces of Furniture here something that will suit everyone whom they wish to remember.

Selections made now will be kept until Christmas and delivered to any address,

D. McARTHUR & CO.

FURNITURE DEALERS.

OUR MOTTO

THE BEST POSSIBLE DOLLAR'S WORTH FOR A DOLLAR

Men's Good Suits.....$10.00
You will say so after seeing them.
Boys' Reefers ....$ 2.00
Men's Pants, great variety..
Boys' Pants, all sizes..50c to $1.25
Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps
Men's and Boys' Shoes
Reliable Qualities—Always Lowest Prices.

Brown & Co.

NEWLING & CO.

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VALUERS, ETC.

Kootenay Street, Next Oddfellows' Hall NELSON, B. C.

PABST BEER

Call and get a bottle of the purest and best beer made. Also try our Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

NELSON WINE CO,

FRANK A. TAMBYLN, Manager.

Telephone 93. — — Baker Street, Nelson.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GRANITE AND MARBLE CEMETERY WORK

P. O. BOX 95A NELSON, B.C.

A Fresh Consignment

of Blue Point Oysters in the shell just received. Special rates to the family trade at The Athabasca.

Phone 182. BROWN & CO.

Baker St., Nelson.

SPECIAL LINE MINERS' BOOTS AND SHOES

Reliable Ladies, Gents, Boys, Girls, and Children's Footwear.

Expert repairing and custom work done.

HUGH McCAUSLAND

THE SHOEMAKER

BAKER STREET NELSON.

Hello Hello

We wish you the compliments of the season.

If you would like to return the compliments to your own advantage just drop in and see our line of Heinz's relishes.

Chile Sauce, India Relish, Celery Sauce, Tomato Ketchup, Preserved Sweet Pickles, Tobasco Pepper Sauce. All Heinz's. Nothing just as good. They are THE relishes.

Morrison & Caldwell

Snaps

IN REAL ESTATE.

$500 will buy four choice lots in Hume Addition. Easy terms.

$900 will secure 6-roomed house and lot, two blocks from Baker street.

$200 will secure 6-roomed house and lot on Mill street.

Splendid building site on Victoria street two lots, easy terms.

One lot on Baker street, central. A bargain. Full particulars of

R. J. STEEL, Agent.

INSURANCE

Fire, Life, Accident, Health AND REAL ESTATE

FOR RENT.

An up-to-date modern house, $25.00 per month, including water, one block from Postoffice.

A SNAP.

Twenty-two acres of first class land suitable for both vegetables and fruit, one mile from town, adjoining new waggon road.

MINING STOCKS—8,000 Juno at 5 cents. Gibson; 5,000 Exchequer.

Republic stocks sold on call.

For further particulars apply to

HARRY H. WARD, Agent

H. & M. BIRD

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,
Baker Street.

FOR SALE.

Florence Park Hotel, also known as Robert's Ranch.

The property consists of 138 acres of land, 35 of which are under cultivation and 10 acres cleared

1,100 Fruit Trees.
15,000 Small Fruit Bushes.
36 Grape Vines.

The hotel building contains 21 rooms; the water is in the house, and the plumbing is complete throughout.

The house is licensed till January, 1904, and the water rights are secured for 99 years.

For particulars of price and terms apply at our office.

A. R. SHERWOOD

Real Estate and Insurance Agent

SCRIP—Any 1st Contingent or Strathcona's Horse having scrip to dispose of. Write or apply A. R. Sherwood, Nelson.

Chadbourn & McLaren

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Successors to Lawrence Hardware Co.

Why Smoke Kootenay Standard Cigars

BECAUSE of their delicate aroma, not to be found in any other brand.

BECAUSE they are made of the best tobacco procurable.

BECAUSE they are made by skilled union workmen, in Nelson.

Manufactured by

J. C. Thelin & Co.

NELSON, B. C.

A FEW TIPS ON TEA

25 CENTS will buy ONE POUND of pure, clean, fine flavored CEYLON-INDIAN TEA.

20 CENTS will buy one pound Standard BREAKFAST BLACK TEA. Purchasers of ten pounds or more, will receive one pound extra, for each ten pounds purchased.

Equal to an allowance of TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT, on these extremely low prices.

Prices on our regular lines of CHOICE TEA, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, and 60c per pound for Black, Green and Blended.

Telephone 177 P. O. Box 182

KOOTENAY COFFEE CO.

McDONALD'S Celebrated Smoking and Chewing Tobacco

HONEY SUCKLE
INDEX
PRINCE OF WALES
BRIAR
NAPOLEON

HIAWATHA FINE CUT CHEWING

A full line of Pipes, Tobacco sundries, Copenhagen and Imported Snuffs.

FOR SALE BY

W. A. THURMAN

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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, RHODODENDRONS, ROSES, BULBS.

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Greenhouse and Hardy Plants. Bee Supplies, Fertilizers, Cut Flowers. Eastern prices or less. Catalogue free.

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

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PROPRIETORS OF "MARATA" TEA IN HALF AND ONE POUND PACKAGES AN EXCELLENT LINE OF CHEAP BLACK TEAS NOW IN STOCK.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Report of the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, Tuesday, 13th January, 1903

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of e shareholders of the Canadian Bank Commerce was held in the banking use, Toronto, on Tuesday, 13th Janu- y, 1903, at 12 o'clock.

Among those present were:

J. H. Taylor, Wm. Garside, A. V. laporte, Miss H. M. Robinson, Wm. ry, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Jas. Hedley, Nicholls, N. Silverthorn, John Hos- n, K. C., LL. D., Thomas Gilmour, m. Prendergast, J. L. Watt, Hon. man M. Jones, Henry Beatty, S. R. ickett, Wm. Davidson, colonel Mason, Laird, A. Kingham, Montreal; E. Keefe, Wm. McCabe, John Taylor, W. Langmuir, Robert Kilgour, Wm. ackenzie, Geo. F. Little, W. T. hite, John Carrick, L. J. Cosgrave, S. Gzowski, Wm. Cook, Carrville; mes Crathern, Montreal; Frederick yld, G. R. Warwick, J. Lorne Camp- l, J. W. Flavelle, A. E. Ames, Rev. . Warden, J. N. Shenstone, Robert ompson, Charles E. Goad, R. H. mple, John L. Blaikie, David Smith, D. Massey, R. C. Carlyle, Melfort ulton, John Pugsley, J. S. Lovell, omas Walmsley, F. A. Ritchie, Ed- rd Gurney, Rev. Dr. Griffin, F. H. thewson, Montreal; Geo. B. Burns.

The president, Hon. G. A. Cox, having ken the chair, F. G. Jemmett was ap- inted to act as secretary, and Messrs. H. Temple, J. Lorne Campbell and lfort Boulton were appointed scrut- ers.

The president called upon the secre- y to read the annual report of the rectors, as follows:

REPORT.

The directors beg to present to the areholders the 36th annual report, vering the year ending 30th Novem- r, 1902, together with the usual state- nt of assets and liabilities.

e balance at credit of Profit nd Loss Account, brought for- ward from last year was.....$	251,047 84
e Net Profit of the year end- ng 30th November, after pro- iding for all bad and doubt- ul debts, amounted to.....	1,028,569 76
	$1,279,557 60
hich has been appropriated as follows:	
vidends Nos. 70 and 71, at 7 per cent per annum.....$	560,000 00
ansferred to Pension Fund...	15,000 00
penditure on Bank premises harged to Profit and Loss ccount	51,736 53
ansferred to Rest Account....	500,000 00
lance carried forward.....	152,821 67
	$1,279,557 60

The entire assets of the bank have en, as usual, carefully re-valued, and bad and doubtful debts amply pro- ed for.

The profits of the bank have con- ued to be quite satisfactory, and, er providing for an expenditure of ,736.53 upon bank premises, we have n able to add to the rest the sum of 0,000.

During the year the bank has opened w branches as follows: In Ontario, Wiarton; in Manitoba, at Carman, uphin, Elgin, Gilbert Plains, Grand- w, Neepawa, Swan River and Tre- ne; in British Columbia, at Lady- ith; and in the Northwest Territories Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat Moosomin. A branch is at the ment being opened at Sydney, Nova tia. The branch at Rossland, B. C., en over from the Bank of British umbia, has been closed.

The various branches, agencies and artments of the bank have been in- cted during the year.

The directors have again pleasure in ording their appreciation of the effi- ncy and zeal with which the officers the bank have performed their res- tive duties. GEO. A. COX, President.

Toronto, January 13th, 1903.

GENERAL STATEMENT, 30th NOVEMBER, 1902.

LIABILITIES.

tes of the bank in circulation.		$ 7,368,042 00
posits not bear- g interest.....	$15,978,691 00	
posits bearing in- rest, including in- rest accrued to ate	37,944,396 38	
		53,923,287 38
lances due to other banks in anada		139,459 33
lances due to other banks in oreign countries.....		460,788 18
vidends unpaid		1,234 17
vidend No. 71, payable 1st ecember		280,000 00
pital paid up.....$	8,000,000 00	
st	2,500,000 00	
lance of profit nd loss account arried forward...	152,821 67	
		10,652,821 07
		$73,825,632 56

ASSETS.

in and bullion....$	1,579,602 89	
minion notes.....	1,570,318 25	
		$ 3,149,921 14
posit with Dominion Govern- ment for security of note irculation..		350,000 00
tes of and cheques on other anks		2,823,789 04
lances due by other banks n Canada		15,390 35
lance due by agents in Great Britain		1,416,760 95
lances due by agents of the ank and other banks in for- ign countries		1,620,789 66
overnment bonds, Municipal and other securities.....		7,483,326 16
all and short loans on stocks and bonds		7,247,389 11
		$24,107,366 41
ther current loans and dis- counts		46,990,539 19
verdue debts (loss fully pro- vided for)		330,264 90
Real estate (other than bank premises)		175,981 81
Mortgages		181,440 03
Bank premises		1,000,000 00
Other assets		40,040 22
		$72,825,632 56

B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Our shareholders will readily see from the statements included in the report of the directors that we have had another year of good fortune. The profits for the year amounted to $1,028,509.76, and this exceeds the excellent results of the last year or two, being 12.86 per cent upon our capital. If we add to this the sum of $251,047.84, carried over from last year, we have a total of $1,279,557.60. After the payment of the usual dividend, we have been able to add to the rest account $500,000, making that account $2,500,000; we have expended on bank premises $51,736.53, leaving that account at $1,000,000; we have transferred $15,000 to the pension fund, and we carry over as undistributed profits the sum of $152,821.07.

The growth in our deposits during the past year is $2,243,000, which is less relatively than in recent years, but is due to several natural causes. Our bank note circulation has maintained a slightly higher level than last year, but throughout both periods it has been as high as we could wish, having regard to our powers under the bank act.

Our shareholders may naturally be surprised at the number of new branches we have opened during the year. Those of our shareholders who reside in Canada will realize that it has been a year of as great growth in this respect as in other branches of business. Apparently about 110 new branches have been opened in Canada during the past year by our banks. Still it may appear that we have undertaken an undue number in one year, and we desire to explain that this was mainly caused by the fact that owing to the absorption of the business of the Bank of British Columbia our time and energies were so fully occupied that during a considerable period of great activity we did not open any new offices, and we thus found the claims of too many new districts pressing upon us at one time.

As long as this growth continues the expenditure of quite considerable sums annually upon bank premises will be unavoidable. We have concluded to finish the rear of the main building, and we shall doubtless have to build at several points buildings of a moderate character. At the moment we are arranging the plans for a building at Sydney, Nova Scotia.

During the year and consequent upon the unusual activity of business, the banks in Canada have experienced a steady demand for advances, and their power to supply sufficient bank note circulation has been tested pretty severely. The business of banking has been profitable and unusually free from bad debts. We cannot, of course, expect this to continue indefinitely, and we must be prepared for a less handsome showing when the present wave of expansion has passed by. If we were to judge merely by the products of the soil and the demand for manufactured goods we cannot, throughout North America, see many signs of weakness, but there are other significant signs which prudent people should consider. There has been an important change going on in the financial relations between the United States and Europe. The United States has enjoyed an excess of exports over imports for many years, and the total for the nine years, from 1894 to 1902 inclusive, reaches the enormous sum of $3,534,700,000. In 1898 through a decrease in imports following dull years, coincident with a great increase in exports, the imports of 616 millions were nearly doubled by the exports of 1,210 millions. This was an unnatural state of affairs. For the government year, ending 30th June, 1902. the imports, because of the great expansion, had risen to 903 millions, and the exports, although less than in 1901, were 1,381 millions, so that the surplus, although lower than for five years, was still 478 millions. We have, however, obtained the figures for the actual year 1902, estimating December. For this period the imports were 950 millions, about 50 per cent more than in 1898, and the exports were 1,340 millions, bringing the surplus down to say 390 millions. This falling off in exports is mainly due to the failure of the corn crop in 1901 and the effect of this in the export of corn, oats, cattle, etc. Although a surplus of exports over imports of 390 millions is a very happy state of affairs, everything depends upon what we have accustomed ourselves to, and it is the effect of this change upon the foreign indebtedness of the United States that we have to consider. The foreign indebtedness has been greatly increased of late years by the huge financial transactions of which we hear so much. It is impossible to estimate, except very roughly, the scope of this indebtedness. It is claimed, however, by one leading authority, that, as compared with the highest point of such indebtedness last year, about one-third of the balances against the United States have been paid off, say, to the extent of about 250 millions. The immediate future will be influenced by the exports, which should be much larger for 1903, owing to the fine crops; by the imports, which may be checked, but will probably rather grow to larger figures than ever; and by the volume of flotations and finance operations, which we hope will certainly be checked.

It seems very unnecessary to consider how far we in Canada are following in the same direction. Apparently thus far we are able to view with some satisfaction our position, but the tendency is clearly towards a condition demanding caution. During the past five years our imports have grown from 111 millions of dollars to 212 millions. This sounds serious enough. But in the same period our exports have grown from 133 to 211 millions. We can see that the handsome surplus in our favor in 1897 has disappeared, but we have not swung widely in the other direction. It is not easy to estimate the relative position of our indebtedness abroad, that is, as to whether we owe more or less in proportion to our growth, in 1902 than in 1897. But clearly owing to the South African war and other causes, it has been a time when we have looked less than ever to Great Britain for capital, and more than ever to our own people. And as far as one can see from a superficial view we are better off in the matter of relative foreign indebtedness than in 1897. The growth in bank deposits in Canada would seem to bear out this view. From 1892 to 1897, a period largely of depression, the bank deposits grew from 168 millions to 308 millions, while in 1902 at the usual midsummer date of government returns, they were only 390 millions. During the past five years the people of Canada have grown in wealth at an unprecedented rate, and they have invested their savings in private and public securities to a degree much greater than in the past. When after the opening of navigation we begin to feel the effects of the marketing of the great crops of the northwest, a large additional supply of money will be unlocked. But against all this we are spending money in public and private ventures in a larger way than ever before, and unless great prudence is exercised our imports will run ahead of our exports, and our capacity to supply capital for our new undertakings will surely be exhausted.

I cannot close my remarks without a word or two of a personal nature. It is probably known to most of you that we are losing the services of J. H. Plummer, the assistant general manager. Mr. Plummer entered the bank in 1867, and has been in the service 27 years, namely, from 1867 to 1878, and from 1886 to the present time. Throughout the greater part of his service he has held important executive positions, and has been prominent in the banking world of Canada. He retires with the highest regard and esteem of all his fellow officers and of the board of directors, and we wish him many years of health and happiness. Mr. Plummer will be succeeded by Alexander Laird, for many years one of the bank's agents in New York, a gentleman who by the manner in which he has discharged his duties there has made himself most widely and favorably known in the financial circles of New York, London and Paris. We are, I think, to be distinctly congratulated in being able to replace in such a satisfactory manner the services we are losing.

Mr. Robert Kilgour—In seconding the adoption of the report, I do so feeling confident that the statement now submitted will receive the hearty approval of the shareholders. The good harvests, increase of population, great development of the natural resources of the country and increase of foreign and domestic trade have given Canada another year of unparalleled prosperity, in which the bank has fully shared, as is evidenced by the statement now submitted.

The prosperity has been accompanied with all the dangers commonly attendant on such epochs, but by a strong and prudent management on the part of the executive the bank has been enabled to take full advantage of the opportunities for healthy and profitable expansion. Much of this great development has been made possible by the liberal aid given by the large financial institutions of the country. The executive of this bank desire to assist in wise and careful development of the country, while at the same time avoiding dangerous and speculative risks.

The acquisition of the Bank of British Columbia has been of the highest value to the bank in increasing its strength and activities, and enlarging its sphere of operations.

Another important feature is found in the severity of the valuation of assets applied by the bank management. Everything in the balance sheet is put down at safe figures. Fictitious and other sanguine valuations are as far as possible absolutely excluded. I have no hesitation in saying from what little experience I have had in connection with commercial and financial statements that few assets are so severely dealt with as those shown in the statement presented to you by the management of this institution.

The handsome returns to the profit and loss account each year by recoveries from provision made for doubtful assets which have been realized on during the year prove that such is the case.

The steady increase of the business and the conservative course of your directors in continuing to strengthen the resources of the bank, I feel sure, will meet with your approval.

In regard to the retirement of our assistant general manager, I most heartily endorse all that our president has said. Our relations have always been pleasant, and we part with his services with much regret, feeling that the bank is losing a faithful and able officer; at the same time, we quite appreciate Mr. Plummer's desire to be relieved from daily executive work, such as is necessary for one holding the important position which he has held for so many years. One of the pleasantest memories he will carry with him in retiring from active service will be the splendid record in connection with the banking of the country which he has made for himself, through his ability, close application and perseverance. In concluding, I feel assured that I express the mind of the board in wishing that Mr. Plummer may long be spared to enjoy a quieter and less laborious life than he has in the past. At the same time let me express the hope that the community in connection with its commercial and financial institutions may continue to have the benefit of his ability and experience.

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

In trying to estimate the commercial position of our country at the moment, the strongest and most universal feeling doubtless is that we are in the full tide of prosperity. It is safe to say that even the very sanguine are more anxious to be assured of a continuance of present conditions than of any further improvement. Indeed, the fear is growing that by undue speculation, or by pushing even legitimate expansion too far, we are likely to break the charm and bring on the discomforts of a period of debt-paying and liquidation. A year ago it seemed as if the speculative element was more than temporarily checked, but the spring and summer brought stronger forces than ever into play, and stock exchange speculation reached its highest development in Canada. The punishment administered in October and the following months has been so sharp that we can but hope that such dearly-bought lessons will do some good in our community in the future. It is not easy, perhaps not possible, to draw a definite line between legitimate enterprise and gambling in securities. But this much is clear, that the buying of stocks on a margin by people who have no source from which to make good a loss except the margin, is one of the most foolish forms of gambling, and the public cannot be too often warned against it.

As to the volume of speculation incident to the promotion of companies, only the pressure of an unfavorable money market is likely to check it, so long as we have good crops and an expanding volume of business. What is really necessary is that the public should exercise greater discretion and should try at least to avoid the many enterprises which are clearly not founded on conservative expectations of profit. But whether new industrial ventures are essentially sound or not, the supply of money available to carry the shares in such ventures will sooner or later be used up unless the volume of flotation is lessened.

As far as we can see, the basis of our largely-increased trade is sound. Taking Canada as a whole, the area, yield and money value of our agricultural and pastoral products have increased. The exceptions to such general good fortune, which are almost certain to occur in any year, are less present than we have ever before known to be the case in Canada. No country in this happy condition can fail to go rapidly forward, nor can the general financial position be made weak, except by the one cause which is almost certain to operate adversely in the long run, that is, undue speculation. The increase in the volume of our manufactures, and in the distribution of these and of imported goods, naturally accompanies the increase in the products of agriculture, pastures, mines, forests, etc. but it has been so great as to seem to require a note of warning. The features which give rise to doubt are the tremendously increased scope of our creative power, the very general advance in prices, and therefore in the cost of living, and the effect of these when, because of bad crops or a general liquidation of debt, we have to face a greatly lessened demand for our manufactures. But when a country grows as rapidly as Canada is growing, little more can fairly be expected than to try to meet the new industrial demands year by year, and in planning for the future to remember that the lean years, no matter how long deferred, are certain to come. Thus far, however, this cautious policy has resulted in our being unable to meet some of the new demands, and in the matter of railroad equipment we have been quite unable to cope with the situation.

When the next period arrives during which the returns from agriculture and pastures fall to a low level we may find that we cannot profitably support for the time being some of the great industries we have established. This risk in some degree we must clearly take, and in every venture its importance should be estimated.

EASTERN CANADA.

While in the success attending the entire round of human industry in eastern Canada there is only an occasional exception, the results in manufactures and in coal mining are more pronounced than in agriculture. Not only is it true that in almost all lines factories are working overtime with plenty of orders ahead, and that enlargement of plants is going on at a pace which judged by our past experience, is unexampled, but the new species of manufacture being established exceeded all previous records. The extremely complicated features of our various manufacturing interests cannot, of course, be entered upon here, but it may be well to draw attention to a few main points.

We have in Canada a fairly wealthy people, whose purchasing power and standard of comfort have greatly increased in recent years. This market, to a greater degree each year, we are supplying ourselves, and each year, in some varities of manufacture, our rivals in the United States find it desirable to build a plant in Canada, to acquire, maintain, or to extend, their market to this country. In the case of goods thus manufactured for our own use, we may possess the necessary raw materials, or we may not; or we may possess them in a superior or inferior degree to our neighbors. Our labor conditions may also be superior or inferior. But there is another very important and quite different aspect of our manufactures to be borne in mind. We have manufacturing interests in which the product is largely sold for export as well as at home. These already form a considerable element in the volume of our exports, with the proceeds of which, of course, the cost of our imports is met. Such manufacturing interests are therefore, clearly of enormous importance to Canada, but they will continue to succeed only in proportion as our raw material, our labor conditions, our geographical position and our skill in such manufacture equal or are superior to those of our competitors. Our competitors are generally in the United States, and some of them begin to see that in some things our situation is better than theirs. They are building plants, therefore, in Canada, not only to supply us with goods, but to fill their foreign trade orders in part or as a whole. All of these additions to our industrial activity are, of course, most welcome, but we can only expect that they will remain in a successful position by the exercise of the greatest vigilance, not only by the manufacturers themselves, but by our governments. In trying to maintain and extend this important feature of our national growth, we have a neighbor whose policy is mainly to sell and not to buy, so that, although we are large buyers from him, there is not between us the fair exchange of products which would exist under less artificial conditions. But some, at least, of the people of the United States are becoming convinced that their policy towards us has been narrow and unwise even from their own point of view, and we begin to hear views as to the desirability of reciprocity. Without discussing what would be an ideal state of trade relations between Canada and the United States, our present policy should be most carefully based on the actual conditions we have to meet. Some of us are free traders, some of us believe in tariff for revenue only, some are protectionists; few of us like export duties or trade restrictions of any kind as a matter of principle; but we must hold our own against a great nation with fifteen times as many people, with highly developed manufactures, with the need of a surplus market near at hand, with the growing seasons beginning earlier than ours; but with a diminishing supply of cheap raw materials, with more costly labor, and with industries more highly capitalized relatively than ours. Clearly then, we should strive by all proper means to keep for our own use in the meantime certain raw materials, the possession of which gives us a distinct advantage. This fortunately, can be done in many articles by provincial governments merely making regulations as to terms under which raw materials belonging to the people as a whole, and not individually, may be used. If our neighbors exhibit a more liberal disposition, or if for their own purposes they from time to time put on the free list articles of raw material possessed largely by us, it will then be time enough to reconsider our policy.

The growth in the mining of coal and in the manufacture of iron and steel and the finished products therefrom, in the maritime provinces, is well known, but as we have not in the past had branches in these provinces, we are not as well informed as we are regarding other parts of Canada. We hope to remedy this to some extent by the office we are opening at Sydney, N. S.

The trade in lumber manufactured throughout eastern Canada has continued with unlessened activity. Varieties of wood regarded as worthless a few years ago, are now largely in use as standard supplies. Standing timber of all kinds is steadily increasing in value, and men of the largest experience do not hesitate to increase their holdings at the present high prices. The prices realized by the manufacturer for lumber are at the highest. But these favorable elements in the trade are apparently fully counterbalanced by the increased cost of production. In such times as these, the prices of most commodities, and especially of labor, are bound to be high, but this seems to be peculiarly the case in the lumber trade. It is thought that the cost of production in the Ottawa district, this winter, will be fifteen per cent greater than last season. Indeed, it is stated that the cost of production has increased sixty per cent during the last five years. A largely increased cost of standing timber and of production, if accompanied by an equally largely increased market price, is quite satisfactory, but it is a bad standpoint from which to experience a fall in the market price. What is evident beyond doubt, however, is the enormous value of all kinds of standing timber as a national asset. We have talked about re-forestation for years. Is it really not time for us to do something? Probably nothing that could now be done would in our time repair the loss from fire and various forms of waste in the past, and from the failure to re-plant. This, however, only accentuates the necessity for immediate action, rather than excusing further delay. If we could induce our legislators to really grapple with the situation in an adequate manner; to ascertain fully the very many forms of waste, and to what extent some of these could be avoided; to map out the areas requiring re-forestation, which in some parts even of eastern Canada, include large districts where the lumberman has never operated; and having done so to act with the greatest possible vigor, we might hope to witness the end of this shameful national loss, and in time we would undoubtedly be amply rewarded for doing what is, in any event, our plain duty.

While in recent prosperous years in farming and kindred pursuits there have always been some exceptions to the general good report, as is natural in a large area, this year in Ontario there seems to be hardly a discordant note. The weather was too wet for some crops and for some districts, but it greatly benefited others, and in cereals, roots, grasses, fruits, dairy products and animals of all kinds the farmers, graziers and others concerned were rewarded for their labors more fully than even in recent years of marked prosperity. Their paying and buying power must be at its highest, and naturally this is reflected in the lessening of mortgages and other forms of agricultural debt; in the purchase of new implements in an unusual degree, and of other goods; in the improvement of their farms and the standard of comfort of life. The effect on the whole community is shown in the large sales by retail shops; the increase in bank deposits, especially in the class representing small savings, despite some withdrawals for stock speculations; in the activity in building; the increase in real estate values; the scarcity and high price of lumber and other articles in building; and the difficulty of obtaining labor in sufficient quantity.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Now that the progress of the great wheat and cattle areas of Manitoba and the territories is being so favorably discussed in other countries, it is perhaps less necessary for us to insist upon it than in the past. They have had the good fortune of two record crops in succession, so that the total of all grains, which in 1901 was about 108,500,000 bushels, is in 1902 estimated at 117,300,000 bushels. The quality is also somewhat better so that if present prices as a whole are maintained the money result will be considerably larger than even the splendid return of 1901. There are several unsatisfactory features connected with farming in this part of Canada which we must hope will be lessened year by year, as the country has been longer settled. Had it not been for a most favorable autumn, the great scarcity of farm labor would have entailed an enormous loss, notwithstanding the much greater extent to which the crop was protected by stacking than in the previous year. As the average size of the farms lessens, and the sons of the present settlers grow up, this lack of sufficient farm laborers will be somewhat cured in the older parts, but in the newer settlements it will still exist, and the situation as a whole is a serious one. The elevator facilities will doubtless rapidly improve, but the farmers should provide granaries for themselves to a very much greater extent than there is any evidence of at present. No doubt also the distressing conditions incident to the shortage of cars and haulage power will be abated, but in this also the farmer should help by having storage capacity of his own. As the grain crops of the Northwest increase in total quantity it becomes clear that they cannot all be marketed and carried out of the country in a few months. The labor must be spread over a year as far as is fairly possible, having regard to all the interests concerned.

In cattle, the Northwest ranchers and graziers have been unusually fortunate. The conditions for feeding were at the best, and the prices obtained probably the highest in the history of the Northwest, so that ranchers, graziers and middlemen have all done well. In hogs and in dairy products, while the returns have been satisfactory, the development of these industries has not been so great as in other directions. But the most important feature in the growth of the Northwest is the rapidity of the land settlement. We have waited for years, hoping that the virtues of this part of Canada might be better understood, and, slow as the appreciation still is in Great Britain and other parts of Europe, the people of the western parts of the United States begin to understand. In their own country, agricultural lands have risen to high prices; prices too high for a man who has little but his hands to work with, and prices so high that if a successful man can, by selling one farm, obtain as many acres apiece for each member of a large family, the temptation is almost irresistible. But the lands of splendid quality and low price will not be a magnet for the western farmer alone. The series of industrial operations common to the west, such as farming, cattle ranching, buying land wholesale and obtaining settlers therefor, grain buying and storing, milling of cereals, selling of agricultural implements, shopping, etc., will attract men from the United States who, having made fortunes or known of fortune-making by the exploitation of the various western states, will realize two facts of great importance: First, that the opportunities for such exploitation in the United States are largely gone; and, second, that the opportunity to do over again what has been so successfully done south of the forty-ninth parallel is now offered north of it. The sales of land by the government, by railways, and other land owners exceed all previous records as to new purchases and as to money actually paid, while the character of the new settlers as to intelligence for the business of farming and the possession of money and implements is better, taken altogether, than ever before. Building of all kinds is naturally on an unusually large scale, and labor and materials are correspondingly high in cost. This is always a possible source of danger when the scope of operations is abnormal, and it does not seem too early to say a word of warning regarding Winnipeg, where one of the results of extensive building has been to inflate real estate values considerably. Perhaps nothing will so readily show the growth of Manitoba and the three important territories as the figures of the population. In 1870 the population was estimated at 19,963; in 1881 at 87,775; in 1891 at 219,305; in 1901 at 413,887; and in 1902 at 515,000.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The conditions in British Columbia are too varied to be dealt with fully. While it is the only province which has not had a full measure of prosperity it seems safe to assert that the positive advance in certain industries outweighs the lack of it in others and the general result to the province is a substantial improvement over last year. We have been looking for quick results in mining and for the rapid creation of a trans-Pacific or foreign trade in some articles. Success in these directions is disappointingly slow, but a great market is opening at the back doors of British Columbia which may be more valuable in the near future than anything she has hoped for. The people of the territories will be rich in grain and cattle, but will have apparently for all time, to buy lumber, fruit, fish and almost all manufactured articles from other districts, let us hope mainly from other districts in Canada. Some of these articles British Columbia is already supplying. It will be her own fault if she does not supply a greater range and volume in the immediate future. In a more remote future it seems probable that she may supply the bulk of all that is required, competing with the east in the higher grade of manufactures. With coal, timber, all the metallic ores, great water-powers, and the advantage in geographical position, there can be no sound reason why she should not command this market, small in the aggregate now, but with almost unlimited possibilities of future growth.

The lumber industry has doubtless made the most pronounced growth during the past year. This has been noticeably true of southeastern Kootenay, from which a large part of the territories can be quickly supplied. However, throughout the province, the trade has been active and profitable, timber lands are being appreciated more highly, not merely as to price, but as a great source of future wealth, demanding protection from fire and from the general wastefulness which accompanies the early years of this great industry.

The fishing interests of British Columbia are so great that we can but hope that the relations between the dominion and the provinces in the matter of fisheries may soon be settled, and that the people of the interior of Canada may become sufficiently well informed to realize that on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and in our Great Lakes and rivers, we have wealth beyond computation, which requires protection both physically and by intelligent legislation. We are, if possible, more ignorant regarding the wealth of the water under our control than of the land, and perhaps, until we realize that the duties of the minister of marine and fisheries are as serious and as vitally important as those of any other minister, we have little reason to expect that this great source of natural wealth will obtain the regard to which it is entitled. The catch of salmon, as was expected, is much less than in the previous season, that having been one of the curiously recurrent full years. For 1902 the total catch in British Columbia is 626,000 cases against 1,100,000 cases in 1901. The industry is now in strong hands, and seems to have taken its place as one of the steady sources of wealth for the province.

The production of coal, while retarded by a serious accident in one mine, and, on the island, by the use of oil in California, is in the way of reaching larger figures of production each year. The fears entertained regarding the effect of the oil discoveries in California on the use of our coal are now much less than a year ago.

It is in the mining of the metallic minerals that the results are not satisfactory. As long as the prices of lead, silver and copper are so low, the natural difficulties of production are greatly increased. In the Slocan district, unless the price of silver, now at its lowest, improves, and a market elsewhere than in the United States can be found for lead, this really rich and once profitably worked district may practically abandon the effort to produce until better conditions arise. The Canadian market for lead would not consume even the ordinary production of this district, but it does seem intolerable that they cannot have this on the one hand, or that of the United States on the other.

In the matter of overcoming the difficulties of cheap production, we are, however, taking rapid strides, and the statement is already made that in the Boundary district the smelting is done as cheaply as anywhere else in the world. However true this may be, copper-gold ores which contain values so low as to have been regarded as quite worthless a few years ago are now being worked at a profit. Regarding the smelting of low-grade ore as an ordinary manufacturing venture, requiring large capital and complete technical skill, but based upon a small profit per ton because of the volume handled, the future of the Boundary country is assured. This only refers at present to mines which have their own smelters, and are so situated as not to be ruined by freight rates. The cost of freight it is to be hoped, will eventually be arranged so as to leave the railway companies the lowest profit they can afford to accept, in order that the mining industry may have a fair chance. Perhaps the railway companies would eventually earn much more profit by this course than by that followed heretofore.

YUKON TERRITORY.

The output of gold in the Yukon territory for the season of 1902 is between $12,000,000 and $13,000,000. Under the system of collecting the tax put in force this year for the first time, the figures representing permits granted to export gold as reported by the comptroller, should be accurate, and as a matter of fact they compare closely with those obtained from the various assay offices. This is a falling off from the highest figures, due doubtless to the fact that some of the ground now being worked is of a less rich kind than the majority of the claims which could be worked at a profit a year or two earlier. This is a natural result, and with steadily improving conditions more profit will be made in many cases out of the lower yielding gravels, cheaply worked, than out of many claims of higher yield.

UNITED STATES.

In the three Pacific Coast states in which we have branches prosperity is so general that sober-minded people are beginning to look for the signs of danger which usually accompany later stages of good times. General business is more active and larger in volume than ever; money has been easier than in the east; building operations are more extensive; the lumber trade is so markedly successful as to induce a dangerous tendency to speculate in timber lands; and the general results in money from agriculture, fruit-growing, grazing, etc., have been most satisfactory. On the other hand the salmon pack, as in British Columbia, is small, and the trade with the Canadian Yukon has fallen off, that country being now supplied mainly from Canada, but trade with Alaska has increased. The shipping business reflects perhaps only the unsatisfactory conditions in Europe, but unless the trans-Pacific trade rapidly increases it may be that this large element in the commerce of the coast will receive a substantial check. The protection afforded to the coast-wise shipping, which is still profitable, has made more distinctly noticeable the difference in profit between

that class and the ordinary shippers who must compete with the world.

It is difficult in a few words to sum up the trade position of the United States and Canada as a whole. The two countries successfully harvested the largest crops ever known. When we consider the enormous area, the diversity as to the soil, climate and nature of crops, this is a result we may not fairly expect again in many years. The railroads in both countries have had more to do and greater difficulty in doing it than ever before. For this reason they find it necessary to make improvement of a quite unusual nature, and the money to be spent for this in the immediate future reaches figures so large as certainly to affect very considerably the total volume of trade. If steel is still the barometer of trade, and a decline in its use a pressage of depression, it is interesting to note that we are at the end of a year of unparalleled production and that the mills are as full of orders as ever. If we try to gain an argument from the bank clearings, we must remember that stock or produce exchange speculations so influence the total as to make this an unsafe guide. In the United States the total of bank clearings in 1902 is about the same as in 1901, but the volume of stock exchange speculations was much smaller, so that apparently the clearings indicate the growth of ordinary business. In Canada the growth of bank clearings is remarkable, but we fear that to a considerable extent this is due to stock exchange transactions. There are now clearing houses in eleven Canadian cities. Leaving out three of these, where the establishment was only recent, we find that in the remaining eight the total clearings have grown from $1,614,507,986 in 1899 to $2,847,252,856 in 1902, an incerase of $732,774,870, or about 45 per cent. Of this growth about $600,000,000 was made in Montreal and Toronto, quite equally divided, and $80,000,000 in Winnipeg.

Against these favorable conditions there are several features in the United States which are certainly not favorable. The money market, which has so patiently borne the strain of repeated large flotations, has been more positively disturbed than for five or six years; the effect of the great coal strike has doubtless still to be felt in many ways; the necessity for an adequate reform of the currency is even more pressing than in the past; while the possibility of a great struggle over the so-called trusts, and the growing disposition in the direction of further interference in the freedom of railroad management, have a disturbing effect on the value of many securities.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried.

Mr. Frederick Wyld: I am sure that the resolution I am about to offer will be cordially adopted by the meeting in view of the very satisfactory report which has been repersented to day and the exhaustive and interesting explanations which have been made in connection therewith. I have much pleasure, therefore, in moving the following resolution:—"That the thanks of the meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the president, vice-president and other directors for their careful attention to the interests of the bank." Mr. C. D. Massey briefly seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. John L. Blackie: I am sure that the shareholders of the bank will be grateful to the general manager for the able and exhaustive report of the trade conditions of the country which he has presented, and in view of the great prosperity of the bank the shareholders may very well express to the staff of this bank their gratitude for the manner in which they have discharged their duties. It is therefore in no formal sense that I move the following resolution:—"That the thanks of the meeting are tendered to the general manager, assistant general manager and other officers of the bank for the satisfactory discharge of their respective duties during the past year." Mr. William Davidson briefly seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Walker, after expressing his conviction that the passing of this resolution annually was a matter of gratification to the various members of the now large staff of the bank, referred briefly to the retirement of Mr. Plummer, expressing his sense of his personal loss after a daily association with that gentleman for the past sixteen years, and a friendship of over thirty-four years' standing. Mr. Plummer expressed his regrets at the termination of his long and happy relations with the bank.

Mr. Laird, who is about to assume his duties as assistant general manager, also expressed his thanks to the mover of the resolution.

Moved by Mr. Frederic Nicholls, seconded by Mr. J. W. Flavelle, and resolved:—"That the meeting do now proceed to elect directors for the coming year, and that for this purpose the ballot-box be opened and remain open until 3 o'clock this day, the poll to be closed, however, whenever five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being tendered, the result of the election to be reported by the scrutineers to the general manager." The meeting then adjourned.

The scrutineers subsequently reported the following gentlemen to be re-elected as directors for the ensuing year:—Hon. George A. Cox, Robert Kilgour, W. B. Hamilton, M. Leggat, James Crathern, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., J. W. Flavelle, A. Kingman, Frederic Nicholls, Hon. L. Melvin Jones.

At a meeting of the newly elected board of directors held subsequently the Hon. George A. Cox was re-elected president, and Robert Kilgour Esq., vice-president.

CANADA CRITICISED.

Sir John Colomb Still Sore Over Our Refusal to Contribute to Imperial Navy.

Montreal, Jan. 21.—The Star's London cable says: Sir John Colomb is again attacking Canada on account of the dominion's attitude in regard to imperial defence and says in the Morning Post today:

"Australia is far in advance of Canada in recognizing their duty to the fleet. The dominion flatly refuses to give a penny, though possessing a mercantile marine nearly equal to that of the United States, and is never tired of urging on the mother country to undertake great cash subscriptions, or finance guarantees, to carry out trans-marine schemes peculiarly to the advantage of her own commercial interests."

CANADIAN CURLERS WIN.

Peterboro, Ont., Jan. 21.—The Scottish curlers arrived here last night and played five rinks, their opponents being Kingston, Orillia, Cobourg and two Peterboro rinks, the result being victory for the Canadians by a score of 64 to 34.

B. C. MINING ASSOCIATION

SCOPE OF ORGANIZATION FORMED IN VICTORIA.

GENERAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD NEXT MONTH.

The Victoria papers give special prominence to reports of the recent meetings held at the capital for the purpose of organizing a Provincial Mining Association on the lines of the California Mining Association. Whilst the chief mining districts of the province were apparently ignored in the preliminary steps, it is announced that steps will be immediately taken to interest the mine owners and miners of the Kootenays in the movement. In order that The Daily News readers may understand what has been done, and the objects of the promoters of the Victoria meetings, extracts from the Times' reports of proceedings are given below:

Victoria Times, January 17th The gathering which assembled in the board of trade building last evening was one fraught with the greatest possibilities for this province. The Mining Association of British Columbia, of which it could be regarded as the incipient meeting, promises to become one of the greatest factors in the development of its prosperity. Those who attended last evening's meeting could not fail to feel this, and men second to none in the mining, commercial and industrial life of British Columbia united upon that occasion to use their best endeavor and to sacrifice time and also money for the accomplishment of the object aimed at—the fullest development of the mineral wealth. It was an enthusiastic meeting and the spirit of work was breathed by all who attended. There can be no doubt that with the carrying out of even a fraction of the objects hoped to be attained must result in the course of a few years of attracting capital to this province. Its scope is far reaching, and its aims are broad enough to embrace all business activity capable of development in the Pacific province.

The credit for setting in motion this important organization is in no small measure due to J. B. Hobson, of the Cariboo Consolidated Hydraulic company, who presided at last night's meeting. It is fortunate in having such a man for its originator. In consequence of his influence it has been based upon a foundation much broader than might have been the result had he not taken a very active interest in its inception. Mr. Hobson is a broad-minded man, and one who has a very extended knowledge of mining in all its details from the hardships of the prospector to the perplexities of the capitalist who has thousands invested in a critical undertaking. He is just the man to guide the association through the trying times connected with its organization. With unbounded faith in the future of British Columbia he aroused the greatest enthusiasm in last night's meeting.

A. L. Belyea reporting for the provisional executive committee, read the following:

Gentlemen—Your provisional executive committee, appointed yesterday for the purpose of drafting preamble and resolutions, together with a call for a general convention to be issued to all persons directly or indirectly interested in the promotion of the welfare of the mining industry in the province, beg to submit for your approval the following letter, which it is proposed to send out through the mails on the lines suggested.

The committee further recommend that a full report of the proceedings to date be printed and enclosed with the above letter. It is also proposed to address special letters to the mine managers and owners, the executives of the labor unions and associations, the mayors of corporations and boards of trade throughout the province.

A. L. BELYEA, Chairman.

The British Columbia Mining Association.

Dear Sir:—The conditions surrounding the mining industry of British Columbia, the principal industry of the province, have become so burdensome that mining operations have ceased to yield a profit to investors, and capital has ceased to flow into the country. Efforts have been made by certain classes in the community, sometimes on behalf of practical miners, sometimes on behalf of the mine owners, and sometimes by delegations from municipalities to secure relief from the parliament of Canada and from the legislature of this province. All such efforts have heretofore failed, partly owing to the imperfect knowledge of our difficulties possessed by our legislators, and partly owing to the lack of united organization fairly representative of all persons interested in the mining industry. With a view to overcoming such obstacles, and securing for the mining industry the support which it deserves, it is proposed to form a large and representative association of miners, mine owners, merchants, bankers, farmers and professional men, and all other persons who may be directly or indirectly interested in the mining industry. By this means, and apparently only by this means, can we secure relief for the industry and such favorable legislation as will restore confidence in foreign capitalists. If we can make our mining industry prosperous, every other industry in the province will naturally and necessarily share in such prosperity. The present depression of nearly all such other industries is the natural and necessary result of the depression in mining.

The proposed association is not an untried experiment. Some years ago the miners and mine owners of California found themselves hampered as we are now, with a lot of unjust legislative conditions. A few individuals met together to discuss the situation and devise a remedy, and they started the California Miners' Association for the purpose. The idea was grasped immediately by the working miners, the mine owners, the merchants, farmers and others, and the result was that within a very short time the association succeeded in obtaining all the remedial legislation they required, and the mining industry of the state increased by leaps and bounds, and brought prosperity to all other industries also. Fortunately we have in our midst a gentleman, Mr. J. B. Hobson, manager of the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining company, who was one of the originators of the California Mining Association, and he will lend all the assistance he can to make a similar success of the British Columbia Mining Association.

A preliminary meeting was held in Victoria on January 14th, when a committee was appointed to draw up a report to be presented to a public meeting on the following day. On January 15th, a large and representative public meeting was held at the board of trade building in Victoria, attended by numbers of working miners, mine managers, merchants, members of the legislature, professional men and others, who realized that the welfare of the mining industry means the welfare of the province. The chairman, Mr. Hobson, explained fully the objects and aims of the new association. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and it was realized that at length a means had been found which would ensure an uplifting of the mining industry from its present depression to a position of prosperous expansion.

The meeting recognized that owing to the spontaneous nature of the new scheme, no opportunity had been afforded to secure the co-operation of the people throughout the province, and it was decided to call a general convention to be held in Victoria on February 25th, when delegates from all districts would be able to attend and formulate a permanent organization.

Copies of the minutes of the meetings and of the committee's report, and the minutes of the meeting on January 16th, are enclosed, which will explain exactly what has been effected up to date.

All that remains to be done is to secure representative delegates from the various cities and districts of the province for the purpose of attending the convention at Victoria on February 25th.

The successful organization of the British Columbia Mining Association will ensure better conditions for the mining industry and thereby restore confidence in the magnificent natural resources of this province.

The first thing to be done in each city and district is to call a meeting as promptly as possible, of all persons interested in mining, and especially of the practical working miners, mine owners, merchants, farmers and others whose business prosperity is affected directly or indirectly by the prosperity of the mining industry, and let each man sign the membership roll. Each community is entitled to send one delegate for every 20 members, or one delegate in the case of a community of less than 20 members. The chairman of each meeting will promptly send in the names of all members to the undersigned. The delegates' credentials will consist merely of a letter signed by the chairman and secretary of each local branch, certifying the number of members enrolled in the city or district, and the names of the delegates appointed.

The constitution and bylaws of the new association will be settled at the convention on February 25th.

N. B.—Please regard this new association as one which concerns you personally, and do all in your power to make it a success, for its success means your own prosperity.

H. MORTIMER LAMB,
Secretary.

The reading of this report was received with applause.

A. L. Belyea said the committee had done considerable work not specified in the letter. The object was to have an immense gathering in February. They had big ideas, but big things grew alone from big ideas. He attributed a great deal of the credit for this letter to A. C. Galt of Rossland.

The report was adopted.

Captain Livingston referred to the fact that there would be need of a good organizer taking up this matter in order to get the work in shape on account of the limited time they had at their disposal. He proposed asking J. H. Brownlee to act in this capacity.

A. C. Galt said that he thought that in the discussions which had taken place in the past 24 hours in the committee that many of the difficulties had been solved. No one man could do this work. There were many in the various districts who were well informed upon the California organization. If an organizer was to be appointed the chairman, he thought, was the proper one to take this work. He was the only man capable for it. Mr. Hobson had consented to come into the upper country and assist in getting the preliminary work accomplished. He preferred to leave it to the whole committee of fifteen.

S. S. Taylor, of Nelson, was heartily in accord with the movement. The present condition of the lead industry was one of the best proofs that something like this was needed. A general organization was necessary to overcome the dissensions which existed. The mine owners were divided and also the smelter men. The lack of adequate legislation was the great cause of the present troubles in the lead industry. They needed a body which might bring to the legislature the needs of the mining men. The legislators were not to be blamed. They should not be expected to be experts in this line. They had a right to expect of the mining men the giving of this information so that they might act. This institution if made a representative one would have immense power. It would have weight with the legislature, and they might expect proper legislation. In the district he came from they would need no work in organization. All they needed was that the press should publish the information, and there would be an enthusiastic organization formed. Mr. Hobson would be given a very warm reception at Nelson.

Henry Croft believed that the mining men of Vancouver island would be united in this move. He agreed that the members of the house could not be expected to enact mining laws which would be suitable without the assistance of the mining men. He believed that all classes, even the parsons, would join this.

Thomas Earle, M. P., said his interests were in British Columbia. He looked upon this as a most important thing. This was a mining country, and that industry was of paramount importance in the province. He was in thorough accord with the movement, and would give it every assistance.

C. F. Jackson was gratified with the way this was taken up. Representing the engineering interests of Vancouver, he was sure the organization would be well received. He favored working through some organization now existing. He proposed interesting the board of trade of Vancouver in the matter.

A UNIQUE COURSE OF DIET

REMARKABLE PURE FOOD TESTS OF "POISON SQUAD."

TWELVE "MARTYRS TO SCIENCE" AT THEIR MEALS.

"Please, may I have some more of the poisoned soup? I don't like this deleterious beef. I wouldn't mind having a ptomaine codfish ball."

This is the table talk of the "poison squad," who, under the direction of Dr. H. W. Wiley, of the department of agriculture, have loaned their stomachs to the government for pure-food tests. Martyrs to science," some call the poison eaters, but they are thriving on the food furnished by Uncle Sam, and do not fear injury.

The official government boarders are glad to escape the boarding house, even if they do have to swallow boric-acid "bullet" when dinner is over. They never miss a call to a meal and they observe strictly the rigid table etiquette imposed by Dr. Wiley.

"May I have another piece of pie, doctor?" asks a member of the "poison squad."

"Wait until I take your temperature," answers the doctor. "Ah, your pulse is normal. You may have the pie, but I'll give you a little less bread tonight."

The twelve young men of the "poison squad" are undergoing a unique course of dieting. They are not overeating. They always leave the table hungry. Dr. Wiley says this is what everybody should do. But what little the "martyrs" did eat for awhile was the best that the market afforded. Now stale bread, watered milk, canned beans, and beef compose the diet.

Dr. Wiley likes good living himself. He knows a good roast or rarebit when one is set before him. The twelve young men in the squad say the doctor would make a good boarding house keeper.

"Count the heartbeats and weigh in the boys for dinner," says Dr. Wiley, just at the right tick of the clock.

There are no rosy checked waitresses to come running with trays. The government boarders are not given a menu card that they may choose what they will eat. Instead, a serious-looking scientist, with a pair of delicately adjusted scales, weighs out so many grains of fish, meat, oatmeal, or vegetables. Then every member of the "poison squad" must eat all that is set before him.

Dr. Wiley has computed that to drive the human engine twenty-four hours it requires an amount of nitrogen which, if burned, would heat 2,000 pounds of water one degree.

With theis as a basis every particle of food is carefully tested and treated by ten chemists until with the entire dinner just the right amount of nitrogen is fed to the young men.

The government boarders are working while undergoing the experiment. So far all have remained in a perfect state of health, most of them claiming, in fact, that they feel better than before the experiment was begun. Not one boarder has lost his appetite. Instead, Dr. Wiley has to combat the cravings of the young men and stop them at the right time.

"Can't I have a little more oatmeal?" begs one.

"You may exchange the fish for oatmeal if you want to," says the doctor.

"I'll keep the fish," answers the hungry victim.

"If any man does not eat all that we give him he is sick, and will be taken out of the squad," declared Dr. Wiley. "Of course, if all the men were to become sick I would know immediately it was the food they were eating."

While science may determine just how much a man may eat and live, it cannot fix definitely the amount the members of the "poison squad" may increase the weight. One of the "squad" persists in remaining over-weight. Dr. Wiley has all his men down to what he calls the "constant weight," except this one. He is experimenting on him and continues cutting down his allowance until he can reach a specified weight and remain at it.

This man's weight fluctuates as greatly as does the stock market on a panicky day, but Dr. Wiley is confident this fellow can be brought down to a "constant weight."

When the "weigh-in-for-dinner" call is heard each boarder strips and gets on the scales. His weight is taken and recorded in a ponderous book. Besides this notation is set down his temperature, respiration and pulse. The experiment is being conducted with as much accuracy as scales and time-pieces can measure. Everything is arranged to the "dot." The weighing, the allotment of food, the swallowing of the boric acid "bullet" are all timed. The boarders are learning regular habits, whatever may be the outcome of the experiment.

After the punctual weighing-in comes the punctual meal, when the "poison squad" is divided, six sitting at each of two tables. It requires six weeks properly to try each adulterant. Half of the "squad" is put for two weeks at the table called the "firing line," while the other six are at what Dr. Wiley calls the relaxation table. After two weeks of feeding on pure food the "squad" is put on adulterated diet, and after the completion of this period is returned to a pure food diet. By this time the other six are trying adulterated food, and this continues until all methods are tried.

Dr. Wiley does not administer the adulterant, boric acid, in the food. He is afraid that some portion of it may escape in the cooking. Instead he carefully weighs out the boric acid and gives it to his boarders in a capsule.

Immediately after their dinners of pure food each man takes a capsule containing the required quantity of boric acid. Then the effects are carefully watched. If he grows thin or is fagged out and requires much more food to keep at the "constant weight" the deleterious effects of this adulterant on the human system will have been scientifically demonstrated.

Ten of the most expert analytical chemists in the government's employ are constantly at work analyzing the food and determining its exact chemical properties for the mess. Breakfast, luncheon and dinner before being served are all analyzed.

The ordinary breakfast for the "squad" consists usually of oatmeal and meat. One of the more fastidious boarders does not relish meat for breakfast and he is given a sufficient additional quantity of oatmeal to bring up to the regulation the amount of nitrogenous food. Other members of the "squad" are equally particular as to what they eat, but so long as they take in the prescribed quantity Dr. Wiley has no objections and humors their appetite.

Of course, the government's boarders must try to forget the spiced entrees and kindred dishes. At first Dr. Wiley prepared the "martyrs" by a season of gastronomic bliss, for they had to have the very best food to get them into condition to risk the boric acid "bullets." The men were fattened just like a farmer fattens his turkeys. Dr. Wiley fully discovered the capacity his boarders have for eating, then set out to determine the effect the food had upon them.

In the days when chemical food confronts the guests there is a frequent taking of temperature and feeling of pulse. The effects of preserved pickles on the good nature of the subjects, of canned fish upon the intellect, and all the various ramifications of food on the system, are minutely observed. Day and night, thermometer in hand, Dr. Wiley stands vigilantly on guard.

About the time when the last pun about "can" is exhausted, the diet regimen is over, and the first six go into a period of relaxation, where milk flows straight from the cow and the honey is squeezed from the comb. At the same time the other six subjects who have been poking fun at their brethern, whom they have dubbed "the can openers," take their turn, and the first batch get their revenge.

The diet is changed several times during the test, which includes all kinds of foods. The bill of fare for one day last week was as follows:

Breakfast—Codfish balls, Boston brown bread, French fried potatoes, bread, butter, coffee and milk.

Luncheon—Rice soup, apple pie, bread, butter, tea and milk.

Dinner—Chicken,, peas, celery on toast, browned sweet potatoes, bread butter, peaches, coffee, milk.

Most persons could manage to thrive on this diet if they got enough of it. Yet the bill of fare names only part of the foods used to fatten the boarders. But things are different now. The boarders have dessert after their meals. This dessert is a small capsule of boric acid.

The first time any of the boarders were afflicted with the least misgiving was when the first round of "bullets" was issued. Each boarder had visions of eleven other young men and himself doubled up on the floor, with the good Dr. Wiley busying himself with a stomach pump. The doctor had assured them it was all right, but they felt a little dubious. Still they would have swallowed the capsule had it contained arsenic, for they have implicit faith in the wisdom of the scientist who is watching them.

Every member of the "poison squad" is under a solemn pledge to Dr. Wiley not to deviate from the programme in the matter of food, and to go to bed and get up at regular hours.

If any man attempted to fool me and get food outside, I would know it in a moment," declared Dr. Wiley.

"If any of my boarders deceive me and I find it out I will discharge him from the department service. Any man who would do this would be unfit for the service, knowing as they do how much depends upon these experiments. They entered the tests voluntarily, and if they desire to quit all they have to do is to tell me."

The "poison squad" will eat Christmas dinner at the expense of the government.

"I'm going to give them a big turkey dinner that day," said Dr. Wiley, "and they may fare even better than at a boarding house."

"The object of the experiment," he continued, "is to determine the wholesomeness, or rather the unwholesomeness, of substances added to foods as preservatives coloring matter, or for other purposes. An attempt will be made to settle definitely the disputed points in regard to these matters about which chemists and hygienists differ so greatly.

"The result can also be used to shape intelligent legislation of restrictive nature, regulating commerce in food products, securing the removal of unnecessary and unjust restrictions, and making effective those that are necessary and just. It will serve as a basis for international agreement in regard to the composition of preserved foods. Now the different nations have widely different laws to protect and regulate the importation and exportation of food products. They will serve also as a basis for rational advice on the part of hygienists and physicians in regard to the foods that should be or should not be used by persons in ordinary health, and will be especially valuable in the treatment of invalids.

"The investigation will produce results which will tend to conserve the public health and guard the invalid and the weak from injurious substances."

UNION SHOE CUTTERS' FIGHT.

Excitement Intesified By Presence of Men From Smallpox Infected District.

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 21.—The union shoe cutters continued placing new men today in the factories from which the knights of labor cutters struck last week, and excitement developed when the board of health learned that some of the cutters were brought here from a factory in Chester, N.Y., where an outbreak of smallpox had caused a shut down. City physician Holbrook at once visited the strikers' factories and arranged to have the entire vaccination staff inspect all the imported workmen and operate on any one who could not show a sign of recent successful vaccination. When the news of the presence of the men from the infected district was received by the knights of labor cutters it was decided at once to ask the city council to appeal to the courts for an injunction to restrain the Boot and Shoe Workers' union from bringing men into Lynn from infected districts. In the police court today five men arrested last night were charged with riot. They pleaded not guilty and their cases were continued to Saturday.

About Printed Things

EVERY printed thing may be made good advertising for the concern it represents, or it may have no trade-making value at all.

The difference is generally not one of expense.

You pay an ordinary printer about as much for a catalogue, or booklet, or card, or circular, as you would pay us.

We take your copy and print from that; or we take your copy as a basis and build upon it, giving it the snap and style which we have time and training to do; or we take your ideas and the facts about your business and write and print advertising matter that you will be proud of—advertising that will SELL GOODS.

We are ready to talk to you about a single piece of matter, or about the plans for an entire campaign.

BEAR IN MIND There is nothing in the way of Printing, Ruling and Bookbinding that we cannot turn out, quality of work considered, for as low a figure as it can be obtained anywhere else in Canada.

The Daily News

Job Printing and Bookbinding Department

Telephone 1-4-4 Nelson, B. C.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"

Malt Breakfast Food

THE BEST NOURISHER FOR BODY AND BRAIN

If Your Appetite is Failing or Digestion Weak, Try the Popular Health Food

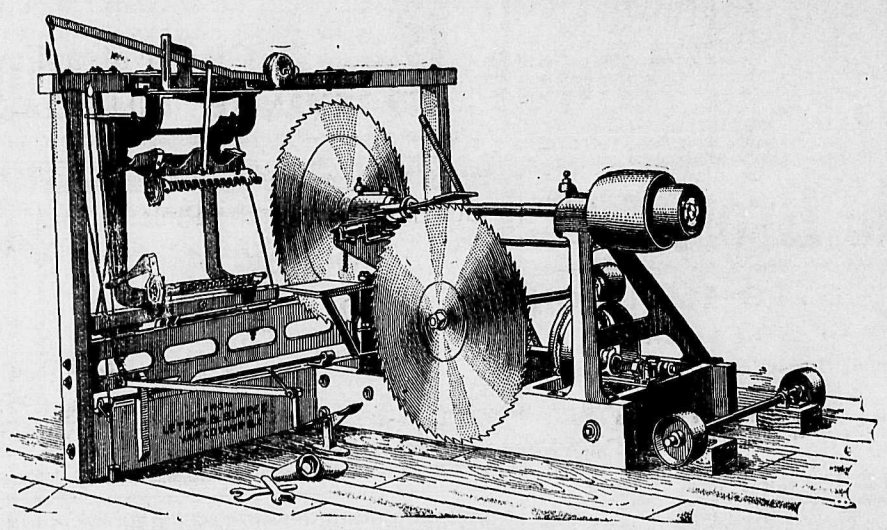
The Malted Cereals Company, of Cowaville, Que., have provided for the breakfast table the most nourishing grain food known to science—a food prepared according to nature's plans. The virtues of Malt Breakfast Food are now fully recognized by physicians who depend upon its strengthening powers when other diets fail to fortify the digestion of weak and feeble people. The building-up virtues of Malt Breakfast Food are largely secured by the use of pure malt and its valuable products that prove of such great value for body and brain strengthening. Malt Breakfast Food keeps the old and young in vigorous health from day to day. Try it for a week and be convinced. Your Grocer sells it.

CASCADE Beer good for nerves.

Do You Know Anything

about the Alberta Coal & Coke Company Limited. Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron Ltd., can tell you. Shares NOW $2.50, par value $10.00. Alberta Coal & Coke Co., Ltd. next to Bank of Commerce.

THE PRACTICAL MILL MEN



Who have examined this machine acknowledge its advantages in points of construction.

It is not the HIGHEST nor yet the LOWEST priced machine in the market, but we invite comparison with other machines in the matter of both RESULTS and PRICES.

Further orders from people using these machines are some proof of the claims we make for SUPERIORITY in construction.

LETSON & BURPEE, VANCOUVER, B. C.

WEST KOOTENAY BUTCHER CO.

E. C. TRAVES, Manager.

Fresh and Salted Meats

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Orders by Mail Receive Careful and Prompt Attention.

FISH AND POULTRY IN SEASON.

K. W. C. BLOCK, WARD STREET, NELSON, B. C.

By Special Appointment
Purveyors to
His Majesty
King Edward VII

Bovril Limited have lately been appointed, by special warrant, purveyors to his Majesty the King.

Bovril is now regularly supplied to the Army and Navy and to more than 400 Hospitals throughout the British Empire, which is sufficient proof of its merits.

RECORD RAILWAY EARNINGS

PAST YEAR A PROSPEROUS ONE FOR CANADIAN SYSTEMS.

BUSINESS GREATER THAN ROADS COULD HANDLE

The aggregate amount earned by the great railroad systems of Canada in 1902 was by far the largest in their history, being $75,675,842. This is very satisfactory, the only disappointing feature being that they could have earned much more had they had requisite facilities. Not that they did not do their best to become possessed of such, for never before probably was such a large amount of money expended for additional power, new cars, new rolling stock, tracks, etc. The fact is that the business to be done increased in greater ratio than the wherewithal to carry it on with, due to the unprecedented prosperity which the whole country has this year enjoyed. The following list shows approximately what has actually been accomplished in the way of orders for new equipment during the past year:

Canadian Pacific—Freight cars, 2,054 box, 80,000 pounds capacity; 1,000 box, 60,000 pounds; 100 ore, 60,000 pounds; 118 stock, 60,000 pounds; 119 caboose; 1,500 flat, 60,000 pounds; 100 coal, 80,000 pounds; 100 refrigerator, 60,000 pounds. Passenger cars, 17 boarding, 1 observation, 6 baggage, 50 coaches, 6 sleepers, 14 Pullman coaches, 4 diners, 11 baggage. Engines, 78 compound, 66 simple.

Grand Trunk—Freight cars, 1,379, at 60,000 pounds capacity; 2,000 box, 60,000 pounds; 122 coal, 80,000 pounds. Passenger cars, 15 coaches, 10 baggage. Locomotives, 35 compound, 5 simple.

Intercolonial Railway—Freight cars, 250 box, 60,000 pounds capacity. Engines, 27 simple.

Canadian Northern—Freight cars, 400 box, 60,000 pounds capacity. Passenger, 1 dining, 3 sleepers, 4 coaches, 2 tourist. Locomotives, 20 simple.

Algoma Central—Freight cars, 200 flat, 80,000 pounds capacity; 100 box, 80,000 pounds. Engines, 4 simple.

The Canadian Pacific railway comes first in the matter of gross earnings. That road earned last year $39,584,000, as against gross earnings of $34,053,000 in 1901, an increase of $5,531,000 for the year just ended. In addition they received over $8,000,000 for lands sold. The Grand Trunk shows up well with gross earnings for 1902 of $30,036,479, compared with $28,954,000 in 1901, an increase for last year of $1,082,410. The gross earnings of the Intercolonial railway last year amounted to $6,047,476, as compared with $5,296,233 for the previous year.

The above figures make a very good showing, but the net earnings, it is expected, will not show such a large increase. At the beginning of the present time of prosperity, the railroads were able to show almost as good an increase in net as in gross earnings, owing to the fact that the trains and cars, which before had been running only half filled, now became filled with stuff to carry. With the continuance, however, of heavy business, more cars and engines were needed at a heavy expense, and the supply of these could not keep up to the requirements, with the result that the actual cost of transportation was materially increased. Besides this, the prices of fuel, raw material, labor, and, indeed, almost every incidental, have all gone up.

The railroad managers are pointing to these facts. They claim that while all other commercial bodies have increased the price of what they sell, the railroads, which sell the necessary article of transportation, have stood still, or almost so.

HEIR TO DUTCH THRONE.

The Hague, Jan. 21.—After all, there seems a possibility of an heir being born to the Dutch throne, for it is reported from an excellent source that the young queen expects to become a mother in the early spring. She has engaged a companion, Miss Baljon, of Rotterdam, whose duties are more or less those of a nurse, and who is charged to take the greatest care of her mistress' health. Queen Wilhelmina has ended her stay at the castle of Loo and is now in the capital in company with her mother, the queen dowager.

THE OIL AND STEEL TRUST

PENSION AND PROFIT SHARING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SUBJECTED TO CRITICISM FAVORABLE AND OTHERWISE.

Words of praise for the Standard Oil company and the United States Steel corporation, commonly known as the "steel trust," follow the announcements made by those concerns—by the former to the effect that it will pension its aged employees, and by the latter to the effect that it will share profits with its men by selling them preferred stock at a low price on the installment plan. The Standard Oil employees who have reached the age of sixty four and have been in the company's employ 25 years may retire on half-pay for the first year and quarter pay for the years succeeding; and the pensions will come out of the company's treasury, not out of a fund contributed in whole or in part by the men themselves, as in some other pension plans.

Most of the newspapers are favorably impressed by these announcements; but some have their doubts. The Boston Herald for example, guesses that "this somewhat elaborate pension scheme for the benefit of the Standard Oil employees probably means another boost in the price per gallon." The United States Investor (Boston), throws out an equally unfeeling hint that the steel trust may be trying to find a new market for its shares, whose price has shown a tendancy to sag, and which the public have not been very eager to buy; and the New York Journal of Commerce reminds the workingmen that the trust has not yet been tried by hard times, and suggests "to the prudent employee" that "it will be time enough to accept the preferred stock of the corporation as a gilt-edged security after it has stood the test of a year or two of bad business."

The great majority of the press, however, have more faith in the trusts' good intentions. The Philadelphia Press regards the Standard Oil plan as "very generous," and calls the steel trust plan "the most important event that has happened in the industrial world in a generation." The latter plan is "an excellent example of enlightened self-interest whereby the good of all concerned is the main object in view," declares the Wall Street Journal, and the New York Commercial Advertiser says that it "is well calculated to disarm much of the absurd criticism of all such corporations as greedy monsters intended only to enrich the few." The New York Sun, which probably leads the press of the country in its approval of the movement toward industrial combination, has difficulty in finding adjectives laudatory enough to express its admiration. "Nothing in the history of corporations, or, indeed, in the annals of sociology, at all approaches the scheme. . . . there has never been anything imagined which in its comprehensiveness, in its scope, in its wisdom, and necessarily, in its humanity, approached this plan," declares The Sun. And even further:

"It goes far beyond anything of the kind that liberality or sagacity has ever devised, and we do not think we err when we characterise it as the most portentious and far-reaching problem in practical sociology that the world has even seen. It is impossible now to circumscribe or define its effects. We think they must prove almost revolutionary; and that they will be felt in every great corporate industry in this and other countries does not admit of question.

"There is no aspect in which this astounding project can be profitably considered or rightly understood which does not take account primarily of the liberal and humanitarian policy in which it had its inspiration. Therein lie its foundation and its explanation and therein alone can it find its final acceptance and justification.

"The new year begins auspiciously."

What the steel trust is doing in other directions is told by the New York Journal of Commerce in the following paragraph:

"In spite of all the encomiums that have been lavished on the intelligent and businesslike management of the United States Steel corporation, its methods are found to be pretty much the same as those of any other combination formed to create a virtual monopoly in production and to maintain a purely artificial standard of price. It was but the other day that the purchasers of steel blooms were subjected to a turn of the trust screw, and now it is the independent sheet and tin-plate manufacturers who are complaining that their profits have been wiped out and that they are face to face with impending ruin because of the tactics of the trust in reducing the prices of finished sheets and plates while holding up the prices on sheets and bars before coaling. When the creation of the tin-plate industry here was claimed as a great triumph for the protective system, it was pointed out that it owed its existence absolutely to the ability of our rolling mills to turn out steel plates at a lower price than their European competitors, and that the tinning of these plates was a mere incident in the process of manufacture altogether unworthy of the jubilation with which the ability to accomplish it had been hailed. The steel trust is engaged in demonstrating that the tin plate industry, in so far as it is divorced from the manufacture of steel plates, is a thoroughly artificial product. The trust has it in its power, by cutting prices again on finished sheets and tin plate, to compel every sheet and tin plate mill in the country outside of its own, to shut down. This eventuality is sufficiently imminent to compel the independent manufacturers to discuss the question of forming a new company to put up blast furnaces and steel works of their own, and a fund of from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 is named as the amount which should be subscribed by the concerns who are at present at the mercy of a corporation fully committed to the policy of industrial rule of ruin."

MAGNETIC CONCENTRATION.

Now In Successful Operation In Mills in Australia.

Magnetic concentration of ores is rapidly advancing beyond the experimental stage. It is being widely applied in the west for the separation of zinc-lead ores and is now in successful operation in Australia. The Mining Standard (Australia), gives the following details of the Central Broken Hill mill: "The plant was erected by Mr. Langguth, engineer for the Mechernich company. It has a capacity of from 900 to 1,000 tons weekly, and is treating at the present time 700 tons of middle product. These middlings are worth approximately 9.5 ounces of silver, 8.5 per cent lead and 28 per cent zinc, and although the assay of the resultant product is not now available it is officially stated to be of such value as to leave a good margin of profit. The direct labor saving appliances lately introduced have made the plant almost self-acting throughout. Three products are made: (1) the waste rhodonite, (2) zinc blende of a commercial value, (3) ore containing silicious matter. Formerly this last product, was trucked to the concentrating mill for ordinary jigging, but arrangements are in progress for putting in a conveyer to do the work. A new fan lately adopted effecually carries off the dust, and, although but little, if any, inconvenience is felt from this annoyance, the men all wear respirators."

CASCADE Beer creates energy, ambition and ability to enjoy all the sweetness of life.

A CONSERVATIVE ELECTED.

London, Jan. 20.—A Watson Rutherford was today elected to the house of commons for West Derby, division of Liverpool, over Richard D. Holt, liberal, by a majority of 2,204. This is a reduction in the conservative majority of 1895, of 730 votes. Mr. Rutherford succeeds W. S. Higginbotham, deceased.

A GUARANTEED CURE
For All Forms of Kidney Disease.

We the undersigned Druggists are fully prepared to give the following guarantee with every 50 cent bottle of Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets, the only remedy in the world that positively cures all troubles arising from weak or diseased kidneys:

"Money cheerfully returned if the sufferer is not relieved and improved after use of one bottle. Three to six bottles effect astonishing and permanent cures. If not relieved and cured, you waste no money."

Canada Drug & Book Co., Nelson, B.C.
J. H. Vanstone, Druggist, Nelson, B.C.

OBSERVE OSCAR'S BIRTHDAY.

Stockholm, Jan. 21.—King Oscar's seventy-fourth birthday today was royally observed in Stockholm with a banquet to the foreign ministers. The city and harbor were gaily decorated and the usual salutes were fired. The whole city observed the day as a holiday. The king was in good health and excellent spirits.

A VISIT WILL CONVINCE YOU

One visit to our store will convince you that our claims as leading family druggists are well founded. Our stock of pure, fresh drugs, medicines, perfumes, combs, brushes, sponges and general toilet preparation is unequelled.

A CERTAIN CURE.

If you are a sufferer from headache, indigestion, nervousness, sleeplessness, Bright's disease, liver trouble or rheumatism, try Paine's Celery Compound; it gives prompt and permanent cures. Paine's Celery Compound purifies and enriches the blood. We sell the kind that cures. The Canada Drug & Book Co., Ltd., Nelson, B. C.

Pure, palatable, popular CASCADE Beer, king of drinks.

DEATH OF SENATOR WOOD.

Hamilton, Ontario, Jan. 21.—Hon. A. T. Wood died at 9.35 this morning of pneumonia. He was the successful liberal candidate in the Hamilton elections of 1896, but was defeated in 1900, and was called to the senate upon the death of the late senator MacInnes in 1901.

Curse of DRINK

CURED BY

COLONIAL REMEDY

No taste. No odor. Can be given in a glass of water, tea, or coffee, without patient's knowledge.

Colonial Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, "tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using Colonial Remedy.

INDORSED BY MEMBERS OF W.C.T.U.

Mrs. Moore, Superintendent of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Ventura, California, writes: "I have tested Colonial Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the Remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse Colonial Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."

Sold by druggists everywhere, and by mail.

Price $1. Trial package free by writing or calling on Mrs. M. A. Cowan (for years member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union), 2204 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Sold in Nelson, B. C., by J. H. Vanstone, Baker Street.

Leads Them All

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York leads all other companies

In amount paid to policy-holders

$569,159,480.34

In Assets

$352,838,971.67

In period of uninterrupted growth

Founded 59 Years Ago

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is a synonym for

SECURITY—The first element desired by investors.

SECURITY—Independent of crop failures, panics, strikes or wars.

Write to-day for "Where Shall I Insure?"

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

H. & M. Bird, Agents, Nelson, B.C.
Sherwood Gillespy, Manager, Seattle.

GRAND FORKS GAZETTE publishes all the latest news of the Boundary; on sale at Morley & Co., Canada Drug & Book Co., Nelson News Depot, (G. Stanley).

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE, KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that the reserve which was established in pursuance of the "Columbia & Western Railway Subsidy Act, 1896," notice whereof was published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated 7th May, 1896, is cancelled in so far as, but no further than, it relates to a parcel of land in Kootenay District lying within the following boundaries, viz.:

To the west of Lots 230 and 4598; to the north of the northern boundary of Townships 8A and 9A, and to the south of the southern limit of the right of way of the Columbia & Western Railway.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department.
Victoria, B. C., 30th October, 1902.

Nelson Success Club

Rooms open to members at all times.

Jan. 19th.—Meeting of Mock Parliament. Open to members only. Also important business meeting.

Jan. 26th.—Mock Parliament, open to the public. An interesting evening is promised.

Atlantic S.S. Sailings

St. John and Halifax
(Winter Service)
ALLAN LINE

Steamer sails two days later from Halifax

Pretorian ..Jan. 24 Numidian ..Jan. 31
Parisian ....Feb. 7 Sicilian .....Feb. 14
Corinthian ..Feb. 21

BEAVER LINE.

L. Champlain.Jan.25 Lake Ontario.Feb. 7
Lake Erie ..Feb. 14 L. Megantic..Feb. 21

DOMINION LINE.
From Portland.

Colonian ...Jan. 31 Californian ..Feb. 7

From Boston.

Cambronian .Jan 31 Commonwealth F.14

International Mercantile Marine Co.
AMERICAN LINE.

Friesland ..Jan. 28 St. Paul ....Feb. 4
Philadelphia .Feb 18

RED STAR LINE.

Vaderland....Jan. 24 Kroonland .Jan. 31
Zealand .....Feb. 7

CUNARD LINE.
From New York

Lucania ....Jan. 24 Etruria ....Jan. 31
Saxonia ....Feb. 7

WHITE STAR LINE.

Celtic .....Jan. 28 Teutonic ...Feb. 4

ALLAN STATE—LINE
New York and Glasgow.
(Calling at Londonderry)

Laurentian ..Jan. 24 Mongolian ..Feb. 7
Sardinian ..Feb. 21

Continental Sailings of French, North German Lloyd, H. A. P. and Italian lines on application.

Lowest Rates on all Lines.

J. S. CARTER, D.P.A., Nelson. W. P. F. CUMMINGS, Gen. Agent Winnipeg.

WHOLESALE HOUSES.

PRODUCE.

STARKEY & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS in Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Produce and Fruit. Houston Block, Josephine Street, Nelson, B. C.

AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS.

NELSON SODA WATER FACTORY—M. M. Cummins, Lessee—Every known variety of soft drinks. P. O. Box 88, telephone No. 31, Hoover street, Nelson. Bottlers of the famous St. Leon Hot Springs Mineral Water.

HARDWARE.

McLACHLAN BROS. — WHOLESALE Hardware Merchants. Logging and Mill Supplies, Stoves, Tinware, Agateware, Iron, Pipes, and Mining Supplies. Prompt attention to mailed orders.

GROCERIES.

A. MACDONALD & CO—CORNER FRONT and Hall streets—Wholesale Grocers and Jobbers in blankets, gloves, mitts, boots, rubbers, mackinaws and miners' sundries.

HARDWARE AND MINING SUPPLIES.

NELSON HARDWARE CO. — BAKER Street—Wholesale paints, oils, and glass; mechanics tools, fishing tackle and sporting goods a specialty.

LUMBER.

NELSON SAW & PLANING MILL—Office, corner Hall and Front streets, Nelson—Lumber, ceiling, flooring, and everything in wood for building purposes. Get our prices. Correspondence solicited.

SHINGLES.

KOOTENAY SHINGLE CO.—SHINGLES and Cedar Fence Posts in car lots.

WANTED

NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—Help of all kinds furnished.

HELP of all kinds wanted and furnished. Western Canadian Employment Agency. Large warehouse for storage; call at Prosser's Second Hand Store, Baker Street, west.

GRAND FORKS GAZETTE publishes all the latest news of the Boundary; on sale at Morley & Co., Canada Drug & Book Co., Nelson News Depot, (G. Stanley).

EXPERIENCED NURSE wanted for eight months old girl; wages $20. Address box 44, Cranbrook.

PIANO TUNING

PIANO TUNER—A practical piano tuner, Mr. James R. Muir, employed by the Mason & Risch Piano Co., will attend to all orders left at Morley & Co.'s. He will be here permanently.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Furnished house, Silica st., Chadbourn & McLaren, Madden Block.

TO RENT—Roomy, heated, furnished rooms by the day, week or month. Apply Room 1, McDonald Block, corner Vernon and Josephine streets.

TO RENT—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished room in a house equipped with all modern conveniences. Very suitable for two young gentlemen. $12.00 per month. Address, R. M., News Office.

PIANOS and sewing machines for rent or sale at The Old Curiosity Shop.

MUSIC LESSONS

F. J. PAINTON, piano.—Royal Conservatory of Leipsiz. Method after Bruno Zwintcher, also McDonald Smith's system. "From brain to keyboard." "The most striking discovery of the present generation for practical musicians."—Musical News. Complete course $10. Corner Hall and Silica street.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Dairy business for sale in town of Moyie, B.C. Only dairy in town and doing a good business. Good chance for party with small capital for particulars apply to Mrs. A. Dill, Moyie, B.C.

SILVER KING MIKE

Will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of second hand goods. Will buy or sell anything from an anchor to a needle. Furniture, stoves, carpets, cooking utensils bought in household guantities. Also cast off clothing. Call and see me or write. Address Silver King Mike, Box 200, Hall Street, Nelson, B. C.

F. C. GREEN. F. C. CLEMENTS.

GREEN & CLEMENTS,
Civil Engineers and Provincial Land Surveyors.

P. O. Box 145. 'Phone 261.
Cor. Kootenay and Victoria Sts. Nelson.

JOHN McLATCHIE,

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.

NELSON, B. C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

BEST ROUTE.

East	West
Winnipeg	Vancouver
St. Paul	Victoria
Toronto	Seattle
Montreal	San Francisco

Improved Dining Cars on Main Line.

PARLOR CAFE CAR TO BOUNDARY DISTRICT.

Tourist Sleepers to Toronto, Montreal, Boston.

Low settlers rates westbound.

For time tables rates and information, apply to local agents.

E. J. COYLE, A.G.P.A., Vancr. J. S. CARTER, D.P.A., Nelson.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN RY.
NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY. CO.
RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY CO.
WASHINGTON & G. N. RY.
VAN. VIC. & E. RY. & N. CO.

The only all rail route between points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson, Grand Forks and Republic. Connects at Spokane with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co. for points east, west and south; connects at Rossland and Nelson with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Connects at Nelson with the K. R. & N. Co. for Kaslo and K. & S. points.

Connects at Curlew with stage for Greenwood and Midway, B. C.

Buffet cars run on trains between Spokane and Rossland.

Effective Nov. 22nd, 1902.

Leave		Arrive
9.25 a. m.	Spokane	5.45 p. m.
10.15 a. m.	Rossland	5.10 p. m.
7.00 a. m.	Nelson	8.00 p. m.
11.00 a. m.	Grand Forks	4.00 p. m.
9.15 a. m.	Republic	5.40 p. m.

H. A. JACKSON,
General Passenger Agent, Spokane, Wash.

KOOTENAY RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
OPERATING
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY.

9.00 a.m. Lv. KASLO... Ar. 3.15 p.m.
11.25 a.m. Ar. SANDON. Lv. 1.00 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KASLO-NELSON ROUTE

5.00 a.m. Lv.. NELSON. Ar. 7.15 p.m.
8.40 a.m. Ar.. KASLO.... Lv. 3.35 p.m.

Tickets sold to all parts of United States and Canada via Great Northern and O. R. & N. Company's lines.

For further particulars call on or address

ROBERT IRVING, Manager, Kaslo.
G. K. TACKABURY, Agent, Nelson.

N. E. T. CO. TIME TABLE.

STANLEY STREET—	7.00	7.40	8.20
	9.00	9.40	10.20

Every forty minutes until 10.20 p.m.

BOGUSTOWN—			7.20
	8.00	8.40	9.20
	10.00	10.40	11.20

Every forty minutes until 10.40 p. m.

SPECIAL RINK CARS—The 3.40 p.m., and 7.40 p.m. cars from Stanley will only run to Byers' corner, returning to rink at 3.50 and 4.10 p.m., in afternoons and 7.50 and 8.10 p.m. at night.

Good Offices, two rooms, for rent. Lots for sale.

All enquires of A. V. Mason, Barn, Mines Road. Phone 162a.

TIMBER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease for a term of twenty-one years to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Cariboo Lake in West Kootenay District, British Columbia, commencing at a post planted on the east bank and about one mile south of the north end of Cariboo Lake, and marked J. Fred Ritchie's south west corner; thence east 80 chains; thence north 320 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to the place of beginning and containing 3,840 acres.

Dated at Rossland, B. C., this 27th day of December, 1902.

J. FRED RITCHIE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between S. D. Pierre and John T. Pierre, doing business on Josephine street, under the style and name of Pierre Bros., Ladies' and Gents' Tailors, Cleaners, etc., has been dissolved by mutual consent, the business will in future be carried on by John T. Pierre who will collect all accounts due the said firm and pay all debts.

(Signed) S. D. PIERRE,
JNO. T. PIERRE.

Nelson, January 13, 1903.

If you are interested in the Boundary you should read the Phoenix Pioneer, published in the centre of the greatest mining operations in Canada. Send for sample copy.

No time like the Present
to refit your office.

We can supply you with
OFFICE SUPPLIES
of every description.

OUR STOCK
is complete. The largest selection of Blank Books in the interior of British Columbia.

Morley & Co.
NELSON, B. C.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

GALT COAL
AND WOOD OF ALL KINDS.
Terms Spot Cash.
W P. Tierney
Telephone 265.
Baker Street,

PRICE OF METALS.

New York, Jan. 21.—Bar silver, 47⅛. Amalgamated copper, 64.
London, Jan. 21.—Lead, £11 11s. 3d.

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

Superintendent Downie left for Rossland on a short business trip last evening.

Manager James Cronin of the St. Eugene mine, went over to Rossland yesterday morning.

The annual meeting of the Florence Crittenden Society will be held this afternoon in the Presbyterian church at 3 o'clock. All women interested are invited to attend.

The ladies' aid will hold a reception on Friday, January 23rd, from 3 to 6 o'clock in the parlors of the Congregational church, for Rev. and Mrs. Reid, and will be pleased to welcome all who wish to call upon them.

B. C. Riblet shipped yesterday to the Silver Cup mine a couple of passenger cars for the company's new tramway, just completed. The cars are a novelty in their way and are the first to be used in the Kootenays. Each car will hold one passenger.

The following transfers were recorded yesterday: Dellsman mineral claim, Mike Egan to George Thomas Demaine, consideration nominal. Committ No. 2 Fractional mineral claim, Francis Holland, to George Thomas Demaine, consideration nominal.

The transportation companies are still feeling the effects of the recent snowfall. The Crow boat was seven hours late in reaching Nelson last night. The train from the Boundary line was over an hour behind time last evening, and the Spokane Falls & Northern train arrived shortly before midnight.

Secretary H. G. Goodeve, of the Nelson board of trade, received the following telegram yesterday from Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, dated from Winnipeg: "Necessary that I should return to Ottawa immediately otherwise would be happy to accept kind invitation of board of trade to visit Nelson. (Signed), Clifford Sifton."

The C. P. R. regulation sleeping car St. Lawrence, which has been brought out from Montreal and placed in the company's yard here, is being held in reserve in case of a freeze up at the Narrows on the Columbia river. If navigation is stopped, Slocan lake will be utilized as was done last year, and the car will be used between Nelson and Slocan City.

There was a representative meeting of the Success Club at the rooms last evening. Vice-president Matheson occupied the chair. After some discussion a board of managers was elected, consisting of his honor judge Forin, W. F. Hansford, A. H. Coppen, G. C. Hodge, J. Dover, James Wilks, J. A. Richards, Rev. F. W. Graham and A. Fraser. The following were also elected officials of the club: Fred. Irvine, J. Matheson, J. A. Fraser and F. Phillips.

Arrangements have been completed for a smoking concert on the English fashion at the rooms of the Success Club next Saturday evening, commencing at 8.30 o'clock. A regular programme will be announced later. During the evening the finals in the ping-pong tournament will be played off, and the winner will be presented with a handsome prize by Jacob Dover, the jeweler. The smoker will be open to the public. On Monday evening next an open session of the mock parliament will be held, to which the public are cordially invited.

The delayed train on the Spokane Falls & Northern road due here at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, reached the city about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, having remained at Ymir all night. The train reached Ymir with some difficulty and an attempt was made to get on to Nelson by dropping off all cars except the baggage and passenger; this, however, was found impossible, and after backing into Ymir a further attempt was made to force a passage with the engine alone. The wet snow had packed down upon the road to such an extent that the engine got stalled after covering a short distance of the way. Word was wired to Northport, and early yesterday morning another engine came along and brought the train in. Food was obtained at Ymir for the passengers and everything that was possible was done by the officials to make the passengers comfortable. The train for the south left Nelson at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A party of four Americans in charge of J. J. Humphrey, of Spokane, were at the Hume last night on their way to the territories. The party consisted of W. H. Babb, Pendleton, Oregon; G. W. Babb, Chesney, Washington; J. D. Young, Farmington, Washington, and P. T. Thompson, Spokane. They are all interested in cattle ranching and are going in to inspect the country around Calgary, with a view to purchasing lands. W. H. Babb said last night that they had heard so much of the possibilities of the territories from a ranching standpoint that in common with many other men south of the line, they were going in to pick out some land if possible. They wanted particularly to know what the winter season was like and how land prices were going. The party will leave by the Crow boat this morning, and expect to spend the next three weeks prospecting the Calgary section.

HOCKEY TONIGHT.

Nelson and Sandon Will Play if Ice Is in Condition.

The prevailing soft weather may possibly interfere with the hockey match at the rink this evening between the Nelson and Sandon teams. No skating was allowed yesterday, and everything possible has been done to get the ice in order. The Sandon team will be informed by wire this morning if the ice is in shape, and notices will be posted up in town during the morning announcing the game. The Nelson team were not able to practice yesterday, but all the boys are keen for the match and a good game may be looked for if ice can be obtained.

The respective teams will line up as follows:

Nelson.		Sandon.
Bishop	Goal	Hoggan
Archibald	Point	McIntyre
Jeffs	Cover Point	W. Crawford
Perrier	Forward	Grierson
Blackwood	Forward	Hood
Thompson	Forward	Cliffe
Rutherford	Forward	E. Crawford

[At a late hour last night it was announced that the ice was in good shape and that the game would come off this evening.]

LIEUT. DRUCET NAMED.

Young Canadian Officer on Anglo-German-African Comission.

Montreal, Jan. 21.—Lieut. Claude de B. Doucet is another young French Canadian who is rapidly winning name and fame for himself in the British army. Lieut. Doucet, who is a son of Mr. Theodore Doucet, of this city, has been appointed a member of the Anglo-German commission, consisting of three British and three German officers, recently apointed to delimnate the Gola Lake Chad district in northern Nigeria. Lieut. Doucet, who is 26 years old, is a graduate of Kingston Military college. As an officer in the Royal Engineers he served with distinction in the South African campaign, having had much to do with the scheming and carrying out of the blockhouse system. At the end of the war he returned to England. Lieut. Doucet leaves for northern Nigeria Central Africa, in a few days. He will probably be gone a year.

ACQUITTAL PROBABLE.

Believed That Major Glenn's Harshness Was Justified.

Manilla, Jan. 21.—It is believed that major E. F. Glenn of the Fifth Infantry, charged with unlawfully killing prisoners of war in Samar, will be acquitted. The testimony to the effect that an American taken prisoner by Filipinos was roasted alive after the cruel manner of the Spanish executions in the time of Alva, when victims were turned slowly over a fire until they died, has shocked both the court and the public, and the view is almost universally expressed that such horrors perpetrated by Filipinos justified the severest reprisals.

FORGOTTEN BY THE WORLD.

Mentone, France, Jan. 21.—Paul Kruger, once called "The Lion of South Africa," now old, sick and disheartened is living very quietly in Mentone, so quietly in fact that he might be at Utrecht for all Mentone knows about him. He looks old, sick and discouraged. The Boer ex-president has taken two villas, side by side, on the high road facing the sea in the Garavan quarter. They are unpretentious, not to say mean, in their proportions, and contain but few rooms. One cottage is occupied by Kruger and his suite, and the other by his daughter, Mrs. Eloff, with her husband and family.

He has been outside the garden only once since he arrived. Then he drove in a closed landau to Castellar. But sometimes he sits on his balcony and smokes.

COMPROMISE OFFERS REFUSED

St. Paul, Minnesota, Jan. 21.—Members of the railway trainmen and conductors' committee who are here to confer on the wage schedules, have dispersed to their homes for the time, pending developments from the railway end. They refused all compromise offers. Nothing can now be done until after the conference of financial heads in New York, who will determine the amount of increase which can be allowed and give orders to the managers accordingly.

LARDEAU STATISTICS.

The returns of the Trout Lake mining division for the past year are as follows:

Free miners' certificates	273
Mineral claims recorded	196
Certificates of work	557
Certificates of improvements	9

WM. BATHGATE IS DEAD.

Winnipeg, Jan. 21.—(Special to The Daily News.)—Wm. Bathgate, one of Winnipeg's pioneers, an ex-alderman, and ex-manager of the Winnipeg Gas Co., and formerly prominent in many ways, died today, aged seventy-one.

NORTHERN PACIFIC COMPTROLLER

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 21.—President Mellen, of the Northern Pacific, has issued a circular appointing M. P. Martin comptroller of all subordinate properties of the railway system in the west, including all short lines of railway, steamship companies, development companies and other interests of the Northern Pacific in Washington. Mr. Martin has for years been the auditor of the Northern Pacific. His headquarters will be in Tacoma. Mr. Mellen's policy is to merge all properties under one financial head.

J. A. Kirkpatrick & Co.
LIMITED.

Begin in Gladness

Good advice from Wordsworth and which we apply to those who are looking for the most satisfactory grades in family groceries.

You can thus begin the New Year with our famous

Special Blend Tea
AND
Excelsior Coffee

J. A. Kirkpatrick & Co.
LIMITED.

IRISH LAND QUESTION.

Will Be the Chief Issue Before the British Parliament.

London, Jan. 21.—The reports that the king will open parliament in full state are premature, like the rumors of the Mediterranean voyage of the royal yacht, with visits to Malta, Athens, Alexandria and Cairo. More credible is the explanation that the Irish land bill will be the chief government measure, and that the royal visit to Belfast, Dublin and Cork will either precede or follow a fresh attempt to reconcile landlord and tenant.

The land conference, which has received encouragement from the chief secretary for Ireland, if not from the court, has brought prominent land owners into agreement with the nationalist leaders and T. W. Russell, and greatly facilitated settlement on the lines of voluntary purchase rather than compulsory sale. The margin between what the landlords consider the estates are worth and what the tenants think they can afford to pay is wide, and the British taxpayer, before covering it, needs to be convinced that the settlement effected will be permanent.

What is encouraging is the evidence that the champions of the tenantry have been induced to talk over the land question with representative landlords in a reasonable spirit. Mr. Wyndham has been greatly aided in framing a useful and practical measure, but more than one round table conference will be required before the cause of Irish discontent and poverty can be removed. Old industries need to be revived, occupations diversified, agriculture rendered remunerative under the stress of American and Canadian competition, and resources accumulated for meeting the increasing demands of imperial and local tax gatherers.

Clerical influence has been exterted without doubt in bringing about a temporary truce between the landlords and tenants. Economic evils like the impoverishment of the people, the decline of both population and agriculture, the steady increase of emigration and the intolerable weight of taxation require drastic remedies rather than temporary palliatives. South Africa after the civil war is in a much more hopeful condition than Ireland after generations of misgovernment and neglect. Mr. Wyndham has at once a more arduous and thankless job than Mr. Chamberlain.

JOE GODDARD IS DEAD.

Camden, New Jersey, Jan. 21.—Joe Goddard, the pugilist, who was shot in an election row last July by a policeman, died today.

THE JACKSON FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$369 00
W. C. McLean	5 00
Mrs. Henry Colebeck	2 00

AT THE HOTELS.

HUME HOTEL.

NELSON, B. C.

Hume—A. McQueen, Kamloops; J. J. Humphrey, P. T. Thompson, H. Howson, Spokane; W. H. Babb, Pendleton; J. D. Young, Farmington; G. W. Babb, Chesney; G. R. Green, Victoria; J. S. Black, New Denver.

Grand Central—G. W. Estabrooks, Ymir mine; E. Blanchard, Pilot Bay.

Tremont—Joe Lance, Ymir; Mabel Merril, Vancouver; J. Taylor, Phoenix.

Miss Grace E. Crosby, graduate of Toronto Conservatory of Music, teacher of piano and theory. 223 Carbonate street, between Ward and Josephine.

Empire Entertainment Co.'s last two days. Coronation, Martinique, Australia, Sandwich Islands, Lakes of Killarney, Moving Pictures, Edison's Great Volcano of Pelee. One hour's delightful entertainment. 25c and 10c. Baker street, near Josephine.

"Six Months in New York," illustrated by magnificent limelight views. A lecture to be given in the Methodist church Monday evening, January 26 by Rev. W. W. Baer, of Nanaimo. Not a lecture but a picture show; not a picture show but a lecture. Admission 25 cents, children 10 cents.

Don't Stumble Through Life

You can not enjoy living if you do not see how you live. The blind man is unfortunate and is to be commiserated, while you are simply a foolish man, suffering by your folly.

WE MAKE YOUR SIGHT MORE NEARLY PERFECT. WE'LL RELIEVE YOUR EYES.

Patenaude Bros. OPTICIANS

AT COST SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL
Small Size 40 cts. Large Size 80 cts

Having decided to give up the retail department of our drug trade, from the 30th of November, we will do nothing but a cash business. We would ask our customers owing accounts, to kindly settle these up at an early date.

W. F. TEETZEL & Co.,
Corner Baker and Josephine Sts. NELSON, B.C.

The Myee Exploration Company, Limited
(BRITISH COLUMBIA.)

CAPITAL - - $150,000
Dded into 150,000 Shares of $1.00 each

$100,000 being set apart for working capital, for which 20,000 $1 shares will now be issued at par, payable 50 cents per share on application and 50 cents per share on allotment; the balance of 80,000 shares will be issued as and when required and at such premium as the Directors may arrange. The Vendors receive 50,000 $1 shares, which, it is agreed, will not be issued until September, 1903.

DIRECTORS

J. FRED HUME, (late Minister of Mines, B. C. Government), Nelson, B. C.

JOHN A. TURNER, (late Gold Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works, B. C. Government), Nelson, B. C.

WILLIAM DAVIS, (Managing Director Transvaal-Zambesi Gold Mining Co., Ltd.), Nelson, B. C.

BANKERS: Bank of Montreal, Nelson, B.C.
SOLICITORS: MacNeill & Deacon, Rossland, B. C.
SECRETARY AND OFFICES: W. A. JOWETT, Baker Street, Nelson, B. C.
BROKERS: Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Ltd., Nelson, B. C.

PROSPECTUS

This Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring the famous "Cromwell" mineral claim, together with the following claims adjoining, viz.: "Annex," "Cromwell No. 2," "Cromwell Fraction," "Edison," "T.L.," "Mazama No. 2," and "Calcutta" fraction.

THE PROPERTY—These claims are situated on the South Fork of Lardeau Creek, in the Trout Lake Mining Division of British Columbia. In close proximity and on the same belt are the noted "Silver Cup," "Triune," "I. X. L." and "Nettle L." mines. All these gold mines are at present in operation and shipping very high grade ore. The "Silver Cup" has shipped considerably over 1,000 tons, which has netted over $150 per ton. The "Triune" has made large shipments which netted over $240 per ton, and the "Nettle L" has made very large shipments which have run considerably over $71 per ton. The "I. X. L." shipments have averaged $80 and $120 of gold per ton. From the Cromwell mine of this company two large test shipments have been made to the Trail smelter which netted $123 and $123 per ton in gold values.

It having been found advisable to commence active operations at once on the "Cromwell" claim, the Directors have built a substantial cabin, with blacksmith shop, powder magazine cellars, etc., and forwarded to the property nine tons of supplies sufficient for the working of a force of men during the winter months. A contract has been let to W. A. Turner, late foreman at the Ymir mine, for the driving of a tunnel and drifting 400 feet, which will strike and open up the vein at a depth of 800 feet. In the early spring a systematic plan of development on a large scale will be put into effect.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of the company or at the office of the official brokers.

Applications for shares should be made and sent together with the sum of 50 cents per share upon the number of shares applied for, (the balance of 50 cents to be paid on allotment of stock) to the official brokers, Messrs, Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Ltd,. or to the Bank of Montreal, Nelson B. C.

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