THE DAILY NEWS

Provincial Library

VOL. 1. NELSON, B. C., SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1903. NO. 221

A DEAD MAN PLEADS GUILTY

Tragically Pathetic Death at Vancouver

Former South African Man Kills Himself

Vancouver, Jan. 10.—(Special to The Daily News.)—Tragically pathetic is the simple story woven about the death by his own hand this morning of constable (former trooper) Lohman, a veteran of the South African war, who, after fighting valiantly for king and country, receiving no fewer than nine serious wounds during the campaign, returned here to fall into the careless ways of a too "good fellow," to suffer through his confidence in a friend and former comrade in arms, and finally to be placed under surveillance for departmental irregularities, and seizing an opportunity during the night to send a revolver bullet crashing through his brain; being his own judge and the executor of an over-stern vengeance.

The immediate cause of Lohman's embarrassment was found in the fact that trooper Powell, during the days of his devotion to commandering which preceded his self-murder, borrowed all that remained of Lohman's war money and a trifle more, under assurance of a prompt repayment, and forthwith squandered the whole, and then ended a misspent life with a revolver bullet. Lohman has since been cudgelling his brain to try and find ways to make good his shortages to the police department, in which he was employed. On every side he faced discouragement and denial of aid, and then the man for whom Boer bullets had no terrors ,succumbed completely to worry and despondency. The irritation of old and serious wounds playing a further part in the augmenting of his misery.

Yesterday chief constable Campbell found it his duty to put officer Lohman under surveillance pending an investigation of his irregularities by superintendent Hussey, who had arranged to come over this morning, and at the same time he talked kindly to his subordinate, counselling him to stop drinking and be a man and all would come right eventually.

Lohman gripped his chief's hand, huskily muttered something as to being no good to himself or anyone else, and turned away.

Early this morning while constable MacPherson slept, Lohman quietly made preparations for his self-execution, leaving a letter for his young wife in San Francisco, whose existence had been unknown before—not an hysterical or grandiloquent farewell, but just the despairing cry of one over-buffetted by fate and for whom the times are ever out of joint, and yet one brave enough to feel himself to blame, although too worn and weary to face and solve the question of responsibility in life.

"Mein Lieb Guta Ada," he wrote; "This is the last letter I shall write in this world. I have no luck and no sense. I have always been the one that brought disgrace upon the family, on you, and on all the friends. Lebe Wohl, Mein Liebe Ada and I wish I had always taken your advice. I would then be better off and more respected. Oh, why was I not killed in the war; then I would at least have found an honorable death."

The letter was signed "Albert." It had evidently been written and addressed but a moment before the fatal shot was fired. Half an hour later superintendent Hussey arrived by the Charmer to make his investigation.

A dead man pleaded "Guilty."

ON RECIPROCITY.

Hon. Clifford Sifton Urges an Educational Campaign.

St. Paul, Minnesota, Jan. 10.—International reciprocity between Canada and the United States was the theme of a conference between the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Canadian minister of the interior, and a committee of Minnesotans representing the national reciprocity league.

The committee was strongly in favor of reciprocity, and some of its members went so far as to advocate absolute free trade between the two countries.

Mr. Sifton said that when the reciprocity commission went away disappointed from Washington five years ago it was a sad blow to the reciprocity sentiment in Canada. He thought that an educational campaign must first be undertaken in America before public sentiment would be aroused to a point where the matter could be urged to a definite conclusion.

SIXTY YEARS AGO

Discovery of Morse's Diary in Which a Prophecy Is Made.

New York, Jan. 10.—The Electrical Review today publishes the diary kept by Samuel F. B. Morse during his earliest work on the Baltimore & Washington telegraph line in 1843. The book was discovered in the library of Thomas A. Edison, at Orange, New Jersey. Under date of August 10th, 1843, Mr. Morse describes certain tests he had made and makes the following interesting prophesy: "The practical inference from this law is that a telegraphic communication on my plan may, with certainty, be established across the Atlantic. Startling as this may seem now, the time will come when this project will be realized."

Commenting on this prophesy, the Electrical Review says: "Today there is no ocean unspanned by a telegraph cable. We have completed the first Pacific cable and have made a good start on the second, and Marconi has established communication across the Atlantic without wires. It is difficult to realize that this diary was written less than 60 years ago.

WAS KILLED ON THE WHEEL

A SHOCKING FATALITY AT THE BOUNDARY SMELTER.

BODY WAS WHIRLED AROUND FOR HALF AN HOUR.

Greenwood, Jan. 10.—(Special to The Daily News.)—James Laidlaw, employed at the Boundary Falls smelter, was accidentally killed at the works early this morning.

Laidlaw was working on the night shift in the sampling mill, and went to the upper floor to soap the belt that had been slipping. Twenty minutes afterwards another of the men found a mitt and part of a boot on the lower floor, and went up to see what had happened. He found the body of Laidlaw entangled in a four-foot pulley and being carried around with the wheel. The wheel was at once stopped and the body removed, but life was extinct. It is supposed that the man's hand was caught between the belt and the pulley and the deceased drawn in.

The body must have been whirling about for half an hour before the fatality was discovered. The deceased's limbs were broken, his skull crushed and flesh cut and bruised, showing the violence attending the death of the unfortunate man.

Deceased was only 21 years of age, a steady and industrious young fellow, who, with one of his brothers, worked more than two years at McPherson Brothers' sawmill at Boundary Falls until the mill shut down last year, and had been employed in the smelter for about six months. His parents, brothers and sisters are living at Grensfell, N. W. T. Dr. Foster, district coroner, had a jury empanelled this afternoon, and the jury after visiting the scene of the accident and viewing the body, adjourned further inquiry until Monday morning.

MR. BEER'S CANVAS.

Candidate Is Pleased Over His Reception Yesterday.

The announcement of W. W. Beer's candidacy for the mayoralty was very well received around the business portions of the city yesterday.

Mr. Beer and his supporters lost no time in making all preparations for a brisk campaign. Committee rooms were obtained in the Elliott block, and a diligent lot of workers were busy all yesterday completing arrangements.

Mr. Beer said last night that he had commenced a personal canvas during the day and was very much pleased at the measure of support promised him during the short time he had been around and he added that those who were working for him had also brought in exceedingly good reports.

A public meeting will be held in Mr. Beer's interest early in the week, but the date had not been arranged last evening.

Mr. Beer and his supporters expect to put in a good day's work tomorrow and to have all their arrangements well in hand by that time.

The committee at the rooms were enthusiastic last night, and declare that they will be all ready for the contest by tomorrow night.

TWO VIEWS.

Premier Ross and Mr. Whitney on Recent Ontario Bye-Elections.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—Premier Ross was in a very happy frame of mind when called on this morning, but refused to talk. All he would say was that he had always been satisfied to abide by the decision of the people and that he was not disappointed that it was favorable to him. When Mr. Whitney's remarks were quoted to him, he smiled pleasantly and said that undoubtedly his friend the leader of the opposition had reason to feel aggrieved.

In an interview, Mr. Whitney, the opposition leader, said that, while he had hoped for a different result, he was not surprised at it. All the devices of a corrupt government, dreading the exposure which would follow ejection from office, he said, had been brought into play to obtain the election of the government candidates. He was unable to say ,at this early stage, whether any steps would be taken to dispute the elections, which were undoubtedly secured by the grossest kind of bribery. The opinion entertained by the intelligent people of the country of ministerial corruption and ministerial turpitude was, he was glad to know, the same as that which he held himself. Mr. Ross might be able to cling to power for another four years, but the slide when it came (which could not be staved off beyond the next general elections) would be all disaster.

WHERE THE WIND BLOWS.

South Dakota Is the Scene of Another Blizzard.

Huron, South Dakota, Jan. 10.—Another severe wind and snow storm struck this part of the state today, and tonight the wind is howling a gale and the air is so filled with snow that travel is unsafe. Railway cuts are again filled with snow and great drifts are seen everywhere. The storm is severe on stock and the scarcity of fuel makes conditions in this locality alarming; because of the shortage of fuel the various churches have held their meetings in private homes.

COMPULSION ELIMINATED.

Minister of Labor Will Bring in Modified Arbitration Scheme.

Victoria, Jan. 10.—(Special to The Daily News.)—The Times Ottawa special says Hon. William Mulock, minister of labor, will re-introduce his bill of last session for compulsory arbitration in railway strikes. He held it over to get the views of labor organizations.

After consulting railway employees the minister will, next session, re-introduce the bill modified in form, to abandon the compulsory features. There will be no standing arbitration board. Each case will be arbitrated separately and the parties left free to accept or reject the award. Public opinion will take the place of legal penalties.

THE VENEZUELAN PROBLEM

GETTING READY TO ARBITRATE AT WASHINGTON.

CARACAS IS SHORT OF FOOD AND MONEY.

Washington, Jan. 10.—While arrangements have not yet been made for the meeting of the Venezuelan commission, some attention has been given to the subject and it appears that the United States government will be expected to provide accommodations for the body.

It is probable that accommodations will be procured in one of the hotels here for the state department has no available room to devote to such purposes. Signor Mayor Desplanches, the Italian ambassador here, is, by virtue of seniority, entitled to preside at the proceedings if they are to be in the nature of a joint meeting, and his long diplomatic service is regarded as peculiarly fitting him for the important work imposed upon the commission. All four of the prospective members of the commission, namely Signor Mayor Desplanches, the Italian ambassador; sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador, and count Quadt, and baron Sternburg, as well as minister Bowen, all speak English perfectly, and it is likely that this language will be the official communication in the commission's progress.

Berlin, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anseiger from Caracas says minister Bowen's departure for Washington awakens fears among the members of the foreign colony at the Venezuelan capital, lest acts of violence be committed against them during his absence. But president Castro, it is added, has promised the foreign residents full protection.

La Guaira, Jan. 10.—The Dutch steamer Prinz Frederik Hendrick arrived here today and the minister of the Netherlands, Dr. von Leyden, who is retiring from his post on account of illhealth, embarked, accompanied by acting United States consul Brewer. The British flagship Adriane and the British torpedo boat destroyed Rocket sailed from La Guaira today for Curacoa.

Paris, Jan. 10.—There is no truth in the report that France would join the blockading squadron at La Guaira, as France is entirely satisfied with the present status of their Venezuelan claims.

Paris, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Caracas to the Matin says the approaching departure of United States minister Bowen does not arouse fears for their safety among the foreign residents, their sole anxiety being on account of scanty supplies of provisions and flour which is only sufficient to last the Caracas population ten days longer. The government ,according to the dispatch, has only $20,000 in hand. The revolutionary movement is said to be making no progress.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10.—An accidental explosion of dynamite today caused the death of one man, the serious injury of several others, and partial destruction of the house of correction.

IT CAME HIGH.

Delhi, India, Jan. 10—Cable dispatches today announcing the conclusion of the durbar state that one expenditure on the celebration is said to amount to $5,000,000.

BLOCKADE TO END.

New York, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Caracas says the blockade by British and German warships will be lifted on the arrival of minister Bowen at Washington.

THE NEW EDITOR.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—Rev. J. A. Macdonald has formally resigned the editorship of the Presbyterian to accept the same position with the Globe.

SCOTTISH CURLERS WELCOMED.

Montreal, Jan. 10.—The Scottish curlers arrived here last night and received a warm welcome from the city council and local curlers.

WAS BADLY WANTED.

Providence, Rhode Island, Jan. 10.—A building containing 3,000 tons of coal was completely destroyed by fire today. Loss, $55,000.

FAMOUS RACER DEAD.

London, Jan. 10.—Ben D'Or, the famous racehorse which won the Derby in 1880, dropped dead today while exercising.

FEZ TO BE ATTACKED.

Tangier, Jan. 10.—Latest advices say the pretender is again preparing for an attack on the city of Fez.

SMUGGLING IN NEW YORK

The Customs Officers Make a Sensational Seizure

A Man Who Was Underclothed in Tobacco

New York, Jan. 10.—Customs officials, aided by the local police tonight arrested Jacob von Sternbergen, charged with smuggling tobacco, and subsequently mad a search of the Red Star steamship Finland, lying in the North river.

Von Sternbergen, who is employed as a donkey engine man on the vessel, was found to be wrapped with tobacco, which was very cleverly concealed under his clothing.

Several months ago the customs inspectors, it is alleged, unearthed a plot to bring Sumatra tobacco from Antwerp into this country without the payment of duty. Two seizures of considerable portions resulted, one being on a Red Star line steamship and the other in Hoboken.

Tonight several inspectors saw von Sternbergen leave the Finland, and noticing that he had a peculiar shape, halted and searched him. The man was underclothed in tobacco, done up in bundles about a foot long, several inches wide and half an inch thick. He was arrested and taken back to the Finland.

The vessel was then searched by the customs officials. Before going below inspector Hooley successfully insisted that the electrician should disconnect all the switches, so that the electric lights could not be turned out. He alleged that the crew threatened to attack the officials, and it is stated that firemen and stokers were later found in an alleyway trying to turn off the lights. They then became so threatening that inspector Hooley had to draw his revolver to keep them off.

The search, however, did not end in the expected discovery, but von Sternbergen was taken to a nearby police station. Later in the day customs inspectors observed two men near the gangplank of the Finland acting suspiciously. The men were searched and about 15 pounds of tobacco found on them.

During an attempt to place them under arrest the men succeeded in getting back to the steamship and concealing themselves. The officers declare that yesterday they chased a member of the crew across a street near the pier after recovering 10 pounds of tobacco, and that the man got away.

The officers of the Finland say that the vessel was searched for smuggled tobacco three times during the voyage to this port.

The crew of the Finland made a raid on the dynamo room of the ship tonight for the purpose of shutting off the electric lights, which would enable them, it is alleged, to work in secrecy. The chief engineer and the customs house inspectors drew their revolvers and drove the crew back. The inspectors then sought police assistance, and after scouring all parts of the ship, left six officers in charge.

DID NOT TRUST IN BANKS

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER WHO HID HIS MONEY.

THE WIDOW ACCIDENTALLY FINDS THE TREASURE.

Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 10.—Charles R. Richards, a mechanical engineer, who died two months ago leaving a personal estate valued at about $3,000, had hidden away, unknown to his wife, more than $25,000, which represented the accumulation of years.

A few days ago while the widow was looking for a will which she believed her husband had made, she found a large number of five, ten and twenty dollar bills stuffed in small rolls in crevices of furniture, in the cushions of chairs and stitched into under-garments worn by the dead man. She also unexpectedly found bank books showing deposits for $10,000.

GREENWOOD GOSSIP.

Greenwood, Jan. 10.—(Special to The Daily News.)—A despatch received from Camp McKinney states that F. W. Swinburn's butcher shop, in that place, has been destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is thought a defective flue was responsible for the mishap. The loss is believed to have been about $500. This is the second time within a few weeks that a butcher shop has been burnt in a Boundary town.

A hot fight for the mayoralty of Greenwood is developing, and alderman Smailes' supporters are confident of winning. They are not having an easy task though, for mayor Naden has many friends and working backers, and his term of office has been marked by a steady attention to the interests of the city.

JEFFRIES AND CORBETT.

Buffalo, Jan. 10.—The Express tomorrow will say: There is just a chance, perhaps a good prospect, if the truth were known that Jim Jeffries and Corbett will battle their mill for the world's championship at the International Athletic club of Erie, Ontario, next summer. Since the arrival of Corbett in Buffalo last week the matter has been quietly discussed by the men interested in the Canadian Boxing club, it is understood, and it is expected that something definite in the way of an offer to the pair of big men will be made shortly possibly today, or this week. Corbett says he is willing to meet the champion any place.

ROSSLAND NOTES.

Rossland, Jan. 10.—(Special to The Daily News.)—The ore shipments for the year to date amount to 6,111 tons of which 5,315 were sent out this week.

At the present time there are close to eight hundred men employed in Rossland mines. The Le Roi has 360 employees, the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, 312, the Kootenay 40, the Josie 50, the White Bear 15, the Velvet 20

The Giant is practically in course of reconstruction and with added capital, so that the management may be enabled to pursue a more perfect scheme of development, without having to be forever confronted with the necessity of making all development work to be paid out of the output.

COAL FAMINE IS AT HAND

LARGE FACTORIES COMPELLED TO CLOSE DOWN.

THE "GET COAL" COMMITTEE WILL APPLY TO ROOSEVELT.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 10.—The Pennsylvania Steel works at Steelton today closed down indefinitely on account of the lack of fuel, throwing several thousand men out of employment.

The company is crowded with orders and efforts are being made to secure enough fuel to resume operations next week.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 10.—Two Indianapolis factories employing 500 men were compelled to shut down today being unable to secure coal.

The Central hospital for the insane is nearly out of coal and today was the coldest of the season. The thermometer is nearly at zero. Other factories are embarrassed by lack of fuel.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—The "Get Coal" committee appointed at a meeting held in Detroit last fall met here today and decided to call a national convention at Washington for the purpose of impressing on president Roosevelt the urgent needs for immediate relief from the stringency of the coal situation. The call for the gathering will be issued probably on Monday by mayor Maybury of Detroit, acting as chairman of the permanent committee of the Detroit coal convention. It was this committee which today agreed upon the necessity for a national meeting at the capital.

AT THE CAPITAL.

Steamer Victorian to Be Made Into a Car Ferry.

Victoria, Jan. 10.—The steamer Victorian which has been purchased by the Victoria Terminal Railway & Ferry company, will arrive here tomorrow, and will be considerably altered. It was proposed to take out her machinery and put it in the barge Washington, of Portland, but this plan has been dropped and the steamer will be made into a car ferry. The hull will be strengthened and the houses remodelled so that the lower deck will be reserved for the carriage of cars and the upper deck will furnish accommodation for 350 passengers.

J. H. Greer, of this city, is negotiating with some New York and London capitalists for the purchase of the barges Washington, Washougall, Washtuena and Wallacout, the purchasers proposing to turn them into steam schooners to run from Seattle next spring to Valdez and Copper river.

GONE UP IN SMOKE.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 10.—The wholesale dry goods establishment of Lyles Black Company was destroyed by fire today, and the dry goods houses of Kernman & Sawyer and O'Brien Bros., on either side of the burning building were damaged. The loss is estimated at $228,000. Insurance, $200,000.

NO COAL AVAILABLE.

New York, Jan. 10.—The Red Star line steamship Zealand, for Antwerp, which was to have sailed this morning at 10 o'clock, was unable to get away as the coal supply had not been received. The officials expected to get the boat away during the night.

JOCKIES COME HIGH.

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—J. S. McDonald today paid $5,000 to Burns & Waterhouse for the release from the contract on jockey Ransch and signed the boy to ride for W. K. Vanderbilt abroad at a salary, it is stated, of $10,000 a year with the privilege of renewal.

ANOTHER NEGRO LYNCHED.

Drew, Miss., Jan. 10.—John Hollins, a negro, was taken off a train two miles south of here last night by a mob of masked men and shot to death. He was charged with attempting a criminal assault on a white girl.

CROW'S NEST COAL MINES.

The output of the Crow's Nest Pass coal mines for December was 43,632 tons, an average of about 1,745 daily.

It is estimated that the output for 1903 will reach a total of 1,000,000 tons, a daily production of about 3,500 tons.

THE CANADIAN WON.

Batavian, Jan. 10.—Gonthier, the Canadian wrestling champion, of Montreal, defeated Ed Atherton of this place, last night, two falls out of three, in a splendidly contested match.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY SURVEY.

Victoria, Jan. 10.—Harold E. Canovan, a mining man who was a member of the Alaskan boundary survey of 1893-4-5, speaking of the stone monuments reported from the north, said today that his party found cairns in many places, both in the Rockies and southeastern Alaska, but they were placed in no conformity or regularity and could not possibly have been boundary marks. They were found in out of the way places and widely scattered. The cairns ranged from four to five feet high and were about six feet in diameter. They had obviously been built by human agency, but why and how, was a mystery to the party, for some were found in most inaccessible places, on mountains which were climbed by the surveyors to get their triangulations.

WAGES PAID TO COAL MEN

COMPANY PUTS IN A SCHEDULE GIVING DETAILS.

CONTINUATION OF COAL STRIKE COMMISSION.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10.—The representatives of the D. & H. company, the first coal company to present its side of the controversy with the anthracite mine workers to the strike commission, occupied both sessions today.

Three persons were before the arbitrators on behalf of the company. They were James H. Torrey, of Scranton, the company's principal counsel; Charles C. Rose, of Scranton, superintendent of the mining department of the company, and Alsie Culver, of New York, comptroller of the company.

Mr. Torry made an address indicating what the company intended to prove. Superintendent Rose told of the conditions in and about the company's 24 collieries, and comptroller Culver presented the wage statements and other statistics having a bearing on the issues before the commission.

Chairman Gray, who is ill, was unable to be present, and general Wilson again presided.

When Mr. Culver took the witness stand he first presented two large volumes, which contained a complete copy of the payrolls of the company. He explained at great length which figures were absolutely correct, but to those which he could not certify, because the company had to gather them from sources other than its own books. One of the wage statements furnished to the commission the percentage of men receiving certain wages. The statement shows that 6 per cent of the company's men were receiving over $1,000 a year; 3 per cent, $900 to $1,000; 6 per cent, $800 to $900; 6 per cent, $700 to $800; 13 per cent $600 to $700; 12 per cent, $500 to $600; 10 per cent, $400 to $500; 10 per cent, $300 to $400; 9 per cent $200 to $300, and 25 per cent received under $200. The commission accepted the statement in this form.

In addition to the wage statments Mr. Culver presented a mass of other statistics showing the number of houses the company owned, the rents received, and showing the dockage for the year, which amounted to 3.4 per cent.

Mr. Culver disputed Mr. Mitchell's statement of wages paid to anthracite mine workers and those paid to the same class of workers in the soft coal fields. This statement was handed to the commission at Scranton and showed that bituminous men received more pay than the anthracite workers.

The witness said the company is making a determined effort to lessen child labor and that 20 per cent reduction in hours of labor each day without a decrease in wages is tantamount to a 25 per cent increase in wages.

Thi sconcluded Mr. Culver's examination and Mr. Torry then read the laws of several states on the question of child labor. He said the coal companies would gladly join in having laws enacted forbidding the employment of children in and about anthracite or bituminous fields under the age of 16 years.

Two witnesses testified yesterday that William H. Dettrey, the new president of district No. 7, of the miners' union, had made threatening remarks against non-union men; the district president was present today to tell his version of the story. As counsel for the non-union men was not present, he will be called next week.

The commission will insist that counsel for the parties before the commission shall be present at its sessions or have their interests looked after by some one else in their absence.

WHAT GEORGE STEEL SAYS.

George Steel said yesterday that there was a chance of his position in the Fletcher-Morrison controversy being misunderstood. "What really happened, so far as I am concerned," said Mr. Steel yesterday to a reporter of The Daily News, "was just this: About six weeks ago a question arose in the council of the purchasing of some additional hose for the fire department, and it was alleged that the chief of the fire brigade recommended the purchase of a brand of hose that turned out to be unreliable, as the council ascertained before the order was given. There was some discussion at the time about suspending the chief in connection with the recommendation, and alderman Morrison called me up on the telephone and asked me to come and see him. I went down to his place of business at once, and the alderman certainly told me that the chief had agreed to resign if he was reinstated, early in the year and that he, alderman Morrison, had voted for his reinstatement on this understanding but that the chief had not kept his word. Mr. Morrison added that if the chief was dismissed now, i. e., six weeks ago, he would do all that he could to get me the job. I heard nothing more of the matter until I read the interviews of mayor Fletcher and alderman Morrison in The Daily News, and I only want to put myself right in the matter before the public."

HE SHOT AT KING ALFONSO

An Attack Was Made on the Royal Party

Would Be Assassin Supposed to Be Insane

Paris, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Madrid says an attempt has been made to assassinate king Alfonso. There are no further details.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The report from Madrid that an attempt had been made to assassinate king Alfonso is confirmed. It appears that the attack on his majesty was not successful. The dispatches from Madrid on the subject have been mutilated.

Madrid, Jan. 10.—An attempt to assassinate king Alfonso was made this evening. While his majesty was returning from church a man fired a revolver at the second carriage of the royal procession, in which the king was riding. The bullet missed the king and no one was injured.

The civil guard immediately overpowered the would-be assassin, who gave the name of Jose Collado.

Madrid, Jan. 10.—It now appears that the second carriage of the royal procession at which the shot was fired was occupied by the duke of Sotomayer, the grand chamberlain, and not by the king himself.

Feito was taken to the police station, where he said he did not intend to kill the king, but the grand chamberlain, the duke of Sotomayer, at whose carriage he had aimed. He was searched, and in his pockets were found unmailed letters marked "registered," and addressed to president Roosevelt, king Edward, the emperor of Germany, and the president of the high court of justice at Mexico, and also receipts for a number of reigstered letters and a visiting card of the mayor of Madrid.

Feito was later put under examination by a magistrate to whom he repeated his statements as to the objects of his shooting. He insisted that he was not an anarchist, and said that his wife, a French woman, had confined him in a lunatic asylum. The prisoner in making this statement did not appear excited, but there are indications that he is insane.

The minister of the interior has telegraphed to the prefects of provinces that the attempt was directed against the grand chamberlain and not against the king.

A police sergeant who was the first to seize Feito, makes the following statement: "After the king's carriage had passed, Feito, who was standing in front of me, raised a pistol and fired at the second carriage in the procession. Before he could fire a second time I struck him with my sword. He cried: 'You wish to kill me, but I seek the life of the duke of Sotomayer, who is the cause of all my troubles.'" The duke of Sotomayer, however, was not in the second carriage, it being occupied by the marquis de la Mina, the court grand equerry and two palace officials.

It is the custom of the Spanish court to attend divine service every Sunday at the church of Atocha. This church, however, is now being rebuilt, and the king now goes to the church of Buen Suceso. On these occasions the court proceeds in state preceded and followed by mounted detachments of the royal bodyguard and accompanied by carriages containing the court dignitaries and grandees of Spain.

After the shooting incident the people gathered along the route from the church to the palace, and gave the king an ovation as the royal carriage proceeded slowly towards the royal residence.

The prefect of Madrid, who was in the last carriage, left the procession and gave orders for Feito to be taken to the police station. Feito is 34 years old, and was born at Posadas, province of Oviedo. He returned to Spain from Mexico last June. He was slightly cut in the head by the police sergeant's sword.

Questioned as to what reasons he had for wishing to kill the grand chamberlain, the prisoner said the duke of Sotomayer had offered him a position at the palace but had failed to fulfill his promise.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The correspondent of the Matin, at Brussels, telegraphs that The police of Madrid have wired to the authorities in Brussels a request that Rubino, the man who fired three shots at the king of the Belgians in Brussels on November 15th, and who is now waiting trial, be interrogated with a view to obtaining further light regarding Feito's attempt.

A LATER ACCOUNT.

Madrid, Jan. 10.—As king Alfonso, dowager queen Christina, and the court were returning from church this afternoon, a man, who afterwards gave his name as Feito, fired a pistol at one of the carriages in the royal procession. The bullet went wild and no one was injured. The king heard the shot and put his head out of the carriage window but he was immediately dragged back into his seat by the queen mother, who was seated beside him in the carriage. The escort of civil guards immediately set themselves upon the would-be assassin and overpowered him.

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MEALS, 25c. ROOMS, FROM 25c TO $1.
MALONE & TREGILLUS, Proprietors. Baker Street, Nelson.

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Formerly Clarke House.
The best $1 per day house in Nelson.
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Do you need a comfortable home? If so try the Madden House. Well furnished rooms, lighted by electricity; first class board. In the bar you will find all the best domestic and imported liquors and cigars.
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Daily per year, by carrier..... 7 00
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BEER OR ROSE.

The announcement of W. W. Beer's candidature for mayor has met with very favorable response. Undoubtedly, had he entered the field earlier he would have been elected by a very large majority, possibly by acclamation, as the feeling is strong that Nelson needs a business council, with a thoroughly capable man of affairs at its head. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Beer has a very short time in which to prosecute his campaign the indications are that he will poll a very large vote, quite likely a majority vote. It is important that every elector desirous of seeing the city's affairs administered upon strict business principles should poll his vote for Mr. Beer. Whatever the result, the larger the vote the more emphatic will be the mandate to the new council to enforce efficiency in every department of the civic administration.

Nelson first, should be the inspiration of every elector in marking his ballot next Thursday. Every citizen has confidence in the future of the city providing the things that make for its welfare and growth are properly safeguarded.

Not only must there be care exercised in the public expenditures, but more efficient means must be adopted for the prompt collection of the city's revenues.

Examination of the auditor's report will bring home to every taxpayer and property owner the importance of this last requirement. The city's credit is at stake, and this means a very great deal in the floating of loans, and at least one big loan must be floated at an early date.

It is all very well to talk of the city engaging in this or that undertaking, but to do these things, exactly the same conditions are requisite as in private undertakings, that is if they are to prove remunerative. The Daily News is a firm believer in the municipal ownership idea but it recognizes that for the municipality to carry out successfully any undertaking there must be competent men in charge, not merely well meaning men but men who can grapple with business problems.

It is because this belief has been given practical effect to in the cities of Glasgow, Birmingham, and elsewhere that success has attended their efforts. No amount of "best intentions" will make up for lack of administrative capacity.

The question the electors have to ask themselves is, Who is the safest man to place at the head of the council this year? It is not a question of personal likes or dislikes, or of this party or that. It is simply a matter of securing the best talent available for a particular job. The same discretion should be exercised in electing a mayor as a private coporation would use in choosing from a number of applicants a man to manage its affairs.

Mr. Beer has had years of experience in business matters. He says he is prepared to devote the experience thus gained in carrying on the business of the city. He has the time, and no one who knows him, and he is an old resident of Nelson, doubts his capacity.

Mr. Beer's address appears elsewhere in this issue. It is a plain statement of what he believes requisite for the safeguarding of Nelson's interests and of what he will strive to do if elected.

In the all important matter of the power plant extension his pronouncement is clear and definite. He will devote his best efforts to have installed a properly equipped and fully efficient power plant in accordance with the expressed wish of the ratepayers as shown in the vote on the loan bylaw.

The ratepayers want that power plant, they have voted that money be raised to install it but they also want the money raised upon the most favorable terms procurable, and they want it expended judiciously.

Is W. W. Beer or Dr. Rose the man you would entrust a matter of this kind to if it were your private undertaking?

One of the two will have to handle this business for the city.

Shall it be Dr. Rose or W. W. Beer?

ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES.

Whilst it is esential that the chief executive of the city should be a good business man, it is fully as important that he should be supported in the council by men of sound common sense. They need not necesarily be entirely in accord with his views, in fact if they be blessed with a fair measure of independence it will add to their usefulness, but they should be men who understand the details of business management and who will be prepared to devote conderable time to the work. There are not only the occasional meetings of council to attend. That is really an unimportant feature of the work. It is in committee that the work really beneficial to the city is done. If the light and water systems are to be properly maintained the men on the committee in charge of this department must be prepared to give their time whenever occasion arises. The same thing applies to the street work, and the fire department also.

It is admitted that there has been a laxity in the administration of the city's affairs in the past. The state of the finances, and the condition of several of the principal streets, to go no further, prove this. The right course now is to keep only one object in mind, the securing of a council that will attend to these affairs with the same zeal as they would to their own private concerns.

Of the candidates for aldermen from the respective wards our first choice would be Fred Smith and W. G. Gillett in the east ward, and Harold Selous and H. M. Bird in the west ward. In the east ward the other candidates are Chris Morrison, John Irving, C. E. Miller and G. W. Bartlett. The last mentioned is regarded as a sure winner in any event. Fred Smith is considered equally sure of election. Our preference for Mr. Gillett rests mainly upon the fact of his being a builder and contractor, and his special knowledge will be valuable.

In the west ward the candidates, in addition to the two mentioned, are John Hamilton, D. Mackay and captain McMorris. All three good men, but either of the two latter, if elected, will find some difficulty in attending committee meetings, or, for that matter, giving any attention to civic affairs except in the evenings.

NO EXCUSE FOR A SUBSIDY.

The Canadian Northern railway was an applicant at the last session of the local legislature for a large cash and land subsidy for the extension of the road from Edmonton to the British Columbia seaboard. Whilst there was some opposition to the subsidy being granted an act was put through providing for aid under certain conditions. These conditions were not acceptable to the promoters of the railway, and the announcement has been made that they will come before the legislature this year and ask for a larger grant under more favorable terms,

We have all along contended that there was no justification for giving any assistance to this undertaking. The promoters are compelled to find a Pacific seaboard outlet for the railway, and consequently, aid or no aid, they must traverse northern British Columbia.

It may be though that there are still some doubtful ones who think that state aid is essential for the speedy construction of this railway. To all such we commend the careful perusal of the following statement by D. D. Mann, one of the promoters of the Canadian Northern railway, made in Quebec city to the Chronicle.

He was asked as to the truth of the rumor that the Canadian Northern railway would be merged with the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific. He replied:

We will have nothing to do with the Grand Trunk people, and what is more, have no need. We control 85 per cent of the stock, and mean to hold on to our property and manage the railway ourselves. We have over 1,200 miles of road finished and running, and shortly will have 200 miles more completed and running. WE NOW ARE MAKING A LARGE PROFIT, HAVING A SURPLUS OF OVER $600,000 PER YEAR OVER THE RUNNING EXPENSES, BESIDES PAYING INTEREST ON ALL THE MONEY BORROWED, and if we are receiving such returns in the infancy of the road you can form your own idea of what our property will asset us when the road is completed and the country settled and developed through which it runs, hence you can readily understand that the Grand Trunk people have not enough money to pay us in return for our property, and even if they had we have no desire to sell it.

In face of such a statement by D. D. Mann, one of the chief promoters and builders of the railway, there is not the slightest excuse for this province voting a single dollar or an acre of land in aid of the enterprise.

The uncompleted portions of the railway are earning substantial profits. Mr. Mann says plainly that these profits will be greatly increased when the road is completed. Why then should British Columbia add to its already heavy public debt, and further alienate its public lands, simply to swell the profits of a set of railway promoters? Upon his own confession he and his associates have a big money maker in the Canadian Northern railway, and it will come with very bad grace if Mr. Mann seeks to renew his application for aid from this province.

We wish every elector in British Columbia could be impressed with the importance of the foregoing statement made by Mr. Mann. He has removed every vestige of justification for aid for his railway, and the fact should be known to every man in the province.

As a striking evidence of the absolute incapacity of the C. P. R. telegraphs to supply an intelligent news service reference may be made to the way they handled the terrible shooting affray at the Keystone mine, Nevada. They sent out a story, which was duty published in The Daily News, on the night of the occurrence, telling of the attack upon the mine manager, and of his gallant defence in which he killed three of his assailants. Since then not a word has been received of the affair, though American papers are full of the details. This being a news item of special interest in a mining district it was reasonable to suppose that the C. P. R. press service would have made some effort to cover it. There is nothing specially to complain of in this incident as it is only in line with the generally inefficient service provided through the C. P. R. telegraph channels. What is to be complained of is the fact that owing to the C. P. R. control of the news service it is practically impossible to secure news from any other source. It is the fervent prayer of The Daily News that the day is not far distant when either this monopoly will be broken or that a man with some appreciation of news values will be placed in charge. It is a case of sheer incapacity for this paper has notified the head office at Montreal that it will pay any price for a news service that is worthy of the name. The only response obtainable is that the service is very good, and that we are most unreasonable to complain.

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coined by the mints of the United States in 1901 multiplied by two and one-half, does not equal the assets of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Total gold and silver coinage, 1901
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Assets The Mutual Life Insurance Company
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exceed those of any other company in the world.
This Company has paid policy-holders more than any other company in existence,
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Write to-day for "Where Shall I Insure?"
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK
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Supplies Good, Wholesome Bread Every Day in the Year.
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MORRISSEY, B.C.
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RATES—$1.00 UP PER DAY.

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$300 will buy four choice lots in Hume Addition. Easy terms.
$600 will secure 6-roomed house and lot, two blocks from Baker street.
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Splendid building site on Victoria street two lots, easy terms.
One lot on Baker street, central. A bargain. Full particulars of
R. J. STEEL, Agent.

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Fire, Life, Accident, Health
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REAL ESTATE
FOR RENT.
An up-to-date modern house, $35.00 per month, including water, one block from Postoffice.
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Twenty-two acres of first class land suitable for both vegetables and fruit, one mile from town, adjoining new waggon road.
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Republic stocks sold on call.
For further particulars apply to
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$20—Furnished cottage on Victoria street west, opposite Presbyterian Church; all modern conveniences.
$30—Six roomed house next to corner of Stanley street and Mines Road; all modern improvebents.
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Fruit and Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs, Greenhouse and Hardy Plants. Bee Supplies, Fertilizers, Cut Flowers, Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds. Eastern prices or less. Catalogue free.
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Nelson Success Club
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Open to members at all times.
A Mock Parliament will be held during the winter months.
Athletics, Games, and Reading Rooms.
For membership apply to secretary.

Mineral Baths
Fred Wilde, formerly of the Banff Hot Springs, and for years Manager there for Dr. Brett, is now in full charge of the baths at the Sanitarium Hotel, Frank, Crow's Nest Pass, Alberta.
These baths are a positive cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Scrofula and all Skin Diseases. Those troubled with superfluous flesh can be reduced to their normal condition by using these baths.
Endorsed by all leading physicians.

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

CHANGES of advertisements, and legal notices to be inserted in the current issue of THE WEEKLY NEWS, should reach this office not later than 6 p. m. Thursdays.

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Queen Heaters, Air Tight Heaters, Hard and Soft Coal Burners.
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Successors to Lawrence Hardware Co.

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BECAUSE of their delicate aroma, not to be found in any other brand.
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BECAUSE they are made by skilled union workmen, in Nelson.
Manufactured by
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25 CENTS will buy ONE POUND of pure, clean, fine flavored CEYLON-INDIAN TEA.
20 CENTS will buy one pound Standard BREAKFAST BLACK TEA. Purchasers of ten pounds or more, will receive one pound extra, for each ten pounds purchased.
Equal to an allowance of TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT, on these extremely low prices.
Prices on our regular lines of CHOICE TEA, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, and 60c per pound for Black, Green and Blended.
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NAPOLEON
HIAWATHA FINE CUT CHEWING
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FOR SALE BY
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Our last winter shipment of ladies and gents English suitings and coatings.
MELTONS AND BEAVERS—The best obtainable Suitings and Pantings, in suberb silk stripes, and plaids.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF Overcoating that will keep out the water and keep in the heat.
New Patterns in Fancy Vesting, etc.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
PIERRE BROS.
The Leading Ladies and Gents Merchant Tailors.

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FOR SALE—480 acres on Lower Arrow Lake. One-acre bearing orchard. Good range for cattle in vicinity.

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THE NEW GUARANTEED POLICY FOR 1903

Of the Confederation Life is the best Life Insurance Contract ever offered to the Canadian People. Everything in the Policy is guaranteed from date of issue.

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A guaranteed, non-forfeitable policy. You can reside in any part of the world. You can engage in any occupation you wish. Claims paid by return mail is the company's past record.

With such a contract before you it will be unnecessary to inquire from your local agent the worth of your policy. At a glance you can satisfy yourself.

The contract is as simple as A. B. C. This is as it is. This is as it should be.

We guarantee six new modes of settlement should the policy holder survive the term of contract.

The past 30 years the company have paid claims under every heading. During the late Boer war we not only allowed our policy holders to participate in that war without an extra premium, but in every case we kept the policy protected whether premium was PAID OR NOT, and in many instances paid claims that would otherwise have lapsed—SO FREE ARE THESE POLICIES. Many other features are guaranteed on the contracts.

No person considering insurance should place that insurance before receiving particulars of our New Guaranteed Policies. Such information will be given by the many local agents in the district, or by applying to

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NEW PARTY IN LONDON

REVOLUTIONIZE BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

EY WANT A FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

here is in London a group of public n who are working hard to bring about evolutionary change in British foreign icy. Their idea is to detach Great Brit- from Germany altogether and to bring ward VII.'s empire within the political bit of the Franco-Russian alliance. The n who aim at this great change are in- ential in diplomacy, in politics, in finance d in journalism. They have made The ational Review, of London, their official gan, and the anonymous and signed articles in that periodical have repeatedly caused sensations in the foreign offices of Europe.

For the first time since this agitation was started, a French authoritative view of the whole matter has been made public. It takes the shape of an elaborate article in the Grande Revue (Paris), entitled "The Perspectives of International Politics at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century," It is from the pen of Ernest Lefrancais, who is peculiarly qualified to handle the topic both as an authority on world-politics and as an exponent of an influential school of French thought. Great Britain, he says, may come into the Franco-Russian alliance, but she must agree to aid in the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France. She must frankly face the fact that the days of her supremacy on the seas are over; but, on the other hand, neither France nor Russia will move a finger to replace British naval supremacy with German naval supremacy. In looking over the world-situation, not from the point of view of any one nation, but from a cosmopolitan standpoint, one is struck by the fact that Great Britain, long glorying in her "splendid isolation," is now eagerly looking about her for an ally:

"When the history of the nineteenth century is studied . . . it is impossible not to be impressed by the dominant part which a single nation has played: England. Victorious over France with the aid of a European coalition, it was England who at the fall of the Second Empire reaped all the advantages of success. Her rival beaten, on land as well as on sea, she made the most of her colonial opportunities and remained the solitary and single great power of the world. She won what she called the sceptre of the seas. On every ocean of the globe she reigned as absolute mistress. Nobody interfered with her. Her will was law. Outside Europe she could expand her empire to suit herself and lay hands on any territories that appealed to her sense of expediency. She met with no other obstacles than those presented by unhealthy climates or barbarian peoples. Aided by strength of will and purpose and by the formidable instruments that modern science placed at her disposal, she triumphed over everything without too much difficulty. Hence, in less than a century, she succeeded in building up a vast empire beyond the sea that grew continually while the old colonial empires of Spain and Portugal shrunk bit by bit. There was a moment when it might well be asked if the whole world outside Europe was not destined to become British."

Even in Europe itself, M. Lefrancais goes on to say, Great Britain shone in the front rank of powers. Not a cannon could be fired without her leave. "The greatest nations on the continent felt honored by her friendship. Throughout the whole duration of the Second Empire France was content to be the satellite of her former enemy, to sustain whose policy she generously lent her armies in the Crimea and in China. For more than half a century Great Britain was at the height of her material strength and moral power. She was mistress of the world, and grew accustomed to regarding this dominant position as an accomplished fact of history that nothing could change in the future." We quote again:

"Suddenly resound the cannon of Sedan, and events are precipitated in Europe during the closing wars of the nineteenth century without disturbing the serenity of British calm. Then a wretched incident in Great Britain's history, a quarrel with a handful of South African rebels, less numerous than those she had crushed a hundred times in her triumphal progress, brings her to a sudden halt. The formidable power, accustomed to see the greatest step out of her path, stops in amazement at a new sight—some brave peasants, confiding in the justice of their cause and relying upon God's help, have sworn to fight for their independence to the death. For three years they succeeded in checking the British colossus, who sacrificed money by millions and men by thousands, rode over the principles of humanity and the rights of nations to overcome this desperate resistance. Thereupon Great Britain, roused from her dream of universal dominion, decided to look about the world, and she saw with surprise the changes that have been brought about in thirty years. While she thought she was dominating with indisputable supremacy all the nations of the earth, many of them have grown greatly all about her to such an extent that she can no longer, without denying the evidence, regard them as negligible quantities at the beginning of the new century."

The United States, "her revolted daughter who became independent more than a hundred years ago, but whose development had for a long time nothing alarming about it, has gradually become a great nation, powerful in her commerce and industry, and seized with the ambition to dominate the American continent." Japan has entered the list of formidable powers. In Europe the situation has vastly changed:

"Germany, which comprised only an agglomeration of principalities and adjacent kingdoms, has emerged from the victorious war she waged against France in 1870 with the benevolent neutrality of Great Britain, and has transformed herself into a united and powerful empire, great not only in her military and naval resources, but greater through her vast industries and ambitious foreign commerce. An economic rival, filled with the idea that the future belongs to herself, confronts Great Britain. German products invade the world, and in every market they wage a fierce conflict with the productions of Britain. The young empire wanted colonies, and it was necessary to resign to her a great part of Africa and numerous islands of Oceanica. To confirm in Europe the power won by her victory of 1870 she formed with Austria and the recently unified Italy the Triple Alliance that can put 6,000,000 men under arms, and thanks to their support she was able for a while to play the part of Europe's arbiter."

France, too, has risen from her ruins. Her army and her navy are now more formidable than ever, while her colonial empire is exceeded only in vastness by that of Great Britain herself. Russia, finally, "who, thanks to the aid so imprudently furnished by France, was defeated by England in 1855, has likewise recovered. She has reconstituted her navy and built up the mightiest land force existing on the earth." Thus there is a great change in the international aspect of the world:

"Formerly to designate the problems of collective interest to all civilized peoples mention was made merely of 'European affairs.' This expression has become inadequate, and we are obliged to speak of 'world-politics.' Great Britain formerly appeared as the prima-donna surrounded by her supporters. A number of nations now deem themselves in a position to play the leading part themselves, and they are not disposed to see their rights disregarded. Great Britain is no longer alone as the 'ranking first' of nations, and yet she is in a state of isolation. This isolation, which formerly attested the overwhelming superiority of her might and could be truly called splendid, has become today a source of weakness."

This fact, we are assured, is the key to world politics today, and we must never lose sight of it. Great Britain does not. Her first idea was to maintain the supremacy of her navy so that it could cope numerically with any possible combination of her enemies. "But the number of modern warships that a nation can keep on the seas could not be increased to infinity." Great Britain can not become a great military power in the German sense, for her people will not tolerate conscription, which would revolutionize the fabric of their institutions. "When Great Britain's position in the world is carefully examined, it can be understood why it inspires serious reflections in all British patriots who are not misled by memories of the past, and why they have a desire to see their country give to her foreign policy a trend more in conformity with the needs of the present time." This is the explanation of the attitude of the influential men whose organ is The National Review. The view of the case is this: "Russia and France have the choice of joining Great Britain to oppose the ambition of the German empire, or else of ranging themselves on Germany's side—in which event Great Britain will not hesitate to rush into a gigantic struggle with the three great powers united." But this is overlooking another point entirely—the absolute neutrality of France and her ally Russia in the struggle between Great Britain and Germany. Great Britain persistently overlooks the fact that her supremacy on the seas is doomed from the very nature of things:

"The possession of the empire of the seas and of the preeminence over all other nations remains the supreme aim of British policy. Such was inevitably the object of the struggles among the nations down to the beginning of the nineteenth century, because there were generally only two and rarely three competitors for the prize. But this belongs to the history of the past. In the twentieth century the competitors are too numerous, their strength is too nearly equal, for a practical policy to reasonably aim at universal dominion. A sort of equilibrium among the great nations, based upon mutual respect of everybody's rights, is imposed by force of circumstances. The commercial monopoly of the world outside of Europe, which Great Britain thought for a time assured to herself, has been divided among various rivals. Germany is no longer the only competitor. France, the United States, Russia, and even Japan, are taking an increasing share of the world's commerce, and a British victory would not wholly deprive them of it. History teaches that the most cruel defeats may weaken a nation but can not cause her to disappear economically. The empire of the sea is also a conception of the past that no longer can be applied to our epoch."

Great Britain therefore is on the wrong road entirely when she persist in giving her foreign policy the chimerical aim of her own supremacy. She will meet with an inevitable check. "It is to the interest neither of Russia nor of France—London may rest assured on this point—to aid Germany in substituting her own preeminence in the world for that of Great Britain. But it would be manifestly equally absurd for France and Russia to aid Great Britain to restore her own supremacy. Ideas which have had their day and which meet none of the requirements of the present con not form the basis of a serious alliance," But if Great Britain really wishes to enter the Franco-Russian alliance, she has only to agree to a few things. She must cease to interfere with Russia in Asia and with France all over the world. She must support the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, and above all she must regard herself as one among equals and not as "mistress" of sea or land. This may be very disagreeable to Great Britain but it cannot be helped. She will certainly get no first class ally elsewhere, for Japan does not count in such a manner, and Germany has never worked in real harmony with her:

"Great Britain has made various attempts to find an ally in the past few years. She turned first to the United States, whom she affected to regard as a nation of her own blood, forgetting the great proportion of Germans in that country's composition. Up to the present time her appeals to the memory of their common origin have not led to practical results. Moreover, it must be remembered that the points of contact of the two powers outside of America are too few to facilitate the conclusion of a sound alliance. Great Britain then thought of Germany, whose emperor is united to her own sovereign by close ties of blood. But the friendliness of her relations with the German empire do not seem likely to be of long duration. She perceives that the benefits of such an agreement would be all on one side and that side not her own. This works too great a change in her habits for her not to feel cruelly the injustice of which she thinks she has a right to complain. The nature of things does not lend itself to a permanent understanding between two nations who are engaged in every quarter of the globe in a desperate commercial struggle of which the end can not be seen."

Nor must it be lost sight of that twentieth century world-politics will be governed by economic considerations. Great Britain knows this. Her entry into the Franco-Russian alliance would not only protect her from attack, but would save her from the necessity of establishing compulsory military service, leaving her industries unfettered. "It would become possible to consider, without leaving the domain of practical things, the realization of those generous ideas which inspired the czar when he summoned the Peace conference at The Hague."

WOULD HAVE SEIZED TREASURE.

New York, Jan. 10.—In a speech before the Hamilton club, in Brooklyn, general Chaffee stated that had it not been forbidden by president McKinley, he would have seized upon an $80,000,000 treasure which he knew the exact location of, while in China, and would have held it as security for indemnity.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

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For further information, maps, folders, etc., apply to any agent of the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway, Kaslo & Slocan Railway, Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company, or to H. BRANDT, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, W 701 W, Riverside Avenue, Spokane, Wash.

G. K. TACKABURY, Local Agent, Baker Street, Nelson, B. C

Atlantic S.S. Sailings

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(Winter Service)
ALLAN LINE

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Sicilian	Jan. 10
Corinthian	Jan. 17
Pretorian	Jan. 24
Parisian	Jan. 31

BEAVER LINE.

Lake Erie	Jan. 9
Lake Megantic	Jan. 16
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DOMINION LINE
From Boston and Portland.

Vancouver from Boston	Jan. 10
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Colonian from Portland	Jan. 24
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(American Line.)

St. Paul	Jan. 7
Philadelphia	Jan. 21

(Red Star Line.)

Finland	Jan. 10
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CUNARD LINE.

Saxonia, from Boston	Jan. 10
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WHITE STAR LINE.

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INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY.
9.00 a.m. Lv. KASLO ... Ar. 3.15 p.m.
11.25 a.m. Ar. SANDON Lv. 1.00 p.m.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KASLO-NELSON ROUTE
5.00 a.m. Lv. NELSON Ar. 7.15 p.m.
8.40 a.m. Ar. KASLO ... Lv. 3.35 p.m.

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

For further particulars call on or address
ROBERT IRVING, Manager, Kaslo.
G. K. TACKABURY, Agent, Nelson.

N. E. T. CO. TIME TABLE.

STANLEY STREET—	7.00	7.40	8.20
	9.00	9.40	10.20
Every forty minutes until 10.20 p.m.			
BOGUSTOWN—			7.20
	8.00	8.40	9.20
	10.00	10.40	11.20

Every forty minutes until 10.40 p. m.

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

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P. O. Box 145. 'Phone 92.
Cor. Kootenay and Victoria Sts. Nelson.

JOHN McLATCHIE,
DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
NELSON, B. C.

Corporation of the City of Nelson

NOTICE.

Notice is herby given that it is proposed to extend the limits of the Municipality of the City of Nelson as the said limits are now defined, by including within the said limits that portion or tract of land lying to the south and east of the said City and being part of Lot 182, Group One, Kootenay District of British Columbia, and being more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point at the eastern limit of the City of Nelson where the same is intersected by the centre line of the lane in Block 21, of said Lot 182; thence north along the said eastern limit to a point where the centre line of Park street intersects the said eastern limit of the City of Nelson; thence south-easterly along the centre line of Park street to a point where the centre line of the lane in Blocks 22 and 23, continued to cross Park street, intersects the said line of Park street; thence north-easterly along the centre line of said lane, intersecting said Block 23 to the centre line of South Cherry street, thence south-easterly along the centre line of South Cherry street, to the centre line of Gore street; thence south-westerly along the centre line of Gore street to the centre line of Park street; thence north-westerly along the centre line of Park street to the centre line of said lane intersecting said Blocks 22 and 23; thence south-westerly along the centre line of the lane intersecting Blocks 22 and 21 to the place of beginning.

Dated at Nelson, B. C., this 10th day of December, A. D., 1902.

J. K. STRACHAN, City Clerk.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE, KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

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

To the west of Lots 220 and 4586; to the north of the northern boundary of Township 4A and 9A, and to the south of the southern limit of the right of way of the Columbia & Western Railway.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department.
Victoria, B. C., 20th October, 1902.

COURT OF REVISION.
NELSON ASSESSMENT DISTRICT.

A Court of Revision and Appeal under the Assessment Act, will be held at Nelson, in the Court House, on Thursday the fifteenth (15th) day of January, 1903, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated at Nelson this 29th day of December, 1902.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal.

TIMBER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease for a term of twenty-one years to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Cariboo Lake in West Kootenay District, British Columbia, commencing at a post planted on the east bank and about one mile south of the north end of Cariboo Lake, and marked J. Fred Ritchie's south west corner; thence east 80 chains; thence north 120 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to the place of beginning and containing 3,840 acres.

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

J. FRED RITCHIE.

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

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

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

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

Buffet cars run on trains between Spokane and Rossland.

Effective Nov. 22nd, 1902.

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

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General Passenger Agent, Spokane, Wash.

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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 200, Hall Street, Nelson, B. C.

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We insure MINERS against ACCIDENTS and SICKNESS at the following rates:

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For 15 a year we pay..... 15 a week for 10 weeks
For 25 a year we pay..... 25 a week for 10 weeks
with a FUNERAL BENEFIT, in fatal cases, of $25

SICKNESS

For $10 a year we pay..... $25 a week for 10 weeks

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Houston Block, Nelson, B.C.

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	Juno (2000 shares) ..... .05
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WANTED.
5,000 Waterloo-Camp McKinney... .05
For quotations call on or address

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Local Stock Carried
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H. E. CROASDAILE
AGENT, NELSON

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"

ORIGINAL LAND OF OPHIR

DR. CARL PETERS EXPLORES MINES OF MASHONALAND.

OTHER SUBJECTS OF INTEREST TO STUDENTS OF HISTORY.

Dr. Carl Peters has been exploring the wonderful mines left by some ancient race in Mashonaland. Here are huge shafts of disused gold mines, great walls of gigantic stones, and hills terraced for irrigation hundreds of feet up from the valleys. The German explorer declares that this is the original land of Ophir, whence came the treasures of the temple at Jerusalem, and no less an authority than Rider Haggard shares the same view.

Few questions have been more debated than the location of this wonderful treasure land. Many who are well qualified to judge put the land of Ophir in India. A resident in Wynaad, in southern India, recently wrote to a London morning paper, saying that he emphatically differed with Dr. Peters. Having washed gold in its rivers, dug silver on its hills, hunted elephants in its forests and captured apes and peacocks in the same locality, he was perfectly certain of the identity of the Wynaad with Solomon's land of Ophir.

The lost continent of Atlantis has been held to be the location of the Garden of Eden. Atlantis in itself is one of the greatest mysteries to the historian. Every race that lived around the Mediterranean held the belief that somewhere to the west of the Pillars of Hercules (Gibraltar) there existed a vast island in the ocean. Plato mentions it as having been engulfed by the waves nine thousand years before his time. The extraordinary similarity between the remains found in the peninsula of Yucatan, in Central America, with those so well known in Egypt lends weight to the tradition. It is supposed that both the Egyptians and the ancient people which preceded the Aztecs of Mexico were descended from a race which once inhabited Atlantis.

Geographical researches prove that such an Atlantic continent did once actually exist, and that the Canary islands are its remains. But the geologists say that this continent perished in Tertiary times and cannot, therefore, have been the home of civilized men. It is possible that fresh dredgings in the bottom of the Atlantic on the site of the lost continent may throw more light on this vexed question, upon which there already exist over a dozen different volumes.

Although it is fairly certain that the Tower of Babel stood somewhere near the present ruins of the city of Babylon, its actual site is quite uncertain. Some say it is the Birs Nimroud, a great pile whose remains still rise some 153 feet above the plain. Sir Henry Rawlison found that this consisted of seven stages of brickwork, all of different colors. Others put the tower at Amram, some ten miles away; and there are two or three other possible sites.

Mention of Babylon brings to mind the Babylonish captivity and the extraordinary disappearance of the Ten Tribes after they had been carried off by Sargon in 721 B.C. They have been identified with the Sacae or Scythians, who a little later swept westward into northern Europe, and who were supposed to be the forefathers of the Saxons, who ultimately colonized England. But there is absolutely no proof either that the lost tribes became the Scythians or that the latter were the progenitors of the Saxon colonists of Britain. The fact that the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey is called Jacob's stone has been brought forward to substantiate this wild theory.

Britain has her mysteries. Who built that giant stone circle at Stonehenge is one of them. Its origin has been attributed to the Belgae, the Phoenicians, the Druids, the Danes and the Saxons. Some have said that it was erected to commemorate the treacherous murder of the British chiefs by Hengist. It has been called a temple of the Sun, a shrine of Buddha, a center of serpent worship, and a calendar in stone. Lord Avebury assigns it to the bronze age. Recent researches go to prove that its age is enormous. Long before Solomon's temple was built it is probable that the double circle or sarsen stones stood dim and silent in the center of Salisbury plain, a monument to some forgotten chieftain whose name and race perished thousands of years ago.

Arthur's Seat, Arthur's Oven and Arthur's Head commemorate the name of one whom we are fond of considering the first of our great British monarchs. But did king Arthur every exist at all is a question which has lately been troubling these heads of historians and antiquarians. He is said to have lived in the sixth century A.D., and to have led the British in a great contest against the Saxons under Cerdic.

The Saxon chronicle, however, never mentions his at all. He is claimed as a prince by countries so far apart as Cornwall, Brittany, Wales, Cumberland and the lowlands of Scotland. The stories of the round table, of the wizard of Merlin, and of the Quest of the Holy Grail are known to be romances pure and simple. It seems very likely, too, that Arthur was a mere legendary personage.

To come down to more recent times, no one has every solved the mystery of the disappearance of Nana Sahib. This cruel scoundrel was the instigator of the horrible massacres of English women and children at Cawnpore. He was hotly pursued by the British troops; but after the suppression of the Indian mutiny he escaped to Nepaul. There it has been said that he was killed by a mutineer. But nothing is known for certain about the end, and less than ten years ago it was said that, at the age of over seventy, he was still alive, leading a hermit-like existence in a little hill village far up on the edges of little-known Thibet.

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

New York, Jan. 10.—It really seems strange to see people bundled up in furs shopping for summer gowns in the middle of January, but that is exactly what Gotham's fashionables are doing just now.

Winter fabrics that have not been relegated back to the shelves are being tucked away as rapidly as possible to make room for the gorgeous array of muslins, silks, lawns, and linens that are to be worn next spring and summer.

It goes without saying that these new materials are daintier and more effective than ever. Such exquisite colorings! such original designs! Words really can not describe them!

Many of the diaphanous fabrics are self-trimmed. That is, the surface is covered with groups of fine tuckings and plaitings wrought so artistically that little other decoration is required.

Now is really the time to get exclusive materials and patterns for later in the season they will be unobtainable. It is really necessary for one to make these preparations in advance, for several reasons. For one thing dressmakers are hard to secure when summer comes, besides it is the smart thing to get away to the country as soon as the weather warrants it. Then as the Lenten season follows immediately upon the galeties of winter, one has a better opportunity of dividing the time between penitential duties and visits to the modistes.

Shirt waists are usually the garments claiming first attention. This year they promise to be more impressive and distinguished than ever. There will be a greater variety of fabrics and a wider lattitude allowed in the matter of designs.

However simple a pattern may be it will be essential to preserve the feminine element. Masculine effects will be avoided more than ever and only those designs accepted which bespeak daintiness and grace.

A novel shirt waist fabric is flowered cretonne. This is as heavy as French pique with a generous intermingling of linen. The flowers are diminuitive and extremely soft in effect. A picturesque design has applied plaits back and front, the plaits being stitched on either edge but not down flat upon the goods. The fullness at the front hangs perfectly round instead of the long effect usually observed. Narrow pipings of plain white cretonne lend chic to the plait overlapping the fastening while the high standing collar has a turn-over of the same material.

A distinguishing feature of the newest turn-overs is that they have all increased in depth. In place of the regulation narrow straight or scalloped band, there are two elongated points extending the full width of the collar and turned away at the ends to execute all sorts of fanciful effects.

Another shirt waist quite as novel as the cretonne design is in an uncertain shade of green with just enough of the white cast to suggest a linen book binding. This is made quite plain, but smartly ornamented with bands of wash embroidery simulating Oriental effects arranged neatly at the throat and wristbands.

There is every reason to believe that this new linen will be extremely popular for spring and summer wear. It comes also in brown, blue, red and biscuit color. It lends itself to almost every variety of trimming, models ornamented with pearl buttons and appliqued, of black velvet and lace being equally pretty.

For warmer days there are two varieties of organdy and one is apt to select both in compromise of not being able to choose one and leave the other. One has the imprint of a lace medallion with the soft effect of lisse and clinging properties of silk, the other is crisp, fresh and "perky" suggesting dimity, but infinitely finer.

A fancy bodice developed in the latter has a yoke of tucked white mousseline de sole which extends only across the front and as deep as the bust-line. Finishing the yoke is a band of cream-white Russian insertion softened by an under layer of fine wash net. The insertion continues the outline up to and over the shoulders, though at the back it extends only along the shoulder seam. This allows an unbroken effect for the hem stitched tucked organdy. Falling from the yoke over the opening of the bodice is a cascade of white lace, contrasting beautifully with the Russian insertion. On either side of the cascade, falling in natural effect, are bunches of grapes in heavy thread lace while the opening, though invisible, gains contrast by means of white silk buttons, from which graceful black and white silk tassels droop.

The idea of softening the heavy laces used upon delicate fabrics with a foundation piece of net is artistic and enhances considerably the beauty of the effect.

Lace medallions and appliques will replace the lace stripes in expensive fabrics, though there are some pretty effects in the latter. The former run as high as $1.50 a yard, while the latter begin at fifteen cents and range to seventy-five. Muslins are always acceptable and those made on hand looms in the Swiss cantons make as chic frocks as one could desire trimmed in hand-painted gauzes and delicate embroideries.

The shirt waist suit, which is promised another season of fashionable favor will be executed in Scotch plaids of silk finish. Silk gingham is also pretty for such a dress. Instead of the plain skirt there will be an elaborate affair laid in narrow plaits and almost hugging the figure. It is not unusual to see some of these suits stitched with tafleta, but a more practical idea is that stitched of light weight chambray in solid color.

The little fascinator which has been somewhat forgotten in the long reign of the "red riding hoods" attached to evening wraps has come again in a guise not destined to resistless defeat. Instead of the shell stitch of the original the fascinator is crochetted in square effect and each square is outlined with a tracery of delicate crepe ribbon. Pale pink, blue, white, and red are the colors most in demand and there is no other head-covering that forms so charming a setting for my lady's fair face.

A boa which will be commended for its originality is composed of ostrich feathers and tailless ermine, with touches of white lace and chiffon. The feathers and ermine wound spirally in alternate rows for almost two yards. At either end the boa is completed with a rosette of the lace and chiffon, resulting in a most delightful effect. There is a large flat muff to match the boa and the set is used with a gown of corn flower blue chiffon embroidered with silver leaves and appliqued with immense white silk roses.

A dainty trimming for any bodice is a corsage bouquet of ribbon violets or rosebuds. It requires something like thirty yards of ribbon for this conceit, but as they are made gratuitously in the stores where the ribbon is purchased the bargain can hardly be considered a poor one. Ribbon grapes and cherries are also numbered with this newest vagary of fashion.

MAUDE GRIFFIN.

TORONTO SINGLE TAXERS.

Protest Against Any Further Subsidies Being Granted to Railways.

The following letter has been sent by the Single Tax Association of Toronto to the members of the dominion government:

Sir: The rapid develpment of the Northwest with its enormous increase in the production of grain has made the construction of a new Pacific railway necessary to relieve the traffic congestion and to facilitate the opening up and settling of that part of the dominion. In response to this need the Grand Trunk railway is proposing to build a line and is asking for government aid in the shape of money or lands.

We most emphatically protest against granting any further aid to private corporations for any such purpose, and urge the government to construct the road as a national work.

In order to do so without unduly burdening the country, we respectfully suggest the following plan: Let a strip of land fifteen or twenty miles wide, upon each side of the proposed road be reserved for the purpose of building the road, and let the government borrow the money upon land bonds redeemable by the sale or leasing of these lands. Let the government lay out all townsites, selling or leasing town lots to actual improvers only and farm lands to settlers only; the price of lands being, of course, graded according to the advantages of location. The increased value of the lands caused by the railway would thus contribute to the building of the road instead of swelling the fortunes of speculators.

The roadbed, once built, may either be operated by the government or leased for a term of years to the Grand Trunk, or any other railway company, subject to absolute control of rates by the government.

In this way the road may be built without adding a dollar to the tax burden of the people, as the increase in value of the lands in the reserved strip alone would suffice to build the road, and the returns from the disposal of the lands would be ample for the redemption of the bonds, both principal and interest.

The advantages of such a plan are numerous and obvious. There would be no reservation of alternate blocks, which has done so much to isolate settlers in the older part of the Northwest. The railway itself will be worth its cost, and without any increase in the net debt of the country. In less than twenty years the sale of lands would pay for the road and leave it a clear addition to the assets of the dominion, while the new outlet for the Northwest trade will contribute materially to the prosperity of the whole country, besides inducing a great increase in the number of settlers in our new territories. Yours respectfully, The Single Tax Association,

MILTON KERR, President.
A. W. ROEBUCK, Secretary

ZINC CONCENTRATOR.

One Will Probably Be Built in the Slocan This Year.

It is reported that the smelter company of Iola, Kansas, contemplate the erection of a zinc concentrator in the Slocan this spring. T. Jones, who, as the representative of the company, has been purchasing zinc ores in the district for some time past, is said to have recommended the construction of a plant at once and if the Iola people do not come to a decision pretty promptly the Slocan mine owners will probably build a concentrator themselves. It is said that Byron N. White of the Slocan Star is interesting himself in the matter. The plant will separate the iron from the ore and raise the zinc to a high percentage so that it will stand shipment. The railroad rates are too high at the present to permit a good margin of profit unless the percentage of zinc is stiff. Many of the Colorado mines are shipping their produce to Belgium. It goes by rail to Galveston and is there transferred to steamers. The rate for the entire distance is $7 a ton, while the rate from the Slocan to Belgium is $16.

PLAN OF REDISTRIBUTION

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF MINISTER OF JUSTICE FITZPATRICK.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS ALLOTTED TO EACH PROVINCE.

In an official memorandum the minister of justice places on record his opinion as to the number of members to which each province is entitled under the provisions of the British North America act. Sections 51 and 52 of the act in question provide that after each decinial census the representation of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is to be carried out in accordance with the following rules: Quebec is to have the fixed number of 65 members. To each of the other provinces is to be assigned such a number of members as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population as the number 65 bears to the number of the population of Quebec. In the computation of the number of members for a province a fractional part not exceeding one-half of the whole number requisite for entitling the province to a member is to be disregarded; but a fractional part exceeding one-half of that number is to be equivalent to the whole number. Paragraph 4 reads: "On any such readjustment the number of members for a province shall not be reduced unless the proportion which the number of the population of the province bore to the number of the aggregate population of Canada at the then last preceding readjustment of the number of members for the province is ascertained at the then latest census to be diminished by one-twentieth part or upwards."

The number of members of the house of commons may be increased by parliament, providing the proportionate representation of the province as prescribed is not thereby disturbed. By subsequent legislation it was enacted that the readjustment of members for Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island should also be carried out under the provisions of the B. N. A. act. The representation of the Northwest territories and the Yukon is not subject to these rules, but may be readjusted as parliament sees fit. Applying these rules laid down by section 51 of the B. N. A. act to the figures under the new census, the representation of the provinces in the readjusted house would be as follows:

Ontario, 86 members; Quebec, 65 members; Nova Scotia, 18 members; New Brunswick, 13 members; Manitoba, 10 members; British Columbia, 7 members; Prince Edward Island, 4 members; being a reduction of six members for Ontario, a reduction of two members for Nova Scotia, a reduction of one member for New Brunswick, an increase of three members for Manitoba, and an increase of one member each for British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. If the Northwest territories and the Yukon were dealt with in the same manner as the provinces, the organized districts of the territories would be entitled to six members and the Yukon to one. This gives a house of 210 members, instead of 214, as at present. The minister of justice calculates and compares the proportion of the population of Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in 1891 and 1901, respectively, to that of the dominion in those years, and finds that these provinces are not saved from a loss of members by the application of paragraph 4, section 51, of the B. N. A. act. In the case of Ontario, the proportion in 1891 is expressed by the fraction .437, which is the proportion of 2,114,321—the population of Ontario—to 4,833,239, the population of the dominion by the census of 1891. The proportion of the population of Ontario to that of the whole dominion in 1901 was .406, the total being 2,182,947 for the province and 5,371,315 for the dominion. The proportion is, therefore, diminished for Ontario by .031, which is more than one-twentieth of .437, and Ontario is, therefore, not saved by paragraph four.

NO LOWER FREIGHT RATES

VAN HORNE AND HAYS UNANIMOUS ON THIS POINT.

GROWING TRAFFIC AND INADEQUATE EQUIPMENT THE CAUSE

The New York Post contains interviews with general manager Hays of the G.T.R. and ex-president Van Horne of the C. P. R. as to the railway outlook in Canada.

Sir William Van Horne says:—"In Canada everything points to a large increase both in outward and inward traffic next year up to midsummer; after that time, the crops will affect the question one way or the other to some extent, but the railways of Canada are becoming more and more independent of special crops, because of the large development of mining and other traffic. I do not anticipate any lower rates either in the United States or Canada for some time to come, for the cost or nearly everything affecting railway working has been largely increased within the past year or two, and it requires the utmost care and the exercise of every possible economy to maintain satisfactory net earnings with the present rates."

Hays says:—"The continued increase in our passenger earnings was the most encouraging result of the past year from a railroad point of view for the reason that it reflects, better than anything else, the continued prosperity of the community. We have been particularly pleased in this respect because of the fact that last year we had large increases during the summer and early fall months from the traffic produced by the Buffalo exposition, and we were apprehensive this year would show a large decrease arising from the absence of such an attraction, but, on the contrary, our passenger earnings show an increase of $322,255 from January 1st to November 30th. There is no apparent reason for our not expecting that the movement of high-class traffic in the interior will continue as large the following year as has been the case in the year just closing. So long as this is the case, and the scarcity of equipment of all kinds continues; there certainly does not seem to be any reason why there should not be a maintenance of rates.

"The labor situation is, perhaps, as serious a feature as exists in connection with the railway business. Although nearly all roads have made two or three increases in the payment of the various classes of employees since business commenced to improve in 1897, there is still an inclination in some directions among the employees to make demands on us for even higher rates of pay, and this is in the face of the fact that the railway companies, while paying very much higher prices for fuel, and from 20 to 30 per cent. more for nearly all classes of material entering into the maintenance and operation of their properties, have been unable to secure proportionate advances in their rates, and have, therefore, reached the limit of their ability to increase wages without decreasing returns to the holders of their securities. The serious feature of these advances in wages is that while an increase in pay is promptly demanded upon the appearance of better earnings on the part of the companies, there is always great unwillingness on the part of the employees to consent to reductions in these rates of pay when the earnings reach a lower scale, as it is not unlikely will be the case again in the future, and an attempt to make a proportionate reduction in rates of pay generally involves strikes and contentions with the employees."

WHAT MOYIE SAYS.

Local Board of Trade's Resolution on the Silver-Lead Question.

The following resolution has been unanimously adopted by the Moyie board of trade, and copies forwarded to Ottawa:

Whereas, owing to the fall in prices of lead and silver products in Canada an almost complete stagnation in the silver-lead industry has been caused, and

Whereas, in the town of Moyie, for example, the mining industry has been wholly suspended, thus working a great hardship on the residents and property holders of the place, who depend solely on this industry for a livelihood, and

Whereas, every other silver-lead mining camp in British Columbia is virtually affected in the same manner, and

Whereas the mining camps in British Columbia have since the year 1891 afforded a growing market for the products of Alberta and the Northwest Territories which stimulus has been instrumental in bringing about the large immigration to that country, and

Whereas it is the opinion of this meeting that a protective tariff on imported lead in ores, pig lead and its products, is essential to the life of the silver-lead industry in Canada, and

Whereas it is believed that by a protective tariff being placed on lead equal to that of the United States a home manufacturing industry can be built up and maintained and a steady market afforded for our lead products. Therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the board of trade of Moyie, do hereby unanimously endorse the resolutions passed at Sandon on December 10th, 1902, by the representatives of the lead mines of British Columbia, and earnestly request the dominion government to grant such legislation as will benefit the lead industry of Canada to the extent demanded in the Sandon resolutions.

CANADA'S TRADE EXPANSION.

Clearly Indicated in the Government Returns of Chartered Banks.

No figures in connection with the trade expansion of the dominion that are at present available give as accurate an idea of the growth of the business and wealth of Canada during 1902 as the government returns of the Canadian chartered banks, which have just been issued. The figures for November, and the leading items in the statement compare with those for January as follows:

	November, 1902.	January, 1902.
Paid up capital.....$	71,900,000	$ 67,600,000
Reserves	42,600,000	37,400,000
Total liabilities	408,000,000	439,900,000
Total assets	623,300,000	550,800,000
Notes in circulation..	64,400,000	48,500,000
Public deposits	402,000,000	364,200,000
Balances due from the United States...	12,700,000	12,600,000
Call or short loans...	51,900,000	38,000,000
Call or short loans in United States	49,500,000	44,100,000
Trade or current loans	317,100,000	287,700,000
Trade of current loans in United States	34,300,000	28,700,000
Overdue debts	1,700,000	2,100,000

Owing to this expansion in the banking business of the country the prices of bank stocks in the Canadian market advanced 10 to 20 per cent during the past twelve months.

ITS UP TO THESE TRUSTS.

Coal and Drug Men in Cleveland are Being Looked After

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Following the partial investigation by the grand jury, of the local coal combine and its voluntary dissolution, county prosecutor Keeler has started an inquiry into the alleged of wholesale druggists in this city.

Keeler has sent out letters to the sale drug houses, stating he is led lieve that a trust exists in the local trade and that the same is in violat the Valentine anti-trust law. In conc the prosecutor says: "You are notified that a fine of $50 will be im for each consecutive day on each m of the combination so long as it after receipt of this notice."

Curse of DRINK

CURED BY
COLONIAL REMEDY

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

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

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

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

Sold by druggists everywhere, and by mail.

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

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

MUNICIPAL COAL.

Detroit Embarking in the Fuel Bu —A Start Is Made.

Detroit, Jan. 10.—The municipa commission appointed by mayor bury to manage the coal busine which the city is embarking, met and arranged to begin the imm purchase of coal.

J. L. Hudson, who is chairman commission, announced that he loan the commission $1,000, with to purchase coal, pending the passa an act by the legislature to legali use of $50,000 of the city's funds fo purpose.

WILL BLOOD BE SHED?

An Impending Duel of Which Due Is Given.

Rome, Jan. 10.—Foreign mi Prinetti has accepted a challenn fight a duel with a former cavalry cer, count Bellgarde.

The latter was commissioned to on the condition of little "slaves" abroad, and not seein report published, the count obtai personal interview with signor etti, which resulted in a quarrel. the count sent two friends to s Prinetti who promised to nam seconds.

WILL PAY HIM $600,000.

Salsburg, Austria, Jan. 10.—The f of archduke Leopold Ferdinand, br of the crown princess of Saxony, decided to pay him $600,000, provid renounce all claim to the estates.

NELSON, B. C., Jan. 10th,

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CIT NELSON—

I am hereby offering my services fo position of mayor for the ensuing If I can not satisfactorily fill the po

I WILL STILL HAVE THE BIG

10c SCHOONE

AT THE

CLUB HOTE

THE ONLY GOOD BEER IN NEL

"SUIT" YOURSELF

and take plenty of time to think about it. Do not leave it until the last minute but take time by the forelock by having your clothes made now and have them made well by ordering from

J. A. DAVIDSON
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Over Wallace & Miller's Baker Street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

JANUARY 8th, 9th, and 10th.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, AND RETURN, $60.75.

30 DAYS' LIMIT.

CORRESPONDING REDUCTIONS ALL EASTERN POINTS.

BEST ROUTE
FASTEST TIME.

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

Parlor Cafe Car to Grand Forks a Greenwood.

For time tables, rates and further i formation, apply to local agents.

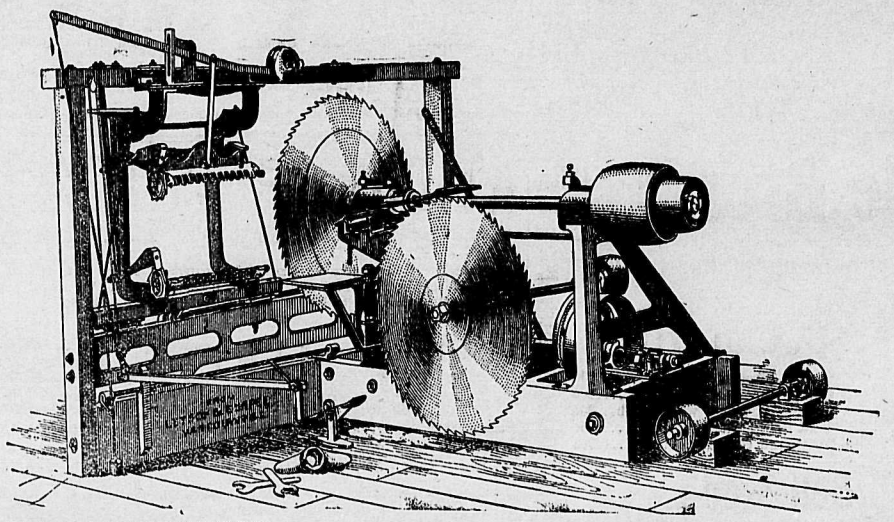
E. J. COYLE, A.G.P.A., Vancr. J. S. CARTER, D.P.A., Nelso

PABST BEER

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

NELSON WINE CO
FRANK A. TAMBYLN, Manager.
Telephone 93. — — Baker Street, Nelson

We are Getting Orders for these Machines



as a result of our efforts to make them the

BEST UPRIGHT MACHINE

in the market.

All Standard
bolts and screws used in its construction.

No Specially Turned Studs, Etc.
to cause delay in case of loss or breakage.

The friction is made right and is one of the best points in the machine.

A forged wrought iron collar shrunk on the saw arbor insures a tighter grip than is possible with cast iron thus lessening the chances for the saw collar getting out of true.

We shall be pleased to receive inquiries for further information.

LETSON & BURPEE, VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Gardens in Ceylon that grow Blue Ribbon Tea are, like C. P. R. transportation facilities, taxed to their capacity - but there is no shortage yet.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"

MARTIN DISCUSSES PRIOR

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY IS FREELY CONDEMNED.

ONLY OBJECT IS TO AVOID A GENERAL ELECTION.

Joseph Martin has been interviewed in Vancouver upon the subject of premier Prior's recent announcement of the government's policy. Mr. Martin is reported as follows:

"The premier says he intends to give a large land grant to a transcontinental road in the north. He does not explain whether this is to be an addition to or substitution for the cash grant of last session of $5,000 per mile. He makes no statement as to whether it is intended to strike out the very important condition which was placed in the act of last session providing control of passenger and freight rates,and, in default of the railway company not carrying out the rates provided for, the right of way to be forfeited. I understand this provision is objected to very vigorously by railway companies, and that they refuse to build any railways under an act which has such a condition in it. I contend that unless the province can control freight and passenger rates there is no justification whatever in granting subsidies to railway companies, in cash or land. There is no use whatever in providing for the control of freight and passenger rates unless there is also provided some means of enforcing such control. The method of enforcement adopted last session is most effective and that is the reason railway companies object to it.

"Colonel Prior's suggestion that he will prevent a railway company building to Port Simpson is simply childish. It would be an absurd proposition to bonus railways in one part of the province, and to raise obstacles to building in another part of the province. With regard to his statement of a line from Vancouver north, that is a pure bid for support from Vancouver. If the colohel expects to get support in that way he will have to promise a railway from every important centre in the province, and if the province is to give $5,000 per mile, besides a large land grant, where is the money to come from? If we issue bonds to provide for the bonus to railway companies, where will we get the money to pay the interest on those bonds? It has been impossible so far to make the revenue meet the expenditure. Where, then, will we make up the extra deficiency causd by a large payment of interest on railway bonds?

"Colonel Prior says he is going to reduce expenditure and keep within the revenue. Since taking office he has already appointed, without authority, new officials whose salaries will have to be provided for. In what direction does he propose to cut the expenditure down, and at the same time appoint additional useless officials?

"The real difficulty with the government is that it represents nothing except obstruction to the party line movement. This obstruction is against the wishes of the majority of the people of the province of both political parties. Under these circumstances it seems to me quite impossible that the government should be successful in carrying out any portion of its policy. The government expects to be supported by a majority of the house, not because the members composing such majority consider that it is in the interest of the country that the government should continue in power, but because those members do not wish to bring on a general election. They will thus sit for two sessions more, and will be entitled to draw indemnity for those two sessions, and avoid for the time being the expense of an election. This is a very poor principle to expect to sustain a government upon, and, personally, I believe this reflection upon the members of the house is unjustifiable. So far as I know most of the present members expect to offer for re-election, and if so they will find it very difficult to satisfy their constituents that they were justified in keeping in power such a conglomeration as the Prior government, simply for the purpose of getting out of a general election, and of getting into their own pockets an extra sessional indemnity.

"I should be very much surprised, indeed, if any member of the house allowed himself to be influenced by such a consideration. If anyone should be so foolish, he will undoubtedly be held to account for it, when he comes before his constituents for re-election.

"Colonel Prior's friends said that if the government failed to carry North Victoria they would resign. It is apparent, however, that they have no intention of resigning. West Yale will undoubtedly go against them, and this will indicate that both the island of Vancouver and the mainland have no confidence in the government. In spite of that it is their intention to hold power, by appealing to the cupidity and want of public spirit of the members of the house. In that course they will be disappointed."

IMMENSE RAILWAY SCHEMES.

To Be Undertaken This Year in Canada and the United States.

Schemes of railroad extensions and improvements that will start early in the year both in Canada and the United States promise to exceed in magnitude and in financial outlay even the investments of new capital in railroad development of the past year.

The Grand Trunk Pacific project, involving an expenditure of some $200,000,000, the contemplated improvements to the Canadian Pacific in the reduction of gradients and curvatures, the numerous branch lines which are projected and the irrigation scheme of two and a half million acres are some of the more important schemes in Canada. If the Canadian Northern is not absorbed by the Grand Trunk Pacific, it will be extended from the prairie terminus through the Yellowhead pass to the Pacific, and the Mackenzie & Mann roads in the maritime provinces will be pushed to completion.

In New York the Pennsylvania railway next month will commence the construction on contracts aggregating $100,000,000, while the New York Central's new viaduct entrance into the city will cost $25,000,000.

The directors of the Baltimore & Ohio have determined upon further improvements, the cost of which will add not less than $30,000,000 to the $80,000,000 already expended on the reconstruction and re-equipment of that system. The plans yet to be carried out involve the four-tracking of the B. & O. system between Chicago and Pittsburg.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe interests are spending upward of $20,000,000 in the construction of new lines in Oklahoma. A separate company has been formed to conduct this work, which includes the construction of about 1,000 miles of new line, taking all of the principal points in Oklahoma.

THE OUTLOOK FOR COPPER

A REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRY FOR PAST YEAR.

ESTIMATE SHOWS AN INCREASE OF PRODUCTION.

The following table gives the estimated output of copper for 1902. The exact figures will not be available for some months. The estimate given is, if anything, too high, rather than too low:

United States	293,504
Spain and Portugal	54,000
Mexico	40,000
Chili	33,000
Japan	27,500
Germany	22,000
Canada	19,000
Australia	17,500
Tasmania	12,500
Peru	9,000
Russia	8,000
Cape Colony	6,500
Norway	3,500
Miscellaneous	11,500
Total, long tons	557,854

The four principal copper producing interests in the world are the Amalgamated Copper company, the Rothschilds interest, controlling the Rio Tinto, Boleo and others; the Calumet & Hecla Mining company, and the Phelps, Dodge & Co. group of mines. The Amalgamated has made prices, and the others have marketed their production at current figures.

The market price of the metal, since the early weeks of 1902, has fluctuated within narrow limits, mostly on the basis of 11½ to 12 cents per pound for lake copper, with English and continental prices closely corresponding. Owing to the unexampled prosperity now prevailing in the United States a market price of 11¼ cents per pound is about equivalent to the low record price of 9 cents per pound made in 1894, this increase in cost of production being caused by higher wages paid to labor and the greatly enhanced cost of all machinery, fuel and supplies, as compared with 1894, when an era of industrial depression enabled the mines to produce copper for about four-fifths of the present average cost. The dividend disbursements by American mines were smaller in 1902 than for many years past. The dividends paid by the Amalgamated Copper company, at the rate of only 2 per cent in 1902, are not properly adaptable to the dividends of American copper mining companies, for the reason that the Amalgamated is merely a securities holding corporation, and any dividends paid by it are simply redivisions of dividends previously paid by constituent companies, some of which, as the Boston & Montana, are owned outright by the Amalgamated, while others, like the Anaconda, have a large number of shares held by independent owners.

The low price of copper has led to the closing of hundreds of mines in the United States, and in all other parts of the globe, yet not a single producer of the first, second, or third rank has been forced to stop work. The Montana mines have worked under check in 1902 but at the close of the year were working fairly full forces. The United Verde in Arizona has been closed because of fire, and the Mountain, in California, is idle because of a strike. Several new producers of importance have made their debut in 1902, much the largest of these being the Greene Consolidated, of Mexico, a mine of the first magnitude and of great promise. Few of the new mines have been able to make as much copper as anticipated. Nearly all have had to expend more money than was planned. Some have come to grief financially, and others are in poor condition from lack of funds and inability to secure adequate cash advances.

The year 1902 closed with better prospects than it began. The feeling of hopelessness on the part of many consumers has given way to renewed hope. While a return of 17-cent copper cannot be expected, unless coming through manipulation that will ultimately react to the injury of the trade, an advance of a cent or two per pound would be a wonderful aid to many producers, and would not place too high a tax on consumers. Copper at 13 or even 14 cents per pound is reasonable, but a higher price is not warranted under the present conditions of the trade, or conditions likely to arise within the next two or three years.

The market for copper has been dominated for several years by the Amalgamated Copper company. That corporation maintained prices at an artificially high level in 1900, and during the greater part of 1901, and late in the latter year created havoc in the trade by making enormous sales at any price obtainable. There is reason to think that this company is now well sold up, and, therefore, in no position to long maintain prices at a lower level than warranted by the laws of trade, though it could again make prices unnaturally high by withholding production, having facilities for marketing or withholding from market a large amount of copper in addition to that made from mines that it owns outright, or controls through ownership of a majority of issued shares.—Horace J. Stevens in the Western Mining World.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

An Increase in Imports and Exports During the Past Year.

The British board of trade returns for the twelve months ending December show the following increases in imports from Canada: Cattle, £159,000; bacon, £282,000; hams, £115,000; butter, £339,000; cheese, £604,000; wheat, £978,000; wheat flour, £241,000; sawn wood, £356,000; horses, £5,000.

Decreases—Sheep and lambs, £13,000; eggs, £46,000; oats, £134,000; peas, £155,000; maize, £446,000; sawn wood, £37,000.

The imports of canned salmon totalled £103,000; canned lobster, £161,000.

The exports to Canada showed the following increases: Salt, £6,000; spirits, nil; wool, £11,000; common piece goods, £170,000; jute ditto, £26,000; linen piece goods, £12,000; silk, £9,000; woolen tissues, £108,000; worsted tissues, £133,000; carpets, £11,000; cutlery, £13,000; hardware, £7,000; pig iron, £98,000; bar iron, £56,000; railroads, £56,000; sheets, boiler plates, £49,000; galvanized sheets, £79,000; tin plates, £85,000; cast and wrought iron, £49,000; unwrought steel, £265,000; unwrought tin, £14,000; haberdashery, £94,000.

Decreases—Cement, £19,000; earthenware, £3,000.

Exports in apparel and slops, waterproofed, totalled, £32,000; not waterproofed, £277,000.

AN ADAPTED FOOD

for infants is a scientifically prepared cow's milk—just the right percentage of fats and proteids. For forty-five years Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has been the leading infant food of the world. Use it in tea or coffee. 4

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SCHOOL BOARD FOR 1902.

ESTIMATES

Items.	High School	Public School	Total
Salaries	$1,890 00	$6,820 00	$8,710 00
Fuel	200 00	500 00	700 00
Furniture	1,000 00	200 00	1,200 00
Insurance	120 00	160 00	280 00
Contingent expenses—$1,000—			
Supplies	150 00	300 00	450 00
Repairs, etc.	50 00	350 00	400 00
Printing, etc		75 00	75 00
Miscellaneous	20 00	55 00	75 00
	$3,430 00	$8,460 00	$11,890 00

EXPENDITURE

Items.	High School	Public School	Total
Salaries	$1,332 90	$6,680 00	$8,012 90
Fuel	180 00	483 75	663 75
Furniture	874 80	201 35	1,076 15
Insurance	120 00	155 20	275 20
Contingent expenses—$905.62—			
Supplies	180 00	250 03	430 03
Repairs, etc.	10 00	356 10	366 10
Printing, etc		51 50	51 50
Miscellaneous	15 00	42 99	57 99
	$2,712 70	$8,220 92	$10,933 62

GEO. A. B. HALL, Chairman.
E. C. ARTHUR, Secretary.

Certified correct: E. B. McDermid, auditor.

Nelson, December 31st, 1902.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS 1903

THE MAYORALTY

TO THE ELECTORS OF NELSON—

Ladies and Gentlemen: At the solicitation of a large number of the electors of the city I have consented to become a candidate for mayor at the coming municipal election.

I favor the construction of the power plant at as early a date as possible and only upon plans approved by electrical and hydraulic engineers of more than local reputation. If the site applied for on Kootenay river cannot be obtained, immediate steps must be made to secure some other available site.

I favor the extension of the sewers and water works as required, and think that the road making plant should be put into service to improve the condition of such streets as Vernon, Victoria and Ward.

I believe that every department of the city service should be carried on as economically as is consistent with efficiency.

If elected I shall do everything in my power to further the best interests of the City of Nelson.

WILLIAM O. ROSE.

January 2nd, 1903.

FOR ALDERMEN

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EAST WARD:

I beg to announce that I will be a candidate for alderman from the East Ward at the election on the 15th instant.

FRED H. SMITH.

January 7th, 1903.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EAST WARD—

Ladies and Gentlemen: I beg to announce myself as a candidate for Alderman in the East Ward, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence in my behalf. I pledge myself to support the principles ennunciated in the platform made public by the Progressive People's Party. Respectfully yours,

JOHN A. IRVING.

Nelson, January 9th, 1902.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EAST WARD—

Ladies and Gentlemen: I beg to announce myself as a candidate for Alderman in the East Ward, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence in my behalf. I pledge myself to support the principles ennunciated in the platform made public by the Progressive People's Party. Respectfully yours,

CHRIS. MORRISON.

Nelson, January 9th, 1902.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WEST WARD—

Ladies and Gentlemen: I beg to announce that I will be a candidate for alderman from the West Ward at the election on the 15th instant.

DAVID MACKAY.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WEST WARD—

Ladies and Gentlemen: I beg to announce myself as a candidate for Alderman in the West Ward at the approaching municipal election, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence in my favor. I am in full accord with the principles set forth in the platform made public by the Progressive People's Party, and if elected will give my support to all measures looking to the carrying out of the purposes therein set forth. Respectfully yours,

D. C. McMORRIS.

Nelson, Jan. 10th, 1903.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WEST WARD—

Ladies and Gentlemen: I beg to announce myself as a candidate for Alderman in the West Ward, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence in my behalf. I pledge myself to support the principles ennunciated in the platform made public by the Progressive People's Party. Respectfully yours,

ALEC DOW.

Nelson, January 10th, 1903.

FAREWELL SMOKING CONCERT TO

JACK SLAVIN

GIVEN BY THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF SLAVIN'S BOXING ACADEMY

OPERA HOUSE

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16th

1. Boxing—J. G. Simpson vs. Jack Slavin. (3 rounds.)
2. Song—C. Reilly.
3. Boxing—Sam Connon, (Nelson), vs. Dr. Earle, (Australia). (3 rounds).
4. Song—C. Honeyman.
5. Boxing—F. P. Burden vs. Jack Slavin. (3 rounds).
6. Recitation—Hugh Pinkerton (late of "The Palace," London, Eng.)
7. Hypnotic performance by E. Sutcliffe.
8. Scotch Song—J. Gordon Scott (late of "Empire," Glasgow.)
9. Boxing—Sam Connon vs. Jack Slavin. (3 rounds).
10. Song—W. Caldwell.
11. Boxing—Fred. Bell vs. W. Calder. (3 rounds).

DOORS OPEN AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Programme begins 8.30 sharp.
ADMISSION ..... 50c.
"God Save the King."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS 1903

THE MAYORALTY

TO THE ELECTORS OF NELSON—

Ladies and Gentlemen: At the request or a large number of citizens I have consented to be a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election, and solicit your support.

As a large property owner I take a keen interest in the welfare and future prosperity of the city, but I feel that at this period in its history, careful business-like methods should be pursued by the Mayor and Council in carrying on Municipal affairs.

I am in favor of prosecuting all public works necessary for the requirements of the city energetically, and whether such work be carried out by contract or by day labor, that every precaution be taken to see that the money is properly expended, and provision made that the workmen employed be paid standard wages.

I advocate every reasonable encouragement being offered towards the establishment of a refinery in the city at an early date, and I believe that the Mayor and Council should work along these lines to secure other industries or manufacturies, which will tend towards the prosperity of the city, in the increasing of its population by the employment of labor.

The principal work of the new Council will be the carrying out of the wishes of the ratepayers as expressed in the passage of the "Power" By-law, and, if elected, I shall devote my best efforts to have installed a properly equipped and fully efficient power plant, and I shall use every endeavor to ensure the city receiving a dollar in value for every dollar expended.

I can, and am prepared to give the necessary time to the affairs of the city, and, if elected, shall be pleased to devote my close attention and such experience as I have gained in 30 years of active business life, to the duties of the office.

W. W. BEER.

Nelson, B. C., Jan. 10th, 1903.

FOR ALDERMEN

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EAST WARD—

Ladies and Gentlemen: I take this means of notifying you that at the request of a large number of the electors of the East Ward I shall be a candidate for alderman from this ward at the election on the 15th instant. As is well known I was strongly in favor of the extension of the city power plant, and, if elected, I shall, to the utmost of my ability, endeavor to have the work carried out promptly and in the most efficient manner possible. My previous record in the council as alderman from this ward in 1901 is known to you all. I fully recognize the need for economy in the administration of the city's finances, and shall strive for efficiency in the transaction of the city's business.

W. G. GILLETT.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EAST WARD—

Ladies and Gentlemen: I beg to announce that I am a candidate as alderman for the East Ward at the coming election on January 15th, and the best interests of the City will have my most careful attention.

G. W. BARTLETT.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EAST WARD—

Ladies and Gentlemen: I beg to announce that I am a candidate as alderman for the East Ward at the coming election on January 15th, and the best interests of the City will have my most careful attention.

C. E. MILLER.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WEST WARD—

Ladies and Gentlemen: I beg to announce that I am a candidate as alderman for the West Ward at the coming election on January 15th, and the best interests of the City will have my most careful attention.

HAROLD SELOUS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WEST WARD—

Ladies and Gentlemen: I beg to announce that I am a candidate as alderman for the West Ward at the coming election on January 15th, and the best interests of the City will have my most careful attention.

HARRY BIRD.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WEST WARD—

Ladies and Gentlemen: I beg to announce that I am a candidate as alderman for the West Ward at the coming election on January 15th, and the best interests of the City will have my most careful attention.

JOHN HAMILTON.

FOR RENT

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

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

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

FOR SALE

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

FOR SALE—Cheap; a large Edison phonograph, suitable for home parties or concerts. Complete with about 50 well selected records. Apply X., The Daily News office.

FOUND

FOUND—On Friday on the sidewalk near the Sherbrooke house, a purse containing a sum of money. Owner can have same by applying at The Daily News office, proving property and paying for this add.

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).

A Fresh Consignment

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

Phone 182. BROWN & CO.
Baker St., Nelson.

Corporation of the City of Nelson

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of the City of Nelson that I require the presence of the said electors in the Council Chamber at the City office on Josephine street in the City of Nelson, on Monday the 12th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the Municipal Council as Mayor and Aldermen and for the further purpose of electing persons to represent them in the Board of School Trustees for the City of Nelson.

The nomination of candidates shall be as follows: The candidates shall be nominated in writing. The writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder and shall be delivered to the returning officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. of the day of the nomination and in the event of a poll being necessary, such poll will be opened on the 15th day of January, 1903, between the hours of 9 o'clock a.m. and 7.30 p.m., for the East Ward at the Council Chamber of the City offices, and for the West Ward at the office of T. M. Ward, on the north side of Baker street, between Stanley and Kootenay streets, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected as Mayor, shall be such persons as are male British subjects, of the full age of twenty-one (21) years and who are not disqualified under any law, and who have been for the six (6) months next preceeding the day of nomination, the registered owners in the Land Registry office, of land or real property in the City of Nelson, of the assessed value on the last municipal assessment roll of $1,000.00 or more, over and above any registered encumbrance or charge, and who are otherwise duly qualified as Municipal voters.

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected as Aldermen of the City of Nelson, shall be such persons as are male British subjects of the full age of twenty-one (21) years and who are not disqualified under any law and who have been for the six (6) months next preceding the day of nomination, the registered owner in the Land Registry office of land or real property in the City of Nelson, of the assessed value on the last Municipal assessment roll of $500.00 or more, over and above any registered encumbrance or charge and who are otherwise qualified as Municipal voters.

The persons qualified to be nominated for and elected as School Trustees of the City of Nelson, are such persons as are householders in the School District of the City of Nelson, who are British subjects of the full age of twenty-one (21) years and who are qualified by the Public Schools' Act to vote at an election of School Trustees in the School District of the City of Nelson.

Given under my hand at Nelson, B. C., the 2nd day of January, 1903.

J. K. STRACHAN,
Returning Officer.

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 33, telephone No. 31, Hoover street, Nelson. Bottlers of the famous St. Leon Hot Springs Mineral Water.

HARDWARE.

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

GROCERIES.

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

HARDWARE AND MINING SUPPLIES.

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

LUMBER.

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

SHINGLES.

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

WANTED

NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—Help of all kinds furnished.

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

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

WANTED—Girl for general housework; must be good plain cook. Apply Mrs. W. J. Wilson, Vernon street.

MUSIC LESSONS

TEACHER in the advanced grades of piano playing, Royal Conservatory of Leipsic method after Bruno Zwintcher. Address F. J. Painton, cor of Silica and Hall streets.

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

Seasonable Specialties

Progressive Score Cards
Seals for Progressive Score Cards.
Progressive Game Punches.
Poker Chips.
Poker Dice.
Gold and Silver Paper.
At Home Cards.
Sole Agents for
Mason & Risch Pianos.

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.

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

Mrs. W. M. Gordon, of Winnipeg, is visiting friends in the city.

John Stinson, of Rossland, has secured a large contract on the June mine from managing director M. S. Logan, now of this city.

E. B. Kirby, of the War Eagle-Centre Star mines, has gone east to attend the annual meeting of the War Eagle company at Toronto.

The Northern Pacific has increased its passenger rates between Seattle and Tacoma to $1.25 and the fare from Seattle to Portland has been increased to $5.60.

The choir of the Congregational church, assisted by a number of local singers, are practising for a unique concert, entitled "Songs of nations," which is to be given at the close of this month or early in February.

Some of the shackers along the lake front are complaining of fire wood and tools being stolen from their places of abode while they are absent. The thefts are confined entirely to small articles that are easily disposed of.

In mentioning the marks made in the recent civil service examinations in yesterday's issue of The Daily News, D. Rutherford was mentioned, instead of W. Rutherford. D. Rutherford was also one of the successful candidates.

Arrangements are being made for a hockey match by the Nelson club with Rossland, at an early date. Last year the Nelson club went to Rossland and won the championship cup there, and it is intended to hold the match here this year.

Kerr & Company having made a success of the special sale they held the first week in January, are for next week offering special bargains in dress goods and tailor costumes, details of which are given in their advertisement in The Daily News.

C. C. McCaul, K. C., of Toronto, who has been practising his profession in the territories and subsequently at Dawson, has been called to the bar of British Columbia. Harold M. Daly, a son of Hon. T. Mayne Daly, was also called to the provincial bar last week.

There is some talk of forming a snowshoe club in this city. These institutions are very popular in the east, and, where conditions are favorable, result in many pleasant excursions. Both ski and snowshoe clubs exist in other Kootenay towns and the opening for one here should be good.

At the Success club on Monday evening the debate on the reply to the speech from the throne will be continued, the portion dealing with increasing the military strength of Canada being dealt with. Rev. Dr. Wright will be the first speaker. A business meeting will be held at the close of the debate.

Coasting on the different streets of the city, where it is permitted by the police, is again first-class, and the youngsters are enjoying a grand carnival of fun. There is still some coasting on the sidewalks being done, but as there is now no excuse for this, offenders run strong chances of having their sleighs confiscated by the police.

M. W. Elliott, of Northport, returned to Nelson last evening after unsuccessfully endeavoring for the past week to find the body of his brother, J. H. Elliott, who was drowned in Trout lake on New Year's eve. Mr. Elliott said that his brother was working at the lumber mill at Trout lake of William Cowan, of Revelstoke, and fell off a log he was bringing in to the mill. The accident was witnessed by several persons, who at once went to the rescue, but the unfortunate man sank in the icy water before help arrived. The water at the spot where the accident occurred is about 30 feet deep and all efforts to obtain the body have proved unsuccessful. Mr. Elliott has offered a reward of $50 for the finding of his brother's body, and has left the matter in the hands of B. C. Murray, of Trout lake. Mr. Elliott leaves for the east this morning for a month's trip.

The Confederation Life Assurance company, whose advertisement appears in this issue, are offering a new guaranteed policy for 1903. The company says it is the best life insurance contract ever offered to the Canadian people. Melville Parry is the general travelling agent for the Confederation Life, and the head office is in Toronto.

The management of the skating rink is arranging for a grand masquerade carnival next Wednesday evening, and if the weather continues as favorable as at present the occasion should prove a great success. The prizes which are to be presented for the handsomest costumes are on exhibition in the window of Emory & Walley's store, on Baker street.

According to present appearances there is not much likelihood of an election for school trustees next Thursday, as the candidates to date are numerically the same as the vacancies. Dr. Arthur, J. E. Annable and A. L. McKillop will stand for re-election, and J. H. Wallace has announced his candidature. Dr. Hall resigned his trusteeship at the last meeting of the board. F. W. Swannell holds office without re-election till January of 1904.

In connection with the chess tournament held at the Success club rooms last week, arrangements are being made for a living game of chess, to take place in February. In this each chess piece is represented by a person correctly costumed for the part, the floor of the hall being divided into checkerboard squares. The game at the same time is played on a small board at the sides, each move being called out as made, and the corresponding actor moving accordingly.

It is not often that "patients" at the provincial jail appreciate the results occurring from their confinement, but judging from a report about Walter Willis, awaiting trial here for shooting at Robert Adams, of Rossland, he is one of the exceptions. According to this report the jailer at Nelson has worked wonders with Wallis, and has nearly managed to break him of the dope habit. When Willis was taken to Nelson he took on an average 22 grains of "dope" a day. At the present he takes but three. Willis himself declares that his arrest has been the greatest blessing that he could have received. His trial takes place next month.

PERSONALS

G. W. Hughes, of Sandon, came down to Nelson on his way east yesterday.

D. J. Finucan, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Greenwood, is stopping at the Phair.

Alexander Sharp, M. E., who is in charge of P. Burns & Co.'s mining interests, is in the city.

J. H. Tonkin, manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, Fernie, is stopping at the Phair.

G. G. S. Lindsay, K. C., of Toronto, counsel for the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, arrived in Nelson last evening.

CHURCH SERVICES

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.

Roman Catholic—Church of St. Mary Immaculate, corner of Mill and Ward streets. Low mass at 8 a.m., high mass at 10 a.m., benediction at 7.30 p.m. Rev. Father Althoff, priest.

Baptist—Stanley street, near Mill. Morning service at 11, evening, 7.30; Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. Rev. C. R. G. Poole, pastor.

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

Methodist—Corner of Josephine and Silica streets. Morning service at 11; evening, 7.30; Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. Rev. J. H. White, pastor.

First 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. The pastor will preach in the morning on "Our interest in the Kingdom of Christ," and in the evening on "The cries of humanity through the centuries."

NELSON'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Trustees Say That Pupils Made an Excellent Record Last Year.

The board of school trustee for Nelson are of the opinion that the record made by the pupils and teachers for the past year was a most excellent one and by order of the board, secretary E. C. Arthur, has issued the following statement:

At the close of the first year of control of the schools by the city the school board desires to congratulate the citizens, pupils and teachers upon the results shown by the various examinations which have placed our schools practically at the head of the schools of the province. These excellent results have been possible only by the thorough work on the part of every member of the teaching staff combined with attentive diligence on the part of the pupils. It is the desire of all that this lead should be maintained and increased. This cannot be accomplished by the teaching staff unaided, however faithful and efficient its work. Diligent attention and regular and punctual attendance by all the pupils of every grade, from the lowest to the highest are also required. These can only be secured by watchful and sympathetic co-operation on the part of the parents. Further, inasmuch as every child of school age who attends the full number of teaching days brings the city a grant of fifteen dollars per annum, every taxpaying citizen, whether or not he or she has pupils attending school, has a direct pecuniary interest in seeing that all children of school age attend regularly. During the past year there has been considerable improvement in this respect, but there is still much to be desired. During the last year the percentage of irregularity was 15.3, which reduced the city's government grant by more than six hundred dollars. Parents could reduce this irregularity to five per cent and the citizens should see that it is done.

Increased attendance has rendered it necessary to appoint an assistant master for the high school and one additional teacher for the public school.

J. A. Kirkpatrick & Co.
LIMITED.

Begin in Gladness

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

You can thus begin the New Year with our famous

Special Blend Tea
AND
Excelsior Coffee

J. A. Kirkpatrick & Co.
LIMITED.

T. S. McPherson

Groceries
AND
Provisions

Nelson, B. C.

WITH THE CURLERS.

Three games were played in the Bunyan competition yesterday, the results being:

Nunn	Procter
McCulloch	Blackwood
Thompson	Wright
Armstrong, skip, 8.	Choditch, skip, 11.

Procter	Deacon
Booth	Clayton
Wright	Bradley
Choliditch, skip, 10.	Tamblyn, skip, 17.

Macdonald	Kellar
O'Shea	Macleod
H. Bird	Porter
Stocks, skip, 12.	Hodge, skip, 9.

Tonight Tamblyn will play Macdonald and Walley will play Lamont.

ON THE MAYORALTY QUESTION.

Editor, The Daily News:

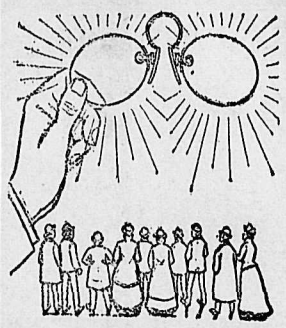
Sir,—I have just read with satisfaction the published address of Mr. W. W. Beer as candidate for mayor.

My stand upon the Power By-law and advocacy of its passage are pretty generally known, and I wish to say a word to those who, like myself, voted in its favor.

We succeeded in passing the By-law by a large majority and it remains for the incoming mayor and council to carry out the wishes of the ratepayers, expressed in such emphatic terms. We should now look for a proper prosecution of the work, and expenditure of the money according to business methods. This can to my mind be best attained by the election of W. W. Beer as he will bring to the duties of the office industry, ability and business experience. Yours, etc.,

P. LAMONT.

Nelson, January 10th, 1903.



Our Optical Department

Is stocked with the very latest fittings for all kinds of eyes and faces, and a trial will be found satisfactory.

Patenaude Bros. OPTICIANS

HONEY HONEY HONEY

Special Offer

1lb. Orange Blososm Combs 20c
1lb. Orange Blossom Tins 20c
1lb. Glasses, Strained, with Comb...30c
2lb. Tins Pure Ontario 45c
5lb. Tins Pure Ontario 90c

Bell Trading Co.
Wholesale and Retail
FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES
BAKER STREET.

KERR & CO.

The first week of our January Sale was all we expected. Selling was good and brisk. This week

We Have Special Bargains to Offer

Dress Goods, regular price, 35c Sale price 20c	Children's Coats, regular price, $2.00. Sale price.....$ 1 25
Dress Goods, regular price, 75c Sale price 50c	Elderdown Coats for children, regular, $6.00. Sale price.....$ 3 00
Ladies Mantles, regular ,$8.00 Sale price .....$ 5 00	Dressing Sacks, regular, $1.75. Sale price .....$ 1 00
Ladies Mantles, regular, $10.00 Sale price .....$ 6 00	Dressing Sacks, regular, $2.50. Sale price .....$ 1 50
Tailor Made Suits, regular, price, $12.50. Sale price .....$ 8 25	Dressing Sacks, regular price, $4.00. Sale price .....$ 2 50
Tailor Made Suits, regular, price, $25.00. Sale price.....$16 50	Ribbon Ends, all colors, at half price.
Tailor Made Suits, regular, price, $35.00. Sale price.....$25 00	**You Will Find Specially Good Bargains all through the store.**
Underskirts, regular price, $2.50 Sale price .....$ 1 50	

Kerr & Co.
AGENTS FOR STANDARD PATTERNS. BAKER ST., NELSON.

AT THE HOTELS.

Hume—J. A. Griffiith, Trout Lake; D. W. Moore, Trail; J. T. Burne, S. H. Seaney, Ymir; C. M. James, Vancouver; R. Gunn, Winnipeg.

Madden—F. Provost, J. G. Markie, Slocan; A. McPherson, Winnipeg, Man.

Tremont—J. B. Fisher, Ashnola; A. Short, Goat Creek.

Phair—D. C. Johnson, Helena, Mont.; G. W. Hughes, Sandon; Alexander Sharp, Orient, Wash.; G. G. S. Lindsay, Toronto; J. H. Tonkin, Fernie; D. J. Finucane, Greenwood.

FOSTER FOR NORTH ONTARIO

Beaverton, Ontario, Jan. 10.—The conservatives of North Ontario have unanimously nominated George E. Foster to contest the vacant seat for the commons. He has accepted, and addressed a meeting at Cannington tonight. North Ontario became vacant by the death of Angus McLeod, conservative, at Vancouver.

FURNACE GOT OVERHEATED.

Battle Creek, Michigan, Jan. 10.—The plant of the Commercial Travellers and Farmers' National Food company was burned today. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $18,000. An overheated furnace caused the fire.

WILL OBLIGE MARCONI.

Washington, Jan. 10. — President Roosevelt will formally open the cape Cod Marconi station, by sending a message over his own signature to king Edward, in about ten days.

A grand masquerade carnival is to be held next Wednesday evening at the skating rink. A long list of prizes will be given for the best costumes. The grand march will commence at 8.15 sharp.

PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE'S PARTY

CANDIDATES
For Mayor
DR. WILLIAM O. ROSE.

For Aldermen, East Ward,
JOHN A. IRVING
CHRIS MORRISON
FRED H. SMITH.

For Aldermen, West Ward
ALEC DOW
DAVID MACKAY.
CAPTAIN D. C. McMORRIS

PLATFORM.

The adoption of the Electric Light Loan By-Law on December 17th, 1902, was a mandate from the owners of real property in Nelson, and as a party, we require from all the candidates of the party a pledge, individually and collectively, to do the following things if elected to office, namely:

FIRST. To install at as early a date as practicable, at a suitable site, a power plant that will place Nelson in an independent position to supply both electric light and power.

SECOND. To adopt business methods for the collection of the large sums due the city for arrears of real estate taxes and other revenue, and for the more prompt collection of taxes, rates, rentals, and licenses, to the end that there shall be smaller sums paid out annually for interest on overdrafts at the bank.

THIRD. Vernon, Ward, Victoria and other streets are in need of improvements, and every dollar possible should be spent in that direction.

FOURTH. If any public work is done by contract, the contract shall contain a fair wage clause ,as this is a principle that is recognized by both the dominion and provincial governments, and has always been recognized by the corporation of Nelson.

FIFTH. Wherever possible, reasonable preference shall be given to local men, both as to employment on public works, and in the purchase of supplies, as well as in the awarding of contracts.

SIXTH. The tenure of employment of all city employees shall depend solely on efficiency, but no employee shall be retained whose services can be dispensed with, and all salaries shall be based on the value of the services actually performed.

FOR SALE

1 Share Imperial Development

$850

This share carries a first interim dividend of $50, payable in a few days.

E. B. McDERMID, Nelson, B.C.

DO YOU KNOW

that Rolled Oats contain more nutritive properties than WHEAT CEREALS? State of Maine Government Experiment Station after exhaustive analyses of Cereal Foods make this Statement in Government Bulletin, No. 84:

"Oats contain 1-3 more PROTEIN (muscle forming elements) and nearly 4 times as much Fat as WHEAT."

Draw your own conclusions.
No OATS better than the QUALITY IS EXTRA CREAM.

B & K BRAND
and it is a home product.

THE **BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO.** LTD

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

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

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

Blank Books and Office Supplies

Cash Books, Journals, Ledgers, Day Books, Trial Balance Books, Invoice Books, Typewriter and Mimeograph Supplies, Fyles, Ink, Mucilage, Can you think of anything else that you need? Come here for it. We have a fine line, and a large trade—but it deserves to be larger. Let us add your name to our list of customers.

We have a few high art calendars left that we are offering at half price.

Canada Drug and Book Company, Ltd.

Do You Know

You can purchase from 5 shares and up, you can; poor man's money is good.

Alberta Coal and Coke Co., Limited.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000
in 100,000 shares of $10 each, par value, fully paid-up anp non-assessable

The company invites subscriptions for 10,000 shares of the above stock at $2.50 per share.

The Alberta Coal and Coke Co.'s property is situated 14 miles east of Blairmore, Alberta, on the Crow's Nest railway, and is known as the Holwey mine.

This property has been a shipper for 15 years.

The company has under control 6,400 acres of coal lands, upon which seven seams are exposed, ranging in width from 15 feet to 25 feet, as far as explored.

A sidetrack to the mine is about completed.

The 10,000 shares now being offered to the public is positively the only block of stock put on the market at that price.

Applications will be received by Brydes, Blakemore & Cameron, Ltd., official brokers, also at the Company's office, on Baker street, one door west of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The Alberta Coal and Coke Co., Ltd.
NELSON, B. C.

Porto Rico Lumber Co., Ltd.
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.
AN UP-TO-DATE DRY KILN IN CONNECTION.

PORTO RICO LUMBER CO., Ltd.
Head Office: Hendryx and Vernon Streets, Nelson, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF
ROUGH AND DRESSE
LUMBER
SHINGLES, MOULDINGS

WEST KOOTENAY BUTCHER CO.
E. C. TRAVES, Manager.

Fresh and Salted Meats
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Orders by Mail Receive Careful and Prompt Attention.

FISH AND POULTRY IN SEASON.

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