THE DAILY NEWS

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VICTORY FOR THE MINERS

Findings of the Anthracite Commission

Demands Made by the Men Sustained

Washington, March 21.—The report of the commission appointed by the president last October to investigate the anthracite coal strike, was made public today. The report is dated March 18th, and is signed by all the members of the commission, who are judge George Gray, of Delaware; labor commissioner Carrol D. Wright, brigadier-general J. M. Wilson, and Edward W. Parker, of this city; bishop John L. Spalding, of Illinois; Thomas H. Watkins, of Pennsylvania, and E. E. Clark, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

In the brief the commission recommends a general increase of wages amouting in most instances to 10 per cent; some decrease of time; the settlement of all the disputes by arbitration; fixes a minimum wage and a sliding scale; provides against discrimination of persons by either the mine owners or the miners on account of membership or non-membership in a labor union, and provides that the awards made shall continue in force until March 31st, 1906.

The commission discussed to some extent, the matter of recognition or non-recognition of the miners' union, but declined to make any award on this matter.

Following is a summary of the awards made:

1. That an increase of 10 per cent, over and above the rates paid in the month of April, 1902, be paid to all contract miners, from and after November 1st, 1902, and during the life of this award. The amount of increase under the award due for work done between November 1st, 1902, and April 1st, 1903, to be paid on or before June 1st, 1903.

2. That engineers who are employed in hoisting water shall have 8-hour shifts, with the same pay which was effective in April 1st, 1902, and where they are now working 8-hour shifts, the 8-hour shifts shall be continued and these engineers shall have an increase of 10 per cent in the wages which were effective in the several positions in April, 1902.

Hoisting engineers and other engineers and pumpmen, other than those employed in hoisting water, who are employed in positions which are manned continuously,, shall have an increase of 5 per cent in the rates of wages which were effective in April, 1902, and are to be relieved from duty on Sundays. Firemen shall have 8-hour shifts, with the same wages per day, week, or month as were paid in each position on April 1st, 1902.

All employees or company men other than those for whom the commission makes special awards, shall be paid on the basis for a 9-hour day, receiving therefore the same wages as were paid in April, 1902, for a 10-hour day. Overtime in excess of nine hours in any day to be paid a proportional rate per hour.

3. During the life of this award the present methods of payment for coal mined shall be adhered to unless changed by mutual agreement.

4. Any difficulty or disagreement arising under this award either as to its interpretation or application, or in any way growing out of the relations of employers and employed which cannot be settled or adjusted by consultation between the superintendent or manager of mine or mines, and the miners directly interested, or is of a scope too large to be settled or adjusted, shall be referred to a permanent joint committee to be called a board of conciliation, to consist of six persons. The board of conciliation thus constituted shall take up and consider any question referred to it as aforesaid, hearing both parties to the controversy, and such evidence as may be laid before it by either party, and any award made by a majority of such board of conciliation shall be final and binding on all parties. If, however, the said board is unable to decide any question submitted or point related thereto, then that question or point shall be referred to an umpire, to be appointed at the request of said board by one of the circuit judges of the third judicial circuit of the United States, whose decisions shall be final and binding in the premises.

5. Whenever requested by a majority of contract miners of any colliery, check weighmen or check docking bosses, or both, shall be employed. The wage of said check weighmen and check docking bosses shall be fixed, collected and paid by the miners.

6. Mine cars shall be distributed among miners, who are at work, as uniformly and as equitably as possible, and there shall be no concerted efforts on the part of the miners or mine workers of any colliery or collieries to limit the output of mines or to detract from the quality of work performed, unless such limitation of output be in conformity to an agreement between an operator or operators and an organization representing a majority of said miners in his or their employ.

7. In all cases where miners are paid by the car the increase awarded to contract miners shall be based upon the cars in use, any increase in the size of car shall be accompanied by a proportionate increase in the rate paid per car.

8. The following sliding scale of wages shall become effective April 1st, 1903, and shall affect all miners and mine workers included in the awards of the commission. The wages fixed in the awards shall be the basis and the minimum under the sliding scale: For each increase of 5 cents in the average price of white ash coal of sizes above pea coal, sold at or near New York, above $4.50 per ton f. o. b., the employees shall have an increase of 1 per cent in their compensation, which shall continue until a change in the average of said coal works a reduction or an increase in said additional compensation hereunder, but the rate of compensation shall in no case be less than that fixed in the award.

These average prices shall be computed monthly by an accountant or commissioner named by one of the circuit court judges of the third judicial circuit of the United States, and paid by the coal operators in proportion to the tonnage of each mine.

9. No person shall be refused employment, or in any way discriminated against, on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and there shall be no discrimination against, or interference with any employee who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization.

10. All contract miners shall be required to furnish within a reasonable time before each pay day, a statement of amount of money due from them to their laborers, and such sums shall be deducted from the amount due the contract miner, and paid directly to each laborer by the company.

11. The awards herein made shall continue in force until March 31st, 1906, and any employee, or group of employees, violating any of the provisions thereof shall be subject to reasonable discipline by the employers, and further, that the violation of the provisions of these awards, either by employer or employees, shall not invalidate any of the provisions thereof.

The commission also makes a number of recommendations which may be summarized as follows:

The discontinuance of the system of employing "the coal and iron police," because this force is believed to have an irritating effect, and in lieu thereof a resort to the regularly constituted peace authorities in case of necessity;

A stricter enforcement of the laws in relation to the employment of children;

That the state and federal governments should provide machinery for the making of a compulsory investigation of difficulties, similar to the investigation which this commission has made.

The commission, however, takes a decided position against compulsory arbitration.

These awards and recommendations constitute the closing part of the report. The earlier pages, and by long odds the larger portion of the report, are devoted to a review of the controversy which led to the president's action in appointing the commission, to the appointment itself, and the proceedings of the commission during its existence.

They review in a general way the production of anthracite coal, refer to the small area of country in which it is produced, and dwelt at some length on the market conditions and the prices of coal. They also refer to the hazardous nature of anthracite coal mining and give an estimate of the losses occasioned by the strike. These losses they estimate as follows:

To the mine owners, $46,000,000.

To the mine employees in wages, $25,000,000.

To the transportation companies, $28,000,000.

The commission says that in making their investigation they have done whatever it was practicable to do to acquaint themselves with the conditions which brought about the strike.

CAPITAL FOR THE SPITZEE

A ROSSLAND PROPERTY THAT IS TO BE DEVELOPED.

ORE SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST WEEK WERE LIGHT.

Rossland, March 21.—The most notable event of the week locally was the announcement confirming the previous report that ample English and French capital had been secured to develop the Spitzee mine on a large scale and that work would be started as soon as the snow is off the ground sufficiently to permit of construction being started on the new shaft house and compressor plant. The property is situated in the centre of a populous residential section about 400 feet lower and directly south of the Le Roi head works. Up to date it has been developed by local capital, and excellent results have been secured. The infusion of fresh capital into the concern, and the acquisition of two mineral claims adjoining, means the commencement of a new era in the history of the property. It is hoped that the result of the development and exploration work about to be instituted will add another large producer to the list of Rossland's mines.

Shipments for the week are somewhat restricted owing to the coke shortage. In the various big mines operations have been along conventional lines.

At Silica, the concentration works of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, are operating continuously.

During the week another 120-ton consignment of War Eagle ore was sent to the works. In the Kootenay mine two machine drills were added during the week, making a total of five machines, and a crew of 35 men. Ore is being broken on the third and fourth levels and stored in the stopes pursuant to the company's new plan of working the property. It is the intention to break a six-months' reserve of ore before extracting any of the product.

Shipments for the week were: Le Roi 3,500, Centre Star 1,440, War Eagle 1,050, Le Roi No. 2 700, Velvet 150 tons. Total for the week, 6,840 tons; for the year to date, 82,876 tons.

FERNIE STRIKE SETTLED

Crow's Nest Pass Mines Will Soon Be in Active Operation Again

THE COMMISSION DOES GOOD WORK

Manager Tonkin and the Executive of the District Union Agree Upon Terms of Settlement and Strike Will Probably Be Declared Off on Monday

FERNIE, March 21.—[Special to The Daily News.]—The strike is practically settled this evening, and everyone is jubilant.

The conciliation commission this morning interviewed John H. Tonkin, and asked for another interview between the district union and himself. This immediately followed, and negotiations were taken up in rapid order from where they left off on Wednesday.

In the evening another meeting took place, and the district union agreed to a final settlement subject to the ratification of the local unions, which will be easily secured.

The settlement involves some slight adjustment of the old rates and the recognition of the union.

The settlement is binding for two years, subject to a two-months' notice by either party to the British Columbia Mining Association.

The strike has lasted thirty-nine days. This was pay day, but little money was paid.

Victoria, March 21.—Colonel Prior, premier of British Columbia, received a dispatch tonight from Fernie to the effect that the strike which has been prevailing there for some time, has been practically settled.

MORE TROUBLE THREATENED

CONDUCTORS AND TRAINMEN ARE BECOMING RESTIVE.

COMPANY'S DILATORY METHODS THE CAUSE.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Vancouver, March 21.—Fred. J. Stalton, one of three delegates to present the U. B. R. E. claims for recognition to C. P. R. heads at Montreal, which disappointed deputation returned yesterday, states that second vice-president McNicoll declined to see them, although they were properly accredited, until they should come to him armed with the credentials of the head of their department. McNicoll's chief clerk informed the delegates that the refusal to see them did not necessarily imply a refusal to recognize the brotherhood.

Today 40 Italian laborers, brought here for freight handling, are reported to have quit work, together with the seamen from the Atlantic provinces brought here to fill places on the Empresses.

There is now prospect of another strike of infinitely greater magnitude than the U. B. R. E. disaffection, the conductors and railway train men resenting the company's dilatory treatment of their request for a 20 per cent advance in wages. If this strike takes place it will involve not the C. P. R. alone but all important western railway systems.

Winnipeg, March 21.—At the headquarters of the U. B. R. E. today it was stated that the company asked 10 of the striking checkers to return to the freight sheds and resume work. The men refused the offer, and will remain out until the strike is ended. At the freight sheds it was given out that men seeking work are being turned away every day, and that now there is a larger staff working there than before the trouble began. More cars, it was stated, are being handled now than previously, and the company is not behind with cars.

CHURCH AND STATE.

French Clergy Warned That They Must Keep Out of Politics.

Paris, March 21.—M. Delpech, in the senate today demanded the complete divorce of church and state. Premier Combes then entered the tribune. He said he would not say the day for the denunciation of the concordat was not near, but that day had not yet arrived. While the concordat existed it would be respected. The premier expressed the belief that the action of some of the clergy invited a violation of the concordat, as their petitions and pastoral letters attacked the government and would eventually compel an interruption of the concordat. The premier closed his remarks with the declaration that the government would maintain the concordat but on the condition that the clergy must keep out of politics. This statement was received with applause.

MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

Prohibition Candidates in the City of Winnipeg.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Winnipeg, March 21.—The proclamation constituting the judges of the county court a board of registration for the coming elections is published in the Manitoba Gazette today. This is the first step towards the provincial election contest.

Winnipeg prohibitionists have nominated Robert Muir to contest the Centre Winnipeg division, and W. W. Buchanan, formerly of Hamilton, the north Winnipeg division. G. F. Stephens and James H. Ashdown are spoken of for the south and west divisions.

A SETTLEMENT REACHED.

Dispatches from Fernie indicate that the strike is practically at an end.

Apparently the management and the district union executive have come to an understanding and all that now remains to be done is for the local unions to ratify the agreement, which will probably be done on Monday, and the strike finally declared off.

The settlement is said to involve some slight adjustment in the wage scale, and a recognition of the union. It is to be binding for a period of two years, subject to two months' notice by either party to the British Columbia Mining Association.

Every effort was made last night to secure more definite particulars, but the only response to several telegrams sent to manager Tonkin, president Dougherty of the W.F.M., and John Keen, chairman of the conciliation commission, was that prospects for a final settlement were very bright.

It is fairly certain that a definite understanding has been arrived at and that work will be resumed at the mines on Monday or Tuesday at the latest.

There will be heartfelt rejoicing over the termination of a labor dispute that was working incalculable injury to the entire mining industry of southern Kootenay.

The British Columbia Mining Association has already justified its existence in so far as its conciliation board was a factor in bringing about the settlement of this strike.

The fact that the settlement is to be binding for a period of two years, is specially gratifying. Nothing will more surely promote the welfare of southern Kootenay than a long period of industrial activity free from all labor disputes.

PRICE OF LUMBER.

Complaint That B. C. Millmen Are Too Greedy.

Regina, N.W.T., March 21.—The advance in the price of lumber coming from British Columbia is likely to be made the subject of investigation by the government. It is learned that the Canadian Pacific granted some concessions to the lumber dealers of the coast, in the way of reduced freight rates to the territories, but that no sooner were these concessions granted than they were more than counterbalanced by the increase in price charged by the lumber combine.

E. C. SMITH'S VIEWS.

Opposed to Dissolution at Present Time Also to Party Lines.

Fernie, March 21.—E. C. Smith, M.P.P., is in town, and on being interviewed said that he was in favor of the present house living out its usual duration providing no extravagant legislation in the way of land grants to railways was brought in. He said that he was not in favor of introducing party lines into British Columbia politics at present.

JOHN MITCHELL IS PLEASED

FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION SUIT HIM WELL.

THINKS THE MINERS HAVE WON A GREAT VICTORY.

Detroit, March 21.—"The decision of the anthracite coal strike commission is, on the whole, a decided victory for the miners, and I am pleased with it," said John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, in an interview tonight with an Associated Press representative.

"The anthracite miners of Pennsylvania have reason to be much pleased with the commission's awards, and I am sure that they are," he added.

In reply to a question as to whether the miners are given as much as had been hoped for, Mr. Mitchell answered, after an instant's deliberation: "I do not care to say. The most important feature of the awards," he added, "is, of course, the increase of 10 per cent given the miners. This will result in an annual increase in the wages of the 140,000 anthracite miners of Pennsylvania, of $6,000,000. The sliding scale provided for by the commission is very satisfactory, in as much as a minimum of $4.50 per ton is fixed. With white ash coal at $5.50 per ton at tidewater, the increase provided in the sliding scale will be equivalent to 20 per cent more on the miners' wages."

President Mitchell was asked if he was disappointed because the commission did not recognize the union formally and he replied that he was not, because the decision of the commission and its awards were in themselves recognition of the power and influence of the United Mine Workers.

"After the increase of wages given the miners," said Mr. Mitchell, "the most important of the awards from the miners' standpoint are the ones fixing a 9-hour day and providing for a board of conciliation. The award gives a 9-hour day with 10-hour pay directly to 90,000 men, and practically all of the other employees of the anthracite mines will get a 9-hour day by reason of their comrades' shorter hours. The provision for a board of conciliation will result in great good, and I am much pleased with it. It will compel investigation of both sides of the controversies between the miners and operators and bring the employers into closer relationship with their men. This cannot help but bring good results."

"The commission's recommendations for more stringent enforcement of the laws against child labor in the mining region will," Mr. Mitchell said, "result in great good. I think that this will result in securing the passage of a law that is now pending in the legislature raising the age limit at which children may go to work, to 14 years for boys in the breakers, and 16 years for entering the mines."

While he admitted that he thought the commission's recommendations that the coal and iron police be withdrawn would be a good thing, Mr. Mitchell refused to discuss the effect this might have on conditions in the mining region.

"How will the miners receive the decision of the commission that in case of a deadlock in the conciliation board an umpire shall be appointed by the federal judge for the third judicial circuit of Pennsylvania," he was asked.

"This will be entirely satisfactory to the men," he replied. "Such appointment, if made, will come from judge Gray, in whom the miners have every confidence. Until I have read the entire report," Mr. Mitchell said, concluding the interview, "I cannot comment on it or discuss it at any length. It is manifestly impossible for me to do this, but I repeat that on the whole the awards of the commission are very satisfactory, and a decided victory for the miners."

Philadelphia, March 21.—C. E. Henderson, general manager for the Reading Coal & Iron Co., when asked for an expression of opinion on the report of the strike commission, said: "If the commission decided to aid the public in keeping up the price of coal they could not have succeeded better."

Scranton, March 21.—T. D. Nicholls, district president of the United Mine Workers of America, is dissatisfied with the report of the coal strike commission. He regards the question of paying miners by weight as the most important before the commission, and says their neglect to meet this squarely will greatly detract from the otherwise favorable reception with which the awards will be received.

Ira H. Burns, of the counsel for the independent operators, said he regarded the awards as eminently satisfactory. He found his principal source of satisfaction in the recommendation for boards of conciliation to interpret controversies among the miners and operators.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION

TONS OF IRON WERE BLOWN IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

FIREMAN WAS KILLED AND THREE OTHERS WERE INJURED.

Taunton, Mass., March 21.—By the explosion of a locomotive boiler at the round house of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, today, Elija Chase, a fireman, was killed and Frank Smith, a machinist's helper, and Lawrence Lynch, and Michael Kelly, machinists, were seriously injured.

The roar of the explosion was heard for a long distance, the wall of the brick round house facing the street was shattered and tons of iron were blown in all directions.

The boiler was part of an old locomotive which was used for the purpose of heating the round house and the central passenger station.

Fireman Chase was in the cab of his engine attending to his duties when the boiler blew up. Lynch, Kelly and Smith, who were working near at hand repairing a locomotive were cut about the face and arms by flying pieces of iron.

IT MUST CEASE.

Slavery to Be Stopped in Germany's African Colonies.

Berlin, March 21.—In the reichstag today the director of the colonial office, Dr. Stuabel, replying to socialist inquiries said household slavery had been abolished in Togoland (German West Africa) and had been partly abolished in Cameroons, (German Equatorial West Africa). Children now born there are half free and slavery will in a measureable time be totally extinguished.

Slavery in German East Africa was also in process of abolition, since a transfer of ownership was not permitted. The slaves had two days a wek for work on their own account and were permitted to buy their freedom. The director added that he of course, held the conviction that slavery must everywhere be stopped, and he repelled the charges that the German colonial administration was more expensive than similar British and French administrations. The time was when the settler and trader carried on the work of colonization with a minimum amount of administration, but methods had changed with the advance of civilization.

The first installment of $187,500 was voted for the East African railroad which is to extend to Mombo.

RUSH TO THE NORTHWEST

Edmonton's Immigration Buildings are Already Crowded.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Winnipeg, March 21.—"Our immigration buildings at Edmonton are completely filled," said commissioner J. Obed Smith to a reporter yesterday, "and we have had to put up tents for the people to occupy while they are remaining at the place."

This is an unusual occurrence so early in the season as the middle of March, but it goes to prove that the advance reports that have been given out about the great inrush of settlers into the territories this spring are being amply substantiated. These people are practically all from the American side and many of them are homesteaders.

TORY LEADER'S VIEW.

Says It Will Not Be Possible to Get on Without Chinese Labor.

Ottawa, March 21.—In the senate on Friday sir Mackenzie Bowell said that the result of the increased poll-tax on Chinese would seriously affect the carrying trade on the Pacific coast. One firm would be affected to the extent of half a million dollars. It would not be possible to carry on large works in British Columbia without Chinese labor.

THE HUMBERT MANSION.

Was Sold Yesterday For Over $64,000 to Satisfy Creditors.

Paris, March 21.—The handsome residence of the Humbert family on the avenue De la Grande Armee, which was the scene of its triumphs and of its eventual downfall, following the discovery of the empty safe, was sold at auction this afternoon to satisfy the creditors of the Humberts. It brought $64,400.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

American Inspector Will Examine Immigration Conditions Abroad .

Washington, March 21.—Marcus Braun, editor of the Austria Hungarian Gazette of New York, has been appointed a special immigration inspector to go abroad and examine into immigration conditions.

He is appointed under the new immigration act and is the first inspector of this character to be sent abroad.

RESIGNS THE PRESIDENCY

Castro Retires Temporarily From Office

Latest Move in Politics in Venezuela

Caracas, March 21.—President Castro has resigned. He placed his resignation of the presidency of the republic of Venezuela in the hands of the president of congress after reading the presidential message.

In the course of events president Castro's term would have ended February 20th, 1908. He was elected president of Venezuela in February of last year for six years beginning February 20th, 1902. He had been elected provisional president of Venezuela on March 30th, 1901 by the constituent assembly. Senor Castro, when the presidency changed hands some time previous to that date, had proclaimed himself president and the United States government in November, 1899, had officially recognized the de facto government headed by him. The action of the constituent assembly legalized his position and invested him with the full powers of a presidential ruler to the limit of its authority. Up to that time while being generally recognized as president of Venezuela, he had in reality been simply dictator of the republic. A year later, as already stated, the Venezuelan congress ratified his election and regularly installed him as president.

Washington, March 21.—From an authoritative quarter here it was learned that this move on the part of president Castro has long been contemplated. Representations were made to him several months ago by the leaders of Venezuela that his resignation would have the effect of enabling the people of that country to present a solid front to the world in the matters in controversy with the several powers. The statement was made that the resignation is the result of a secret agreement of the leaders referred to that president Castro should temporarily relinquish his office pending the adjustment of the matters which minister Bowen has in hand. It was intimated by the Associated Press' informant that while president Castro nominally gives up his office, it is the intention to keep it within the family, by an arrangement to make Castro's brother vice-president, so that he would succeed to the presidency. It is the belief here, based on information which has been up to now kept inviolate, that the present plan is to allow president Castro to remain out of office for a short time and then to re-elect him at the next election.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS

ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS HAVE BEEN EXCEEDED.

WATERS HAVE FALLEN A LITTLE AT SOME POINTS.

Washington, March 21.—The Mississippi river from Cairo to Memphis is falling slowly. The third break in the St. Francis levee system occurred Friday night at Shawnee near Pecon point.

An immense volume of water is passing through the crevasse into the St. Francis basin and as a consequence the conditions at Helena have improved slightly. Below Helena the rise continues steadily and all previous records have been equalled or exceeded in many places. The authorities say that preparation should be continued for extremely dangerous stages.

Forecasts for 52 feet at Vicksburg and 21 feet at New Orleans are again repeated.

At Melville, on the Atchafalaya river, a stage of 35 feet, or two feet above the previous high record may be expected within three weeks.

At Alexandria 37 or 38 feet are indicated, and at Monroe, on the Ouachita river, 45 feet within a few days.

THIS IS TOUGH.

A Newspaper Man Arrested Because He Changes a $1,000 Bill.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 21.—The house today declared I. L. Page, a newspaper correspondent, to be in contempt of the house for refusing to tell the bribery investigation committee where he got a $1,000 bill which he had changed at a bank here. Speaker Whitcomon issued a writ of commitment to the county jail for both Page and senator Clark Hickox, whi was ordered imprisoned yesterday, and the sergeant at arms took them to jail.

THE VENEZUELAN SETTLEMENT.

London, March 21.—No apprehension is felt here of any hitch in the Venezuelan settlement. The officers of both the foreign office and the German embassey say matters are progressing favorably and that there is nothing to prevent the submission to the Hague arbitration court in September of the questions of preferential treatment of the blockading powers in the payment of the claims of their subjects.

RESORTS TO BILL POSTERS.

Paris, March 21.—M. Cavaignac, former minister of war, has caused to be posted on the walls of this city a signed letter charging M. Jures, socialist leader in the chamber of deputies, with calumniation and cowardice. The affair grew out of minor political differences.

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UNION LABEL — TYPOGRAPHICAL — NELSON No. 340

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press informs that paper that the liberals of British Columbia are anxious to get a leader and have offered the position to Ralph Smith, M. P.

This will be news to the liberals of this province.

The Ottawa correspondent must be still of the impression that Vancouver is British Columbia. There is apparently some truth in the report that lawyer J. H. Senkler, of Vancouver, has offered Ralph Smith the position of provincial liberal leader, but there are other liberals in this province besides the junior partner of the law firm of Wilson & Senkler. The fact that Charles Wilson, K.C., is leader of the provincial conservative party, does not entitle his partner, J. H. Senkler, to nominate the leader of the provincial liberal party. That is a matter the liberals of the whole province will decide when they feel so disposed, without dictation from J. H. Senkler or any of the Ottawa politicians, who in a matter of this kind have no more say than the humblest worker in the ranks.

The Ottawa dispatch announcing Ralph Smith's prospective leadership of the liberal party in this province has found its way into several coast papers and the Vancouver Province interviewed a number of prominent citizens on the subject. Among those interviewed were R. G. Tatlow, M.L.A., and W. J. Bowser, K.C., both active conservatives. These gentlemen express hearty approval of Ralph Smith, present labor member, as future leader of the provinical liberal party. It will be interesting to know that the leaders of the Vancouver tories agree with J. H. Senkler in the excellence of his choice of a successor to Joseph Martin.

Ralph Smith may become leader of the provincial liberal party. But he will not secure that honor because of any recommendations from Vancouver lawyers or Ottawa politicians. Should he ever be chosen leader of the party it will be because he has proved his capacity to lead, and a first requisite of that proof is for him to show that he can follow. He must enlist in the ranks and win promotion on merit. From what we know of Ralph Smith, we do not believe that he would take any other means to secure advancement in the party, and the probabilities are that he knows nothing at all of the efforts being made to use his name as a club to those liberals who prefer to do their own thinking and acting.

Our conservative friends will be amused to learn that the same correspondent, who gives such manifest evidence of ignorance concerning the liberal party in this province, makes the further statement that in the coming provincial campaign the tory forces will be led by colonel Prior. He sidetracks Charley Wilson as cheerfully as he promotes Ralph Smith.

ARBITRATION IN ILLINOIS.

In the settlement of labor disputes arbitration and conciliation are destined to take the place of force and idleness, either or both of which are the concomitants of strike or lockout. The wonder is that employers and employees do not get together before the trouble ends in hostilities instead of waiting until the strike or lockout has been in operation so many days, weeks or months. When the difficulty breaks out into open rupture, neither side likes to appear to be the first to give in, and it is essential that there should be some machinery provided for the taking of the initial steps towards a settlement. As the public get about as many blows when a strike is on as do either of the contestants, if the latter cannot settle their own difficulties, it is the duty of the public, or of some to whom that special duty has been delegated, to step in and endeavor to settle it for them. This is what is done by boards of arbitration, where such exist, and the work accomplished by these means afford striking instances of the value they are to the state. Take for example the Illinois board which has had a particularly active career. F. W. Job, the chairman of that board, says that they have had in that state an average of one strike for every working day in the year and the board of three men has had all it can attend to, but the result, the settlement of numberless disputes, involving all sorts of contentions and principles, has been sufficient warrant for its existnce. It is worthy of note that the most common source of trouble in the adjustment of labor disputes coming before this Illinois tribunal, is the question of recognition of the union, a stumbling block that obstinate employers may so easily overcome if they are inclined to concede to others rights that they demand for themselves. The experince of the Illinois board is that the existence of a state board, as compared with a purely local board, is very conducive to the general cause of arbitration, inasmuch as many cases have come before their notice where people prefer to have their difference settled by arbitrators who have practical experience, and who have a knowledge, or the time to acquire it, of a particular calling or occupation.

A word as to the law under which the state board works. One of the most important features of the present Illinois arbitration law is that which is covered by an amendment which provides that where an industrial dispute occurs in which the public is affected, with reference to food, light, fuel or the means of transportation or communication, and neither party to such strike or lockout consents to submit the matter in controversy to the state board of arbitration, that the board, after having attempted to affect a settlement by conciliation, shall proceed of its own motion to make an investigation of all the facts bearing upon such disturbance and make its findings public, at the same time recommending to the disputants the adoption of such steps as in its judgment will contribute to a fair and equitable settlement. In order to gather evidence the board has power to compel the attendance of witnesses. The result of this law is that the weight of public opinion acts as a stimulus and brings the peccant party to time. Next to compulsory arbitration, compulsory publicity is the most powerful means for the termination of industrial differences, but far better than all is the prevention of difficulties arising, and this can be done to a large extent by the holding of friendly conferences between employers and employees, before affairs at issue have reached an acute stage. Difficulties can be smoothed away and misunderstandings avoided, always provided both sides are actuated by a bona fide desire to get along amicably and to give as well as take.

CANADA'S CINCH.

The determination of the Hamsworths to erect and operate a large pulp plant in New Brunswick moves the New York Commercial to say: "Canada holds the whip hand for the control of paper-making in North America. She has the raw material and the water powers and can 'whistle' at the United States, which is rapidly exhausting her supply of the former. American capital must continue to help in the development of Canada's paper industry if Americans wish to contine to keep a hand on the paper trade."

What the Commercial says is true enough in that Canada has the whip hand in the matter of pulp production. It is to be hoped that the Harmsworth investment is but one of many other instances that will follow of the employment of British capital in the exploitation of our resources in this particular regard, and then it will come to pass that the control of the paper trade will not be in the hands of our southern neighbors. Our stores of forests suitable for pulp making are almost inexhaustible, thus affording a striking contrast to the conditions on the other side of the line, where reckless lumbering has already reduced the supply to a point that approaches zero. There the steps for the conservation of forest lands have been adopted too late to bear immediate fruit and a period of limited production will soon compel American paper and pulp mill men to look elsewhere for the supply of raw material. There is a considerable amount of American capital already invested in this way, and it is essential that every care be taken to prevent a repetition in Canada of the conditions that have arisen in the United States. Lord Strathcona, in his last report to the trade and commerce department, says that a feeling prevails in England that the manufacture of paper in the dominion should be encouraged, and in this he is speaking advisedly. The action of the Harmsworths would indicate that what he said is already bearing fruit.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

According to the United States census returns a person is twice as liable to die of accident as from old age. Nearly 6 per cent of the entire death rate in the United States is due to accidents, the average age being 33½ years. This includes deaths from violence of all sorts, and it is well known that the states provide many funerals which are not the fruit of accident pure and simple. One large factor in this percentage is the railway accident, including deaths of all kinds on railways, and this is notoriously high in that country.

Now that the dominion government have decided to call for proposals for an improved steamship service for the carrying of mails, passengers and freight between Great Britain and Canada, there is sure to be a very thorough discussion of the entire question in parliament during the current session. The government asks for a steamship service, fortnightly, with 21-knot ships, and another fortnightly service with ships of 16 knots. Probably there will be several proposals submitted, and this will give data from which it will be learned what the cost of a fast service will be and what the subsidy the government will have to pay will amount to. Various ports are mentioned, Liverpool, an Irish port—and Mr. Devlin wants this to be Galway—Quebec and Sydney in summer time, and Liverpool, an Irish port and Halifax in winter, though steamship men who tender may name any other ports, and the advantages of those will doubtless be duly considered. The vessels will have to be constructed under admiralty requirements for auxiliary cruisers, which means that they must be in every sense first class. The service is to commence in May, 1905, but tenders must be in by June 1st next. The threshing out of the subject in parliament will be of great value, as much information is bound to be forthcoming, and the merits and demerits of each system advocated will be laid bare.

The settlement of the much vexed Irish question, though perhaps yet a very long way from being accomplished, is nevertheless much nearer that goal than ever before, and much is expected to result from the conference at Dublin. That conference consisted of four representatives of the landlords and an equal number of the tenantry. After a protracted consultation a plan was formulated providing for the purchases by the tenantry of the farms now cultivated by them under a state guarantee of the payments to be made to the landlords. This may not be a wise precedent to establish, but the feeling is apparently that a peaceful settlement must be arrived at, no matter at what cost. The plan is in brief the pacification of discontented Ireland by making her tenant farmers the owners of the land they occupy and cultivate. In order to induce the landlords to accede to the plan, it has to be arranged so that the income they will derive from the capital sum, the purchase price will yield what the land at present provides, 3 per cent. The plan, which is described as giving promise of being "one of the most extraordinary peaceful revolutions ever effected," may require the expenditure of $3,000,000 per year for a few years to meet certain charges, but in the long run it is expected that the land will pay for itself. It is an experiment that may be strongly opposed by many of the British members, but if it is successful, removing once and for all those agrarian grievances that have been the cause of so much bitter feeling, it will be one of the greatest achievements of the government.

The findings of the anthracite strike commission establish the fact that the miners had good and substantial grounds for the demands made upon their employers. The findings give the men practically all they asked for, a 10 per cent increase in pay, an 8-hour day, no discrimination against unionists, and the settlement of disputes by arbitration. One of the recommendations of the commission is that the use of "coal and iron" police be discontinued. This is an excellent recommendation and it is to be hoped that it will be acted upon. The findings of the commission are to rule for three years.

COAL AND COKE TO BE SUPPLIED.

What the investor wants nowadays is plain facts that can be substantiated, and these are facts: Our smelters are certainly in need of coal and coke. In fact the entire wheels of commercial and mining progress in this district seem threatened at present for the want of this product. A four foot seam of coking coal is, however, new being developed at Rock Creek, near Midway, by the Ashnola Smelter Limited. The C. P. R. and Great Northern railways have already surveyed lines which run through this property on either side. Work will be continued on this property and test carload shipments made to Greenwood, Grand Forks, and Nelson. The same company also owns what is known as the Copper Cliff and Copper Bluff metalliferous mines at Ashnola in the Similkameen district; and about seven thousands acres of coal lands situated near the shores of Okanagan lake in the Osoyoos district. There also remains in their treasury for development purposes nearly three-quarters of the capital stock from which the company is now offering a small block at fifteen cents per share on calls of two and one-half cents per month in compliance with the terms of their properties. This stock is being sold to complete the development of the Rock creek coal lands, and the surveying and platting of their new townsite at that point. Do not delay until it is too late as this block will undoubtedly be subscribed for at once, when the next block will be advanced to twenty cents. For further information apply to the head office of the company, K. W. C. block, Nelson, B. C., or any of its official brokers.

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NEEDS OF THE NORTHWEST BY HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON

It is now about twenty years since the first considerable movement of population towards the western prairie section of Canada took place. The Canadian Pacific railway had reached Winnipeg and was stretching westwards over the plains. People suddenly awoke to a conception of the possibilities of the country. As a result, a mad fever of land speculation set in, the parallel of which can certainly not be found in the history of Canada. At the city of Winnipeg land was surveyed into town lots far outside the limits of possible occupation. The keenest and brightest of business men congregated there and dealt in those lots at prices based on the idea that the city was at once to become the Chicago of Canada. The inevitable reaction came quickly with all its attendant evils, bankruptcy, litigation and liquidation.

For many years afterwards Manitoba was only known in many eastern communities as the place where people had lost their money.

There was in reality no legitimate foundation for the views then entertained of rapid development. The movement of population had never assumed proportions sufficient to warrant such views. Of the agriculturists who left eastern Canada in those years, a large proportion for reasons which need not now be discussed, went to the north western states. Of the Canadians who went to our own Northwest many were not farmers, and had no intention of permanently becoming farmers. When the excitement subsided and matters settled down to a normal condition, it was found that the real agricultural population of Manitoba and the Northwest territories permanently settled on land did not exceed that of a good-sized Ontario county.

The influx of people in the years when the Canadian Pacific railway was being built through the prairie section was almost entirely from eastern Canada. There was no considerable addition to the population from other countries. A moment's consideration of the facts will show that no great development of the vast district between Red river and the Rocky mountains could be looked for until a steady and substantial movement of settlers from the outside was inaugurated. Until this movement took place values were problematical, and the future of all large business operations was uncertain. Business men recognized this fact and it was not until the long expected tide of immigration began to flow westward that the banks and wholesale houses of Winnipeg began to erect the commodious and substantial structures which are now beginning to be a prominent feature of that city.

During the past twenty years it has been a common saying of speakers and writers who have dealt with the future of Canada that its hope was in the west. Until last year, however, it could never be said with any degree of certainty that the present generation would see the realization of that hope. Today there are good grounds for the assertion that if we exercise reasonable care the present generation may reap the full benefit to be derived from the possession of our western domain.

Nearly all new districts after the first rush of the pioneers, pass through periods of depression. The Canadian Northwest has been no exception to the rule. The early settlers, after the excitement of 1880 and 1882 passed away, found themselves face to face with the realities of pioneer life. Many of them were wholly unfitted by training and previous habits for such a life. Others, bred to the farm, found their situation congenial from the beginning, but all alike settled down to the task of winning a livelihood from the soil. The result of their twenty years' labor is to show that there is not a country in the world where better results await the labor of the agriculturists, or where the soil and climate are better fitted to enable the farmer to obtain happiness and prosperity.

The knowledge of this fact widely disseminated is bringing to us in increasing numbers an army of settlers who, as a producing population, cannot be equalled, man for man, in any movement of population known in modren times, except that which took place when the great states of the northwest were opened up. The feature of distinction between this movement and that which is taking place towards other countries is, that the people we are drawing are people who have been agriculturists at home and intend to be agriculturists here. While other countries, the United States, for example, are drawing larger numbers, we are getting people who will, almost without exception, immediately become producers in the best sense of the word. The effect of this is already seen in the enormously increased production of wealth.

What are the needs of the west? When I answer this question I do not speak in a sectional sense. What the west really needs, it is the interest of the east to give, because from no other source ca nthe Dominion of Canada as a whole derive so great material benefits.

First of all, the west needs population. In 1902 we added from 60,000 to 70,000 to the population of Canada and the Northwest territories. In 1903 the figures may reach 100,000. If we can maintain our position and keep the annual immigration up to that number for ten years we shall then have in that region a million and a half people. When that time comes Canada will begin to do business on wholesale instead of retail lines, because it is to be remembered that the wealth-producing power of the individual is fully four times greater on the prairie farms of the west than in any other portion of the country. But even then there will be fertile homesteads left for the whole of the next generation of Canadians. There is abundance of room to sustain from fifteen to twenty millions of people. We need not, therefore, be afraid that our children who may be so inclined will be unable to become farmers for lack of available land. But if the present rate of settlement is to be kept up we must get rid, at once and for all, of the idea that we can safely abandon our efforts because the world is getting to know more of Canada. We have, it is true, achieved a little success. Our success, however, has already aroused strong opposition. In the western states, from which we are drawing large numbers of most desirable people, a powerful combination has been set to work to counteract the movement towards Canada. The idea that there is no more land to be had in the United States is an entire mistake. There is abundance of land to be had there. It is true that the land which is available in the United States now is not to be compared in quality with what we have to offer, but our rivals will not inform the intending settler of that pertinent fact. We must do it or it will not be done. Liberal expediture along lines which experience has proven to be effective and increased energy in the British isles and the United States is imperative if we are to expect our growth to continue.

Transportation stands next in order. It is a complicated and difficult problem, the understanding of which demands a knowledge of the conditions from the Rocky mountains to the Atlantic ocean. Its solution is imperative, but there are many difficulties in the way. First of all the necessity of rapidly and economically getting the grain away from the local shipping points. Last year the railways were choked with traffic. It was hoped that this year they would be better able to take care of the business, but the hope has proven illusory. The sudden growth of the business has upset all calculations, and almost paralyzed the efforts of the railways. Today the Canadian Pacific railway is confronted with a problem of tremendous proportions—millions of bushels of grain yet to be moved out, coal and lumber to be moved in, and thousands of cars to be provided for the purpose of bringing in new settlers and their effects.

The immediate and imperative need, then, of the present situation in the west is that the railways shall equip themselves sufficiently to do the business that is offered.

The next and most pressing necessity is the construction of more railways in the Northwest territories. It is an unfortunate fact that much of the railway mileage there is not so located as to furnish the best local accommodation. The location may have had its advantages, but the settlers, who are the best judges of the quality of land, did not, in respect to long stretches of the railway, find that the land in its immediate proximity was of the best quality. It is necessary, therefore, for many branch lines to be built. The extension of the Canadian Northern, too, across the middle section of the territory is of pressing importance. On that great stretch of fertile land lying between the Riding mountains and Edmonton settlers will be swarming in a few months, and the necessity of a railway there is no longer debatable.

The next phase of the transportation question after the local movement is dealt with arises in considering how the grain is to be got to the seaboard. Every loyal Canadian wishes to see the east and the west working in harmony in the task of achieving national progress. We want the wealth of the prairies to go abroad over Canadian railways, in Canadian lake steamers, and by Canadian seaports. To accomplish this is the duty alike of those who have the interests of the east and the west at heart. To the west it means better and more reliable service, better control of rates, and the power to land our unrivalled hard wheat unadulterated in the British market. This last desideratum involves millions annually to the Northwest farmer in the price of his grain, and it will never be achieved until the route of Canadian grain to Great Britain is an all-Canadian route.

To eastern Canada the accomplishment of this object means the prosperity which flows from the construction, equipment and maintenance of railways, elevators, and ships, and the employment of a vast number of men in their operation. Steel rail mills, car factories, locomotive works, and shipyards will be required, and must multiply with each annual increment of western produce. Every mile of the territory through which this traffic goes will be benefited and enriched by it. The movement of trade also between eastern and western Canada will be kept intact, and the great volume of produce flowing to the seaboard will furnish the means of transporting merchandise cheaply from the east by way of return freights. In every step, therefore, that is taken the Canadian seaport should be the objective point. A mere statement of the case as above outlined makes it clear that no immediate sacrifice is too great if it will enable us to achieve a satisfactory solution of this question. Let is be remembered, also, that if we do not solve it in a patriotic Canadian way it will be solved otherwise before long. Just south of the 49th parallel are the great systems of the American railway lines. Traffic will go along the line of least resistance, and if, to use sir William Van Horne's phrase, the Canadian "spout" is not big enough for the "hopper," the American "spout" is big enough, and will quickly be called into action. As a matter of fact, it is in action now.

As respects the land policy, the simple principle of holding land for free grants to the settler is the corner stone of a successful settlement policy. It is gratifying to know that the railway land grants of the past are rapidly being acquired by settlers, but no extension of the policy of granting agricultural lands in any way except to actual settlers should be thought of, except in a few cases where special conditions require special treatment. Land companies may or may not help settlement. Some have done so in a marked degree. Others have totally failed to do so. There is no guarantee as to the policy for any length of time, and every immigration agent knows that it is the free farm from the government which, in nine cases out of ten, attracts the settler.

One other subject remains to be mentioned. The Northwest territories does not, at the present time, enjoy provincial powers. The question of provincial autonomy, however, must soon be dealt with. The local administration must meet the many harassing and insistent demands which inevitably follow rapid settlement. Upon its financial ability to meet these demands in a reasonable way depends the contentment and loyalty of our new fellow citizens. The territorial government has not the power to collect revenue from crown lands, timber or minerals, and the scope of its financial resources will therefore depend upon the liberality of the dominion. Having this in view it will be evident that the interests of the whole country will be best served by judicious liberality in the financial provisions of the settlement. Only in that way can permanent contentment and satisfaction be assured. It is satisfactory to know from the public utterances of the leading men of different shades of political opinion that this view is likely to prevail.

Speaking generally, and without reference to particular topics, it is of paramount importance that a spirit of moderation and conciliation—that spirit which has been found so necessary in many important crisis in the history of Canada—should continue to be exercised. The vast extent of our dominion, its peculiar geographical situation, the wide diversity in the interests and occupations of our people, and, above all, the separation of the east from the west by the almost uninhabited region lying north of Lake Superior, give rise to obstacles which few young countries have had to face. So far the energy and wisdom of the Canadian people have been equal to the task laid upon them. If the difficulties of the next ten years are successfully surmounted, the foundations of enduring national prosperity will by that time have been safely laid.—Hon. Clifford Sifton, in the Canadian Magazine.

RAILWAY LABOR DISPUTES ACT

Sir Wm. Mulock Will Re-introduce His Measure.

Sir William Mulock will again introduce his measure to aid in the settlement of railway labor disputes, during the present session of parliament. It differs in several important respects from the Arbitration Bill of last session, having been modified on lines suggested by the representatives of railway employees' organizations. The compulsory and penal features which appeared in the old bill have been discarded. The bill is entitled "The Railway Labor Disputes Act." and has been altered so as to make it practically a conciliation and mediation bill depending upon the force of public opinion for its success. It aims to have a committee appointed by the parties to the dispute to try to effect a settlement. If this fails the parties may nominate a committee of arbitration as a means of settlement. If either party refuses to accept this means, namely, that each shall name one arbitrator, and the two thus chosen name a third, the minister may appoint the arbitrators to represent them. This board of arbitration will be more of a committee of investigation than of arbitration, because it will only investigate and report to the minister of labor its findings as to the rights and wrongs of the dispute. There is nothing compulsory about the bill, as the following clause shows:

"No court of the Dominion of Canada, or any province or territory, shall have or possess any power or jurisdiction to recognize or enforce, or to receive in evidence any report of the said board of arbitration, or any report of the said committee of conciliation, or any testimony or proceedings before either the said board or committee as against any party of person, or for any purpose whatsoever."

SLOCAN ITEMS.

The Crown Bank to Open a Branch—Another Strike at the Ottawa.

The recently incorporated and organized Crown Bank of Canada with headquarters at Toronto will open a branch at Slocan City shortly.

W. H. Cushing, lumber dealer of Calgary, has contracted with W. Koch, of Slocan for 200,000 feet of lumber from the latter's mill on Ten Mile. There are about 15 carloads in the lot which is to be shipped east immediately.

At the annual meeting of the Slocan Rifle Association this week the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Captain, W. S. Johnson; treasurer, F. Dick; secretary, H. D. Curtis; executive committee, J. Cross, and D. S. McVannel; auditors, John Pinchbeck and Geo. Clement. The association will apply for ten new Ross rifles in exchange for ten of those now held.

The crew of the Fisher Maiden are all down from the mine, which will remain closed for the present until the snowslide season is over.

It is quite probable that the Kilo group will again be in active operation this season.

During the last few days the Ottawa stopes have opened up a splendid body of very rich ore, similar to that which yielded such big returns at the Trail smelter. When first encountered there was but a small seam, but in two days it opened out to 18 inches, making as pretty a sight as one would wish to see. Several loads of ore have been brought down and the management expect to have a car out before the end of the month. Fourteen men are employed at the mine.—Drill.

THE QUICKEST COUGH ERADICATOR.

(From the Shortsville, N. Y., Enterprise.)

This is the month that one takes cold so easily and quickly—acquires that "hacking" cough, which is persistently disagreeable, as we know by personal experience. And we also know that the quickest eradicator of such cough, has been Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and which has been our staunch standby for several years. This is no paid "puff," but merely a just recognition of an invaluable remedy and like the editor it has scores of other and like the editor, it has scoresof other staunch friends in this town.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy does not suppress a cough, as is the case with preparations containing opium, but loosens and relieves it and allays the irritation of the throat, effecting a permanent cure.

OTTAWA ITEMS.

Ottawa, March 21.—The indications of a long session are strengthened by an increase of $20,000 in the estimated cost of publishing the debates.

The department of militia has decided that in future, troops called out in aid of the civil power to quell riots, are to be provisioned only with gallery practice ammunition instead of the regular 38 cordle ball cartridges.

Fifty-six persons were superannuated during the past calendar year, adding a yearly charge of $27,631 against the superannuation fund. The ages of those retired run from 44 to 76 years and their period of service from seven years to 53 years.

SANDON ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following are the ore shipments from Sandon for the past week, as given by the Review: Slocan Star, 83 tons; Payne 26 tons; Ruth, 21 tons; total tons, 127.

TO SUPPLANT STEAM POWER

RAPID INCREASE IN THE USE OF ELECTRICITY.

STEAM RAILWAYS WILL SOON DISAPPEAR.

The enormous water power stored in the numberless mountain streams and cataracts with which the interior, and indeed, the whole of British Columbia is blessed, offers a source of energy for operating every mile of railway and every industrial undertaking in the province. The advance made in the use of electricity as a motive power in recent years is far more marked than the progress made in locomotion by steam power. The number of passengers carried on American steam railroads has fallen off by twelve millions in seven years. More passengers are traveling, but not on steam railroads. Inch by inch the field is contested, and slowly, sullenly, the locomotive is giving way before the insistent trolley. The trolley map of eastern Massachusetts shows the same network of lines as a steam railroad map in any populous district. In Massachusetts last year four times as many passengers were carried by trolley as by steam. The steam passenger business has actually declined. The electric mileage of the state has increased from 9 to 18 per cent every year since 1894. In 1901 the trolley increase was 242 miles. In the same year the length of steam lines was reduced one mile and a third. In Connecticut, where there are no large cities to increase the trolley figures, there were, in 1900, 20 per cent more trilocy than steam passengers.

The only advantage of the steam over the electric railways was speed, and this was due simply to the fact that electric railways were run over ordinary highways, and had to beware of vehicles, pedestrians, children running across the road and stray animals. But as the trolley lines have grown longer, and the need for sustained speed has become urgent, there is a tendency to lay trolley lines on exclusive rights of way, and to operate them by steam railroad methods.

You can travel by trolley from Indianapolis to Muncie, 53 miles, two hours by express and two hours by accommodation trains; and the time would be 25 minutes shorter but for delays within the city limits. The electric cars cover part of their schedule at a mile a minute. The track is as solid, as well graded and ballasted as that of the Pennsylvania railway.

Similar development is going on all over the United States, and it is graphically described and illustrated in an article in McClure's, which is well worth reading in full. Take, for instance, this statement: That it will soon be possible to travel by electricity, without a break, half way across the continent, from the coast of Maine to the middle of Nebraska. Then, take the carrying of freight, and especially of farm products—a most important matter.

"A farmer, who has once learned to appreciate the convenience of a service that enables him to set half a dozen cans of milk in the road in front of his gate and have them whirled to town on a trolley freight car in less time than it would take him to haul them to the nearest railroad station, needs no long space to make up his mind on the question whether electric roads should be allowed to act as common carriers.

"The electric freight service is as flexible as an elephant's trunk, and as adept in picking up little things. It grows rich off the crumbs of business that a steam road would despise. It is always ready to go out of its way to accommodate the special needs of its patrons. The lemon growers along the Los Angeles-Pacific railroad, which runs its trolley freight, passenger and mail cars between Los Angeles and Santa Monica, found that their fruit was suffering from the roughness of the trip. They stated their grievance, and the result is the 'lemon growers' express' which carries the delicate spheroids to market as gently as in a baby's cradle.

"The freight business has been developed in a very thorough and interesting way by the Chicago, Harvard & Geneva Lake railway, both in conjunction with steam roads and in competition with them. The line is supported by a rural population of 4,000, who give it business averaging $5 a year for every man, woman and child. It connects with the Chicago & Northwestern railroad ,and steam freight cars are sent from one road to the other without breaking bulk. Small lots of freight are hauled from any point on the electric line to any other for 5 cents a 100 pounds. At one place the trolley road carries consignments straight through for the same rate charged by the electric line and its northwestern steam connection, yet the electric line gets 85 per cent of the business. It gets it because it looks after the convenience of its patrons. Its stockyards are equipped with hot and cold water and electric light from its power houses, so that the shipper can always make up a warm mash for his cattle before loading them on the cars. Stock cars are always ready to catch a sudden turn in the market, and the convenience of patons is studied in every way."

These facts are interesting, and the statement that within the next decade or so electricity will have almost entirely superseded steam power on railways stands a fair chance of proving correct.

WINDOW AND INTERIOR DISPLAYS.

(From Hardware and Metal.)

It is an established fact that a merchant must advertise to do business these days; but don't run away with the idea that all you have to do is to insert an advertisement in your local paper and sit down and reap the results. You may put the most attractive and convincing advertisement in your paper, but if the store does not correspond with the advertising, it will be so much valuable space wasted. A merchant should pay special attention to the window and store displays.

The opinion that window displays are primarily to attract attention is only half right. A live monkey might attract attention to a store, but would it sell refrigerators? A display's most important function is to call attention to the fact that certain lines are carried. Further, it may tend to create a want.

Neat, serviceable fishing tackle or easy appearing hammocks will often cause a person who had no previous intention of procuring such articles to come into the store and make a purchase. An exhibit of nails and barb wire would be of little value because it is taken for granted that a general store sells both.

But there are many things in a general store about which the average customer does not know. Should he be in need of such he will be at a loss unless he learns where those articles are on sale. For example, if a man wants a chandelier and does not know just where to go for it, the first store he sees displaying chandeliers will probably sell him. Avoiding staples, we should fill our windows with novelties, lines frequently not carried by corntry merchants and goods which sell only during a certain season of the year.

The last requisite of display is that it makes a good impression. To do this only one line of goods and only the best grade of that, should be shown. A window full of cheap cutlery might cause quite a run on those articles, but would do so at the expense of the store's reputation. Suppose a stranger in town should want to buy a set of tools and be referred to a store making such a display, would he not think "That is the place where I saw those bargain knives?" And would he not also think that if the knives were cheap the tools would be the same?

In addition to advertising the lines exhibited a window display should benefit the whole store. If the best goods are used, if the arrangement is such that they are shown to the best advantage, and if the window, as a whole, is neat and clean, this will be the result. If not, the window display has fallen short of the usefulness it should possess.

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

New York, March 21.—Some one with a penchant for nomenclature ought to be called upon to name the intervening time between Easter week and the last of June the bridal season, for fashion's schedule this year for this period consists of an almost unbroken series of weddings. Even May, which is usually regarded as "unlucky" for marriages is crowded with weddings.

The most exclusive and original features of all the modes are combined in the designs that make up wedding trousseaux. Bridal gowns vary in effect from Puritanical simplicity to prodigal elaboration and economy is the sheep sacrificed before the shearer, beauty.

Green and white promises to be a fashionable color scheme at smart spring weddings. The delicious new shades of the former shown this season are responsible for the vogue. Decorations will consist of hyacinths, lillies of the valley, daisies, immense white and rare green roses gloriously entwined with trailing, graceful greens, all of which will form an effective setting for bridesmaids' gowns of pale green voile, silk and crepe de chine, mousseline, chiffon and vaporine.

In many very elegant bridal gowns Brussels lace will usurp the function of the time- honored satin design. For instance one charming design in the lace shows the skirt caught slightly at one side with a large bunch of orange flower blossoms and lillies of the valley. Where the lace is lifted by the drapery a rich petticoat of white peau de sole is shown finished around the foot with graduated ruffles of plaited chiffon.

The bodice is trimmed around the square tucked chiffon yoke with pearl and silver embroidery and finished at the waist with a satin belt, while the full tucked chiffon sleeves are smuggled between wristbands of Brussels lace embroidered in silver.

A novelty is shown in the train, which is made of peau de sole, ruched with chiffon and orange blossoms.

The bridesmaids at this particular wedding will wear frocks of apple-green broche silk dotted with white and patterned with misty flowers. They are trimmed with rich white silk appliqued lace which adorns the fronts of the bodices and forms a panel on the front of the skirts.

The deep pointed belts are of lace and lace is caught in the fanciful elbow sleeves but also arranged to fall to the wrists.

At another smart wedding where the decorations will be carried out with bridal roses, white sweet peas and palms, the bride wears a gown of ivory white crepe de chine, finely tucked and threaded with chiffon and trimmed with richly embroidered d'Alencon lace and silver motiffs. Over a wreath of bridal flowers a lace veil—an heirloom—is arranged confined in place with jewels.

For the bride who cannot separate herself from the old traditions, however, there is an exquisite gown in ivory white satin and chiffon embroidered with mother of pearl and silver. The skirt has an extremely long train ruched with frills of chiffon, while the bodice has a transparent yoke and long hanging sleeves of the same material. Stoles of rich lace fall from the yoke to the hem of the skirt and the waist is finished with a girdle of white satin embroidered in pearls and lace.

The misty daintiness of tulle commends it highly as a wedding gown material. This, however, is always more effective when made over a taffeta foundation because the silk has a crispness not possessed by other lining materials. An especially pretty bridal dress of white tulle has the skirt trimmed with three fairy-like ruffles and rouleaux of white satin, with the fulness at the top shirred around the hips. The youthfulness of the design is enhanced by a bodice threaded with white silk bebe ribbon while soft fichu fronts of tulle complete the trimming. The bridal veil is of tulle edged with the most delicate tracery of Brusse's lace.

Just as satin has been replaced by other fabrics as a wedding gown material, grey has been forced into a less prominent place as the color of the going-away dress. Some of the smartest traveling gowns this spring are of mauve, olive, ecru and even oyster white cloth. The latter shade, however, is a luxury for the bride who takes her honeymoon trip in a special car with the comforts of a fashionable hotel on wheels.

An effective violet cloth dress trimmed with old ivory lace is accompanied by an immense Gainsborough hat trimmed with shaded purple plumes. The skirt has applied plaits under which are appliqued wide insertions of the lace. On either edge of the lace are stitched straps of violet taffeta with tabs at even intervals with the plaits which hold the latter in place. There are three rows of the lace insertion on the skirt.

The waist carries out the same idea and is distinctive because the customary vest effect is omitted. Instead the lace is appliqued all the way across the bloused front and arranged transversely across the snug fitting back. The collar is a transparent affair composed only of lace stitched top and bottom with bands of taffeta and supported by strips of whalebone.

Another going away gown in royal blue amazon cloth has a long trailing skirt that flares gradually along its many gores until about a foot above the ground, where the flaring is more decided. Each seam is strapped from belt to hem with a narrow band of lustrous silk braid.

The coat is tight fitting and extending quite some distance—say half a yard—below the waistline, with plain skirts. The design is intended for a tall bride-elect to which figure it is strikingly becoming.

The lapels are only moderately large and embroidered in silk braid. The sleeves are bishop in shape, gathered into cuffs to match the lapels.

Beneath the jacket is worn a blouse of primrose satin laid in stitched box plaits, all narrow and tapering into the belt in a modified shield shape. The hat is one of the new turbans made of blue chiffon and trimmed with bluettes and lace.

The spring bride affects flower hats to a marked degree but they are not of the geranium and forget-me-not type duplicated so cheaply and worn by the many. Instead she selects designs composed of pond lily petals, poppies, immense silk Marguerites and lillies of the valley. These designs are so decorative in themselves that little additional trimming is required unless it be a choux of lace or soft satin to conceal the places of jointure. The newest and prettiest flower hats have shirred tulle alternating with the rows of petals. MAUDE GRIFFIN

HOW IS THIS?

Ymir Gold Bricks Go to Helena and the Concentrates to Everett.

When manager Atwater first assumed his duties at the Ymir he was asked why the mine's product was sent to the Helena refinery instead of the government plants at Victoria or Vancouver. He said at the time that if possible he would see that the Canadian plant got the preference, but that the product must go to the best market. As the gold bricks from the Ymir continue to go over the border it is presumed that the prices quoted from the coast were not satisfactory. The manager, however, has made a still further change. Ever since the Ymir mine has been in operation, all of its concentrates were shipped to the Hall Mines smelter, now this is changed, and the concentrates are going through to the Everett smelter at Everett, Washington. It seems strange that with a haul of some 488 miles as against one of 27 miles to Nelson it pays the Ymir company to ship their concentrates to Everett, and their gold bricks to Helena.

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

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

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Telephone Engineer	Cotton Mill Supt.
Telegraph Engineer	Woolen Mill Supt.
Hydraulic Engineer	Textile Designer
Municipal Engineer	Architect
Railroad Engineer	Sign Painter
Heating and Vent. Eng.	Letterer
Contractor and Builder	Navigator
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Beautiful and rich looking are walls and ceilings tinted or decorated with **CHURCH'S COLD WATER**

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SIR WILLIAM MULOCK'S NEW ARBITRATION BILL

Although much has been done by legislation within recent years to reconcile industrial differences, the reconciliation is by no means complete. The Conciliation Act of 1900 was a good beginning, and its administration has been a success. But strikes and lockouts continue; even when the strife has ceased, and a truce has been proclaimed, we never can tell how long it will last. The great struggle in the anthracite coal fields, with its widespread anxiety and distress, has impressed the world with the gravity of the evil, and the need of a remedy. Two or three thousand miners are today "out" in British Columbia. These and other industrial troubles nearer home—many of them happily averted or terminated by conciliation—have deepened public interest in this perplexing problem. The question is: What shall the remedy be? It is some satisfaction to know that, as to one class of disputes at least, those in which railway companies, their employees and innumerable dependents are concerned, an earnest effort is being made by the minister of labor to provide a remedy.

During the last session of parliament sir William Mulock introduced a bill to provide for the arbitration of all railway labor disputes, and for the enforcement, if necessary, of the reference and the award by penalties of one kind and another. The underlying principle of the bill was peace-making by legalized coercion under certain defined conditions. It was laid over for consideration and suggestion during the recess by all interested in the matter. The period of referendum has apparently expired, or nearly so. In the interval the original bill has received the careful attention of the industrial classes, both masters and men; deputations have laid their views before the minister; and public opinion has been freely expressed through the press and otherwise. The result is an amended bill, says the Toronto News, which presents some excellent features. The main differences between the two proposed measures are these: Under the former bill, in the case of railway labor disputes, there was provision for compulsory arbitration and a standing board of arbitrators for the dominion, or for each province, who should have power to take evidence in any difference which came before them. Under the present bill there is no coercion except as to the taking of evidence, which is compulsory; and provision is made for a special board to investigate each dispute as it may arise, instead of a standing board. Any decision arrived at under the former measure was to be enforced by severe penalties; under the new bill the enforcement is left to the court of public opinion. The new bill applies to any railway, whether operated by steam, electricity, or other motive power, and whether under the jurisdiction of the dominion or the provincial authorities. It also applies to any dispute, dissension or disagreement which, in the opinion of the minister of labor, may have caused, or is likely to cause, a strike or lockout on any such railway, or which has interfered, or may interfere, with the proper transportation of mails, passengers, or freight, or the safety of persons employed on the railway. The comprehensiveness of the bill in these respects is one of its prime virtues; it covers steam and street railways, and every similar conveyance throughout the dominion. Should the constitutionality of the powers thus proposed to be assumed by the federal parliament be raised, there is abundance of legal precedent and authority to sustain the minister.

The main provisions of the bill set forth that, where there is any difference between any railway employers and employees, which is attended with the results above mentioned, the minister of labor may direct enquiry to be made into the matter. This may be done on the application either of a party to the difference, or of any municipal corporation directly affected, or of the minister's own motion. The minister may thereupon establish a board of arbitrators composed of three persons, of whom each of the parties to the dispute is to name one. The third is to be named by the other two arbitrators, or by the parties themselves, and failing a choice by them, the minister is to make a selection. The board thus established is to have the power of summoning witnesses and requiring them to give evidence on oath, and to produce such documents as are deemed requisite to a full investigation. After making a careful and complete inquiry, the board will transmit a written report thereon to the minister, embodying the causes of difference, all the proceedings, facts and circumstances, the findings of the board thereon, and its recommendations. Provision is made for the payment of witnesses and the arbitrators; in fact nothing appears to be omitted that will conduce to a fair decision based on a speedy, searching and satisfactory investigation into all matters of difference, and a prompt and full disclosure of all that has been done in a permanent form of publication.

The salient features of the legislative proposal are a thorough inquiry, at the outset, with all the temporal and spiritual sanctions for the truth that a court of justice, fully equipped, can provide; a judgment by presumably impartial persons who, or a majority of whom, are the choice of the parties themselves; and execution, to use a legal term, by the powerful influence of public opinion. "Opinion is the queen of the world, but Force is its tyrant," was a maxim of one who spent his life in studying men and their springs of action. Great as is the governing power of interest, yet even interest, it has been said, and all human affairs, are entirely governed by opinion. The new bill is based upon the wisdom of these precepts. It proceeds upon the idea that, in these labor differences, it is possible to apply constraints which will be quite as effective as penalizing the parties to a dispute. There are few disputants whose interests, exposed by sworn testimony to the fierce light of the public eye, can withstand the penetrating ordeal. And this is particularly true of corporations, whose charters as common carriers, either on a large or a small scale are privileged grants by the people, because of infringements of the common law of the land. "What people will say—these four words rule," said the old German critic. What people did say—the pressure, the friction, of public opinion, brought peace to the States in one of the greatest labor wars in their history. And it is the influence upon which, without dropping coercion altogether, sir William Mulock relies, in the last resort, as a guarantee in this class of differences for industrial peace in this country.

Judging by the experience of other and older countries, good results in a railway labor dispute may not unreasonably be expected by compelling a prompt investigation, and the fullest publicity of the facts and the decision. The bill, it will be observed, is aimed at the germs of contention; the first signs of differences may set the law in motion. The knowledge of the parties that they are within the grasp of a law which will compel a revelation of their internecine difficulties under oath will of itself tend to peace. The reports of the labor bureaus of Britain and the United States show that the fact that there may be publicity in any case favors peaceful settlements. The reports of our own department of labor prove the same thing. The deputy minister of the department, who may be presumed to have an expert knowledge of the labor situation, has repeatedly declared that the fact that the case of each party must appear as an official record of the government, and serve as a focus of public opinion, conduces to reasonable concessions and to prevent the holding out for excessive demands. The practical operation of this bill, when passed into law, will be watched with keen interest. If successful in its mission, as we hope it will be, the law which it crystallizes might well be enlarged in its scope so as to embrace other trade differences and disagreements and be a model, in principle at least, for other industrial legislation, both in the dominion and the provinces. As it is, parliament, by the enactment of such a law, will give Canada an advanced and unique position in labor legislation.

GREENWOOD'S COURT HOUSE.

Handsome Building Now in Course of Erection Will Cost Over $10,000.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Greenwood, March 21.—The erection of the Greenwood court house, which will be the most pretentious building of its kind in the Boundary district, is now in active progress, after a suspension of work through the winter months. The site is at the corner of Government and Deadwood streets, immediately opposite the well known hotel Armstrong, and in convenient proximity to the business centre of the town.

The outside dimensions of the main building are 44 by 62 feet 6 inches and 52 feet high to the ridge capping. The basement walls, built last November, are in granite masonry, rising two feet above the ground level. From ground floor to eaves the building will be framed in local lumber covered with coast cedar lap siding and shingles, the gables to be finished in half cast plaster. The roof will also be shingled.

The building will face west and front on Government street, from which the public entrance will be approached. The main entrnace doors will be sheltered by a portico supported by substantially built columns. The public entrance hall will be 22 feet wide and 11 feet deep. Beyond the hall will be a corridor 7 feet 6 inches wide, by 19 feet long. On the north side of the entrance hall will be a private room for the government agent and gold commissioner, having entrances from both the hall and the public office. This latter is situate north of the corridor, with a strong room in the south-east corner of the main office. On the opposite side of the corridor will be the supreme and county court registrar's private room and public office, the latter having at its rear the sheriff's room.

The first floor will be reached by a broad staircase starting from the entrance hall immediately opposite the main doors. Most of the space on this upper floor will be taken up by the court room, which will be 31 feet 6 inches by 49 feet, by 24 feet high. The ceiling of the court room will be in native cedar with a hammer beam roof, trusses of Douglas fir, and junction of walls and ceiling enriched with a 16-in. moulded cornice. The woodwork will all be oil finished. The interior wood work throughout the building generally will be executed in clear grained coast cedar, finished in its natural color.

The main fittings and furnishings of the court room, including judges' and registrars' benches, jury box, witness stand, barristers' table, dock, etc., are included in the contract, and these are designed to harmonize with the general character of the building. The lighting of the court room will be made a special feature. At the north end most of the wall space is apportioned to glass area, the upper part of the gable being furnished with a 14-foot base, semi-circular mullioned window, glazed in art glass in leaded cases. Special provision is made for heating and ventilating the court room for both summer and winter sittings of the court. At the south end of the court room are the jury room and the judge's private room. On the west side of the court room and looking towards Government street are the barristers' library room, which for the present will also be used as a robing room, and the witnesses' room, also to be used as a grand jury room, 9 feet by 11 feet, the latter opening on to a balcony situate above the entrance portico. The lavatories on this floor are en suite with the rooms.

The building will be heated by steam and lighted throughout by electric light. The plans of the architect, George D. Curtis, of Nelson, provide for a building of striking and handsome appearance, conveniently arranged and well planned all through.

Messrs. Smith Bros.' contract calls for an expenditure of about $10,000, which was the amount voted by the provincial legislature last session, but it is probable this appropriation will have to be exceeded.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Principal Features of Mr. Blair's Important Measure.

Hon. A. G. Blair's railway commission bill, since it was brought in last session, has undergone several important changes. The commission will consist of three members, and, although the remuneration which these gentlemen are to receive has not definitely been fixed, it is generally understood that the chairman will be paid $10,000, and his two colleagues $8,000 each. The headquarters of the commission will be in Ottawa, but it will be able, upon obtaining the minister of railway's consent, to visit outside points to hear complaints. This will do away with the expense to parties living at a distance from the capital, which a visit to Ottawa entails. The tribunal proposed to be established will have larger powers than are enjoyed by its prototype, the interstate commerce commission, in the country to the south. The great defect of the latter body is that its judgments lack finality. They may be appealed from and carried from one court to another for an interminable period. Mr. Blair's proposition is that no appeal shall lie from the decisions of the railway commission, save to the governor-general-in-council. This will simplify matters and prevent undue prolongation of controversies with respect to railway rates or insufficient accommodation. In the United States every case of alleged discrimination has to be heard on its merits. The Canadian commission will, it is understood, be empowered to define what constitutes discrimination, so that when illegal favors are granted by a railway company the fact will be well understood and the offence easily brought home. Companies desirous of increasing their rates will have to give ten days' notice, so that all interested parties may be duly informed. Then the application will come up for consideration and determination. Some of the provisions of the bill are so drastic that they may not prove altogether acceptable to the railway companies, but it will be found that the minister of railways has made an earnest and successful attempt to remedy matters which have long been the cause of discontent to the agricultural, manufacturing and mercantile classes of Canada.

METAL MARKET CONDITIONS.

The eastern American metal markets generally are very strong and active. Some embarrassment is being caused by the congested condition of the railroads, and—especially in lead and spelter—sellers are refusing to guarantee deliveries within any specified time.

In the lead market the effects of the railroad congestion, above referred to, have been shown. Consumption since the opening of the year has been at an unprecedented rate, and it has been impossible to get metal forwarded from the west fast enough to supply the demand.

Spelter is also very strong, with some scarcity of spot metal. Some of the large consumers, who had been holding back and apparently expecting a reaction in the market, have now been forced to come in for their supplies. Business has been large, and another advance in quotations is to be noted.

Silver has been in somewhat better demand, especially for shipments to the east, and prices have been fairly maintained. India is reported to be buying on a more considerable scale than for some time past, although no government orders have been placed.

Copper continues to rise, and the price has already gone somewhat beyond anticipations. Demand continues very good, indeed, and while some home purchasers have been holding back a little, expecting a reaction, foreign consumers are buying largely. Undoubtedly the March returns will more than offset the comparatively light exports of the opening month of the year. Consumption continues on an enormous scale, and late purchasers find it difficult to secure metal for the deliveries they want.—Mining and Engineering Journal.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

The pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm with a feather. It also heals the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment and unless the burn is very severe does not leave a scar.

A CORRUPTER OF POLITICS

"GAS" ADDICKS, OF DELAWARE, HAS SENATORIAL AMBITIONS.

AND HAS ESTABLISHED A PARTY TO SECURE HIS ENDS.

To the student of political corruption in our own time the demoralization of the state of Delaware by "Gas" Addicks will be of scientific interest. In the platform of the democrats of his state Mr. Addicks was referred to last year as "a commercial adventurer"; he has been called "a political highwayman" by the chief organ of his own party; and by the writer of a recent magazine article he is described as "a most adroit corrupter of men." With almost pardonable license other commentators on his actions have used much stronger expressions than these about him. For Mr. Addicks' work is of the kind that provokes to the calling of names. Even the cold inductive enquirer into the use and effects of vice in elections will find it difficult to label certain of the phenomena without using as his terms of classification words that might not look quite dispassionate in a sociologist's vocabulary. "Scoundrel," "criminal," "political blackleg" are some of the softer terms that have been affixed to his name in the attempt to get him conveniently designated.

To the bad courses which have made his name infamous, Mr. Addicks was urged by the demon of ambition. He would be member of the United States Senate. For the last eight or ten years he has been campaigning to that end, and though in that period his systematic debauchery has lowered the moral tone of the Delaware electorate several degrees, it has not yet placed him in the seat of dignity to which he aspired. To the national senate at Washington each state sends two members, who hold office six years, the term of one expiring two years before the term of the other. These senators are elected not directly by the people of the state, but by the legislature of the state. Mr. Addicks was a republican, but when his own party was in power in Delaware it did not think enough of him to select him for a senate vacancy. When the democrats had the upper hand they would of course choose a democrat. So Mr. Addicks concluded that it would be necessary to create a party of his own, and as the result of patient and widespread bribery he built up the union republicans into a party that all but controlled the legislature. In the last two elections he returned a delegation that outnumbered either the regular republicans or the democrats in the legislature. Unless the regular republicans joined with the democrats he could not be beaten. So there was a deadlock, particularly on the subject of appointments to the senate. No two of the three groups would combine to elect the candidate of any one. In consequence of this situation Delaware has been for some years without representation in the United States senate. Addicks would allow no one to be chosen unless he himself was chosen. He was kept out, but he prevented anyone else being put in. Last week the deadlock was finally broken by agreement between the union republicans and the regular republicans. For the longer unexpired senatorial terms James F. Allee, an Addicks leader, was chosen. For the shorter Dr. Ball, a regular republican, got the appointment. Mr. Addicks could not force himself personally on the party, but he was able to force one of his creatures on it. It is supposed that Allee means to resign in order to make way for the appointment of his leader, and that Addicks will thus get to the senate yet.

In his methods Mr. Addicks proceeded on the theory of depravity, and on the assumption that the condition in which he found the voters was not nearly so debased as it could be made. It must be said that he proved the correctness of the propositions he thus adopted as fundamentals. Immense as was his expenditure in corruption, he found that it came short of the saturating point. There was always a demand for more. This was largely the result of his own educative work. He taught the people to look for money because he gave them $400,000 for their votes. Prices varied, but got higher as the campaign advanced, and as one campaign succeeded another. The fact that votes were wanted for the Addicks candidates to the legislature was well advertised, and men stayed away from the ballot-box until they saw the Addicks local agent. The Addicks "machine" was busy all over the state in the elections of 1902. One hundred and thirty thousand dollars was paid out to secure a majority of the 13 voters in two counties. Of this amount it is estimated that $50,000 was retained by his "machine" workers. The business instincts of these gentlemen soon led them to form the habit of charging Mr. Addicks from $15 to $25 for votes they had purchased for $5 or $10. So far from censuring Mr. Addicks for the impurity of his election methods, the mass of the people appear to applaud him. Highly respectable farmers and other persons comfortably well off speak of the great amount of good he has done with his money. His liberal expenditure, they say, has been a great help to the agricultural community. Men in mercantile business express satisfaction with the increase in buying power that follows one of his campaigns. One farmer who got $75 for his own vote and those of his two sons remarked, as he showed it to an envious neighbor, that it would take a good many drops of sweat to earn it by work. In short, Mr. Addicks has pretty well fulfilled the threat he made in 1895 to obtain a senatorship or sink the republican party in Delaware ten thousand fathoms deep.

In Delaware, owing to the large number of illiterate negroes on the list, voters' assistants—one representing each party—are allowed in the secret voting booth, to show the voter where to place the mark he wishes to make. Mr. Addicks' voters' assistants would note how the purchased voter marked, and would slip into the latter's pocket if the vote was favorable, a token which, presented to Mr. Addick's local cashier, would be good for the sum Mr. Addicks' agent had contracted to pay the voter. In one election horse chesnuts were used as tokens. This led the negroes to go directly to the horse chesnut trees for their credentials, but the fraud of the cunning blacks was detected speedily, for the Addicks' chestnuts were all boiled. The Addicks managers used last election a peculiar celluloid button as a sight draft for the money. In one case a union republican tax collector got from the Addicks machine a list of bribed voters in order that he might better know whether certain individuals could pay their annual tribute. Money was freely loaned to citizens to corrupt them.

Addicks has wealth. Then he is able to sell Delaware legislation. He seems never to have had any difficulty in raising the funds. Why is he not prosecuted? The state constitution allows no one but the attorney-general to begin a suit against a person guilty of an election offence. Mr. Addicks has "influence" with the present attorney-general. In the few cases where attempts have been made to convict offenders the court has been "fixed."

GREENWOOD MINES.

Many High Grade Properties Have Been Devoloped With Good Results.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Greenwood, March 21.—The Elkhorn, lying between the city limits and the Providence claim is now looking well, having a paystreak of ore in which free gold can be seen and also showing native silver plentifully. A shipment of ore from this claim is being got ready, and the lessees of the property are confident that it will bring them high returns.

The E.P.U. Mines, Ltd., working the Lancashire fraction under an option to purchase, a few days ago sent out a second carload of gold quartz ore that assays well and is expected to return between $150 and $200 per ton net to the shippers.

The Gold Bug is again showing a vein of nice looking ore which is expected to give as good returns as the two cars sent to the smelter some time since and which brought in a clear return of nearly $4,000 for the two cars shipped.

Wm. Fowler, who last year made money out of the Providence, after working it for several months, by selling to the company which has since had reason to consider it got full value for its money, has now taken hold of the Defiance, from which years ago a ton or so of gold ore returned the highest values ever obtained from Boundary ore in quantity. Mr. Fowler intends commencing development work on the Defiance property shortly, as soon as the melting snow has disappeared, so that trouble from surface water may be avoided. Altogether the outlook for Greenwood's high grade properties is promising.

A movement is afoot to make a thoroughly representative collection of gold and silver ores from a number of high grade mining properties now being worked in the neighborhood of Greenwood and to arrange for a well informed man to exhibit this collection in Spokane and give full information relative to the claims from which these ores shall have been obtained and of surrounding claims that are open to men with capital, and enterprising enough to secure and work them. The prevailing opinion that the Boundary has nothing but low grade properties requiring an enormous outlay before any considerable return may reasonably be looked for from them, is felt by local residents familiar with the fact that in the immediate vicinity of Greenwood are situate numbers of promising high grade properties to be a decided drawback to development of the mineral resources of this section of the Boundary. They instance the Providence, situate within a quarter of a mile of the city limits, which during the last few months has produced between $20,000 and $30,000 worth of ore, the gold and silver values of which have together netted the owners of the property from $80 to $150 per ton.

PROPERLY PUNISHED.

He Relieved His Conscience and Later on Recovered.

He said he had an out-of-town customer to entertain. Perhaps he told the truth; perhaps he did not. At any rate, he broke an engagement with his wife to make a call, and did not get home until after midnight. Of course he made as little noise as possible and was soon in bed and dreaming.

But those dreams!

He dreamed he was dead and in the place or torment. He could feel flames and hot iron applied to his skin. He moaned and tossed in his sleep to such an extent that he woke up his wife, but she said nothing. Finally he woke up with a start. It was no dream. He was actually burning up.

"Lizzie," he said, "I guess this is the finish."

"Oh, I guess not," she replied.

"I'm suffering the torments of the damned," he asserted.

"Perhaps you deserve it," she replied.

"I tell you," he protested, "I'm burning up. I'm blistered. I never knew a fever to get a grip like this on a fellow."

"Oh, it isn't a fever," she returned, "its probably your conscience."

He was suffering too much to note the raillery in this.

"Get a doctor," he moaned. "I must have some relief."

"Relieve your conscience and you'll be all right," she answered. "Where were you tonight?"

"Don't torture a man," he expostulated.

"Where were you tonight?" she repeated.

"At the club. But Lizzie—"

"Answer my questions, truthfully and I'm sure you'll get relief. If you don't, I'll get a doctor. Did you have an out-of-town customer there?"

"No."

"What did you do?"

"Played poker."

"What did you drink?"

"Seven or eight highballs."

"Is this the whole truth?"

"Oh, Lizzie, yes, but for heaven's sake—"

"Do you feel any better now?"

"Not a bit."

"Well, if you'll take a mustard plaster out of the pocket of your nightshirt I think you will," she answered calmly. "I told you if you'd relieve your conscience you'd be all right."

ABOUT COLDS.

In all countries and among all nations of the globe, cough medicines are used and used probably more extensively than any other one class of medicine. The simple reason is, they are required to save human life. Every human being is subject to throat and lung troubles, which may terminate his existence. The people of all nations know the dangerous consequences of a neglected cold, for the majority of fatalities have their origin in and are characterized first by a simple cold. It is true, also, that many take slight colds, and are soon rid of them without noticing any serious results at the time—and this fact alone leads many others to careless habits. Every cold weakens the system and makes the next one the harder to cure. The more careful and prudent persons everywhere do not permit a cold to run its course, but treat it promptly.

For many years Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been in use throughout the United States and many other countries and time has proved it to be the best adapted of any remedy yet made for all throat and lung diseases, and especially coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough.

"LEO'S LAST PRAYER."

Translation of a Poem Written by the Pope Just Before His Birthday.

Below is Dr. William H. Ward's metrical translation, published in the New York Independent, of the remarkable Latin poem with which the pope has just celebrated his ninety-third birthday and the twenty-fifth anniversary of his election to the papal throne. The pope himself calls the poem "Leo's Last Prayer."

Leo, now sets thy sun; pale is its dying ray,
Black night succeeds thy day;
Black night for thee; wasted thy frame; life's blood sustains
No more thy shrunken veins.
Death casts his fatal dart; robed for the grave, thy bones
Lie under the cold stones;
But my freed soul escapes her chains, and longs in flight
To reach the realms of light;
That is the goal she seeks; thither her journey fares.
Grant, Lord, my anxious prayers,
That with the citizens of Heaven, God's face and light
May ever thrill my sight,
That I may see thy face, Heaven's Queen, whose mother love
Has brought me home above.
To thee, saved through the tangles of a perilous way;
I lift my grateful lay.

STRIKE AT BEATON.

Considerable excitement has been caused at Beaton, says the Cambourne Miner, by the discovery of free gold within a short distance of the town. The discovery was made on the C. P. R. and Twin claims staked by J. Regan. Several of the inhabitants have been seen making midnight excursions for the purpose of staking properties near the new strike.

PRINCIPAL AT MOOSE JAW.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Regina, N.W.T., March 21.—Arthur Burnett, B.A., of Lethbridge, has been appointed principal of Moose Jaw schools, succeeding A. M. Ball, lately appointed inspector.

SPECIAL SEED OFFER!

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VEGETABLES

1 **Beans**—Dwarf Wax.
2 **Beet**—Early Flat Red.
3 **Beet**—Early Blood Turnip.
4 **Beet**—Long Smooth Blood.
5 **Cabbage**—Early Summer.
6 **Cabbage**—Early Winningstadt.
7 **Cabbage**—Large Late Drumhead.
8 **Cabbage**—Red Dutch.
9 **Carrot**—Early Scarlet Horn.
10 **Carrot**—Scarlet Intermediate.
11 **Cauliflower**—Early Paris.
12 **Celery**—White Solid.
13 **Corn**—Early White Cory.
14 **Corn**—Mammoth Sweet.
15 **Cucumber**—Green Pickling.
16 **Cucumber**—Table Variety.
17 **Herbs**—Sage.
18 **Herbs**—Summer Savory.
19 **Herbs**—Sweet Marjoram.
20 **Lettuce**—Summer Cabbage.
21 **Lettuce**—Early Hanson.
22 **Melon**—Musk, Early Prolific.
23 **Melon**—Water, Early Sweet.
24 **Melon**—Citron "Preserving."
25 **Onion**—Large Red Wethersfield.
26 **Onion**—Yellow Danvers.
27 **Onion**—Small Silverskin.
28 **Parsley**—Extra Curled.
29 **Parsnip**—Hollow Crown.
30 **Peas**—Earliest of All.
31 **Peas**—American Wonder.
32 **Pepper**—Large Red.
33 **Pumpkin**—Large Pie.
34 **Radish**—Early Turnip, Mixed.
35 **Radish**—Olive Shaped, Mixed.
36 **Radish**—Long Scarlet.
37 **Squash**—Hubbard.
38 **Squash**—Vegetable Marrow.
39 **Tomato**—Extra Early Red.
40 **Tomato**—Large Smooth Red.
41 **Turnip**—Yellow Fleshed.

FLOWERS

42 **Alyssum**—Sweet.
43 **Aster**—Fine Mixed.
44 **Balsam**—Mixed.
45 **Candytuft**—White.
46 **Mignonette**—Large.
47 **Morning Glory**—Climbing.
48 **Nasturtium**—Tall Mixed.
49 **Nasturtium**—Dwarf Mixed.
50 **Pansy**—Very Fine Mixed.
51 **Petunia**—Fine Mixed.
52 **Phlox**—Fine Mixed.
53 **Pinks**—Beautiful Mixed.
54 **Poppy**—Show Variety.
55 **Portulaca**—Mixed Colors.
56 **Stocks**—German, Mixed.
57 **Sweet Peas**—Choice Mixed.
58 **Verbena**—Showy Variety.
59 **Wild Flower Garden.**
60 **Zinnia**—Double Mixed.

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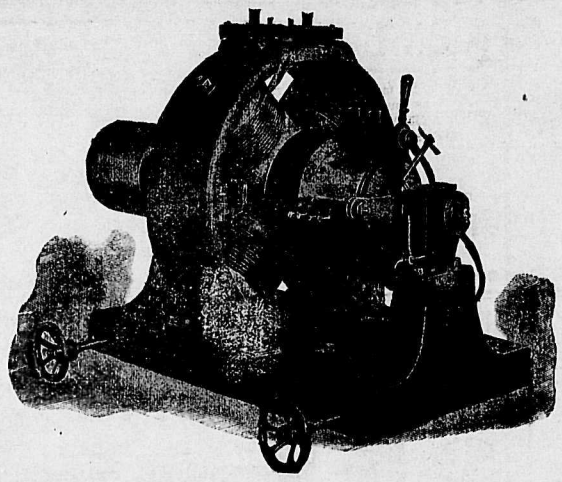

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20,000 Juno	.03½

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SEVERE FAMINE IN JAPAN

150,000 PEOPLE STARVING IN THE NORTHEAST PROVINCES.

HON. SIDNEY FISHER ARRIVES IN YOKOHAMA.

Tokio, Japan, via Victoria, March 21.—Some reaction has manifested itself after the first shock of the news that 150,000 people were starving in the northeast provinces of Japan. Europeans and Americans have led the way in opening subscription lists, and already some 16,000 yen ($8,000) have been collected, while foreign investigators have been dispatched to the scene of the reported distress to ascertain the amount of the requirements and distribute supplies. From their reports, although the deep snow and poor means of communication in the remote country have made the distance covered inconsiderable, it can be gathered that the distress is very real.

One report says: "Horses were eaten, roots and rice straw made up in edible forms. The last stage of destitution was reached. We were able to bring away with us specimens of the food, so-called, upon which most of the unfortunate people are trying to exist, but a mere literal description would give no idea of its loathsome appearance, and the wonder is what sustenance it can afford. In a third house were eleven in all. Their united meal consisted of a quart of Soo bran and hot water." And last, this sentence: "One wonder whether the cold has not had a beneficial effect in numbing sensibilities of hunger and pain."

The Japanese people are now themselves gathering data and opening relief funds, while the government proposes starting relief works when the snow has melted.

Although it is almost a week since the general elections were held, the exact results are not positively known. This is due not so much to the slowness of arrival of returns as to difference of opinion as to the political camps of those elected. Enough, however, is known to make it certain that the elections have not materially affected the status quo ante, but to leave the government in the same precarious position, and it is conceded by the Japanese papers that the Sei Yukai, the party led by marquis Ito, the "grand old man" of Japan, remains in the ascendant. It is believed, therefore, that the cabinet must either compromise with marquis Ito, or resign, in which case marquis Ito would be asked to form a cabinet. It is said that the imperial decree summoning parliament for its eighteenth session will be issued on the 24th inst., and that the house will meet on May 5th. The period of the session will be 30 days, but it may be prolonged according to the progress of business.

A conference of the central tea traders' guild is being held here to discuss the withdrawal of the annual subsidy, amounting to 70,000 yen, granted by the government for the expansion of the trade abroad, which expires with the present fiscal year. A petition for the continuance of the subsidy is being drafted for submission to the government.

Yokohama, via Victoria, March 21.—Sidney Fisher, the Canadian minister of agriculture, arrived at Yokohama yesterday, by the steamer Empress of China, and was met at the Hatoba by Mr. Shimizu, consul at Vancouver; K. Otani and other leading tea dealers at this port. The minister, who was provided with cards giving his name and position in Japanese, returned their greeting cordially. After visiting here he is to start for Osaka to see the exhibition. The general object of his visit is to ascertain the necessary steps for improving trade between this country and Canada.

CROFTON SMELTER.

Will Resume Work on April 1st—Plenty of Coke Arranged For.

H. C. Bellinger, manager of the Crofton smelter has announced that the plant, which has been closed down for some time, will be started up on April 1st. In the course of a recent interview Mr. Bellinger said: "We have a very large amount of ore now on hand, and we expect to be kept running for some time. We will be able to handle between 600 and 700 tons per day, and as a considerable amount of ore has been accumulating for some time past we will be able to keep our staff of 125 men busy for months to come."

When questioned regarding the probability of a shortage of coke, caused by the closing down of the Union mines, Mr. Bellinger said that he did not anticipate any trouble in that regard as he had arranged for other sources of supply. He stated that even if all the island mines shut down he would be able to get sufficient to keep his smelter going, but was not prepared to say where it would be obtained from. There was every possibility of a busy season at the smelter, he said. They were now treating ore from a number of mines in the interior as well as from the coast mines as far north as White Horse, and the shipments were constantly increasing.

LAVAL'S DISCOVERY.

More About the Electrical Reduction of Zinc-Lead Ores.

The following is a translation of an article recently published by a Gothenburg newspaper:

"Experts in metallurgy have for some time discussed the report that Dr. De Laval, after extensive experiments, has been able to produce zinc from zinc ore by electricity at the factory Onan, belonging to Trollhattans Elektriska Aktiebolag, Trollhattan. It is reported that the manufacture of carbide at Onan has been discontinued and the production of zinc by Dr. De Laval's method adopted. An expert says:

"'Dr. De Laval has for several years worked on the problem of producing zinc by electricity from lead-sulphur-zinc ores. He was probably led to this by his experiments in trying to separate iron from ores by electricity. An examining board has reported favorably on the method, and the result has been the organization of a company to exploit the invention and the ore deposits at Saxbergt, near Ludvika. The minimum capital—$26,800—has already been paid, and the company will start operations as soon as circumstances will allow.'"

PRODTCTION OF PIG IRON

STATISTICS OF OUTPUT IN CANADA LAST YEAR.

PRESENT CAPACITY OF EASTERN BLAST FURNACES.

The statistics of the production of pig iron in Canada in 1902 show an increase of 74,581 gross tons, or over 30 per cent, as compared with 1901.

The total production in 1902 amounted to 319,557 gross tons, against 244,976 tons in 1901 and 86,090 tons in 1900. In the first half of 1902 the production was 157,804 tons, and in the second half it was 161,753 tons, a gain of only 3,949 tons. Of the total production last year, 302,712 tons were made with coke and 16,845 tons with charcoal. A little over one-third of the total production was basic pig iron, namely 107,315 tons. The bessemer iron made amounted to about 9,000 tons. Spiegeleisen and ferromanganese have not been made since 1899.

The following table gives the total poduction of all kinds of pig iron (including spiegeleisen and ferromanganese) in Canada from 1894 to 1902. The figures are in long tons:

1894	44,791
1895	37,829
1896	60,030
1897	53,796
1898	68,755
1899	94,077
1900	86,090
1901	244,976
1902	319,957

On December 31st, 1902, the unsold stocks of pig iron in Canada amounted to about 20,000 gross tons, as compared with 59,472 tons at the close of 1901 and 12,465 tons at the close of 1900. Of the unsold pig iron on hand on December 31st, over 19,000 tons were coke pig iron.

On December 31st, 1902, Canada had 14 completed blast furnaces, of which 7 were in blast and 7 were idle. Of this total 9 were equipped to use coke for fuel, 4 to use charcoal, and 1 to use mixed charcoal and coke. In addition, 4 coke and 2 charcoal furnaces were built or were partly erected on December 31st, but work on several of the furnaces was temporarily suspended.

The Bulletin gives the following notes on Canadian blast furnaces at the opening of the present year:

The Cramp Steel Co., Ld., has put in the foundations for a blast furnace at Collingwood, Simcoe county, Ontario. Work upon the furnace was temporarily suspended a short time ago, but it is to be resumed early in the spring. The company expects to have the furnace ready for operation next fall. Coke will be used. Its daily capacity will be about 250 gross tons. The company is now erecting a rolling mill at Collingwood, to be equipped with one 10 and one 18-in. train of rolls, which it expects to have completed early in March. Two 18-ton open hearth steel furnaces will be connected with the mill.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ld. of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, broke ground in June, 1902, for a new furnace at Sydney mines, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. The furnace will be 85x17 feet, and will have a daily capacity of about 200 tons of basic and foundry pig iron. Coke will be used and red and brown hematite ore will be obtained from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The furnace will be equipped with four Robert hot-blast stoves. It will probably be completed in September. The company now has a furnace at Ferrona, Nova Scotia, with an annual capacity of 33,000 gross tons. It ran for 44 weeks in 1902, and was active on December 31st.

The Londonderry Iron & Mining Co., Ld., of Londonderry, Nova Scotia, is rebuilding furnace A, at Acadia iron mines and will blow it in in May. The stack will be 75x17 feet and will have an annual capacity of 48,000 tons of foundry iron. The company does not contemplate blowing in furnace B in the near future, but may build it later on.

Bridgeville furnace, at Bridgeville, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, was idle during the whole of 1902. The furnace was last active in 1899, when mixed coke and charcoal were used for sfuel and pig iron, spiegeleisen, and ferromanganese were made. It is not likely to resume work in the near future.

The Algoma Steel Co., Ld., of Sault Ste Marie, Ontario, had not completed on December 31st, 1902, the erection of the two furnaces which it began building over a year ago. They will have a total annual capacity of about 100,000 tons. One will use coke and the other charcoal.

The Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Ld., of Sydney, Nova Scotia, had two of its four furnaces in blast on December 31st. The two idle furnaces will not resume until a sufficient supply of coke can be assured. In 1902 the company made basic and foundry pig iron.

The Canada Iron Furnace Co., Ld., had its charcoal furnace at Radnor Forges, Quebec, out of blast for relining on December 31st. It resumed work on January 20th. The furnace ran for 38 week in 1902.

THE DISTRESS IN SWEDEN.

Worse Than Anticipated—Increased Relief Measures Necessary.

Stockholm, Sweden, March 21.—The distress in north Sweden was discussed in parliament today. The minister of agriculture declared that up to a fortnight ago the government was convinced that it had undertaken adequate relief measures, but later investigation showed that a further sum of about $258,000 was required. The minister of agriculture depreciated the "sensational descriptions of the situation," which he said had appeared in some American papers.

UNPLEASANT ANYWAY.

The West Indies Inflicted With an Unknown Disease.

Kingston, Ja., March 21.—A curious situation has arisen in the West Indies regarding the disease resembling smallpox which has been epidemic on the island of Trinidad, and which exists at St. Vincent, and has lately appeared in Jamaica. Medical men who have exchanged visits among the islands to make a diagnosis of the disease differ in opinion considerably. Those of Trinidad claim it is an eruptive fever. The physicians of Barbadoes say it is smallpox, and opinion here as to its nature is divided. Trinidad is maintaining a quarantine against Barbadoes and the latter is now quarantining Trinidad. The newspapers are calling for a medical commission to determine the nature of the strange disease and to make recommendations for its treatment.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 21.—The official medical definition here of the prevailing sickness is that it is an epidemic of varioloid (resembling smallpox), or varicella (chicken pox), similar to that which occurred in Jamaica in 1866. There have been 889 cases in Trinidad since October and three deaths from the disease.

A COMPLICATED SITUATION.

London, March 21.—The announcement that the government contemplates bringing in a bill providing a modified form of home rule for Ireland complicates the political situation, which already presents an extraordinary muddle. No measure of home rule can be brought before parliament this year and the Irish secretary, Mr. Wyndham, is quite likely to deny the serious existence of such a plan.

PROBABLY THE SYSTEM.

New York, March 21.—Eugene G. Webb, manager of a system of ten cent stores in New York and other cities, committed suicide at his home in Brooklyn today. The cause is unknown.

HETTY GREEN FORECLOSED.

Chicago, Ills., March 21.—Trinity Episcopal church was sold today under foreclosure of a $15,000 mortgage held by Hetty Green. An attorney acting for the congregation bought in the property.

AN AUTO SHOW.

London, March 21.—An automobile exhibition was opened in the Agricultural hall here today

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Ore shipped to Nelson will be carefully looked after. NELSON, B.C

A. R. SHERWOOD
Real Estate
and Insurance Agent
FOR SALE—The West Block, on corner Baker and Hall Street.
Write or apply A. R. Sherwood, Nelson

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.

Silver King Hotel
Under Old Management.
RATES $1 PER DAY AND UP

BOATS AND CANOES.

I am sending an order East for Boats and Canoes; should you wish to purchase one for the coming season, I should like to get your order, or can build you a good Boat here. Write to Box 180, P.O., or Phone, 66D. W. J. ASTLEY.
The City Boat House.

RIVERSIDE NURSERIES
GRAND FORKS, B. C.
MARTIN BURRELL, Proprietor.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Home-Grown Acclimatised Fruit and Ornamental Stock
IN BUYING FROM OUR NURSERY
MARK THIS ADVANTAGE---You can PLANT within 48 hours from the digging of the trees.
Write for list.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an Act to incorporate the Synod of the Diocese of Kootenay, comprised as follows: Commencing at a point on the forty-ninth parallel, part of the international boundary line between Canada and the United States, where the said parallel intersects the one hundred and twentieth meridian; thence northerly along the said one hundred and twentieth meridian to that point of the same at which it becomes part of the eastern boundary line of the Province of British Columbia; thence south-easterly and along the boundary line between the said Province of British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, until such last mentioned boundary line intersects the said forty-ninth parallel; thence westerly along the said forty-ninth parallel to the point of commencement; and that the following powers be granted, viz.: The bishop, clergy, and laity of the said Diocese constitute a body politic and corporate under the name of the Synod of the Diocese of Kootenay. The said Synod to be constituted according to the provisions contained in the constitution and canons of the Synod of the Diocese of New Westminster, as revised by the said last named Synod in November, A. D., 1892. All property acquired by or which has come into the possession of or held by the Synod of the Diocese of Kootenay, whether in trust or otherwise, be held by it as constituted under the said Act in the same manner as if the corporation had been so constituted from the first. To take and hold lands, tenements and hereditaments for the uses and purposes of the Church of England in the said Diocese including the uses of any and every parish, mission, institution, college, school or hospital connected with, or intended to be or which hereafter may be connected with the Church of England, and every devise by will, deed, gift, conveyance of land or any estate or interest in land to the corporation be valid and effectual, the Acts of Parliament, commonly called the Statutes of Mortmain, to the contrary notwithstanding. To sell, exchange, alienate, mortgage, lease or demise any lands, tenements or hereditaments held by the corporation. To invest all or any of the funds and monies, including the Episcopal Endowment fund, in mortgage, security of lands, tenements and hereditaments and other securities in any part or parts of the Dominion of Canada, and for the purposes of such investments take, receive and accept mortgages or assignments thereof and to sell and enforce the same. To exercise all its powers by and through its executive committee and such Boards or committees as the Synod from time to time may appoint by by-law for the management of all or any of the affairs, or property of the corporation. To constitute and appoint the Bishop of New Westminster, Bishop of the said Diocese of Kootenay, until a Bishop of Kootenay is duly and properly elected and constituted by the Synod of the Diocese of Kootenay, and for all other usual and necessary powers, rights and privileges.

Dated the 30th day of January, 1903.

EDWARD A. CREASE,
Solicitor for Applicants.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Robert Reisterer, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Robert Reisterer, who died on or about the 15th day of October, 1902, are required on or before the 19th day of May, 1903, to send by post prepaid, or deliver to Macdonald & Johnson, Solicitors for the Executors of the said Robert Reisterer, deceased, at their offices, Burns, block, Baker street, Nelson, B. C., their Christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, duly verified by statutory declaration.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1903.

MACDONALD & JOHNSON,
Solicitors for C. L. Behnsen and Duncan McArthur, Executors under the will of Robert Reisterer, Deceased.

DO YOU WANT $65 PER MONTH WITH QUICK ADVANCE?
If so, learn telegraphy.
The C. P. R. engaged another Pitman's College graduate at $65 per month.
Good operators in demand.
College specially fitted with instruments.
Begin at once. Constant practice.
Fees—Monthly.
PITMAN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Opposite Hotel Vancouver.

TICKETS
TO ALL POINTS
East and West
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
VIA
SHORT LINE
TO
ST. PAUL, DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS EAST
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA
PORTLAND AND ALL
PACIFIC COAST POINTS
Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers, Dining and Buffet Smoking Library Cars.
2—FAST TRAINS DAILY—2
For rates, folders and full information regarding trips, call on or address any agent S. F. & N. Railway.
A. B. C. DENNISTON,
G. W. P. A., Seattle, Wash.
H. BRANDT,
C. P. & T. A., 701 W. Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash.

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.

SHINGLES.

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

WANTED

NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY — Wanted—Sawyers, Swampers, Tie Makers. Man for Milk Ranch. Girl for housework.

WANTED—One or two furnished or unfurnished rooms with board, for two ladies. Address P. O. Box 165.

WANTED—Girl for Housework. Mrs. E. B. McDermid, corner Hall and Hoover streets.

YOUNG MAN—Steady—Wishes position as help in kitchen, night watchman or janitor. Apply X., The Daily News Office.

FOR RENT

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

FURNISHED House to rent on Victoria Street., W. Rutherford.

TWO FURNISHED Houses to rent. Apply Mrs. R. Sanderson, Carbonate St., three doors from Josephine.

MUSIC LESSONS

F. J. PAINTON, piano.—Royal Conservatory of Leipsic. 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.

MISS G. E. CROSBY—Graduate of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Teacher of Piano and Theory. Address 223 Carbonate street, betwen Ward and Josephine.

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 SALE

FOR SALE—The West Block, corner Hall and Baker street. For terms apply to A. R. Sherwood.

YOUNG PIGS For Sale—Six to eight weeks old. Apply Kootenay Reclamation Farm, Kaslo or Creston.

FOR SALE—Six room cottage, two fine lots, Mill street, all improvements. Four room cottage, large lot, west end. Must be sold. C. E. Miller.

TIMBER LIMITS AND PREEMPTION LANDS—In Southeast Kootenay, B. C., on good loging streams and near R.R. Good Markets. Ten years experience in the country. Also have an excellent proposition for a sawmill company. Address F. C. Benjamin &. Co., Cranbrook, B.C.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL to open Monday 30th March, in St. Saviour's hall. For particulars apply to Mrs. C. B. Bowman, Latimer 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).

LOTS FOR SALE
ROOMS TO RENT
All enquiries to
A. V. MASON,
Barn, Mines Road. Phone 162a.

F. C. GREEN. F. S. 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
LOW SETTLERS' RATES. WESTBOUND.
Until April 30th the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are offering reduced rates to settlers from the east to points in the Kootenay country. Those having friends in
New York Boston
Halifax
St. John Montreal
Ottawa Toronto Buffalo
Winnipeg
Chicago St. Paul
Or any other eastern point wishing to have them settle or visit them here will do well to take advantage of the exceptional offe. now placed before the public by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
For time tables and all information apply to local agents or to.
E. J. COYLE, A.G.P.A., Vancouver. J. S. CARTER, D.P.A. Nelson

Atlantic S.S. Sailings
ALLAN LINE
Corinthian....Mar 28 Bavarian.....Apr 4
Numidian....April 11 Parisian.....Mar 21
BEAVER LINE.
Lake Erie.....Mar 28 L. Megantic...Apr 4
DOMINION LINE.
From Boston.
Merion.....Mar 19 Canada.....Apr 2
AMERICAN LINE.
International Mercantile Marine Co.
St. Paul.....Mar 18 New York.....Mar 25
RED STAR LINE.
Vaderland.....Mar 21 Kensington...Mar 28
CUNARD LINE.
Ivernia.....Mar 21 Etruria.....Mar 28
WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic.....Mar 18 Cedric.....Mar 25
ALLAN STATE LINE
Mongolian.....Apr 2 Laurentian....Apr 16
FRENCH LINE
To Havre, Paris and Mediterranean Ports.
La Lorraine...Mar 19 La Champagne.M 26
Continental Sailings of North German Lloyd, H. A. P. and Italian lines on application.
Lowest Rates on all Lines.
J. S. CARTER, W. P. F. CUMMINGS,
D.P.A., Nelson. Gen. Agent Winnipeg.

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 March 1st, 1903.

Leave		Arrive
8.45 a.m.	Spokane	6.15 p.m.
10.00 a.m.	Rossland	4.35 p.m.
7.20 a.m.	Nelson	7.20 p.m.
11.00 a.m.	Grand Forks	3.35 p.m.
9.30 a.m.	Republic	5.15 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.
1.00 p.m. Lv..KASLO...Ar 10.45 a.m.
3.30 a.m. Lv..SANDON...Ar 3.25 p.m.
(DAILY.)
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KASLO-NELSON ROUTE
(Daily Except Sunday)
5 a.m. Lv...NELSON. Ar. 4.10 p.m.
9.40 a.m. Ar...KASLO..Lv. 12.30 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.

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 quantities. Also cast off clothing. Call and see me or write. Address Silver King Mike, Box 300, Hall Street, Nelson, B. C.

4000 TITLES
TO SELECT FROM
BOOKS
At 25 Cts. Each
POPULAR AUTHORS
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,

CIRCULATION COUNTS.

The circulation of The Daily News is increasing rapidly. Every day new subscribers from all over southern Kootenay are added to the mailing lists. The agents' sales, too, have been growing apace of late.

This means that The Daily News is becoming every day a better advertising medium.

It means also that a better news service can be provided.

If you are not already a regular subscriber there is no time like the present to become one.

It will cost you 50 cents a month, or $5 for 12 months.

PRICE OF METALS.

New York, March 21.—Bar silver, 48½. Electrolytic copper, 14¾.

[No London lead quotations are received here on Saturday nights.]

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

M. Bradley, late of the Phair hotel, is now engaged at the Reco bar, Sandon.

The ice at the skating rink is still in good condition, and the building is thronged each evening with skaters.

The timetable of the K. & S. has been changed back to the old schedule, and the Kaslo boat now arrives in Nelson at 7.15 as formerly.

Captain R. Moe, formerly post steward at Nelson, leaves this morning for the east on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. G. Patterson, late of Nelson, but now residing at Owen Sound, Ontario.

The gold lockets presented to the president of the Nelson hockey club by the Rossland carnival committee will be informally handed over to the members of the club this morning.

About 40 of the men engaged on the bridge at Kootenay Landing came in yesterday to spend Sunday in town. A number of miners from the Venus, Granite and other properties were also in the city last evening.

I. W. Steinhoff, of Stratford, Ontario, manager for Hodgson Brothers, a leading Ontario firm of cheese exporters, is spending a few days in the Kootenays sizing up the country as a future market for his firm's produce.

Mrs. James Cronin and children, of Moyie, arrived in Nelson yesterday on the Moyie on their way to Spokane to join Mr. Cronin, superintendent of the St. Eugene mine, who is stopping in Spokane for the present.

Alexander Sharp, manager of P. Burns & Co.'s mining interests, left for Vancouver last night, and from the coast will go on via Seattle and Spokane to the First Thought mine, near Bossburg, Washington, where he is the mine superintendent.

An announcement in the last provincial Gazette states that examinations for efficiency in the practice of assaying will be held in this city on April 27th next, and on such following days as may be found necessary. All information as to subjects, etc., may be obtained from H. Carmichael, secretary of the board of examiners, Victoria.

The Sandon city council have at length brought about an amicable settlement of the long standing difficulties between J. M. Harris and the city in the matter of water, light and taxes. The terms of the settlement are not made public, but it is stated that liberal concessions have been made on both sides, and Sandon will now secure water and light rates satisfactory to all concerned.

W. A. Macdonald, K.C., has been retained to collect the back taxes due to the city of Sandon for the years previous to the fire. The case will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and an effort made to get it into the May court here. G. M. Sproat is the heaviest debtor, and it is against him that suit will be entered. As the rolls were burned it is not possible to collect by tax sale in the usual way.

H. N. Galer, of the Granby smelter, at Grand Forks, arrived in the city last evening, and stated that the report of the settlement of the Fernie strike was the best that he had heard for some time. The coke shipments from the coast had been anything but satisfactory, as they had not arrived regularly, thus causing considerable delay. The fuel supply now on hand at the Boundary smelters was very small and insufficient for their needs. The resumption of shipments from the Crow's Nest would cause an immediate smelter and mining improvement all through the district, and if the strike was permanently settled, the coming summer should be a prosperous one.

The recent decision of the school trustees to retain the present schedule of hours at the public and high schools of the city is causing quite a stir among the parents of many of the pupils, who object strongly to the arrangement. No formal petition has as yet been presented, but it is probable that next week a strong effort will be made to persuade the board to reconsider their decision and go back to th old schedule.

At the Success Club's mock parliament on Monday evening the government will introduce a bill regarding the taxation of mines. There will also probably be a division on the compulsory arbitration bill introduced at a previous meeting by Mr. Hodge. The committee of the club who have charge of the dance to be held on the 16th of April, have all their arrangements well under way.

Two enthusiastic fishermen yesterday hauled a row boat over the quarter of a mile stretch of ice above the upper rapids so as to reach the fishing pool below Grohman creek. They succeeded in getting over without breaking through, and came back in triumph after a couple of hours' fishing with 25 pounds of trout. Three or four very fair baskets of fish were also brought in yesterday, caught with the fly, which the trout have again commenced to take readily.

The local C. P. R. strike still remains much the same, except that the company have filled the places of several of the men. The assistant ticket agent has been transferred to the freight department, his position being filled by a clerk from Rossland. The strikers firmly declare their intention of remaining out until a general settlement is made, and have not as yet made any steps to enforce the payment of their wages for the month of February. The brotherhood at Vancouver have taken action in the matter, and the men here will await the result of the test case now before the courts there, before making any move.

FRUITS GALORE.

Vernon Fruit Grower Sells Out and Locates Here—District's Possibilities

J. D. Honsberger, a successful fruit grower of Vernon, yesterday closed a deal here by which he purchased 500 acres of land from F. A. Brewer and H. Byers, situated on the south shore of the Narrows, about two miles west of Procter.

From a description received by Mr. Honsberger regarding the climatic conditions and soil of the Nelson district he decided to pay the city a visit last fall, and was so well pleased with existing conditions that he subsequently sold his large bearing orchard near Vernon, and set about preparing to go into fruit culture on a large scale here, resulting in the purchase of the lands mentioned.

After a close examination of the soil, and the character of the vegetation. Mr. Honsberger states that he has not the slightest doubt that even peaches can be grown here at a profit. This is done in the southern section of the Okanagan, but not in the north. He considers the conditions here fully as good as the best in the Okanagan, and expressed his surprise that more had not been done in the past to make the capabilities known. While he was favorably impressed with the climate and soil here, he was anything but complimentary regarding the amount of care exercised on the young fruit trees which are planted liberally in the city and at many of the lakeside ranches. He said that while in a few instances the owners had exercised some care and judgment in the great majority of cases the trees seemed just to have been stuck in the ground, and left to take their chances. He found no less than three dangerous classes of pests on fruit trees which have been recently planted locally, and thought this should be looked after at once before the warm weather starts. He mentioned the names of two other well known fruit growers, one from the coast and the other from Okanagan, who are arranging to invest in land near Nelson for fruit growing purposes.

Mr. Hornsberger is an admitted authority in his own particular line and recently delivered an interesting address before the Okanagan Farmers' Institute on "Locating and Planting Orchards in the Okanagan," which has been widely circulated all through the district.

SAND BAGGING IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, March 21.—John Sischo, a cattle dealer from Minnesota, was held up and robbed at 2 o'clock this morning in the Canada Northern yards here. Two highwaymen felled him to the ground with a blow on the temple and got off with $14 and his gold watch and chain. When Sischo came to he found his head enveloped in a bag tied tightly around his neck. He has a nasty cut under the left eye.

CANADIAN CANNERS' TRUST.

Hamilton, Ontario, March 21.—The Canadian Canners' Consolidated Co. has been organized here with a capital of $2,500,000. The company will take over the factories of all the leading fruit and vegetable packers in the dominion. It is the intention of the company to establish a well equipped and efficient agency in London, England, and to largely increase the export of Canadian canned fruit and vegetables.

Bell Trading Co. for Hazelwood, 40 cents

THE COAL CREEK RIOT.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Fernie, March 21.—The preliminary hearing of the three men arrested in connection with the riot at Coal Creek mine Thursday night, was in progress today. No further arrests have been made. Everything is quiet again.

Hazelwood Butter, 40 cents—McPherson's

KILLED BY A HORSE.

Hamilton, Ontario, March 21.—John Eustice, one of the best known men in Wentworth county, was kicked and trampled to death by a vicious horse in a stable belonging to Daniel Reed yesterday.

BARGAINS
AT
McPHERSON'S

Cooking Apples.....$1 65
Table Apples..... 1 75

Just received a fresh consignment of
Smoked Kippers
and
Halibut
at
McPherson's
K. W. C. BLOCK, NELSON

Auction Sale
Household Furniture

Under instructions from H. & M. Bird, agents for E. R. Woakes, we will offer for sale by public auction on Wednesday, March 25th, at 2 p.m., at the late residence corner Stanley and Latimer streets, all of his household furniture consisting of Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bedrooms and Kitchen Furniture, Heintzman's Square Grand Piano, Oriental Rugs, Sideboard and Silver Cabinet, Morris Chairs, Easy Chairs and Rockers, Pictures and Bric-a-brac, Good Cheer Range, Roll Top Desk, Etc., Etc.

Goods on view morning of sale.

TERMS CASH

C. A. Waterman & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.

McLeod Hotel
CORNER FIR STREET AND SECOND AVENUE.
YMIR, B. C.

Centrally located, rebuilt and refurnished throughout.
All modern improvements.
Sample rooms in connection.
The only first-class hotel in Ymir.
RATES FROM $1.50 UP.
FINLAY McLEOD, Proprietor.

JACK LARSEN'S COLD BATH

GALLANTLY PLUNGES INTO THE LAKE TO SAVE LIFE.

RESCUES THE TEN-YEAR-OLD SON OF J. F. WEIR.

A gallant rescue from drowning in the lake took place yesterday afternoon about 3.30, close to the city wharf, when a ten-year-old son of J. F. Weir was saved by Jack Larsen, mate of the Kokanee.

The boy, with a couple of companions, was playing on the wharf when he accidentally tripped, and fell headlong over the low parapet on the east side near the end. The wharf is about ten feet above the water where he fell, so that he struck the water with considerable force, sinking to the bottom immediately, but coming to the surface in a few seconds.

There were a number of people about at the time, but Larsen, who was coming down from the city to the Kokanee was the first one to act. He witnessed the accident while some distance off and at once started to rush to the rescue. Without any hesitation, and without waiting to divest himself of any of his clothing, the Kokanee's mate plunged into the icy waters of the lake to save the drowning boy, who had by this time come to the surface and was wildly striking out in a vain effort to keep himself out of rdlu taolnhr effort to keep himself afloat. Larsen quickly reached the lad and seizing him from behind raised his head out of the water and made for the float of the International Steamship company, a short distance away.

Ready hands were awaiting the pair at the float, and they were quickly drawn up out of the lake and away from danger. Neither young Weir or Larsen were any the worse for their cold bath.

All who witnessed the affair are loud in their praise of Larsen's brave and energetic action, but for which there would probably have been gloom and sorrow in at least one Nelson home today.

The local authorities should draw the attention of the Royal Canadian Humane Society to the occurrence.

CHURCH SERVICES TODAY.

Church of England—St. Saviour's, corner of Ward and Silica streets. Rev. F. H. Graham, rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer; 2.30 p.m., Sunday school; 7.30 p.m., evensong.

Presbyterian—St. Paul's, corner of Victoria and Kootenay streets. Morning service at 11; evening, 7.30; Sunday school, 2.30 p.m. Rev. Dr. Wright, pastor.

Baptist—Stanley street, near Mill. Morning service at 11; evening, 7.30; Sunday school, 2.30 p.m. Rev. C. R. G. Poole, pastor. Rev. M. Vansickle, president of the British Columbia Baptist convention, will preach morning and evening.

Emmanuel Congregational—Corner of Stanley and Silica streets. Rev. John Reid, Jr., pastor. Morning service at 11; evening, 7.30; Sunday school immediately after the morning service. Morning subject, "The Cross of Christ and the Cross of St. Andrew; a Contrast"; evening subject, "The Brotherhood of Christ."

Roman Catholic—Church of Mary Immaculate, corner of Mill and Ward streets. Rev. Father Althoff, priest. Low mass at 8 a. m.; high mass at 10.30 a.m.; benediction, 7.30 p.m.

Methodist Church—Corner of Josephine and Silica streets. Rev. Dr. Robson will preach at 11 a.m., and 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. Morning subject, "Lesons from the Transfiguration,' evening subject, "Labor Unionism and its revised Creed." All unionists specially invited.

Salvation Army Barracks—Victoria street near Josephine. Brigadier Hargrave will conduct the services today as follows: 7 a. m., knee drill; 11 a.m., holiness meeting; 3 p.m., ensign and Mrs. Wilkin's baby will be dedicated to God and the Army; 8 p.m. Salvation meeting.

SPAIN'S NAVAL BUDGET.

Madrid, March 21.—The minister of marine has completed the naval budget. The estimates provide for an increased expenditure amounting to $5,000,000.

OLD GOLD
AND SILVER
BOUGHT OR EXCHANGED FOR
New Jewelry
We will remodel your old jewelry in any design you may wish.
Patenaude Bros. OPTICIANS

Fred Irvine & Co.
Dainty Spring Blouses
IN WHITE AND COLORED
Fancy Muslins and Zephyrs 75c to $8 all sizes
Mail orders promptly filled. Write for samples.
Embroideries and Laces in all the new designs.
April Delineators. All the Latest Butterick Patterns now to hand.
Infants' Robes, Cloaks, Underwear in complete sets. Children's Muslin Dresses, in white and colored, in all sizes from 1 to 6 years, plain, also lace and embroidery, neatly trimmed.
Prints, Chambrys, Muslins, Lawns, Zephyrs, Ginghams, Nainsooks, Dimities, at very low prices.
Ladies' Print Wrappers, sizes 32 to 44.
Ladies' and Children's Hose.
Corsets, the low bust, and popular styles.
Call and see our New Spring Hats.
Fred Irvine & Co.

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear CLOTHING
New Tailor-Made Suits, Jackets, Blouse Fronts, New Postillion Back Skirts made with habit backs, full sweep flounce. Monte Carlo Coats. Tailor-Made Skirts, all latest New York styles. New Whitewear and Blouses on exhibition Monday.
KERR & CO.
MADDEN BLOCK.

The HALL MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, Limited
NELSON, B. C.
Purchases
Lead, Copper and Dry Ores

AT THE HOTELS.

Hume—H. N. Galer, Grand Forks; H. Pim, C. F. Rolston, D. W. McClung and wife, C. L. Lightfoot, Vancouver; C. H. Hutchins, Toronto; H. Noll, H. C. Allan, Northport; W. H. Cushing, Calgary; H. G. Wilson, Victoria.

Madden—H. McCue, D. H. McKinnon, Sandon; R. Camele, Grand Forks.

Tremont—A. McAulay, Castlegar; M. Howe, P. Sheran, D. Shaw, P. Peacock, G. Kingston, Granite.

Grand Central—J. Jackson, H. Jackson, London, Ont.; K. Harry, F. Anderson, Medicine Hat; S. Austin, Slocan; H. J. Macdonald, Ainsworth.

Phair—J. W. Steinhoff, Stratford, Ont.; G. McDonald, Calgary; F. Johnson, Duluth; Mrs. James Cronin and children, Miss N. O'Rourke, Moyie; J. Blake, Kimberley; J. D. McDonald, R. W. Grigor, H. W. Jackson, A. B. Mackenzie, Rossland; Paul Johnson, J. R. Brown, C. S. Galloway, D. Ross, Greenwood; E. J. Ford, Revelstoke; W. B. Wilcox, Phoenix; N. Binns, Trail; F. T. Gilroy, Brantford; G. H. Levy, Hamilton.

Remember that ROLLED OATS contain more Nutritive Properties than Wheat Cereals. State of Maine Government Station after exhaustive analyses report in Bulletin No. 84: "Oats contain 1-3 more Muscle forming and Tissue Building Elements and "nearly 4 times as much Fat as Wheat."
FAD PACKAGE WHEAT CEREALS cost more than twice as much as ROLLED OATS, and contain less nutritive qualities. Ask for
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For SALE
At COST for CASH
THOSE HAVING ACCOUNTS WILL KINDLY CALL AND SETTLE AT ONCE.

Clearing Out
A few odd lines previous to stock taking

10 Cases Lombard Plums going at	15c a can
15 Cases Yellow Wax Beans, going at	10c a can
5 Cases Red Raspberries, going at	15c a can
4 Cases French Beans, going at	15c a can
1 Case French Peas, going at	12½c a can
1 Case Life Chips (cereal), going at	15c a pkg
2 Cases Royal Crown Washing Powder, going at	10c a pkg

Other various lines will be found on our bargain table.
New laid Eggs, 40c, Fresh Southerns, 30c.
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YARDS AT NELSON AND YMIR. MILLS AT YMIR.
INSIDE FINISH, BAND SAWN AND TURNED WORK. WE ALSO CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF SASH AND DOORS.
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