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Provincial Library

ARBITRATION BY BROTHERHOODS

Will Probably Be Accepted by the Strikers

The U. B. R. E. Issue Appeal for Support

[Special to The Daily News.]

Vancouver, March 14.—Although the strike situation has changed but little during the past 48 hours, it is nevertheless in a way for settlement.

While the company re-assert an absence of difficulty in carrying on business, there is small doubt but that they would welcome an amicable adjustment. On the other hand the strikers are not prepared to bear the cost of a protracted campaign and would welcome a compromise.

President Estes leans toward arbitration by the usual methods, i. e., each party to name one arbitrator, and these to select a third. Failing in this the strikers ask that the provincial government adjudicate in the differences with the company, and this being declined the workers, to show their readiness to meet the company more than half way, will accept the company's suggestion for adjudication of all differences by the B. R. of T. and B. R. of L. E., although averse to this proposal because the bodies to be appealed to are at this time presenting petitions to the company for increases in the salary schedule, and it is held to be nothing more than natural that self interest would incline the judges to diplomatic treatment of their former employees.

The indications are ,however, that this will be the method of final solution of the strike issues.

[Associated Press.]

Winnipeg, March 14.—A walk through the C. P. R. freight sheds here today would not indicate that there is any strike on among the freight handlers of this city. Everything is going on as usual. Yesterday afternoon the C. P. R. brought in 65 truckers and 15 checkers and these men, with the 80 picked up around Winnipeg, are now at work in the shed, and the shed staff is today stronger by 50 men than it was on Monday, prior to a portion of the old men quitting work. There never has been any trouble in the local freight office, as but 20 junior clerks quit work and of these a number returned to work the following morning and the places of the balance were immediately filled.

The city teamsters at Calgary have advised both the railway and the few men on strike there that they would resume the cartage business on Monday whether the strike is called off or not.

THE LOCAL SITUATION.

There is very little change in the local C. P. R. situation in connection with the strike, although reports were general yesterday that a local settlement one way or the other would be reached before night. It was stated that the Nelson men had been informed that unless they came back to work by Monday morning their positions would be filled on Monday afternoon. This was denied by the men, who stated that no such ultimatum had been given them. In response to a query from a reporter of The Daily News, Mr. Downie, the superintendent, stated last evening that he had absolutely nothing to say for publication in the matter.

The executive committee of the U. B. R. E. have handed to the provincial press the following statement of the brotherhood's case, covering the recent attempted settlement at Vancouver. The draft settlement referred to is omitted as it was printed at length in The Daily News of Tuesday last. The manifesto is dated at Vancouver early last week and is addressed to the people of British Columbia. It states:

In the Daily World of last Saturday, general superintendent Marpole, of the C. P. R., announced that he would accept the arbitrament of the board of trade of the question at issue in the present controversy.

After much labor and discussion between the committee of the U. B. R. E. and the board a draft of an agreement was drawn up which was acceptable to the brotherhood and to the board of trade alike, and which received the formal endorsement of the board.

Copies of the board's letter of endorsement and of proposed agreement itself, are printed herewith for the information of the public, and herewith is given the full copy of a letter from the board of trade of this date advising that the C. P. R. has refused the very simple terms of settlement which had been endorsed alike by the workers (labor council) and the employers (board of trade).

It is therefore aboundantly evident now that the designs of the C. P. R. were from the first as they now are, plainly for the absolute destruction of the U. B. R. E. and it has been decided by the executive committee of the strikers to amend their proposed agreement, which heretofore has merely involved an understanding that the members of the U. B. R. E. would remain unmolested, to a demand for formal recognition of the brothedhood and an agreement between the brotherhood and the C. P. R. which will permit it to exist, and which will be enforcable.

The agreement heretofore proposed was moral only, and not enforcable because made between the C. P. R. and nobody. The brotherhood not being recognized in it except sufficiently to keep hands off its members.

In view of the determination of the C. P. R. to kill the brotherhood by refusing so simple a proposition, it now becomes necessary to ask "recognition" of the brotherhood and then a legal contract with it not to attempt its extermination.

This is all. No raise of pay. No different conditions of any kind from what have heretofore existed. Simply a legal agreement not to fight our organization, and such agreement to be legal involves the recognition of the brotherhood.

We have four representatives in Montreal now and have today wired them to ask formal recognition from the general manager. Our members in Winnipeg and Calgary have been called out today and we now call upon all unions and all others who believe we are right to assist us in this tremendous struggle, both financially and in all other directions.

Remittances should be made direct to the Daily World; Vancouver, which will acknowledge them through the paper.

Remember our fight is for the life of our brotherhood.. The fight of the C. P. R. is not for its life but for our death.

(Signed), R. Brooks, chief clerk telegraph department; S. Garnham, baggageman; J. D. Turnbull, general freight foreman; R. Capstick, time keeper, mechanical department; F. Russell, freight checker; John Lilley, freight checker; D. Laverock, delivery clerk; F. J. Walker, clerk telegraph department; R. Robinson, baggagemaster. Approved, George Estes, president.

Vancouver, March 7th, 1903.

At a meeting of the arbitration committee held this day, it was resolved,

That the arbitration committee of the Vancouver board of trade, having carefully and exhaustively considered the various points in dispute between the C. P. R. and various employees of the said city, now on strike at Vancouver, and after hearing both sides, is of the opinion that the draft agreement now submitted as a modus vivendi, and which has been assented to by the committee of strikers, is a fair and equitable proposition, and the committee strongly urges upon the general superintendent of the Pacific division to agree to the same on part of the C. P. R. company, in order to terminate the very serious state of affairs at present existing, and which so disastrously affects the entire province of British Columbia."

Certified correct. (Signed), William Skene, secretary.

Vancouver Board of Trade.

Vancouver, March 9th, 1903.

To the Executive Committee of the Striking Employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company:

Gentlemen,—The arbitration committee of the Vancouver board of trade, acting as a committee of mediation between the parties to the dispute, desires to inform you that the draft proposals drawn up on Saturday afternoon, the 7th inst., as a result of the negotiations which had taken place up to that time, were on Saturday evening submitted to the local officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway company.

After certain modifications, the proposals were left for submission to the company's executive at Montreal, and the committee now regrets exceedingly to have to say that they have been declined by the company.

(Signed) H. T. Lockyer, chairman; W. Skene, secretary.

W. FORREST'S VIEWS.

W. Forrest, the chief clerk, whose discharge at Vancouver by the C. P. R. management precipitated the strike of the U. B. R. E., is in the city, stopping at the Grand Central. Seen yesterday by a reporter of The Daily News, Mr. Forrest said that he would rather not discuss the causes leading up to his discharge, as he had no wish to cause more hard feeling in the matter, and that it had really no bearing on the principle of the strike except that it happened to be the "last straw." The charge trumped up against him by the management had been ventilated in the press and he did not need any further justification in the eyes of the public. The brotherhood had not wished to strike, and were not prepared to go out, but the issue had been forced on them, the idea apparently being to break the organization up before it became too strong. Personally he could not see how it was to the companys' benefit to fight the union. It ensured a more intelligent and better class of employees, as had been proven by the history of unions everywhere. He acknowledged that the object of the brotherhood was to finally take in all classes of railway employees, so that eventually they would work as one. This had aroused the antagonism of some of the paid officials of the trainmen's organization, who had allowed petty jealousy to influence them. Among the members themselves he had heard nothing but expressions of sympathy towards the strikers. The railway company had known of this friction between the officials of the two labor organizations and had used it to further their own ends. This was why the company were willing to leave the matter to be arbitrated by the officers of the trainmen, but not by anyone else. The men were perfectly firm at all points where they had gone out, and were confident of winning. He was very sorry the necessity for the strike had occurred, but the men were determined to possess the right to organize like other branches of labor. Personally he had been in the employ of the C. P. R. for four years without any trouble arising till he joined the U. B. R. E.

AT THE WILD WEST SHOW.

King Edward and the Queen Interested Spectators of the Performance.

London, March 14.—King Edward, queen Alexandra, the princess Victoria, princess Charles of Denmark, and three children of the princess, attended by their suites, occupied a specially constructed royal box at the Olympia theatre to witness the wild west show this afternoon. A tearoom hung with old gold velvet decorated with flowers was at the back of the special royal box and there the king and queen and their party had tea at the close of the performance. Their majesties afterwards visited the Indian camp, where colonel Cody was presented to them. Colonel Cody and major Burke then escorted the royal party through the settlement where the rough riders were drawn up in double line. The king conversed animatedly with colonel Cody, commenting on the various styles of horsemanship. At the centre of the camp Mrs. George Starr brought to the queen two tiny Indians, who presented her majesty with big bouquets. The queen took the flowers, and kneeling down, shook the little brown hands and patted the children's cheeks.

BRITAIN'S CHIEF JUSTICE

And Two Canadian Judges for Alaskan Commission.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ottawa, March 14.—A cable has been received by the dominion government from the imperial authorities acceding to Canada's request that the chief justice of England and two Canadian judges shall be appointed British representatives on the Alaska boundary commission.

THE REFORMS IN RUSSIA

WILL COME ABOUT VERY SLOWLY IF AT ALL.

THE CZAR'S DECREE MAY HAVE NO EFFECT.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—The public has suspended its judgment of the decree of the czar providing for religious freedom and for other reforms, until the practical measures realizing the proposed reforms are announced.

Experience shows that such works proceed slowly here. Russian history is strewn with disillusionments and the liberals say they are prepared for a repetition. Even in less radical circles the fear is expressed that the reactionaries will hamper the czar's desire for reforms. The progressives are particularly outspoken in their distrust of M. Vonplehwe's participation in the reform program. They also complain of the apparent intention to permit the domination of the priesthood in local secular affairs. The decentralization feature of the decree is welcomed. The necessity heretofore of applying to St. Petersburg chancellories in connection with the most trivial matters was largely responsible for the paralysis of public and private initiative.

Yuri Militan, a relative of the famous adviser of Alexander II, during the emancipation, hails the czar's pronouncement for toleration with enthusiasm.

Assistant minister Vonwahl has gone to Tonsk, where there were revolutionary disturbances a fortnight ago, students and workmen displaying red flags. M. Vonwahl is remembered in connection with the flogging of political prisoners last year when he was governor of Vilna.

MORE RAILWAY DISASTERS

TWO TRAINMEN KILLED IN WRECK AT LYNCHBURG, VA.

SEVERAL PASSENGERS KILLED AND INJURED AT CORBIN, KY.

Lynchburg, Virginia, March 14.—Through a misunderstanding of orders a Chesapeake & Ohio freight train, east bound, and a light engine collided here today. Two trainmen were killed and several injured. The dead are fireman Purvis and brakeman Noon. Conductor Glass and another trainman were probably fatally hurt.

Jellico, Tennessee, March 14.—A suburban train of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, running between Corbin, Kentucky, and this place, was wrecked in the railroad yards at Corbin today, causing the death of Walter Graves, a merchant of Woodbine, Kentucky, and the fatal injury of Mrs. Thomas Hudson and her 12-year old daughter, of Jellico, and J. B. Douglas, conductor of the train.

LEAD GOES UP.

American Lead Trust Makes Another Advance of Fifteen Cents.

The executive committee of the American Smelting & Refining company have decided to make another advance of 15 cents per 100 pounds in the price of lead paid to the mine owners over the advance of 25 cents made earlier last week. This makes a total advance this week of 40 cents, and the price paid by the trust for lead is now $3.90 per 100.

The advance in the price of lead is made possible by the recent phenomenal advance in the price of lead on the London market. Lead there has climbed from about £10 to £13 15s. in the past few weeks. The American Smelting & Refining company markets its surplus abroad, and is therefore benefited by the climb.

FLOODS IN TENNESSEE.

Memphis, Tennessee, March 14.—The state of the river tonight at 6 o'clock was 37.3 feet, and rising, a stage equal to the maximum of the flood of 1897, when such widespread damage was done throughout the delta. The rise since 6 o'clock this morning has been five-tenths. The maximum of the present rise is expected to reach here about Wednesday. All levees in this vicinity are reported to be holding, and the engineers maintain a very hopeful view of the situation.

CHAMBERLAIN HOME AGAIN

Is Welcomed With Enthusiasm at Southampton

Upon His Arrival Yesterday From South Africa

[Special to The Daily News.]

Toronto, March 14.—A News London cable says: "Southampton welcomes home Britain's empire statesman," in huge letters, surrounded and intertwined with union jacks and stars and stripes, was the motto that first greeted colonial secretary Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain on landing at Southampton this morning, from South Africa.

The travelers had a magnificent greeting. The quays were elaborately decorated, the ships were dressed rainbow fashion, and rounds of cheers and the blowing of whistles and sirens greeted the liner Norman as she passed up Southampton water with Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, accompanied by lord Selborne, first lord of the admiralty, standing on the promenade deck.

So soon as the steamer was warped to her dock, Mr. Chamberlain's family went on board the Norman. They were shortly afterwards followed by the mayor and corporation of Southampton, who welcomed the travelers. The mayor's daughter then handed a bouquet to Mrs. Chamberlain, and a procession was formed, with the mayor and Mrs. Chamberlain leading, and Mr. Chamberlain and the mayor's daughter coming after them, and walked through cheering crowds to the reception hall.

Mr. Chamberlain was bronzed, but he looked very thin and appeared to have aged considerably. The colonial secretary showed evident pleasure at the heartiness of the welcome. The party then entered carriages and drove through the thronged and decorated streets to Hartley hall, the scene of so many previous functions connected with the South African war. There an address of welcome was presented to Mr. Chamberlain, who in the course of his reply, warned the country not to overestimate the results he had actually achieved. He was hopeful and even confident that the Dutch of South Africa would hereafter loyally take their place as members of the empire.

TROUBLE OVER DUNDEE MINE

MAY BE SOLD TO SATISFY CLAIMS OF ROYAL BANK.

FORMER MANAGER J. L. PARKER IS DISSATISFIED.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ymir, March 14.—J. L. Parker, now manager of the North Star mine, but formerly manager of the well known Dundee mine here, has personally addressed a circular to the shareholders of the Dundee Gold Mining Co., Ltd., protesting against the action of the president, Charles Dundee, and secretary, who appear to be running the affairs of the company without reference to the wishes of other directors and shareholders.

Mr. Parker claims that the greater part of the shareholders, here and in the old country, were induced to subscribe through his instrumentality, and that he and these personal friends, are not being notified as they should be, of things very material to their interests. As the affairs of the company stand at present it appears that it is indebted to the Royal Bank of Canada to the sum of $24,000, covered by a mortgage on the property. The bank has commenced foreclosure proceedings, and on or about the 31st July next, the property will be sold to liquidate the debt, to parties who it is believed stand ready to buy it for the amount of the mortgage. Should this be done the shareholders would of course lose the entire amount of their investment.

Mr. Parker claims that he, as a director, and his personal friends as shareholders, were entitled to a notification of these proceedings, in order that they might have an opportunity of protecting their interest if possible, no such notification has been issued. He further criticizes the action of the president who has been manager since his own retirement. At that date the company was indebted to the bank in the sum of $15,000, since which nearly $11,000 was received from the insurance companies as compensation for the burning of the mill. This sum, he claims, should have been applied to the reduction of the debt to the bank and he calls for a statement as to the use it was put to. The directors absolutely refused to sanction further borrowing in spite of which the debt was increased $9,000 by the president.

Mr. Parker, who has been elected vice-president in place of W. A. Galliher, M.P., states that he has the fullest confidence in the mine, and that with careful management it can be made a dividend payer. He further states that if the shareholders subscribe enough to lift the mortgage that he anticipates no difficulty in being able to sell it during the present year for its full value.

DOGS OF WAR.

New Instructions For Training of German Canine Auxiliaries.

Berlin, March 14.—New instructions have been issued to the German army regarding the employment of dogs in field service. Every infantry company must have at least two thoroughly trained dogs, but no battalion is to have more than twelve. They must be thoroughbred, and of the best pedigrees. Hitherto Airedale terriers have been used, but experiments are being continued with German short haired bird dogs. Provision is made for the training of the dogs to begin at the earliest age possible indoors, and later in the field where a dog must intelligently understand orders, like going forward to a vedette post or returning to headquarters, must give warning of the approach of strangers and must keep absolutely quiet at a whispered command to do so. The chief service of the dogs is keeping up rapid communication between the vedettes themselves and also the post and headquarters.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

To Be Stopped by the Government of Japan.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ottawa, March 14.—Japanese consul-general Nosse, of Montreal had a long conference with senator Templeman here last night. Templeman told Nosse that if proper assurances were not given that the immigration of Japanese should cease, that they would have to be treatedlike Chinese. Nosse assured him that the immigration would stop.

SEATTLE'S SLAVE TRAFFIC

CUSTOMS INVESTIGATIONS REVEAL SOME AWFUL FACTS.

JAPANESE WOMEN ARE IMPORTED BY WHOLESALE.

Seattle, March 14.—Investigation on the part of the customs officials into the white slave traffic in young girls brought from Japan into the United States and leased to men who farm them out for immoral purposes has revealed a deplorable state of affairs, and to a much greater extent than was ever before anticipated. The Japanese consuls at Seattle, Vancouver and other cities in this district will lend their aid in breaking up the business, and their influence to have every person deported for connection with the traffic punished on their arrival in Japan.

Assurances have been given that the Japanese government will be disposed to take the matter up, and enforce the laws, which provide a severe punishment for such acts of misconduct.

Since the vigorous work of the department began in this district a short time ago it has been learned that in Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, and even the smaller cities in this state there are hundreds of young Japanese girls who are serving a term in slavery at the dictation of some white master who paid a procurer from $200 to $300 for each of the victims. The women, owing to the customs of their native land and their unfamiliarity with the laws of the United States, believe they are bound in their servitude, and therefore are leading such lives in comparative contentment.

The procurers are, as a rule, men whose certificate says they may bring in a wife. They travel back and forth to Japan, picking up young girls whom they lure away by gilded tales of the United States. They are oft times secured a passport as the wife of the procurer and landed here as such, and in this way the merchant may bring in several wives, all of whom on arrival find ready lease at the prices quoted. The stowaways sometimes pay their passage to the sailors, or a part of it, according to their means, but all are delivered to their white masters shortly after they get into this country.

Within the past few days upward of 20 girls have been turned back. Deportation is not the only punishment that is to be meted out to men and girls. When anyone is deported the Japanese authorities are to be notified, and upon the arrival of the steamer it is probable that the victims and their procurer will be arrested. Under the laws of Japan the women are subject to imprisonment for three months for leaving the country without a passport, and the men, for procuring, to 18 months' imprisonment. This punishment the different consuls will use their influence to have administered.

The local authorities will handle the officers of the boats. Not only, hereafter, will the masters be liable to fine, but their cases will be brought to the attention of the United States grand juries to have them further punished for bringing white slaves into the country for immoral purposes.

It is estimated that at the present time in the state of Washington there are over 500 girls from Japan supposed to be held as slaves. Most of them can show that they are the wives of some procurer, while others have been smuggled in by sailors. The revelations that have resulted from the investigations will do much to break up the traffic, and it is not improbable that in a short time there will be a wholesale raid on men who are known as the masters and in whose pockets every dollar of the girls' gains goes.

C. P. R. LAND TAXATION.

Judgment Given by Manitoba Supreme Court Favors the Railway Company

[Special to The Daily News.]

Winnipeg, March 14.—The court today gave judgment in the C. P. R. land taxation cases, that taxes cannot be recovered from the C. P. R. in Manitoba, including the territory added to the province. So that in the two cases of North Cyprus and Argyle the actions are dismissed with costs, but in the Springdale school district case the court holds that school taxes can be recovered in the Northwest Territories, and in that case judgment is given in favor of that school district against the C. P. R., with costs of action.

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS.

Nearly Eight Thousand Tons Sent Out in Past Seven Days.

Rossland, March 14.—The ore shipments for the week are: Le Roi 4,917, Centre Star 1,260, War Eagle 870, Velvet 175, Le Roi No. 2 735. Total for the week 7,957. Total for the year to date 76,036 tons.

BOTH LOVED THE SAME GIRL

FOUGHT A DUEL AND SHOT EACH OTHER FATALLY

DID TWO FOOLISH YOUNG MEN OF INDIANA.

Brazil, Indiana, March 14.—Information was received today of a fatal duel between James King and John Gibbons, prominent young men of Brazil, near Lobdel, Mississippi. Both young men were in love with the same young woman. They had joined a surveyor's corps in Mississippi, and while in camp began to talk about the object of their admiration. King drew a weapon and challenged Gibbons to a duel. Gibbons accepted, and stepping a few paces from the camp, opened fire. After several shots had been exchanged each fell mortally wounded. Gibbons died at once, but King lived an hour.

MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

Conservatives Preparing for the Fray.—Roblin to Be Banqueted.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Winnipeg, March 14.—Conservatives are preparing for early local elections. Eleven nominating conventions have been called for this month to name conservative candidates. Premier Roblin and the cabinet will be banqueted here at the close of the session.

NEWFOUNDLAND POLITICS.

St. Johns, Nfld., March 14.—Governor Boyle has been notified that commodore count de Montferras has been reappointed to the command of the French squadron in Newfoundland waters for the present season, his term being especially extended for a year. This appointment is believed to presage diplomatic developments in the French shore question.

LA SOUFRIERE STILL ACTIVE.

Kingstown, St. Vincent, March 14.—Professor H. O. Hovey, assistant curator of the American museum of natural history, has gone from here after having spent eight days in the volcanic district. He says the present activity of La Soufriere volcano is greater than that observed by him from May 23rd to June 6th of last year.

ENTIRE FAMILY DROWNED.

Gadsdem, Alabama, March 14.—Will Ferguson and his wife and boy were drowned in Hytop creek, Dekalb county, last night. A heavy fall of rain had caused the creek to overflow and the Ferguson house was flooded. In trying to make their escape the family was drowned ,their bodies being found today.

MILL AND TIMBER INTERESTS SOLD

Vancouver, March 14.—A hundred thousand dollar cash deal was closed today whereby the sawmill, timber limits and logging camp of W. L. Tait, of this city, were sold to the Rat Portage Lumber Company, which already owns and operates mills in Rat Portage, Norman and Winnipeg.

BALL PLAYERS IN TRAINING.

Cincinnati, March 14.—Twenty players of the Cincinnati National league baseball club, accompanied by manager Joe Kelly, left tonight for their training quarters at Augusta Georgia. The team will remain there three weeks and return to this city in time for the opening game on April 16th.

INDIAN CURIOS FOR ST. LOUIS.

Victoria, March 14.—Dr. Newcome has arrived here from Skidegate, Queen Charlotte islands, with a complete Indian lodge, with totems and other native carvings, which he intends to take to St. Louis to be set up at the exposition.

EX-UNITED STATES CONSUL DEAD.

New York, March 14.—Jacob Schoenhof, who was United States consul at Bristol, England, in president Cleveland's first administration, and subsequently assistant appraiser at the port of New York, is dead. He was considered an authority on economic questions.

VAN HORNE THE MAN.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Montreal, March 14.—The report that sir William Van Horne is to be named as chairman of the transportation commission was partially confirmed today by Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, minister of marine and fisheries.

A VALUABLE CONCESSION.

Panama, March 14.—The Colombian government has granted permission to a British mining company to build a railroad 22 miles long from Cana, where the Espiritu Santo mines are located, to the river Guira. This road will traverse the richest auriferous lands on the isthmus.

FOR THE STANLEY CUP.

Ottawa, March 14.—In the hockey game here tonight for the Stanley cup between Rat Portage and Ottawa, the latter won by a score of 4 to 2.

TO SUCCEED BITTINGER.

Washington, March 14.—The senate in executive session today confirmed the nomination of major A. A. Edwards as consul-general at Montreal.

CONSTRUCTION TO BE STARTED

On the V. V. & E. as Soon as Snow Goes Off

Right-of-Way Into Phoenix is Secured

[Special to The Daily News.]

Phoenix, March 14.—Charles A. DesBrisay, right-of-way agent of the V. V. & E. railway, or Great Northern, has recently made several visits to this camp, and this week he began securing options on the proposed right-of-way of the railway in this city. It appears that the old survey, made nearly two years ago, has been abandoned, and two new alternative routes selected, one of which will be used, according to the cost of the same. The line will come in on the west end, and will follow up the bed of Twin creek, which flows through the city, the depot and freight sheds being in almost the geographical heart of the corporation. Several property owners whose property is on the rigt-of-way have been approached, and Mr. DesBrisay expects to return here some time next week, when the matter will be taken up again. Whichever route is chosen, it will require the moving of several buildings, especially where the line will cross Dominion avenue in the lower end of the city.

Chief engineer James H. Kennedy was also in the city with Mr. DesBrisay, and was looking over the ground with a view to determining the best way to get to the Granby mines. No announcement has yet been made along this important line, but it is understood that chief engineer Hogeland, of St. Paul, at the head of the engineering department of the Great Northern railway, will arrive in the city in a few days, when several matters of this nature will be definitely decided upon. Mr. Kennedy has announced that the active work of construction will be started just as soon as sufficient snow is gone to permit it.

THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

Succeed in Settling the Strike of the New York Shipbuilders.

New York, March 14.—After a four hour's conference in the rooms of the National Civic Federation today, between representatives of the federation, striking employees of the shipbuilding corporations, and the representatives of the corporations, the strike was declared settled. All the strikers, including those out in sympathy, return to work on March 18th. The strike was said to have been the result of a misunderstanding. A later conference will be held to find the cause of the trouble to formulate conditions which will settle it.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT.

Meted Out to Negroes Who Stole During the Flood Excitement.

Caruthersville, Mo., March 14.—Three men and one woman, all negroes, accused of pilfering under cover of the flood excitement, and who had been locked up in jail, were taken from custody before daylight today by a posse of citizens and whipped with leather thongs. They were then ordered to leave the vicinity. A gang of 60 men is working day and night to complete the new levee behind the crumbling old levee embankment. It is said the work cannot be completed for ten days to come.

BITTEN BY PET SPANIEL.

The Little Son of Dr. Henry Loomis, of New York, Dies of Hydrophobia

New York, March 14.—Henry S. Loomis, the eight-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. Henry P. Loomis, died today at the home of his parents, of hydrophobia caused by the bite of a pet spaniel. Everything known to medical science was used by Dr. Loomis and his friends in the attempt to save the life of the little fellow.

THE FLOODS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez, Miss., March 14.—There were a few rays of sunshine today, but they were preceded and followed by light showers that only aggravated the situation and intensified the feeling and the gloom which prevails in this section. The reports from nearly all sections of the territory tributary to Natchez, are discouraging. The river end of Jefferson county for a distance of thirty miles and extending inland more than nine miles is covered with water.

THE PORTO RICO MILL.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ymir, March 14.—The Porto Rico sawmill started up again yesterday after being idle for several months. The severe weather has been the chief cause of this idleness, the ice on the river preventing the logs being sent down. There is an immense number of logs cut in the woods, or now in the river and the company has orders for all it can produce for a long time.

HORSES DYING ON RANGES.

Nicola Lake, B. C., March 14.—Horses are dying rapidly on the ranges, owing to the severity of the weather and the deep snow, of which considerable has lately fallen. The thermometer registered 30 degrees below zero this morning at Quilchena and 28 degrees below zero at Nicola Lake and lower Nicola.

PILOT BENDROIDT IS DEAD.

Victoria, March 14.—Captain J. B. Bendroidt, for 25 years a master pilot on the Pacific coast, died today.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1670.

THE GREAT STORES OF THE GREAT WEST

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

New Goods
New Goods
New Goods

Ladies' Costumes

in latest styles, blouse effect, semi-Norfolk and tight Norfolks, made up in box cloth and fancy Tweeds of light and dark shades. A grand assortment to choose from.

Prices Have Been Made Low to Suit the Times

We offer these new goods at $11.00, $12.00, $15.00, $17.00, $18.00 and $20.00 per costume, which is FULLY 25 PER CENT UNDER THE USUAL PRICE. Call, examine, and be convinced.

Ladies' Jackets

in Monte Carlo styles, black and fawn, from $6.50 to $12.00 each.

Ladies' Waterproof Raglan Coats

in dark grey and fawn shades, ulster and three-quarter length, at from $9.00 to $17.00.

Ladies' Fancy Neckwear

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UNIFORM PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

While several of the states are contemplating the adoption of an uniform system of public accounting, and some of them, as for instance Massachusetts, Illinois and New York, have bills dealing with the subject before their respective legislatures, the state of Ohio has the system in actual operation, and it is largely because of the success attending the working of the plan in that state that the others are taking it up and following a good example. In Ohio the act is being carried out by a bureau, popularly known as the uniform accounting bureau, but legally termed the bureau of inspection and supervision of public offices. The work of this department has been upon broad lines and has embraced a thorough study of the uniform accounting law and the application of the uniform system for municipal accounts and reports to the special requirements of that state. The growth of the "uniform system," the result of the united labors of special committees appointed by various national associations, has been a gradual one of the most practical character. The Ohio bureau had no precedent to guide, it and those to whom was allotted the task of putting the plan into operation had not an easy duty to perform. But systematic labor had its usual effect in smoothing away difficulties; the statutes were carefully considered, the general nature and form of reports were dealt with, and the form of the books to be used, the arrangement of columns, etc., and a multitude of other details decided upon, always keeping in view what will be essential in order that the various city auditors may furnish reports to the bureau at the end of the fiscal year with promptness and accuracy. The systematizing of a state's book-keeping, including the accounts of large cities, was no easy task, especially as the work had to be done with as little disturbance as possible of the systems in use in those cities. In other words, the process was one of evolution rather than of revolution, and to this end a careful study of the systems in use was made, with the result that the bureau's system, while still retaining some of the features of present methods, is free from many other features which cannot be reconciled with the requirements of uniformity. The work is as yet incomplete, and it will take a good deal of hard work before this will be done. The final methods have not been therefore decided upon, nor will they be until the task of examining and rearranging the reports of the largest cities has been satisfactorily disposed of. Members of the bureau are now at work endeavoring to bring to light the knotty problems which require the attention and investigation of the bureau, and of these knotty points there are many. The bureau has therefore its work cut out, and the very fact that the accounts and books, or more correctly, the methods of keeping them, in the largest cities of a prosperous state, should stand in need of such careful investigation and amendment, is sufficient evidence of the need there is for similar investigation and amendment elsewhere. The aim of the bureau, the aim of the system of uniform accounting, is to help the municipality and the officers in charge of its affairs.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"

No single act can bring greater benefits to the taxpayers of state or province than this of uniform public accounting, for correct accounting is fundamental to reform, and indispensible to efficiency and economy in the administration of all public affairs.

NEEDS OF THE NORTHWEST.

If instead of crying out because of the inundation of Canada with cheap magazines from the United States, those who complain so bitterly of the postal rates which, it is alleged, debar Canadians enjoying to the full the benefits of the British periodicals, would support magazines published in the dominion, the practical exhibition of patriotism would do much towards enabling Canadian publishers to successfully compete with the American houses. Take the Canadian Magazine for instance; with a little more encouragement and backing, that periodical could be made to occupy a much more important position in its own special field than it does at present. The cry "Canada for the Canadians," if it means anything at all, should be attended with visible results and if those who mouth it would carry their theory into practice there would be less to complain of in the way of the difficulty of procuring literature free from the taint of Yankeeism.

The Canadian Magazine is doing a good work by publishing articles on live subjects written by men who know whereof they write. The minister of the interior contributes in this month's issue an interesting article on "The Needs of the Northwest," in which occasion is taken to appeal for a spirit of mutual understanding between the east and the west. The appeal is a timely one; there is a pronounced disposition in both the east and the west for each to regard the other as possessing such opposing interests that community of interest appears to be entirely lost sight of. This is a very wrong feeling, and Mr. Sifton, with that broad mindedness begotten of the west, has no doubt been actuated by a sincere desire to see that feeling eradicated. While it is true in a sense that the needs of the west and its interests are different from those of the east, yet the fact that east and west are alike parts of the one dominion should not be lost sight of. By the satisfaction of the needs of the west, the welfare of the east is promoted, for one part of the dominion cannot flourish without materially benefiting every other section of it. The east has had practically all the attention of our governments for many years back, and it is only quite recently that the value of the western portion of the broad dominion has been realized and that so far only to a feeble degree. The best thing the people of the east can do to ensure their own commercial prosperity, is to assist in the building up and development of the west, and by that we mean the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. The development of California, so far from working an injury to the eastern states and cities, was the making of them, and so it will be in Canada; one part flourishes with the growth of the other. The part is not greater than the whole, and as loyal Canadians we are all working for the benefit of the country as a whole, and this is best done by building up and satisfying the needs, the real needs, of the several parts into which it is divided. The needs of the west are men and capital, and all that these two things mean; railways, industries, mines, and productive forms. Let the east help the west to attain these objects and the aid so given cannot but promote the welfare of both.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Ontario government will introduce a measure at the present session of the legislature placing further restriction upon the liquor traffic. This is a result of the large vote polled in favor of the prohibitory measure at the recent plebiscite.

The statement that senator George A. Cox, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, is to be the president of the Grand Trunk Pacific is repeated and in the most authoritative manner. It is also stated that notwithstanding previous denials, the Canadian Northern is to be merged with the Grand Trunk Pacific, and that the government will guarantee the bonds of the new company.

Word comes from Victoria that a section of the government supporters, principally island members, is desirous of having the new redistribution measure amended so as to cut down the number of Kootenay representatives by two, and to reduce Vancouver city's representation to four, making it the same as that of Victoria. Happily this effort to perpetuate the unfair ascendancy of the island cannot be carried into effect. The mainland members to a man, with the exception perhaps of the Cariboo and Lillooet members, would strenuously oppose any such a proposition. As a matter of fact, the island members should be well satisfied to see the Kootenays have the fairest representation possible, for there is no sectional feeling here, and if the island ever need friends they will be found among the up-country delegation.

The announcement that the Japanese government will take steps to effectively prevent the migration of coolie laborers from Japan to Canada will be received with great satisfaction in British Columbia. Senator Templeman is doing good work for this province in securing the carrying out of the wishes of the people in the matter of Chinese and Japanese immigration. If he can succeed in impressing upon his colleagues in the cabinet the necessity of dealing with the lead duties along the lines suggested by the silver-lead mine owners, he will have achieved a splendid record.

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

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THREE STAGES OF MEN
BY ELBERT HUBBARD

Man seeks happiness: all men seek happiness. There is no other goal or intent in life, and whether men seek it through incense or asceticism, through selfishness or sacrifice, it is the one eternal quest.

There is no other aim in life for any man or any woman than this—happiness. Even the suicide seeks happiness, his act that slips the cable of existence, being always an attempt to flee from misery, which is the opposite pole from happiness.

In man's search for happiness his perceptions pass through three separate and distinct forms of reason. The first and lowest form is rather a condition of unreason than reason. The man does not yet comprehend that life is a sequence, that this happens today because that happened yesterday—that effect follows cause. He seeks happiness, and wants it now. He knows nothing of the pleasures of anticipation, the beauty of patience, the splendid reward of self control.

The lowest type in this stage is represented by the savage. Mrs. general Custer tells of a certain band of Sioux Indians that were being conducted to a reservation by a regiment of soldiers. A hard march was ahead, and this was fully explained to all. Two days' rations were dealt out to soldiers and captives alike. Immediately on receiving their rations, the Indians squatted on the ground and ate the two days' rations at a sitting. Some were unable to move; others were sick, and the march was delayed until these found relief. The soldiers, of course, stowed the eatables into their haversacks, and pieced them out so as to last.

The Indian knows no such thing as restraint; if he gets hold of whiskey he drinks until he falls down stupefied; hence the laws against selling strong drink to Red Men. The Indian banks no fuel against the winter—in fact, he rather expects that winter will never come again. He prays the Great Spirit to prolong the Indian summer indefinitely, and expects his prayer to be answered.

The difference between a great many men and the Indian, in this matter of reckoning consequences, is slight. Men have notes hoping and half expecting they will never come due. They draw health drafts upon futurity and hope to evade payment. The sight is common of men in full dress, wearing diamonds in their shirt bosoms, carrying two watches where one would answer the purpose, drinking champagne like water and wooing the means of debility and disease, forgetful of the morrow.

Still other men a little higher in the scale, but still in this First Stage of unreason (of unreason) will care for their physical health, collect fuel against the coming winter, materially provide for a rainy day, but leave their whole spiritual acreage a tangle of briars and brambles. They will study statute law so as to keep on the right side of the sheriff, and yet seal in subterfuge, trickery, untruth, and play hide and seek with the decalog, expecting to go unpunished.

They do not know that to enslave another is to have one end of the chain fastened to your own wrist. They do not know that to cheat another is to cheat yourself. They do not know that nothing can be concealed nor hidden, and that everything, good or bad, reacts on the doer, and that men are punished by their sins, not for them.

They are a little higher in intelligence than the savage, but still in the First Stage—they seek happiness by appropriation. They plot, plan, connive, scheme, and hold back a part of the price, with intent of, and in the hope of securing a personal and exclusive good—that is to say, happiness.

The Second Stage is the Period of Virtue. The man has caught glimpses into the law of Consequences. He knows that headache follows debauch, that satiety follows license, that notes come due, and that there is a difference between right and wrong.

That is, in fact, his distinguishing feature—he knows right from wrong. He thinks much on this subject, he talks about it, writes about it, preaches about it—right and wrong. He separates this from that, eschews evil and cleaves to that which is good; his life is given up to separating good from bad, and all that which he thinks is good he desires to appropriate, and what he thinks is bad he discards.

If he has the power he passes laws forbidding under severe penalties this, that and the other. He sees that certain things are "sins" and so he would stamp them out. He knows what is best (or thinks he does), and for the good of men he would restrain them, and compel them to follow in the straight and narrow path. Such were the Puritans, the Hugenots, the early Methodists and all that excellent class that exists now and has always existed, known as Primitive Christians. You may know the people of the Second Stage by the propensity to separate the good from the bad. They divide the days into secular and sacred; they have buildings that are "sacred"; and rites, ceremonies and functions that are "holy." They even have Holy Men who are supposed to be close to the Throne of God, and these men "intercede" in behalf of others who have small influence, if any, with Deity.

Men in this Second Stage believe that God loves some men more than others, that he hates certain people, and that some souls will be "saved" and others lost." They are always separating good from bad, right from wrong, sheep from goats, angels from devils, virtue from vice, learned from ignorant, sinful from righteous, truth from error.

Lincoln once arose (and he used to arise one joint at a time) to reply to the learned counsel on the other side. He began by telling of a steamboat that used to run on the Sangamon. The boiler of this boat was so small and its whistle so big, that when it whistled it couldn't run, and when it was running it couldn't whistle. "So it is with my learned friend," said Lincoln. "When he thinks he cannot talk, and when he begins to talk he leaves off thinking."

This story applies to many good people in Stage Two that we are now considering. They cannot love virtue without hating vice, and finally they find so much to avoid that most of their time is spent in shunning things. It is as if Lincoln's Sangamon steamboat had spent most of its time blowing its whistle, in which case it could have made no progress.

These men cannot love virtue without hating vice—their detestation of wrong involves in them a mood which they call "righteous indignation"; so in spite of their undoubted honesty and deep sincerity, they are dangerous if given unlimited power. They hate the wrong more than the they love the right, so in many instances there is more hate than love in their characters; the entire fabric of their lives is stained with hate.

Happily this class has many lines of cleavage, and so separates into denominations, sects and clans that hold each other in check.

Carlyle tells of a certain village in the dominion of Peter the Great where a few Catholic families dwelt. The "best citizens" felt that these Catholics were a menace to the well being of the place, as "they were worshippers of images and hoplessly given over to popery." So, for the good of the place, and the Glory of God, the first citizens sent a commission to the king asking permission to kill the Catholics.

The king heard their prayer and agreed to give them the desired permission, provided they would agree to his giving other Catholics permission to kill them.

"Oh, but your majesty," replied the commissioners, "there is a difference—you seem to forget that we are in possession of the True Faith!"

Men in the Second Stage live a life struggle—they wrestle with the spirit for a blessing, they struggle with the world of wrong, and they tussle with the demon within. They believe that their own natures are rooted in evil, and to eradicate this devil within is the chief thought of their lives. Their energies are given over, in great degree, to "resisting temptation." They are abstainers, and to abstain from certain things they think constitutes "virtue." Their lives are largely negative, not positive; and to suppress and repress they believe is the duty of every one. In fact, the idea of "duty" is forever strong upon them.

The First Stage does not distinguish between right and wrong.

The distinguishing feature of the Second Stage is, it separates right from wrong.

The Third Stage resembles the First to the uninitiated, for it does not seek to separate right from wrong. It recognizes that at the base of evil lies good; and that right and wrong are relative terms and easily shift places. It believes more in the goodness of bad people than the badness of good people. It sees that sin is misdirected energy, and also that often through sin do men reach the light, and it recognizes that that which teaches cannot be wholly bad.

Of course, these Three Stages that I have outlined, are to a degree arbitrary classifications, for they all overlap more or less, and a man may be in one stage one day and in another the next. Yet true types of Stages Number One and Number Two exist on every hand, and can easily be recalled by all observing men. Stage Number Three is not so sharply defined; men in this class are often unknown to those nearest them, and to the uninitiated they are sometimes pigeonholed with Class One—they are branded "infidels." But you need not be disturbed by this, for if you have read history you know that the "infidel" has often been a person with faith plus.

He is ahead of his fellows, when they are quite sure he is behind.

The true type of man in Stage Three believes in all religions and in all gods. He sympathizes with every sect, but belongs to none. He recognizes that every religion is a reaching out for help, a prayer for Light, and that a sect is merely a point of view. He recognizes that there is good in all, and that a man's "god" is the highest concept of what he would like to be—his god is himself at best, and the devil is himself at his worst.

Yet the wise man does not cavil at this multiplicity or beliefs and strife of sects. For himself he would much prefer a religion that would unite men, not divide them. Yet he perceives that denominations represent stages of development in the onward and upward spiral of existence. There is much clay in their formation, and all are in a seething state of unrest; but each is doing its work in ministering to a certain type of mind. Birds moult their feathers because they are growing better feathers; and so in time will these same "orthodox" believers gladly moult the opinions for which they once stood ready to fight.

The wise man not only believes in all religions, but in all men—good, bad, ignorant, learned, the weak, the strong. He recognizes that night is as necessary as day; that all seasons are good; and that all weather is beautiful. The fierce blowing wind purifies the air, just as running water purifies it self. The winter is a preparation for summer.

Each and everything is a part of the great Whole. We are brother to the bird, the animal, the tree and the flower. Life is everywhere—even in the rocks—"a square foot of sod contains at least two hundred separate forms of existence," said Grant Allan. Life is everywhere, and it is all one life, and we are particles of it. And this life is good.

Of all human reason none is more valuable that that higher understanding which comprehends that in nature no mistakes are made; and that all the seeming errors of men—socalled "sins"—are stepping stones that can be used to reach a higher good.

Every truth is a paradox, and every strong man supplies the argument for his own undoing; each truth is only a half truth—and the statement of truth always involves a contradiction. Wise men realize these things, and so they cease to quibble. They know you can explain nothing to anyone—if the man does not already know it, your anxious efforts to make him seen will all be futile.

Every man does what he does because he, at the moment, thinks it is the best thing for him to do. He believes he makes a choice, but the truth is, his nature succumbs to the strongest attraction; and he is as much under the dominion of natural laws as if he were pure oxygen or nitrogen. Schopenhauer once said that if you saw a stone rolling down hill and you would stop it and ask it why it rolled down hill, if it had conscious life, it would undoubtedly answer, "I roll down hill because I choose to."

Any man of certain temperament, who has had certain experiences, and is possessed of certain qualities, will always do a certain thing under certain conditions. And if you can find another man like him he will also do exactly the same thing as the first under like conditions.

Knowing these things, the man of wisdom does not blame anybody for anything. He may pity, but he does not attempt to punish, for he knows that the Law of Consequences sees that exact justice is done to every one, and he never makes the mistake of supposing that he is divinely appointed to act the part of a Section of the Day of Judgment. He will influence if he can—he will reform, educate and lead out, but he will not try to repress nor chastise.

His life will be one long pardon; one inexhaustible pity; one infinite love and therefore, one infinite strength.

SECRET SERVICE AGENTS

ENGLISH SYSTEM IS GREATLY BEHIND THE TIMES.

FRANCE, GERMANY AND RUSSIA NEED CLOSE WATCHING.

All the great nations require information about other countries which is not obtainable openly. For this reason the intelligence departments of the great military powers on the continent are organized on a scale of cost and efficiency undreamed of in this constitutional country.

In Russia the secret police employ a considerable number of agents, both male and female, who are resident in England. Some of these paid agents, or spies, are people well known in society. Their duties vary from diplomatic work of the highest delicacy to the collection of newspaper cuttings.

One of the points attended to by the Russian secret service is the record of every English public man who speaks or writes about Russia. On one occasion the writer had the opportunity of seeing the system followed by the Russian police. Every speech and every writing of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre—an innocent and not very formidable personage—with particulars of his birth, parentage, means, residence, habits, tastes and position were all entered up in a great portfolio.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre was, I believe, at one time associated with the Friends of Russian Freedom, and is therefore, like all other members of that body, carefully watched by the agents of Russia.

Considerable sums are spent by Russia on secret service agents in central Asia, Baluchistan, Persia and in India itself. The object of these agents is to belittle Great Britain and belaud holy Russia. Constant diplomatic duels take place between the British consular agents and the avowed representatives of Russia. This subterranean war of secret agents is going on all over the world.

The German system of secret service is conducted on much more scientific lines. German knowledge of the United Kingdom is more complete than that of most Englishmen. I was lately informed by a British diplomatist of the highest rank that the German general staff possesses a schedule of the contents of all the chief residences in the kingdom.

Every picture and work of art of any considerable value is known to the German general staff, while the study of British topography, the mastery of our ordinance maps, the knowledge of the fords, smithies, obstacles, population, and high roads form the subject of examination from German officers who are told off to the duty of acquiring full knowledge of the counties of the United Kingdom.

The German agents in England, who are occupied with surveying our country with a view to contingencies, are generally to be found in couples in the guise of tourists. They know to a head how many horses the Irish farmers can supply within a given time. They have made a careful study of the idiosyncrasies of our leading men. Their tastes, habits, health, friends, and means are carefully noted by the astute Teutons, who distil the honey of information from the English fields for the German hive.

The English system is different. There is a secret service fund controlled by the foreign office. So many foreign office agents are hostile to England, and are unpaid, that the foreign office service is often found to be useless for naval or military purposes.

During the last two years the admiralty has succeeded in wrestling from the foreign office the control of the secret service, so far as it affects the navy. During the trouble with France over the Fashoda agents of the admiralty were busily watching French opinion in the great centres. The English military intelligence department is again a separate service.

What is required is to concentrate in one spot the whole of the knowledge obtainable. The foreign office should be the brain, the eyes and the antenna of the nation. The German and Russian foreign offices fulfil these functions. The British foreign office not only does not know what is going to happen; it does not want to know, while the military and foreign office intelligence departments are separated administratively.

After the heavy experience of the Boer war, it is inconceivable that the government will not take steps forthwith to reorganize the whole of our intelligence system—naval, military and diplomatic. Our ignorance of foreign countries contrasts unpleasantly with their knowledge about us.

France is rapidly becoming a peaceful power, and is losing that passion for military glory which has oppressed her for hundreds of years. Germany and Russia, however, require careful watching, and the pacific tendencies of the French republic may be dissipated by the temptations of an alliance that Germany may yet have to offer.

What does the admiralty know about the German fleet? Very little. How many times has the naval attache in Berlin visited Emden, or even Kiel? For what purpose are the miles of quays erected at Emden, a little village with a tenth-rate museum in it? If the Boer war taught us anything it was to enforce the lesson that knowledge is power. There is nothing so conducive to peace as a full knowledge of the intentions and tendencies of other nations. An enormous outlay may be saved by the reorganization and establishment of an efficient and up-to-date system of secret service.—An Investigator, in the London Express.

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GENERAL AGENTS
INSURANCE
MONEY TO LOAN

MAN WHO KNOWS IS THE MAN WHO WINS

Viewing technical education from the point of view of a man who is deeply interested in the development and improvement of Canadian industries, Charles M. Hays, vice-president of the Grand Trunk railway, is a firm believer in its value not only to both employer and employee in every great industrial concern, but to the entire business community. He believes that any movement which tends to raise the standard of workmanship must unfailingly result in enhancing the commercial value of the dominion's manufactures and quickening its industrial activity. In his opinion the establishment of a technical school in Montreal cannot fail to achieve good results. He believes that there is a real need for such a school there, and that both employer and employed will look upon its advent as the fulfillment of a long felt want.

"In the complicated machine that moulds and produces the industrial prosperity of a country, skilled, highly trained workmen, play a highly important part," said Mr. Hays recently, in discussing the question of technical education in connection with the establishment of a technical school in Montreal. "To get the best possible results out of any piece of machinery it is necessary that its component parts should be as perfect as it is possible to make them. And as skilled labor is an integral part of the mechanism of commerce and industry, it follows that its advancement and development will find itself reflected in an increase in the general prosperity.

"Technical education is undoubtedly a most important factor in the improvement of skilled labor. It is the spark that ignites the latent possibilities in the worker. Personally I am in favor of the establishment of a technical school in Montreal. Every man of common sense must be. We ourselves have had some practical experience of the value of educating the workman up to a more thorough and intelligent comprehension of his work. For a long time there has been established in connection with the mechanical department of the Grand Trunk what you might call a school of technical education in the practical work shops. It has been chiefly for the benefit of our apprentices, and is designed to give them an insight into the theoretical aspect of their work. The men who come to our shops as apprentices are therefore given as thorough a training in their work as it is possible to give them. But, of course it is not possible to do much more in this way than to give the man a knowledge of his trade sufficient to make him an efficient workman. It would most undoubtedly be a most excellent thing if there was some school in which men who are eager to improve themselves for more respective callings or fit themselves for more responsible work might study systematically, and to which young men who are learning their chosen avocation might be attracted, or compelled, as in some places, to attend.

"To compete successfully with the remarkable industrial activity and energy, or rather to keep above water in the tide of competition, Canada has need of the best workmanship obtainable in her shops and in her factories. It is to her highly trained and technically as well as practically educated workmen that Germany owes a good deal of the commercial and industrial strength which she possesses at the present day, and it is largely to the superior quality of workmanship in shop and factory that the United States is becoming so potent a factor in the industrial world. In both of these countries the importance of technical education has long been realized, and its true value appreciated. Some of the finest technical schools in the world are in existence in the United States. Scarcely a city of any importance in the States lacks a school of some sort where the man who is at work in the shop, the factory or the office all day can turn to in his spare moments for the assistance and instruction necessary to improve his value in the labor market. There are not many men in any walk in life who are not imbued with the ambition to better or strengthen their position, one has only to consider the vast membership of some of the correspondence schools in the States to realize this. These schools are designed to reach men who are out of touch with the regularly established technical schools, and who supply the want by home study. Their success shows how keen a very large proportion of the working class is to take advantage of every opportunity that is offered for self improvement.

"You ask if the general level of skilled labor in Canada is lower than it is in the United States. If it is, there is no earthly reason why it should be. Given equal opportunities, the Canadian is in every way as good a workman as his brother in the States. Of course, as matters are at present, conditions are scarcely equal in the two countries.

"For several years the United States has been inundated with the highly trained and skilled labor of Germany and England. And this leavening of superior workmen, men who have served hard and rigid apprenticeship in Germany or have been disciplined in the old established system of English trade apprenticeship, combined with the spreading influence of the growth of technical education, has raised the standard of workmanship and the efficiency of skilled labor to an extremely high level. High wages have attracted the best workmen from Europe to the States, and rivalry and ambition has induced their less skilled brethern to emulate their prowess. This has resulted, although not perhaps directly, in that steady increase in the quality and quantity of industrial products and decrease in the cost of production which is enabling the American manufacturers to compete with their British and German rivals.

"But that the skilled workman who has received his training in a good Canadian shop or factory is as good as the skilled workman in the States no one can deny. To prove this we have only to look to our own shops. The percentage of foreign workmen in them is extremely small, yet the work turned out equals at least the best work turned out in the States or any other country. The engines—every detail of which is designed and constructed—are as good if not better than the engines which we purchase in the States. I think that must be accepted as a pretty strong argument in favor of the statement that the Canadian workman is in no way inferior to his American brother.

"But anything which will tend to make him a still more skilled workman will be welcome, and there cannot be the least doubt that the technical school which it is proposed to establish in Montreal is a step in that direction."

NEW YORK MAYORALTY.

District Attorney Jerome May Be Candidate of United Democratic Party.

New York, March 14.—It can be imagined how much interest is already being taken in the next city election when it is known that predictions of pluralities are being made. There are those who say that the democrats will carry the city by 75,000 votes. It is known that there are certain influential democrats who supported mayor Low's candidacy two years ago who will not do so again this year. They are said to think that the election of district attorney Jerome by a united democratic party would auspiciously herald the greater campaign of 1904, and they are hopeful enough to believe that Tammany would join with them to that end for the general good of the party.

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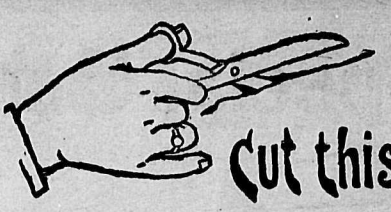
Sold in Nelson, B. C., by J. M. Vanstone, Baker Street.



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Telephone Engineer	Cotton Mill Supt.
Telegraph Engineer	Woolen Mill Supt.
Hydraulic Engineer	Textile Designer
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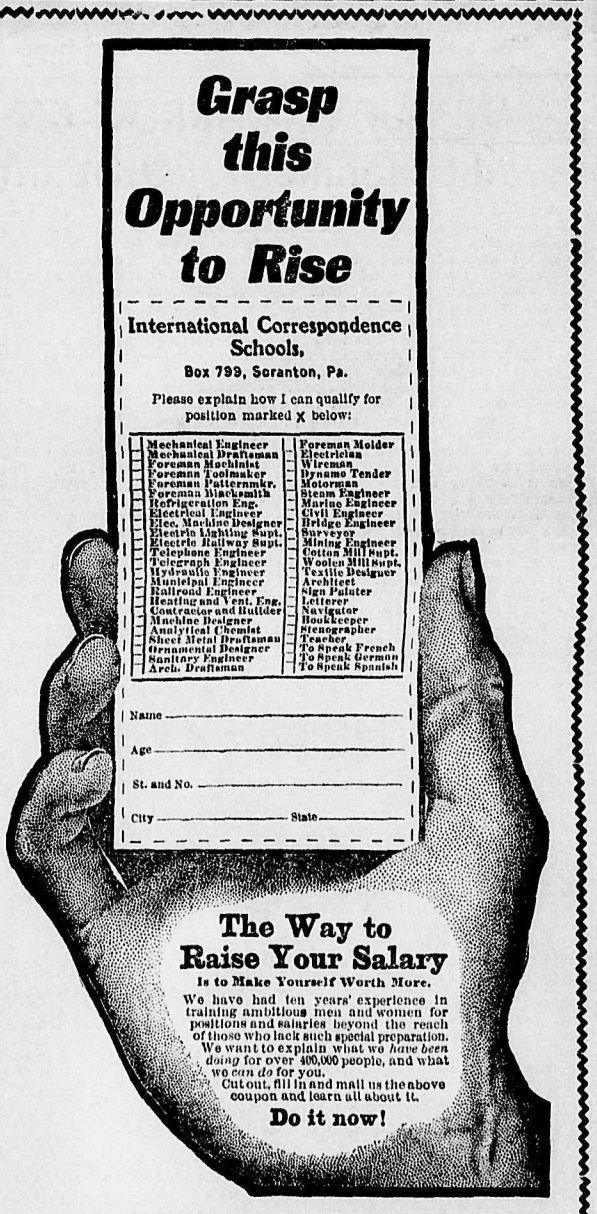
Railroad Engineer	Sign Painter
Heating and Vent. Eng.	Letterer
Contractor and Builder	Navigator
Machine Designer	Bookkeeper
Analytical Chemist	Stenographer
Sheet Metal Draftsman	Teacher
Ornamental Designer	To Speak French
Sanitary Engineer	To Speak German
Arch. Draftsman	To Speak Spanish

Name
Age
St. and No.
City State



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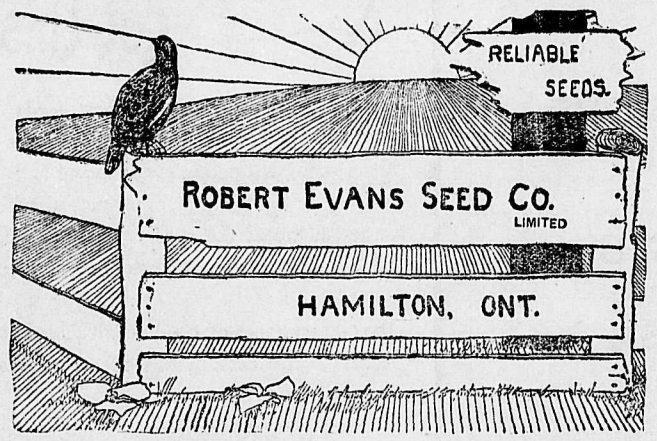

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ANY 32 PACKETS, 50 CENTS
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1 **Beans**—Dwarf Wax.
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8 **Cabbage**—Red Dutch.
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13 **Corn**—Early White Cory.
14 **Corn**—Mammoth Sweet.
15 **Cucumber**—Green Pickling
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17 **Herbs**—Sage.
18 **Herbs**—Summer Savory.
19 **Herbs**—Sweet Marjoram.
20 **Lettuce**—Summer Cabbage.
21 **Lettuce**—Early Hanson.
22 **Melon**—Musk, Early Prolific
23 **Melon**—Water, Early Sweet.
24 **Melon**—Citron "preserving."
25 **Onion**—Large Red Wethersfield.
26 **Onion**—Yellow Danvers.
27 **Onion**—Small Silverskin.
28 **Parsley**—Extra Curled.
29 **Parsnip**—Hollow Crown.
30 **Peas**—Earliest of All.
31 **Peas**—American Wonder.
32 **Pepper**—Large Red.
33 **Pumpkin**—Large Pie.
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36 **Radish**—Long Scarlet.
37 **Squash**—Hubbard.
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40 **Tomato**—Large Smooth Red
41 **Turnip**—Yellow Fleshed.

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42 **Alyssum**—Sweet.
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These are our regular full size 5 and 10 cent packets. Order by number or mark the varieties wanted, send money, your name and address, and the seeds will reach you promptly.

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CLARENCE S. DARROW ON PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME

It is rather interesting to know that Clarence S. Darrow, counsel for the coalminers' union, is not in favor of the execution or imprisonmetn of criminals. His views on this subject are set forth in a new book entitled "Resist Not Evil," in which he advocates the Tolstoy and Crosby doctrine of non-resistance. Our present method of dealing with crime, he declares, is a failure; and as he had been a lawyer nearly thirty years, he should speak with some knowledge on this point. Punishment, he argues, does not make good the damage done by the criminal, does not make the criminal good, and does not deter others from crime. "By no method of reasoning," says Mr. Darrow, "can it be shown that the injustice of killing one man is retrieved by the execution of another, or that the forcible taking of property is made right by confining some human being in a pen." Instead of reforming the criminal, it has often been demonstrated that our prisons harden him and school him in crime; and the fact that "prisons grow and increase in the same proportion as other forms of wrong-doing. "Whether brotherhood, love and non-resistance would lessen crime may be a matter of debate," remarks Mr. Darrow, "but that punishment does not lessen it seems to be as well established as any fact that can not be absolutely proved."

"Nearly every crime could be wiped away in one generation by giving the criminal a chance," is Mr. Darrow's belief. He finds by an examination of statistics that there is more crime in winter than in summer, and more crime in hard times than in good times. The improvement of the material conditions of the poor, therefore, would reduce crime. The number of crimes rises and falls with the price of food. "England made Australia its dumping ground for criminals for years, but these same criminals when turned upon the wide plains, with a chance to get their living from the soil, became peaceable, orderly citizens, fully respecting one another's rights."

Mr. Darrow's programme, then, is to provide a more equitable distribution of wealth, pull down the jails, and dismiss the officers of justice. "To use violence and force upon the vicious and the weak," he reasons, "must produce the evil that it gives. Like produces like. Clubs, jails, harsh language, brutal force inevitably tend to reproduce the same state of mind in the victim of assault." The world would not become an Eden in a week, Mr. Darrow admits, but the rich law that might be necessary would, in his opinion, be better than the present system. He says:

"With our long heredity and our imperfect environment, even if the organized force of the state should disappear, even if the jails and penitentiaries should close their doors, force would only completely die in course of time. Evil environment, and heredity may have so marked and scarred some men that kindness and love could never reach their souls. It might take generations to stamp out hatred or destroy the ill effects of life; but order and kindness most surely would result, because nature demands order and tolerance and without it man must die. No doubt, here and there these so called evil ones would arouse evil and hatred in return, and some sudden act of violence would for a time occassionally be met with violence through mob law in return. But uncertain and reprehensible as mob law has ever been, it is still much more excusable and more certain than the organized force of society operating through the criminal courts. Mob law has the excuse of passion, of provocation, not the criminal nature of deliberation, coldness, and settled hate. Mob law, too, generally reaches the object of its wrath, while evidence is fresh and facts are easily understood and unhampered by those rules and technical forms which ensnare the weak and protect the strong. And unjust and unwise as the verdicts of mob law often are, they are still more excusable, quicker, more certain and less erring than the judgments of the criminal courts."

And as men come to understand the new order of things, crime would disappear:

"When society is taught the truth that it is wrong to punish, to use force, to pass judgment on man, it will have no need for jails. The man who really knows and understands this truth can have no malice in his heart, can use no force and violence against his fellow, but will reach him with love and pity. The man or society that understans this truth will know that so called crime is only so called crime; that human conduct is what the necessities of life make of the individual soul. Then in reality, as now only partially, men will turn their attention to the causes that make crime. Then will they seek to prevent and cure, not to punish and destroy. The man will learn to know that the cause of crime is the unjust condition of human life; that penal laws are made to protect earth's possessions in the hands of the vicious and the strong. Man will learn that poverty and want are due to the false conditions, the injustice which looks to human law and violence and force for its safeguard and protection. Man will learn that crime is but the hard profession that is left open to a large class of men by their avaricious fellows. When new opportunities for life are given, a fairer condition of existence will gradually be opened up, and the need for violence and the cause of violence will disappear."

COEUR D'ALENE LEAD DEAL.

D. M. Hyman, who is negotiating the big $6,000,000 deal for the consolidation of the Coeur d'Alene mines, has secured an extension of his option until March 31st. A. B. Campbell, of the Standard and Hecla companies, who is perhaps as heavily interested as anyone in the properties, says: "I personally doubt whether the deal will be put through. If it does our properties will be bought for cash, although there is some talk of issuing stock to those who prefer it. As I understand it, Mr. Hyman is dealing with people associated with the American Smelting & Refining company, but the smelting company as a corporation has nothing to do with the deal. The best man to see about this is Frederick Burbridge." Mr. Burbridge, late manager for the Bunker Hill & Sullivan, who made the examination of the properties, states: Mr. Hyman has secured an extension of his option until March 31st. The properties which he is dealing for include the Standard, the Mammoth, the Hecla, the Frisco, the Coeur d'Alene Developing company and the Morning. Neither the Empire State-Idaho company's mines, including the Tiger-Poorman and the Warden groups, nor the Bunker Hill & Sullivan, nor the Hercules would be included. I see that $26,000,000 has been named as the figure for the consolidation. I should say that it was much too high. I have no doubt that all of the mines in the district could be bought for considerably less than that amount. The consolidation would not affect the operation of the properties. I understand that the people with whom Mr. Hyman is dealing are interested in the American Smelting & Refining company.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

Chicago, March 14.—There are to be several democratic booms for president launched at the banquet to be given by the Iroquois Club at the Auditorium on Monday evening. The boom which is farthest advanced is that of Edward M. Shepard, of New York. He has accepted the invitation to deliver an address at the banquet and will be the only speaker from his state. Other speakers who are supposed to have booms in various stages will be senator Bailey, of Texas, and congressman De Armond, of Missouri. It is understood that neither Grover Cleveland, William J. Bryan, Richard Olney or judge Parker, of New York, will be present, although all of them have been invited. The selection of Messrs. Shepard, Bailey and De Armond as the principal speakers is in line with the purpose of the club to put forward the younger leaders of the party in view of the approaching presidential campaign.

WANT HIGHER PAY.

Hamilton, Ont., March 14.—About sixty members of the leather workers' unions have quit work, demanding fifteen per cent increase in pay. Firms principally affected are Joly & Sons, and Fraser & Johnson, saddlery manufacturers.

St. Stephens, N. B., March 14.—Three hundred weavers in the St. Croix cotton mill, operating 800 looms, are on strike for fifteen per cent advance in wages.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND.

New York, March 14.—The Standard Oil Co. has declared a dividend of $20 per share, payable next Monday. This is $10 more than the last dividend declared, but is the same as the one declared at the same time last year.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

Pittsburg, March 14.—The Jeffries-Fitzsimmons match scheduled for tonight has been prohibited by order of the court on the ground that it would prove a public nuisance.

LIBERALISM IN ENGLAND

GEORGE MEREDITH THE NOVELIST AIRS HIS VIEWS.

DISCOURSES UPON SOME LIVE POLITICAL TOPICS.

George Meredith, the noted English novelist, has addressed to the public through the Manchester Guardian, a discourse on the present and future of British liberalism. For the moment, the great writer set aside the rule to which he has hitherto adhered—that his point of contact with the public lay in his own writings. "I still look on life with a young man's eye," he remarked incidentally, at the close of the talk.

First, Mr. Meredith touched on imperialism. "I am extremely anxious about this imperial march," he said, "because it becomes a question with us whether we are imperial people in a truly imperial position. . . Do our people know what imperial principles are? They have, I think, to be instructed in them."

Later he notes that "apparently there is no parliamentary notion, or even any public recognition, of what forces and principles animate and move the colonial democracies with which we believe ourselves to be allied." That led him to remark upon the show of patriotism evoked by the Boer war, and the tightening of the nerve of the nation by the disasters at Colenso and Magersfontein—"all to the good . . . but we want to see the lower orders—the peasantry and the artisans—taking a livelier, steady and constant interest in the concerns of the country. They are now so apathetic that they may almost be said to be dead to politics. They have got the suffrage, and use it too lightly."

Concerning lord Rosebery, Mr. Meredith spoke with frankness. "I think very highly of lord Rosebery's general ability of the power of his personality, and of his political ability—especially in the foreign domain. A very thorough man he is, in many ways, though I think he did mischief a short time ago. . . But he is essentially a man to tread the path of statesmanship, though I think that there is one thing to be said against him as a liberal leader, and that is that he is too sensitive to criticism—a fatal defect in a man who aspires to the intimacies that are necessary between a leader and a party. He is at times, indeed, keenly sensitive to criticism, but he shows it by a quick relapse into an exaggerated, and, for a party leader, an impossible indifference. He is inclined every now and then to feel that he is being roughly handled and to throw up the sponge and retire in dudgeon. That cannot be if he is to come into contact with a democratic party and control it. His temperament—and, indeed, his abilities—are better suited when concerned with the amenities and dexterities of diplomacy. But he is undoubtedly a great orator, with an imagination of rich colors and thoroughly imbued with patriotism. Still, I think it was a mistake on his part—and on the part of any man who wishes to be leading the liberal party—to make a breach with the Irish. . . ."

Mr. Meredith led up to the Irish question by a characteristic reference. "It is the character of the English, whenever affairs are tangled, to bring out that one word which in affairs of politics is more frequently heard than any other, and that is the word 'difficulty.' English people are always saying: 'But you don't see the difficulty in doing such and such a thing,' and they are apt to think too little on the difficulty already existing. So it is with the Irish question. As it stands, it is difficult enough, goodness knows, and there is nothing to be surprised at in this, that in removing one difficulty you should encounter another. But if the Irish question is the stumbling block, get it out of the way. It may be difficult to do so, but that says nothing. Had it been easy to remove it, it would not have perplexed political stumblers for so long. . . And clearly, in my view, it is not a wise thing to tell the Irish that you will not co-operate with them in removing the stumbling block, for their co-operation would change it from an inert mass into something willing to be removed. And as this stumbling block is in the way of the liberal party—is, indeed, in the direct path it has to tread—how foolish to tell the Irish, 'Here we go our separate ways,' for the Irish remain where they are—a block in your road; and I question, too, whether you may avoid it without going out of your path—your liberal path. . . ."

Turning back to the question of the liberal leadership, what, he insisted, was wanted was "an energetic leader, with decided views in his own mind, who can coalesce the party with a popular cry." Coherence of forces, he pointed out, is the only thing that could make the liberal party an effective power and lift it out of its presenet penitiential position. The liberal party would have no chance with the country unless it opened its arms to the radicals. "Forward" must be their cry if the liberals wish to capture the heights they once held.

Though Mr. Meredith would rather have seen two friendly and independent republics in South Africa, he now bowed to what has happened.

"We have," he proceeded, "many good heads on our side, and better use should be made of them. Mr. Haldane is one of the best Englishmen—or I should say Britons, for he is a Scot by birth though a Dane by descent; and I have great faith in the Yorkshire strength of Mr. Asquith, though I am afraid lord Rosebery has misled him on the Irish question. And if Mr. John Morley could be sure of himself as a debater I should say there could be no better head of the party than he. He is susceptible to foreign opinion, but at the same time quite sturdily patriotic. That is the kind of combination necessary to make the statesman and the political leader. And, again, he holds to home rule and takes the long view.

Then a word about home rule and the Irish.

"I have very little doubt that home rule will come, nor do I see any reason why it should not. It would at once appease and educate the Irish people. They, at any rate, give us a good example in one respect. They know precisely what they want, and give themselves up to the task of getting it. With energy and dauntless determination they set about getting what they think is due to them. The more the difficulty, the greater their zest to conquer, and such energy in a nation, as in a man, shows a happy vitality. But they, too, made their mistakes, and the principal one is that they think too much of the old feud between England and Ireland and do not adapt their campaign to the spirit of the times. I imagine the position between England and Ireland to be similar to that of two yokels who have stupidly quarreled and who try clumsily to skirmish into friendship. The first holds out his hand, and the other says, 'First pay me all you owe me!' Then the first yokel says 'See this ungrateful creature! That's what comes of trying to be friends with him. Danged if I don't see him further before ever I does the like again.' And so we come to the piecemeal policy—doling out right guardedly and niggardly, stifling gratitude and even provoking resentment whilst making the concessions; handing them out bit by bit grudgingly, and finally—and it will certainly be—giving everything up without converting an enemy into a friend or turning recrimination into gratitude. That is one policy, but it is not a politic one.

Although there did not at present seem to be any one great rallying cry for the party, the latter should, urged Mr. Meredith, keep itself in constant readiness. "Take education, for instance, I trust that ultimately—(at present, I admit, it does not seem as though we can look for it to come speedily)—but I hope that ultimately we shall be able to take teaching out of the hands of the clergy and that we shall be able to instruct the clergy in the fact that Christianity is a spiritual religion, and not one that is to be governed by material conditions."

As to the press. Why, demanded Mr. Meredith, is a part of it always snarling at foreign nations? Bad manners unreciprocated were, he remarked, like unrequited love—they died of themselves. He believed there was a real desire on the continent to admire the English if they could.

In an incidental reference to John Burns, he was described as representing a high ideal of republicanism and democracy. "He would, I think, strengthen any cabinet—a man of infecting energy, and, I believe, of absolute honesty. And not least, John Burns, I believe to be a sincere patriot."

CURIOUS HABIT

Of Snapping the Fingers Aids Mental Process in Many Cases.

"Did you ever notice the peculiar habit some men have of snapping their fingers while trying to recall something which has escaped their mind for a moment?" asked a man who keeps a keen lookout for the curious in human nature. "Now, here is a curious study, and one which, if pursued, may throw much light on a very interesting subject. Anything relating to memory, the retentiveness of the human mind, is always of interest to me, and I have noted with much concern these curious physical manifestations when the mind picture beocmes so obscure that its lines are lost. Why should a man snap his fingers when he temporarily forgets a thing? Does his physical movement aid the mental process? Does the fact prove the material basis of the mind? It must show a very intimate connection between the two. After all, the intimack existing between the mind and the body is very close, and personally, I have always believed in the theory which teaches us that psychology has a physiological basis and can have no other basis. The simple habit of snapping the fingers when one's memory fails for the moment would seem to offer ample proof of the fact. Curiously enough, this same condition, a physical movement, will manifest itself in many ways under similar circumstances. All men do not snap their fingers when there is a mental lapse which they are seeking to overcome. They find other ways of bridging the gap. One man will tap his foot while he forgets temporarily. Another will bite his lip, or place his thumb against his temple, or rub one hand across his forehead, or resort to some other effort to stimulate his lagging memory. Why is this? Is one's memory really aided by these physical movements? It must be. Else humanity would have dropped them long ago. Almost every man, when he forgets something, a name, for instance, which is 'right on the end of his tongue,' will make some kind of physical effort to conjure the proper image from its hiding place in the brain cells. Why it is I do not know. I know merely that it happens, and I suppose it answers some good purpose."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

BEST BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

Why should grown-up folks have a monopoly of lists of "best books"? St. Nicholas, the well known children's magazine, has been inviting the opinion of its readers upon the best books for children under ten years of age, and in December awarded the prize to the child who sent in this list:

"Alice in Wonderland"—Lewis Carroll.
"A Child's Garden of Verses"—Robert Louis Stevenson.
"The Birds' Christmas Carol"—Kate Douglas Wiggin.
"Greek Heroes"—Charles Kingsley.
"Hans Brinker"—Mary Maples Dodge.
"King of the Golden River"—John Ruskin.
"Little Lord Fauntleroy"—Frances Hodgson Burnett.
"The Prince and the Pauper"—Mark Twain.
"Water Babies"—Charles Kingsley.
"The Wonder Book"—Nathaniel Hawthorne.

PERSONATORS SENTENCED.

But They are Out of the Law's Clutches On the American Side.

London, Ont., March 14.—Confessed personators W. Wening and Alfred Carrel, were each fined $400 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment yesterday. The defendants are safe in the United States and it is probable that the crown will estreat their bail which amounts to $1,600 in the two cases, local hotel men being on the bail bonds.

THE FIRST SPIKE DRIVEN.

New York, March 14.—Mayor Low today drove the first spike for the rails of the Rapid Transit subway.

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PROVISION FOR THE OLD AND THE DESTITUT

Were I a worn-out worker, dependent for my daily bread on the charity of my fellows, I should certainly wish to change my nationality, and to become, without a moment's delay, either a Dane, an Austrian, or a Russian. For of all the nation's in Europe these three best understand how to deal with the old and destitute, how to secure peace and comfort in their latter days for the old folks who have fallen behind in the race. Although I was never yet in an old-age home, whether Danish, Austrian or Russian, where life was not well worth living, among old-age homes as among all things else, there are better and worse; and the very best are certainly the Danish. No other country, indeed, deals at once so kindly and so wisely with her aged poor as Denmark; there is no clubbing together of the old people there, no herding of the worthy with the worthless. On the contrary, infinite trouble is taken to suit them and sort them, so that the precise treatment he—or she—merits may be secured for each one of them. In Denmark no respectable old man or woman need ever become a pauper; na respectable old man or woman ever crosses the threshold of a workhouse. Should a man—or a woman—who has completed his sixtieth year, find himself without the wherewithal on which to live, he applies to the local authorities not for pauper relief, but for old-age relief; and this, by the law of 1891, they are bound to grant him, providing he can prove not only that his destitution is owing to no fault of his own, but that he has led a decent life, has worked hard and been thrifty; and that, during the ten previous years, he has neither received a single penny as poor-relief, nor been guilty of vagrancy, nor of begging. The old people who fulfill these conditions are placed in a class apart from ordinary paupers, in the privileged class: they are the veterans of industry, and the position they hold among their fellows is much the same as that held by invalided soldiers. Although they are housed, fed, and clothed at the expense of the nation, they are neither regarded nor treated in any way as paupers. In Denmark the word "pauper" is never applied to anyone above sixty years, unless it be a case of Tekel. Infinite trouble is taken, indeed, to keep the members of the privileged class free from everything that smacks of pauperism; local authorities are forbidden by law to house them under the same roof as paupers or to allow pauper officials to interfere with them. The old men retain their votes, all their other rights as citizens, too; and this, in itself, raises an insuperable bar between them and paupers; for paupers in Denmark have no civil rights worth mentioning—not even the right to get married. Members of the privileged class who have relatives able and willing to take care of them, or who are strong enough to take care of themselves, are each provided with a small annuity, and the rest are lodged in old-age homes.

The mere fact that the doors of the Danish old-age homes are closed inexorably against all, excepting those who have led decent, honest lives gives to the inmates of these places a certain standing in the world, which is to them an unfailing source of gratification—gratification, let it be noted, that costs not a single penny. Far from any discredit being attached to living in an old-age home, it is regarded as an honor to be there, as a proof of established respectability and general worthiness. And all that this means to the honest poor, only the poor themselves know.

Nothing is more characteristic of the lines on which these homes are worked than the fashion in which the inmates and their official caretakers mutually demean themselves. In one of our model London workhouses several hundred decrepit old men and women are forced to get up at six o'clock in the morning, the same time as the young and strong; and this simply for the sake of saving the officials the trouble of making two breakfasts! In Copenhagen short work would be made of any master or matron who ventured even to suggest such an arrangement. There the officials are never allowed to forget that it is their business in life to make their charges comfortable and happy; that they are in the home, in fact, for no other purpose than to cook for them, tend them, nurse them when they are ill, and give them a helping hand generally. They must keep watch over them, of course, and keep them out of harm's way; but they have express orders to interfere with them as little as possible. For Denmark holds, and very sensibly, that, as these old people are all worthy old people, there is no reason why they should be placed under authority, worried, and thwarted. They go to bed when they like and get up when they like—within certain limits of course—they go for walks too, and pay visits to their friends just when the fancy seizes them. They lead their own lives, in fact, and go their own way; and, so long as they behave themselves properly, and conform to the few simple rules in force for the general good, no one ever dreams of interfering with them. Should they abuse the liberty they enjoy, however; should they wax quarrelsome and thus prove an annoyance to their fellow-inmates; should they s their pocket money, (for they have pocket money, fourpence a week), on beer cause public scandal; or should the any way conduct themselves in an unsuitable fashion—things are changed. In cases as these, the master or matron of course intervene; and, if remonstrance prove unavailing, must appeal to the spector who represents the local authorities. Then the offenders speedily themselves bereft of their pocket m and forced to take their walks within garden walls—every home has a ga They may even, unless they at change their ways, be driven forth the home altogether, and sent to live the paupers.

The model old-age home for all mark is the new home in Copenha which was built and organized under direction of herr Jacobi, who, as chief the poor department, has done more any other man in Europe to make world understand that all schemes bettering the conditions of the respect poor are foredoomed unless based on c fication. It is sheer waste of time, declares—and no one can speak with authority on the subject—trying to m decent old folk comfortable if you them up with folk who are not decent. new home is a fine building, standing large beautiful garden, and with ano garden lying just beyond. All the ro are bright and cheerful looking, warmed in winter, and well supplied fresh air in summer; they are pre furnished, too, although as simply inexpensively as possible. The inma there are some four hundred of them allowed to take with them when go any of their belongings to which are specially attached; and these th give to the place a pleasant touch homliness which contributes not a to the comfort of those who live th The old men are on one side of the ing, the old women on the other; the married couples have special ters of their own.

In all the Danish old-age homes food is excellent; but in the Copenh home it is better even than elsewhere the cooking of it is watched over by expert, the former chef of a great taurant, who takes immense pride in dainty dishes he serves up for the old pensioners. Were he to see the ches of hard beef that in English w houses are placed before toothless men and women, he would be horrifie our extravagance as well as at our humanity. The lucky old folk for w he caters have every day dinners they can eat in comfort, teeth or no t dinners made up of stews and broths cunningly devised concoctions of things as sheep's heads and tripe—al once cheaper and more nutritious beef. The dishes are always highly soned just as the class for whom they provided like them; and they are se quite hot. In English workhouses, food is at best lukewarm. Then there sweets as well as savouries; not he suet puddings, but real sweets, soft light, made with milk and covered w jam, sometimes. And these dinners less than the midday meal in workhou for there is no limit to the miracles may be wrought by good cooking and s ful management. The inmates of homes have their own little stores provisions and find great pleasure ther Twice every week a supply of br white, gray, and brown, is dealt out them, as well as a supply of butter cheese; and every day they are given half a bottle of beer. First thing the morning, at seven o'clock, large of hot milk are brought round to th in their own rooms. At eleven they m coffee for themselves, unless they be feeble, in which case it is made for th at twelve they have dinner; at three t again make coffee for themselves; and five they have tea with cakes and wh ever else the cook may supply. And th are as well clothed as they are fed, as well supplied with amusement. A m tary band is told off to play for them their garden, and there is a special thea to which they are admitted free. Lit wonder they sleep well o' nights and f the world cheerily during the day.—Ed Sellers, in the Nineteenth Century After.

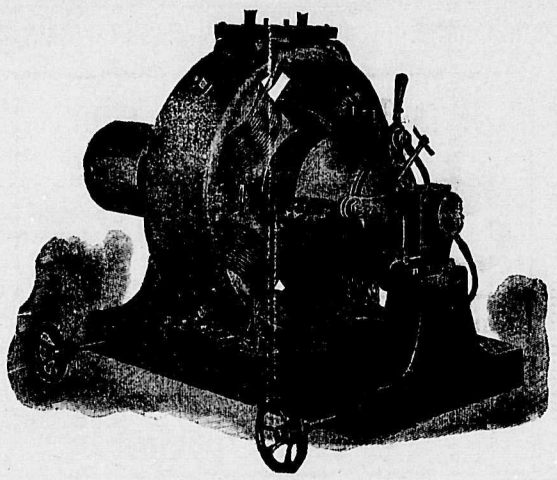
SALE OF THE HORSESHOE.

An eastern company of which M. Moyer is the British Columbia repr sentative, have purchased and tak over the Horseshoe mining property, the Lardeau, from Craig & Hillman. T purchase price is not stated. The sa is bona fide, however, and Mr. Moy has started in to develop the propert Some of Mr. Moyers' partners will co west to examine the new purcha shortly and in the meantime work alon the line of development will be pushe

EFFECTS OF LATEST COMBINE.

Anderson, Ind., March 14.—Nearly 4,0 men were forced into idleness today by th closing of the factories of the America Window Glass Company.

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.



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"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

New York, March 14.—Grey is asserting itself so strenuously as the fashionable color for spring that there is little provision made for the violet tones. It is shown in two of the prettiest fabrics of the season, silk voile and vaporine, the latter being an improved mousseline.

Either the all grey toilette or the grey gown trimmed with a contrasting color is de regeur, and both are so pretty that there is only one safe thing to do—select one of each. An exceedingly chic afternoon gown gives expression to the vogue which fringed trimmings are enjoying this season. The exquisitely cut skirt has three flounces around the hem fringed with grey chenille, each strand supporting a grey silk poppy-leaf, so that as the wearer walks, little fluttering showers of leaves make accompaniment to her footsteps.

The bodice draped across a carefully corsetted figure, fits out with minature replicas of the same seductive trimming and a toque of several shades of grey crowns a most acceptable ensemble.

Grey and white are daintily combined in a house dress of silk biege. The skirt is shirred the entire depth of the hips and falls in flowing lines to the floor. Around the hem are three tucks put on by means of a fancy stitch that suggests a cross between hemstitching and fagotting.

The bodice is laid in the tiniest tucks at the back and draped over a perfect-fitting taffeta lining. At the front the biege is laid in inch wide box plaits and draped over a vest of white chiffon in graduated effect. The plaits are longest at the side seams, but are cut away with so much decision that the general outline is that of a bolero cut diagonally to show the entire front of the bodice. Around the edge of the plaits there is an applique of guipure lace, while medallions of the same trimming as applied to the immaculate chiffon vest.

The sleeves show a modified Louise Quinze effect. Instead of the arm being bare from the elbow, the lace cascade falls over a very full puffing of white chiffon, ending in a tight wristband of lace, relived with narrow pipings of grey silk. All of the new violes, however, are not in solid color. By way of novelty there are checks, silk spotted designs, or designs decorated with splashes of another harmonizing color. One striking costume developed in dotted voile in grey, of course, depicts a skirt gathered in three pieces. These, it may be explained, are not flounces, but rather puffed portions, bordered with quillings of ribbon. The bodice is really a Louise Quinze coat of grey brocade taffeta trimmed with lace and mousseline.

Spring models now portray much fullness in skirts, but not to an exaggerated extent. In fact the gathers appear only in suitable materials such as silky canvas, voile, crepe, mousseline and chiffon. Vaporine also lends itself admirably to this new fashioned skirt. There is little that can be said in description of this fabric, for everything is expressed in the name. The stuff is beautifully soft and filmy-looking and very durable. It is the happiest compromise between the elegant and practical qualities that one could imagine.

So far it has been seen at its best in the evening gown that shades from deepest orange to palest tea-rose yellow, the division between the shadings being marked by encircling ruches of chiffon which brings together the varying tints, while a curious scroll device in gathered chiffon appears on both skirt and bodice and is caught in at intervals into a gleaming bondage of lover's knot bows of diamonds.

There is a shimmering of embroidery of silver on the corsage where folds of tulle at the decolette are in yellow so pale as to be almost white, the deepest shade of color coming at the hem, and the foamy frills of the petticoat shading inwards from deep orange to yellow.

One could hardly imagine anything prettier than a toilette in ecru silk voile with a full gathered skirt encircled with several rows of the same colored fringe. The corsage blouse has circular rows of the fringe pasing round the front and over the arms meeting the elbows, whence a voluminous puff makes the sleeves, which disappear into a tight-fitting embroidered cuff.

The sleeve is an important feature in the spring gown and there are so many variations of it that it is difficult to record them all. An airy, fairy design, however, is composed of one vast puff of plaited chiffon which is caught at four different places around the arms, so that three puffs are gained, the centre one below the elbow, being the largest. A simple white mousseline frock shows this model. The skirt is a graceful fan of plainted mousseline depending from a yoke of cream lace. The bodice is treated in the same way and boasts no trimming except a fischu of mousseline edged with ruffles of lace.

One is reminded of the novels of olden times where the heroine always appeared in a "pure white dress with a touch of crimson at her fair throat and in her hair" by the combination of white and scarlet that the modistes are trying to revive. The idea is very pleasing as shown in several evening gowns, one particular design is cream satin having a sash of scarlet threaded through the skirt in original design.

The popularity of the pongee coat for spring is decided. A distinguishing feature of the design is its length, which is four-fifths, instead of three-quarters as formerly. This is designed with special consideration for the petite sisterhood, who are apt to be dwarfed by the "knee-long" wrap, and at the same time it is strikingly becoming to tall women.

Unlined coats of ladies cloth and Venetian are very smart. They are made in manyinstances, with colors, affording an advantageous view of the fancy stock above. The sleeves are usually wide so that there is no danger of crushing the sleeves of the dress, and heavy silk cords take the place of lace as a trimming, unless the lace is a thick yak.

Some of the hats are very summery and delightful in effect. One which is eminently becoming is of fine satin straw of clearest white. There is no other trimming save a wreath of delicate pink orchids and white silk roses which indent the brim at the sides and back with their weight, making an exceedingly pretty picture for the face.

The hat which turns from the face will be worn a great deal, although it means an extra coat of cold cream and frequent applications of freckle lotion. In these days of bucty culture, however, there seems no reason why one should not dress in the fashion and preserve the complexion at the same time, for there is a remedy for almost every facial ill imaginable and otherwise.

The newest ready-to-wear hat is a Breton sailor of burnt straw appliqued around the brim and crown with buttons of darker straw and trimmed with a taffeta band through which is inserted a quill of French felt.

SOCIALIST PARTY'S FUTURE

WILL NOT BE A SERIOUS FACTOR IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

FOR REASONS ASSIGNED BY HENRY W. WILBUR IN GUNTON'S.

The great increase in the socialist vote last November led many to predict that in the near future there will be a socialist president at Washington; but Henry W. Wilbur, connected with the prohibition party of New York, declares that the socialist party will never elect a president, because like other "symptomatic parties," it voices "the dissatisfaction of a class." Hence the influence it exerts and the following it secures show "the local and not the general character of the issue." To prove this, Mr. Wilbur, in Gunton's Mazagine, gives the votes of three former "symptomatic parties," the greenback party of the seventies, the union labor party of 1888, and the populist party of the nineties, to show that their issues were of a local and not of a general character. An analysis of the vote of these three parties shows that the rural vote predominated; that in one instance ten states gave no vote at all; while in another, the populist vote of 1892, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey Massachusetts New Hampshire and Connecticut gave, in all, 30,400 out of the 1,040,000 votes polled.

The socialist vote demonstrates, according to Mr. Wilbur, that "the socialist movement has its strength almost entirely in cities"—a condition just the reverse of that of the other three "symtomatic parties." Take, for instance, the socialist vote of New York state last November. The socialists polled in all about 39,000 votes, of which seven counties containing large cities cast nearly 32,000, while the remaining 54 counties cast about 7,000. Mr. Wilbur continues:

"It will thus be seen that while populism and greenbackism were symptoms of the adversity which at particular periods affect the tillers of the soil, socialism is a symptom of prosperity not satisfactorily diffused. All three parties however, have furnished the avenues through which the voice of dissatisfaction and discontent is poured into the ears of the government by way of the ballot box. In cities the dividing line between wealth and poverty, prosperity and penury, is more sharply drawn than in the rural districts. In the city the range of wants is wider, and ungratified legitimate desire more impressively annoying than in the country. It is therefore perfectly natural that political parties which are symptoms of existing social envy, or the unrest which is characteristic of men possessing a desire for a higher standard of living, and who see no plain way of immediate satisfaction, should receive support almost entirely in cities. It is easy to recognize the symptom and sympathize with the discontent, without seeing a remedy where there is none.

"The increased socialist vote is simply symptomatic of condition, and from it those who have the power of appreciation and comprehension may learn a lesson. We have a large and growing class in this country constantly being recruited by importations from over the sea, that will always take the shortest cut to an expression of dissatisfaction with bad or misunderstood conditions, and vindictiveness toward those who it is justly or unjustly supposed are responsible for them. The exigencies of the coal strike and certain matters connected therewith, have wonderfully, though differently impressed all classes of society, and have intensified the prejudices of the superficial and the poorly informed to a marked degree. Baer's doctrine of the divine right of the holders of capital to possess the earth, without a doubt helped to increase the follows of the symptomatic party of 1902. The lesson which the believers in the evolution of society rather than its revolution must learn is plain. It is the lesson of justice and enlarged opportunity for the masses of men, no matter what may be their part in the world's work."

The greenback, the union labor and the populist parties have ceased to be. The last named, in spite of "promises of permanency and prophecies of success contained in the populist platform," was "disrupted" and "swallowed up, not in victory, but in the capacious maw of a Bryanized democracy." "Thus did the party which claimed to have a remedy for commercial disaster cease to do business even as a symptom." As for the socialist party:

"History may be expected to repeat itself. Whenever the symptomatic party of 1902 assumes dangerous proportions, and the number of its discontented followers may be necessary to the victory of some larger party, another act of political absorption may take place. The socialist coal plank in the New York state democratic platform is only a hint of the bidding which may be indulged in when the symptom of socialism becomes sufficiently formidable.

"No party which appeals in the main to a class, which gets its support from localities and not from the country at large, can be depended upon to either discover or apply real remedies for economic disorders. It may be that a revolt against despotic capital and tyrannical capitalists will result in localized and temporary resort to some form of socialism, but the common sense of America is not likely to supplant that intelligent competition and persistent struggle by which the race has secured its social and economic development, in order to try a revolutionary experiment."

FAN TO LIGHT A TRAIN

A novel idea in lighting trains by electricity is the "Gulloti" system, which has been experimented with successfully on a small scale on an important road, and is now to be applied to an express train. As in the case of the "axle light," the motion of the train is used to generate the electricity. Instead, however, of taking this power from the car axle, it is furnished by a rotary fan atached to the front end of the locomotive. The fan is located close to the boiler head and presents a moving and cutting surface to the air pressure, causing the air to travel to the outer end of the fan's blades until discharged. No air pressure is massed on the flat surface of the boiler head, but the curved surfaces of the fan utilize the traveling air, and thereby generate power. The fan cutting through the air revolves swiftly, and does not add to the resistance of the air nor retard the speed of the train. No gale of wind is required to cause the fan to operate; the ordinary pressure of the train moves it sufficiently to generate the electrical energy required to light any train, and leave a large surplus for ventilating fans and other purposes. The apparatus so located does not obstruct the view of the engineer nor offer any objectionable complications. The dynamo is located either on or under the pilot, and is direct-connected to the fan by a special device. A storage battery is located on the tender or underneath each car, and so equipped automatically with cut-outs as to properly govern the flow of current from dynamo to battery. It is evident that the cost of illumination will be only the expense of installing and maintaining the apparatus.

THE SWARMING MILLIONS OF CHINA

The population of China has always been a subject of dispute by statisticians. The Chinese count has not been regarded as trustworthy, and the estimates of foreigners, however carefully made, were but guesses, but the recent enumeration that the Chinese government has now published is accepted as at least better than any preceding count or estimate.

It shows the enormous total of 426,000,000 persons—a gain of 13,000,000 over the Chinese count made in 1842. Compared with the growth of our own population, this is a very small increase. But epidemics and the lack of sanitary knowledge and wars, and the crowding of the population greatly check the natural increase. Of course, the provinces differ greatly in the density of population. Thibet, Mongolia, Turkestan and Manchuria are sparsely peopled; but in the great provinces such as Shantung and Honan, every available foot of soil is used and occupied. There is considerable of an area so densely populated as to warrant this comparison—if all the people in the United States proper lived in Texas, 40,000,000 more would have to go there before the population would be as dense as it is in this part of China.

Since Chinese immigration is forbidden by the United States and by Australia, these swarming millions have no outlet that they know how, or are disposed to take; and the problem of lifting life higher in such a hive, or of radically changing it, will be solved, if it be solved at all, by the railroad. Easy and cheap transportation may in time change the conditions of life there, but no other influence that we know seems likely to do so.

FRENCH DRAMATIST DEAD.

Paris, March 14.—M. Legouve, the dramatist, and a member of the French academy, died suddenly this morning.

Nelson Opera House

ST. PATRICK'S DAY TUESDAY MARCH 17th

THE NELSON AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

WILL PRODUCE A. W. PINERO'S ORIGINAL DOMESTIC DRAMA IN THREE ACTS ENTITLED

"SWEET LAVENDER"

UNDER DIRECTION OF

MRS. WM. DAVIS

CHARACTERS

Mr. Geoffrey Wedderburn, of Wedderburn, Green & Hoskett, bankers.....Mr. A. S. Blakemore
Clement Hale, his adopted son, studying law at the bar....Mr. H. A. Stewart
Dr. Delaney, a a fashionable physician.....Mr. Onslow Newling
Dick Phenyl, a barrister..Mr. C. B. Winter
Horace Bream, a young American.....Mr. Frank Eden
Mr. Maw, a solicitor.....Mr. A. Wright
Mr. Bulger, hairdresser and wigmaker.....Mr. Charles Rielly
Mrs. Gillilian, a widow, Mr. Wedderburn's sister.....Miss G. Phair
Minnie, her daughter.....(Secret)
Ruth Rolt, housekeeper and laundress at 6 Brain Court Temple.Mrs. Wm. Davis
Lavender, her daughter.....Miss Ivy Johnstone

ACT I.—Nobody's Business. Morning Specialty, song—"Killarney"—Mr. Robert Thompson.
ACT II.—Somebody's Business. Evening of the next day.
ACT III.—Everybody's Business. A week afterwards.

SCENE.—Chambers of Mr. Phenyl and Mr. Hale, 3 Brain Court Temple. Springtime. The Present Day.

POPULAR PRICES:
75c, 50c, and 25c.

Plan open at McDonald's Confectionery Store, Thursday, March 12th. Performance commences at 8.15.

We are now Making Preparations to Ship coal to Nelson and other Points

Better get our new descriptive letter before stock goes up as it surely will. You can't lose any money on our proposition.

Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Limited, are the official brokers.

The Alberta Coal and Coke Company

Box 222, Nelson, B. C.

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

HARDWARE.

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

GROCERIES.

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

HARDWARE AND MINING SUPPLIES.

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

SHINGLES.

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

Madden House Baker St. Nelson.

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

THOMAS MADDEN, Proprietor.

NOTICE

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

Dated the 30th day of January, 1903.

EDWARD A. CREASE,
Solicitor for Applicants.

TIMBER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay District, B. C.: Commencing at post planted at J. H. Christie's south east corner marked J. S. C. Fraser's post, thence east 80 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 160 chains to place of beginning. J. S. C. FRASER.

Rossland, B. C., Feb. 15th, 1903.

TIMBER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a Lease, for a term of 21 years, to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay District, B. C.:

Commencing at a post planted upon the bank of Barnes creek about six miles from Cariboo Lake, marked C. E. Race post, thence east 160 chains, thence north 240 chains, thence west 240 chains, thence south 240 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of beginning.

CHAS. ELMORE RACE.

Rossland, Feb. 15th, 1903.

BOATS AND CANOES.

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

The City Boat House.

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

GREEN & CLEMENTS,
Civil Engineers and Provincial Land Surveyors.
P. O. Box 145. 'Phone 36.
Cor. Kootenay and Victoria Sts. Nelson.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

LOW SETTLERS' RATES.
WESTBOUND.

Until April 30th the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are offering reduced rates to settlers from the east to points in the Kootenay country. Those having friends in

New York Boston Halifax
St. John Montreal
Ottawa Toronto Buffalo
Winnipeg
Chicago St. Paul

Or any other eastern point wishing to have them settle or visit them here will do well to take advantage of the exceptional offer now placed before the public by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

For time tables and all information apply to local agents or to.

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

Atlantic S.S. Sailings

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

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

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

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

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

Buffet cars run on trains between Spokane and Rossland.

Effective March 1st, 1903.

Leave		Arrive
8.45 a.m.	Spokane	6.15 p.m.
10.00 a.m.	Rossland	4.35 p.m.
7.20 a.m.	Nelson	7.30 p.m.
11.00 a.m.	Grand Forks	3.35 p.m.
9.30 a.m.	Republic	5.15 p.m.

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

KOOTENAY RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
OPERATING
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY.
1.00 p.m. Lv..KASLO...Ar 10.45 a.m.
8.30 a.m.Lv..SANDON...Ar 3.25 p.m.
(DAILY.)
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KASLO-NELSON ROUTE
(Daily Except Sunday)
6 a.m. Lv...NELSON.Ar. 4.10 p.m.
9.40 a.m. Ar...KASLO..Lv. 12.30 p.m.

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

For further particulars call on or address

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

N. E. T. CO. TIME TABLE.

STANLEY STREET—	7.00	7.40	8.20
	9.00	9.40	10.20

Every forty minutes until 10.20 p.m.

BOGUSTOWN—			7.20
	8.00	8.40	9.20
	10.00	10.40	11.20

Every forty minutes until 10.40 p. m.

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

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

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

SILVER KING MIKE

Will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of second hand goods. Will buy or sell anything from an anchor to a needle. Furniture, stoves, carpets, cooking utensils bought in household quantities. Also cast off clothing. Call and see me or write. Address Silver King Mike, Box 300, Hall Street, Nelson, B. C.

MUSIC LESSONS

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

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

PIANO TUNING

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

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—At a bargain, the entire stock in whole, or in part, of the Kaslo Transfer Co., Kaslo, B. C.

FOR SALE—Six room cottage, two lots, Mill street; my residence Silica St., or rent furnished. C. E. Miller.

TIMBER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay District, B. C.:

Commencing at a post planted on Rocky Bluff 60 chains from east shore of Lower Cariboo Lake, marked J. H. Christie's post, thence north 160 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of beginning.

J. H. CHRISTIE.

Rossland, B. C., Feb. 15th, 1903.

DO YOU WANT $65 PER MONTH WITH QUICK ADVANCE ?

If so, learn telegraphy.

The C. P. R. engaged another Pitman's College graduate at $65 per month.

Good operators in demand.

College specially fitted with instruments.

Begin at once. Constant practice.

Fees—Monthly.

PITMAN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Opposite Hotel Vancouver.

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

WANTED

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

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

FOR RENT

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

4000 TITLES
TO SELECT FROM
BOOKS
At 25 Cts. Each
POPULAR AUTHORS
Morley & Co.
NELSON, B. C.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

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

PRICE OF METALS.

New York, March 14.—Bar silver, 49. Electrolytic copper, 14¾.
[No London lead quotations are received here on Saturday nights.]

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

N. C. Bruce, mining man of Denver, Colo., is stopping at the Phair.

Over eight hundred and sixty men are now at work on the mines in and around Rossland and the monthly payroll exceeds $65,000.

E. N. Galer, manager of the Granby company's smelter at Grand Forks passed through Nelson yesterday on his way back to the Boundary from Fernie.

Arrangements have been made for a concert and lecture at the Methodist church next Wednesday evening. The lecture will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Robson.

J. H. Ashdown, president of the Ashdown Hardware Company, with headquarters at Winnipeg, is in town, inspecting the business of the company's branch here.

E. E. Chipman, government agent of Kaslo, and Masonic grand master, paid an official visit to the Trail lodge, A. F. & A. M., on Friday evening and was registered at the Hume yesterday.

At the request of a committee of the Provincial Mining Association Premier Prior has promised to place the sum of $1,250 in the estimates as a contribution towards publishing a full report of the proceedings of the recent mining convention.

Service will be held this afternoon at three o'clock at the Willow Point school house by Rev. Dr. Robson. These services, which are held across the lake by the city clergymen alternately are well attended by the ranchers from Five Mile Point to Balfour.

The Moyie arrived in from the landing on time last evening but did not connect with the express, the Nelson being held for that purpose. The train was nine and a half hours late and the through passengers and mail reached here about three o'clock this morning.

There is practically no change in the level of the lake as yet, it still being the lowest on record. Last spring the water commenced to rise the last week in February, and with a few short halts kept on coming up through March and April, high water being reached early in May.

The following officers have been elected by the Sandon Miners' Union for the ensuing term: President, Thos. Faarquhar; vice-president, John W. Manning; treasurer, James V. Martin; recording secretary, P. W. Johnston; finance committee, C. E. Lyons, P. Johnson, James H. Thompson; secretary, Anthony Shilland.

Robert Jaffray, president of the Toronto Globe, and a director of the Crow's Nest Coal Company, came in from Fernie early yesterday morning where he has been attending the conferences of the striking miners with the company officials before the conciliation committee of the mining association. Mr. Jaffray left for Toronto yesterday by the early train for Spokane.

The tramway company are not likely to resume operations before the beginning of May. While the skating at the rink held out the cars were kept running to accommodate skaters, but now that the spring thaw has set in it has been decided to close down the line for two months. March and April are considered the two dullest months in the year for the tramway.

G. O. Buchanan was in the city yesterday in connection with a new timber proposition which he will float in the east shortly. He has secured an option on the timber lands of the Kaslo & Slocan railway, bordering on the line of the road, and also situated between Lardo and Trout Lake City, together estimated to contain about 300,000,000 feet of timber. The larger and better portion of this is in the Lardeau district, containing an immense lot of high grade cedar, as well as pine.

D. C. Johnson, ore buyer and representative of the American lead trust was in Rossland yesterday and is expected here this evening.

Several cars jumped the track on the Red Mountain railway near Northport yesterday afternoon. No one was hurt, but the train was delayed for several hours.

J. Fred Hume received some thirty ore specimens for the Hume hotel cabinet yesterday. The samples came chiefly from properties in and around Silverton and some of them are exceedingly rich in native silver.

Ralph Harron and wife, of San Francisco, accompanied by Mrs. C. L. Jackson, of Rossland, and W. B. Pool, of Ferguson, who have been in the city for the last few days, leave this morning by the Crow's Nest boat for a few days visit with friends at Moyie.

Tomorrow the fishing season opens, but a good many amateur fishermen were busy yesterday getting their tackle ready intending to open the season today, if the weather permits. There is talk of forming a branch of the League of American Sportsmen here, but as yet nothing definite has been done.

The local lacrosse men say that Nelson will have even a better team this year than last. All the old players will be on hand, and at least three additional experts in the game can be counted upon this year. A meeting of the Hockey & Lacrosse club will be called shortly to make arrangements for the coming season.

P. McVeigh, of the firm of Poupore & McVeigh, Frank, Alberta, is at the Hume. He has been in Montana tendering on the Great Northern cutoff but he says that owing to the excessive duties charged by the United States authorities on contractor's plant that he was unable to compete with the American firms for the work.

The advance sale of reserved seats for the production of "Sweet Lavender" at the opera house on Tuesday evening next has been satisfactory, but some good seats remain yet unbooked. The Nelson Amateurs who will reproduce Pinero's three act comedy have been carefully drilled in their parts and a successful performance is assured.

Owners of launches are again plucking up courage despite ice and snow to prepare their crafts for the summer, and at the boathouses now five or six boats are undergoing renovation and general cleaning. Among the new launches to be seen on the lake this spring will be one that has been built here for S. S. Taylor, K.C., which for appearance and speed will probably outclass any of the other local boats.

The Trail smelter has commenced to receive coke from Comox, but shipments up to the present have not been such as to justify starting additional furnaces, especially as it will be necessary to accumulate a few days surplus fuel. Every effort is being made to hurry forward shipments and unless some other complications arise it is expected that 100 tons daily will begin to reach the smelter within a week or ten days. In the meantime the stock of ore is accumulating rapidly, so that as soon as operations are resumed the smelter should be able to continue steady operations for some time.

The Mascot mineral claim is being offered for sale by sheriff Tuck to satisfy a debt of Mike Kerlin's to J. M. Harris, the outcome of a lawsuit with regard to the townsite, says the Sandon Paystreak. The date of the sale which has been twice postponed, is now set for April 7th. The sale, if carried out, is likely to develop an interesting case of title. The Mascot and Sunrise claims, adjoining, were staked by Alex Waddel and Mike Kerlin, respectively. The Sunrise staked in Kerlin's name, was sold to the Ruth Mines. The Mascot still stands in Waddel's name. As no partnership was recorded between Kerlin and Waddel, either previous to or since the staking, the question arises as to what it is the sheriff is going to sell.

Word was received yesterday that another strike of high grade ore had been made on the Copper Clown claim, near Beasley Siding, opposite the city's power site. This claim, which is owned by Joe Sturgeon and asociates of Nelson, atracted considerable attention last fall by reason of the extremely rich ore found on the surface. Development work has been continued on it all winter, and now the lead has been struck again at the end of the tunnel, at present in about eighty feet. The country surrounding the claim has been well prospected, and although there is plenty of rich float in sight the Copper Clown made the first strike of a permanent nature. The extent of the lead at depth is not yet known as it was only reached on Friday.

F. C. Gamble, provincial government engineer, was in the city yesterday visiting his brother A. G. Gamble, while on his way to East Kootenay. The government have decided to build a new bridge across the Elk river, about seven miles south of Elko, to replace the old one, which was swept away nearly two years ago by a freshet. This was on the road between Tobacco Plains and Elko, and as the country is rapidly settling up there is considerable travel over the route. At present the Elk river has to be forded and as this is not only difficult but dangerous at anything but low water stages, the bridge will be a great convenience. Mr. Gamble's mission is to lay out the work, which is to be pushed through to completion as quickly as possible. He stated that his visit had no connection whatever with the dispute now going on regarding the coal and petroleum lands along the Flathead and Elk rivers.

The Trail smelter has recently opened up a very extensive lime quarry about six miles east of Cascade, on the Columbia & Western line and Christina lake. It has not been decided whether the company will operate the quarry itself or let it out for contract, but the chances are that contracts will be asked for. The Hall Mines smelter will secure its supply from this source, and altogether there will be quarried in the neighborhood of 100 to 150 tons of lime rock daily when the smelter is running at normal capacity.

P. Burns, head of the firm of P. Burns & Co., was in the city yesterday on his way through from Spokane to Calgary. He was accompanied to Nelson by W. H. Wilson, local manager for the company. Speaking of the mining situation in the Kootenays Mr. Burns said that he took a most hopeful view. All indications pointed to a speedy revival of business and it was likely that when the present strikes were settled that every one would have had about enough of such disturbances for some time, and that measures would be taken to prevent their recurrence. In the territories business was very good, and promised to be still better. Mr. Burns leaves for the territories by the Crow's Nest boat this morning.

The committee of the Success Club having the affairs of the mock parliament in charge have decided to exclude the general public from the next session to be held tomorrow evening. The reason advanced is that some of the younger members who would like to address "Mr. Speaker" find it difficult to do so when there are a large number of outsiders present. The committee specially desire to encourage the younger members to take part in the debate and acordingly have decided that tomorrow evening only members shall be present. A gerat deal of local interest was manifested in last Monday's debate on Hodge's compulsory arbitration bill, further consideration of which was then postponed for a week, and if the public had been invited there would doubtless have been a large attendance at tomorrow's meeting.

A. H. Harris, an official of the C. P. R.'s Montreal staff, is stopping at the Phair. He has been visiting Rossland, Trail and Boundary points with H. E. Macdonell, of Nelson. Mr. Harris was in the employ of the Grand Trunk freight department for many years, and subsequently went into the service of the Intercolonial railway. He was appointed to his present position on the C. P. R. February 1st and has been out on the road ever since collecting information for the head office on freight matters generally. Asked about his trip and his new position on the C. P. R. yesterday Mr. Harris shook his head. "I am out on the line for information and recreation," he said, "and I am getting plenty of both but I have nothing to say for publication. I am leaving tomorrow for Montreal via the Crow's Nest line and hope to make my report to headquarters shortly. I can not discuss my mission at the present time."

Bell Trading Co. for Hazelwood, 40 cents

CHURCH SERVICES TODAY.

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

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. The pastor will preach in the morning and Rev. Dr. Robson in the evening.

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.

Emmanuel Congregational—Corner of Stanley and Silica streets. Rev. John Reid, Jr., pastor. Morning service at 11; evening service, 7.30; Sunday school immediately after the morning service. Morning subject, "Transfigured Sack-cloth," a Lenten discourse. Evening topic, Problems of the Day II, "Strikes and Lockouts: The last great Lockout."

Hazelwood Butter, 40 cents—McPherson's

AT THE HOTELS.

Hume—E. E. Chipman, Kaslo; A. Garette, Boya City; E. F. Howell, Denver; L. M. Tobin, New York; T. A. Carley, Montreal; H. Small, Vancouver; J. Genelle, Nakusp; P. McVeigh, Frank.

Grand Central—A. Hoyt, Ymir; P. Flanigan, Northport; H. C. Montelet, Spokane; J. J. Peterson and wife, Payette; D. A. Peters and family,

Madden—A. J. Amey, Hamilton, Ont.; S. B. Clement, Slocan; C. Barthson, Leadville; R. R. McLellan, Granite; J. H. Bell, D. S. Bell, Ekhorn.

Tremont—M. Burton, Cranbrook; P. Shrum, B. Winn, M. Morrison, Granite.

Phair—O. Strathern, Kaslo; E. W. Pyke, C. S. Nesbitt, Toronto; J. F. Whitney, Berlin; P. Burns, Calgary; Miss Crickmay, Cranbrook.

MINES AROUND GREENWOOD.

Promising Outlook for a Busy Year in That Camp.

Notwithstanding the Fernie strike and complete shut down of all the Boundary smelters, mining near Greenwood is not at a standstill, says the Boundary Creek Times. While 14 cent copper looks good to the owners of low grade mines, without coke, copper might as well be one dollar a pound. But there are mine owners in Greenwood who are not worried over scarcity of fuel or price of copper. Since old man Fowler led the way, mining high grade ores has become popular and profitable.

The Providence—Mr. Fowler's creation—never looked better. Since Duncan McIntosh took charge, his usual good luck stayed right with him. The Providence vein is bigger and richer than ever. And the Providence means much for Greenwood. The 30 men employed there live in the city. There is no more encouraging sight than to see a number of men with their dinner buckets walking to and from their work.

Next door to the Providence is the Elkhorn. This property has been bonded and re-bonded. Many mining men, tempted by high values, tried to get a well defined vein on the property, but met with indifferent success. James Sutherland and Phil McDonald took hold of the property a short time ago and kept right at work until today; there is a 100-foot shaft in as rich ore as is found in the Providence. They are getting ready to ship, and from present indications they are going to make small fortunes because of their pluck and perseverance.

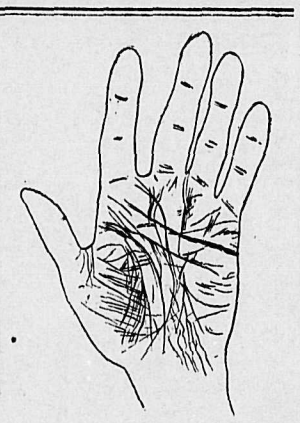
C. Scott Galloway and Jack Galloway are running a tunnel on the Strathmore. Some years ago a shipment of high grade ore was sent from this property to the Everett smelter. There is surely plenty of similar ore, and the present developmnt work is likly to uncover it.

D. McVicar and his associates are pegging away on what they call the E. P. U. mines, after the E. Pluribus Union, one of the great properties in the group. As has already been announced, big returns were secured from the first shipments from the E. P. U. and plenty of equally high grade ore is being taken out for further shipments.

D. Manchester, of the Queens' hotel, has a high grade property of his own. It is up the gulch immediately above the Gold Finch. It didn't look very promising when he started in, but today there is 12 inches of high grade ore in the shaft.

Nothing is being done on the Gold Finch at present. The eastern people who have it under bond have not yet decided to go ahead. They have until the 1st of June to make up their minds. If they decide to let the property go, there are others anxious to secure it.

These are some of the high grade mines immediately surrounding Greenwood. Between them are claims of equal promise. At the rate they are being leased or bonded, it is safe to say that within a year, the hill overlooking the town will be teeming with busy men of the class that have always done most in making a town prosperous.



This is a copy of photographic reproduction of Mark Twain's hand.

It will be noticed that the "Fate" line terminates in a blurred and contorted cross upon the mount of "Saturn," while the important line of "Apollo" ends in a cross upon the mount of the sun. The latter records fame, while the former tells a story of monetary troubles which to the scientific palmist are as plain as the printed pages of a book. Any gentleman having a "cross" or "star" upon either of these mounts on the right hand, will get valuable information and a free reading from MADAME SHERRY, Room 14, Hume Hotel.

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Piece Goods in Plain and Figured Lustres, Italian Cloths, Homespuns Friezes, Broadcloths, Serges and all the Stylish Cloths.
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Our Staple Stock is now in good condition, so you can get everything you require in this line.
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Our Spring Millinery is coming; part of it is here now. Do not miss having a look through.
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