THE DAILY NEWS

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PROVINCIAL LIBRARY

DISASTER WAS NEAR

A Lake Steamer Strikes Sunken Snag

And Driven to Shelter by Furious Gale

Chicago, April 18.—With a fifty mile gale driving her up Lake Michigan, and three miles of roaring water between her and shore, the big steel steamer Saranac, of the Lehigh Valley line, came near figuring in the greatest marine disaster the lake has seen in years.

Twice the big freighter struck a sunken obstacle, and naval architects today declared it a miracle that the vessel did not break in two and sink with all hands. Not until the hull of the vessel was bared at a drydock in the river today, was the full extent of the damage known. The survey showed twenty frames and stanchions broken, three immense deck beams shattered, and bolts and rivets started in all portions of the ship. So near did the boat come to dividing, that for seventy feet along her deck the heavy steel plates are bent and twisted.

The repairs will take several weeks and will cost $20,000. The accident to the Saranac came at midnight, Thursday, with the boat headed for Chicago, a short distance north of Racine. Following the collision captain Charles A. Potter, despite the heavy gale, went about in an effort to reach Milwaukee.

When the boat struck, her firemen deserted the stoke hold, but were driven below decks again by the engineers. Their temporary desertion caused a drop in the steam pressure. The boat was hardly able to get her head into the sea and in going about, was boarded by immense waves, which swept every moveable thing from the decks and wrecked her after cabins. All the firemen on the vessel were new men on the water, and they were panic stricken. Only the presence of sailors among them prevented their leaving the stoke hold. So frightened did they become that two of them fainted and another, Richard Saars, lost his mind before the ship reached Milwaukee.

RELIANCE ALMOST READY.

Bristol, R. I., April 18.—With the Reliance more than half rigged and the Constitution on her way to New London, to complete final preparations for her trial spin, there is a prospect that these two yachts may come together for a short sailing bout off Newport a week from today. The main boom of the Reliance was slung this afternoon and the rigger bill man stated tonight that he expected to finish by Tuesday. The bending the sails on the Reliance will occupy but a few hours, and the crew will be given two or three days' practice hoisting sails, so that the boat will be practically ready for her builders' trial on the 25th.

CROOKED POLITICIANS.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 18.—The Cole county grand jury this evening returned four indictments, three presumably against state senators for the charged acceptance of bribes in connection with the Alum bill legislation. Strict secrecy is maintained and definite information as to the indictments cannot be obtaied. These make seven indictments so far issued by the grand jury. After the indictments were returned, the grand jury adjourned to April 27th.

ALL FLOUR MILLS STOPPED.

Minneapolis, April 18.—The flour mills and wheat situation in Minneapolis and the Northwest is more complex today than it has been since the shut down. The millers stick to their original explanation of an unjust discrimination in tariffs between Duluth and Buffalo against flour and favorable for wheat, which, they assert, was the real cause of a big loss to them. The most reliable advices are that every flour mill in the northwest has ceased operations, pending instructions from the Minneapolis millers.

HEAD-ON COLLISION.

Milford, Mass., April 18.—A head-on collision occurred tonight in Upton Centre, between a baggage car and a special electric passenger car on the Upton branch of the Milford & Uxbridge street railway. Four employees were badly hurt, one, William Donohue, the motorman perhaps fatally. The passenger car was partially derailed and wrecked.

BEWARE OF FREE LUNCHES.

Chicago, April 18.—Thirteen men were poisoned tonight by eating soup in a saloon. The soup was set out by the proprietor of the saloon as part of a free lunch, and nearly all of the men who were in the place partook of it. In a short time it was necessary to take several of them to the hospital. Three are in a serious condition.

MAILS MUST BE PURIFIED.

Washington, April 18.—The postoffice department has issued a general order, calling attention to the prevalence of smallpox in certain sections of the country, and directing all postmasters to strictly enforce section 626 of the postal laws and regulations governing the treatment of mail matter and supplies infected by disease germs.

C. P. R. TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Montreal, April 17.—The Canadian Pacific traffic receipts ending April 14th were $909,000; for the same week last year they were $704,000.

CRISIS REACHED IN LEGISLATURE--- MINISTERS MAY BE IMPEACHED

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, VICTORIA, April 18.—(Special to The Daily News.)—A crisis has been reached in the Columbia & Western land grant matter and in the history of the Prior government, and unless the latter makes good its promises by the presentation for its second reading, on Monday, of a bill to positively cancel the allotment of lands in blocks 4,593 and 4,594, as earned under the Columbia & Western subsidy act, not only will the passage of supply be refused, but the members of the government will, in every probability, be impeached for the deception of his honor the lieutenant governor and the legislature, and the Prior government will pass out of existence by a hostile vote in the legislature. Matters have, during the past 24 hours, taken an acute turn, and it is virtually an ultimatum that the government has been brought face to face with in consequence of its apparent desire to befool the "independents" upon whose support it leans, E. C. Smith and Neill. The crisis has developed naturally, but rapidly. When the support of Neill, Smith, and one or two other doubtful members was secured by the ministry at the outset of the session, it was conditional upon the ministerial pledge that the cancellation of the grants in blocks 4,593 and 4,594 would forthwith be made absolute and unassailable, by the passage of ratifying legisltion upon the order-in-council of the 18th of March. The bill, indeed, was offered by the premier, and then other business was taken up, while the Canadian Pacific workers bent all their energies to the manipulation of diverse wires. One week ago the budget debate was promised for the next sitting of the house, and a forecast of the revenue and expenditures duly made. The government was prepared to carry out this portion of programme. It was here "independence" took alarm, nor was the suspicion that all was not right allayed by the whispered publication of the fact that Marpole and his counsel had been assured, after a conference with the ministers, that the whole question would be forthwith submitted to a party caucus.

The caucus, it is learned, was a stormy one, indeed, but absolutely declined to consider any other proposal than the passage of the ratification bill that makes the cancellation perfect. The government then proceeded with other business, and this morning a new situation presented itself. Smith and Neill, with one or two others, if report be true, delivered an ultimatum that, unless the ratification bill was given precedence on Monday, and advanced to its final passage and assented to, they would refuse the passage of supply. Another long caucus was held, without an avenue of escape presenting itself, and as things stand at present, the mandate of the independents will be obeyed. Meanwhile, in view of the evident desire to find a loophole of escape and complete the perpetration of what has been termed a gigantic steal, which has been shown by the government, Oliver has decided to amend his motion for a committee of inquiry as to the deception by the government in its information to the lieutenant-governor and the legislature. The application to the house for this committee has been abandoned, and a formal motion for the impeachment of four members of the cabinet takes its place, this resolution reading:

"Whereas, on the 22nd of May, 1902, the honorable the chief commissioner of lands and works presented a message from his honor the lieutenant-governor transmitting bill No. 87, entitled an act to amend the Columbia & Western railway subsidy act, 1896, and recommending to the legislative assembly; and whereas the object of the said bill was to grant a land subsidy of 20,000 acres of land per mile to the Columbia & Western railway company, in respect to section 4 of their line of railway; and whereas, by the provisions of section 5, chapter 8, of the statutes of 1896, the Columbia & Western railway company, would only be entitled to a land subsidy for section 4 when section 5 was built; and whereas, section 5 has not been built; and whereas, the second paragraph of the preamble to the said bill reads as follows: 'And whereas, at the request of the government of British Columbia, in order to enable the government to enter into arrangements with Mackenzie and Mann, railway contractors, of Toronto, for the construction of a line of railway from Midway to Penticton, said company surrendered its right to construct the said fifth and sixth sections;' and whereas, the Columbia & Western railway company did not surrender its rights to construct the said fifth and sixth sections, as stated in the preamble to bill No. 87; and whereas, the statement that the Columbia & Western railway company had surrendered their rights to construct the said fifth and sixth sections is a wilful misstatement of fact, and made for no other purpose than for the purpose of deceiving the legislature, so as to induce the legislature to grant the Columbia & Western railway company some 900,000 acres of land, to which the commissioner of lands and works did, on the 8th day of April, 1902, in his place on the floor of this house, in answer to the following questions: 1.—For how many acres of land have crown grants been issued to the Columbia & Western railway company; 2.—For how many acres of land have crown grants been prepared, but not yet issued, replied as follows: 1.—722,020; 2.—There are no additional crown grants prepared; which said answer to question 2 was a wilful misstatement of fact, and made with the intention to deceive; and whereas, on the 22nd of May, 1902, Hon. E. G. Prior, now premier, occupied the position of minister of mines, and Hon. D. M. Eberts, then as now, occupied the position of attorney-general; Hon. W. C. Wells, then, as now, occupied the position of chief commissioner of lands and works, and Hon. J. D. Prentice, then, as now, occupied the position of minister of finance: Therefore, be it resolved, that the said Hon. E. G. Prior, Hon. D. M. Eberts and Hon. J. D. Prentice have been guilty of a wilful perversion of facts, and are not worthy of the confidence of this house as ministers of the crown."

GOING BACK TO THE CLYDE

SHAMROCK III. RETURNING TO SHIPYARDS FOR REPAIRS.

DAMAGES TO CHALLENGER AMOUNT TO $25,000.

Weymouth, Eng., April 18.—Shamrock III., challenger for the America's cup, which was dismasted in a squall off this port yesterday, is being rapidly overhauled. The destruction of her standing gear was practically complete. Almost everything above deck must be renewed. The wrecking crew is not trying to save much, the object being to clear away the wreck as quickly as possible. The gaff is badly dented, but may be repaired. The boom is practically uninjured, but the topsail yards are useless and the sails are ruined.

Lloyds' agent inspected the damage today. No official estimate of the loss is available, but it is thought that $25,000 will cover everything. This, however, is largely speculation.

The Shamrock is to return to the Clyde, but the date of her departure is not fixed The mayor of Weymouth visited sir Thomas on the Erin today. After thanking the mayor for the sympathy given by the city, sir Thomas said that the Shamrock would be back at Weymouth in a few weeks to resume her trials.

PROSECUTION DETERMINED.

Blake is Striving Hard to Prove the Gamey Charges.

Toronto, April 18.—Owing to the absence in Ottawa of R. A. Grant, who is wanted as a witness, and the unwillingness of the prosecution to break its chain of evidence, they are seeking to weave about Hon. J. R. Stratton, the judges shortly after the resumption of the proceedings yesterday afternoon, consented to an adjournment of the commission. The commission will not meet again until Wednesday.

This afternoon's proceedings were brief. Wilfred Gamey, a brother of the member, was examined, and corroborated his brother's story of captain Sullivan coming one night last August to see his brother, who was in bed at the time. D. G. Shurrock, C. P. R. telegraph manager at Toronto, produced the following telegram, sent on January 27th to R. R. Gamey, Gore Bay: "Important that you be here on Thursday or Friday. Signed, Frank." Geo. Armstrong produced the register of the Ocean house, Gore Bay, showing that captain Sullivan registered there from Ottawa, August 21st. He left next morning.

NEW SMELTER MANAGER.

J. E. McAllister Appointed to Succeed Paul Johnson at Greenwood.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Greenwood, April 18.—J. E. McAllister, C. E., M. E., for some time past assistant superintendent at the Tennessee Copper Company's smelter at Copperhill, Tennessee, has been appointed superintendent of the B. C. Copper Co.'s smelter at Greenwood, in succession to Paul Johnson.

Mr. McAllister graduated as a civil and mining engineer at the Ontario school of practical science, Toronto in 1890. Following this he gave special attention to structural steel, first with the Dominion Bridge Co., and afterwards with the New Jersey Steel & Iron Co. Returning to Toronto he took a post graduate course in applied sciences at the Toronto university, graduating in 1895 and receiving his B.A. Sc. degree. In the autumn of 1896 and spring of 1897 he took a special course in mining and metallurgy at Houghton, Mich., college, soon afterwards practising at Trail, as civil and mining engineer. In the fall of that year he joined the staff of the Trail smelter under H. C. Bellinger. About 1900 he entered the employ of the Tennessee Copper Co., soon advancing to the position of assistant superintendent, which post he now relinquishes to come to the Greenwood smelter.

Mr. McAllister has the reputation of being enterprising, progressive and fully competent to maintain the credit the B. C. Copper Co.'s works has gained for doing good work. He is a Scottish-Canadian, about 36 years of age, and comes well recommended. His wife was Miss Gray, of Montreal, a niece of R. White, of the Montreal Gazette, and now collector of customs in that city. Mrs. McAllister is very musical, having taken a degree in music at Lennoxville, Quebec. She is a charming lady and will doubtless have pleasure in dispensing hospitality as freely as did Mrs. Paul Johnson.

SIR OLIVER'S CONDITION.

Aged Statesman is Slowly But Surely Passing Away.

Toronto, April 18.—8 a. .m—Sir Oliver is still slowly sinking.

Toronto, April 18.—6 p.m.—Sir Oliver Mowat's condition is unchanged. He is very low.

Toronto, April 19.—12.40 a. m.—No change in sir Oliver Mowat's condition .

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

St. Petersburg, April 18.—A riot has taken place in the village of Souchi, in the Black Sea district. Peasants stormed a prison and demanded a post mortem examination of a prisoner who died. According to the police certificates the man died from brandy drinking. The peasants overpowered the police. The post mortem proved the prisoner's death to have resulted from blows.

ILLUMINATION IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 18.—Last night fire, which started in the big drug warehouse of the Canadian Drug company, destroyed that company's premises and that of A. & I Isaacs, cigarette makers. The loss to the Canadian Drug company's stock is $75,000, with insurance of $68,000; building, Burpee estate, $10,000, fully insured; Isaacs loss is $25,000, insured at $14,000.

ROYALTY IN MALTA.

Valetta, Island of Malta, April 18.—King Edward this morning held a review of ten thousand soldiers and visited the cathedral. In the afternoon he was present at a polo match between the army and navy members. Tonight the town and the ships in the harbor were illuminated, affording a brilliant spectacle.

MISERY LIKES COMPANY.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Fort William, April 18.—Two boats of the Algoma Central Steamship line have joined the steamer Thano in the ice outside the harbor. There is little change in the condition of the ice. The steamers may be able to enter by Monday.

FORCIBLE OBJECTION.

Chicago, April 18.—While making a levy at the office of Dr. John Kircher, constable W. D. Kruze was shot by the physician and mortally wounded. Kircher says he feared his life was in danger from the hands of the constable and his two assistants.

NO BLUFF FOR CANADIANS

GERMANY'S UNFRIENDLY TARIFF MET BY RETALIATION.

BRITISH PRESS STRONGLY ENDORSES THE DOMINION.

London, April 18.—Extensive comments are made by the press on the sur tax Canada has decided to impose upon the dutiable goods imported from Germany, in retaliation for the action of Germany against the dominion.

The Times points out that the clause in the Canadian tariff just introduced by Hon. Mr. Fielding is adopted from one in Germany's tariff, so Germany cannot challenge Canada's action as being without precedent.

The Telegraph remarks that Canada is not afraid to look other nations squarely in the face, and in her claim she will be treated with full respect.

The Morning Post cannot see wherein Germany has been badly treated. Mr. Fielding's bold treatment of the problem will probably induce further negotiations.

The Saturday Review says Canada believes in reciprocity, whether for or against.

The Zeitung, one of Germany's leading papers, explains that Germany's action, which caused Canada to impose a sur tax on German goods, was intended merely as a retaliation against Canada, but also symptomatic to forecast Germany's future action in case the plan of closer customs union betwen Britain and the colonies should be realized.

The Vossiche Zeitung maintains that the step taken by Canada is an absolutely wrong condition, as the Canadian exporter will not be improved, nor will a single bushel of corn be imported again into Germany. Merchants believe that Canada's action gives British Manufacturers greater advantage over German competitors.

The Financial News remarks that Canada shows the way. It has done it before, and now, in a magnificently effective and courageous fashion. What will England do is really the crux of the whole matter.

WRECK WAS COMPLETE.

Shamrock III. Must Be Rigged Afresh Above Deck.

Weymouth, Eng., April 18.—Shamrock III is being rapidly overhauled. The destruction of her standing gear was practically complete, as almost everything above deck will have to be renewed.

London, April 18.—All the daily papers express regret at the misfortune which pursues Lipton's courageous attempts to lift the cup, but think a further explanation of the accident needed. They ask why no life buoys were aboard the yacht to throw to seaman Collier, who was drowned.

EIGHT HOURS IN COLORADO.

Louisville, Colo., April 18.—At a mass meeting of miners in the northern coal fields of Colorado, it was decided to notify the companies that after May 1st, an eight hour day would be demanded. Several companies have indicated their willingness to grant the demand.

BARR COLONISTS ARRIVE

[Special to The Daily News.]

Saskatoon, April 18.—All the Barr colonists have arrived here and they will start for the colony on Monday. The young man, G. Bleeker, who was run over by the train carrying the first contingent of the Barr colony near Sudbury, a few days ago, died yesterday at that place.

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS.

Two Mines To Be Added to the List on May 1st—Total Output For the Week

Rossland, April 18.—It is now definitely known that May 1 will see two mines added to the shipping list exclusive of the Giant, which was only temporarily removed. The properties are the White Bear and the Kootenay. At both, ore bunkers are being constructed at present, and only bad wagon roads prevent immediate activity. The Kootenay will ship about seventy-five tons daily and the White Bear about twenty-five on the start.

Local reasons had the effect of reducing the output of the camp this week. Following are the shipments: Le Roi, 2,805; Centre Star, 1,525; War Eagle, 835; Le Roi No. 2, 385. The total for the week is 5,700, and for the year to date, 109,091 tons.

IMAGINATION RUN WILD.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Rumored as Ontario's Lieutenant-Governor.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Toronto, April 18.—A dispatch from Ottawa to the World says that no less a personage than sir Wilfrid Laurier has been slated by eminent political prophets, for the office of lieutenant-governor of Ontario.

DINNER AND SPEECH.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Toronto, April 18.—The graduates of Queen's university tendered a dinner to their new principal, Rev. D. M. Gordon, last evening. Principal Gordon made an appeal for strong and hearty co-operation among the universities of the province.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Winnipeg, April 18.—W. Hall has been arrested here at the instance of the Hamilton Powder company. He was agent for the company here, and the latter allege that he is short in his accounts to the tune of $2,977.77.

SOMETHING WRONG WITH WORKS.

London, April 18.—The Times announces that owing to a break down of a subsidiary device in the Marconi system, their service of American Marconigrams has been temporarily interrupted.

SCHEME THAT PAYS.

Toronto, April 18.—The stock exchange has decided to create an additional membership of five, making a total of forty-five members. The new seats are to be held at $20,000 each.

ST. JOHN'S BIG FIRE.

[Special to The Daily News.]

St. John, N. B., April 18.—It is feared two men lost their lives in yesterday's fire. A revised estimate of the loss places the amount at $75,000.

NO HOME RULE.

London, April 18,—Hon. Mr. Balfour emphatically repudiates any intention on the part of the government to give home rule to Ireland.

MANITOBA ELECTIONS POSTPONED.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Winnipeg, April 18,—It is reported by a city paper tonight that the provincial elections may be postponed till fall.

NEW BOUNDARY SHIPPERS

BROOKLYN AND STEMWINDER ORE FOR GREENWOOD SMELTER.

NEARLY TEN THOUSAND TONS NOW READY.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Phoenix, April 18.—It is understood in this camp that preparations are being made to ship the ore on the dumps of the Brooklyn and Stemwinder mines here, of which there is a considerable quantity taken out in the course of the development of those properties in the past. It is said that between 5,000 and 10,000 tons will be shipped to the B. C. Copper Co.'s Mother Lode smelter, at Greenwood.

Yesterday H. L. Johnson, roadmaster of the C. P. R. in the Boudnary, was here, and went over the spurs to the Brooklyn and Stemwinder mines, to ascertain how much iron would be needed to get the cars to the dumps of these mines. The grading on these spurs was done over three years ago, but the steel was laid only to the Brooklyn shaft, to get in some new machinery, which was installed just before work was discontinued on the group under the Breen regime. It is figured that the metals will have to be laid for a distance of over 4,000 feet to get at both mines and this is expected to be undertaken at an early date.

About the time that James Breen gave up the management of the Brooklyn mines, nearly two years ago, W. H. Thomas, consulting engineer for the B. C. Copper Co., made a thorough examination of the Dominion Copper Co's mines—the Brooklyn and Stemwinder—with a view to their acquirement by the B. C. Copper Co. The ore of these two mines is said to be quite desirable for smelting purposes, and being of a satisfactory grade, could be used to advantage by any of the local smelters. It was finally understood, however, that the Dominion Copper Co. asked too large a cash payment, and the deal fell through. It is now said that a deal has been made for the sale of the ore on the dumps of the two properties, which can be loaded and shipped quite inexpensively when the steel is laid.

THE TARIFF SITUATION.

Special Meeting of Board of Trade Called For Monday Evening.

A special meeting of the Nelson board of trade has been called for tomorrow (Monday) evening, in the rooms, at 8,30 o'clock, to consider the present crisis in the lead tariff situation. As the matter will be discussed fully, and probably some important action taken, a particularly full attendance of all the members of the board is earnestly requested.

CANAL DAMAGED.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., April 18.—When the water was let out of the Cardinal section of the St. Lawrence canal today, to make repairs before the opening of navigation, 250 feet of heavy riprap on the bank slid into the canal. The water was returned to the canal to prevent a further threatened cave-in.

SULTAN GETS BRAVE.

Tangier, April 17.—The sultan of Morroco has decided to personally lead an expedition against the pretender in the Taza district. All Europeans must leave Fez for the coast, there to await the termination of operations.

FIGHTING IN SAN DOMINGO

Desultory Scrapping in City Daily

Government Forces Shy on Ammunition

St. Thomas, D.W.I., April 18.—A French steamer which touched at San Domingo city on April 15th arrived here today. She reports that there has been desultory fighting in the city daily. A sailor from an Italian warship was wounded in the engagement of Monday. President Vasquez was reported to be without ammunition, but he is expecting daily to receive some from America. The rebels have opened the jails, and armed the criminals, who infest the streets of San Domingo, shooting indiscriminately and rendering life there unsafe.

The steamer also brings a report that the secretary of either the Dutch or Spanish consulate at San Domingo city has been killed. This report lacks confirmation, and it was impossible to ascertain to what consulate the man belonged. French and German steamships have been unable to land cargoes at San Domingo and have returned here to put their freight in warehouses.

RAISING THE QUEER.

Gang of Counterfeiters Run to Earth in San Francisco.

San Francisco, April 18.—United States secret service agent Hazen and his deputies have just effected the capture of two alleged counterfeiters, seizing their plant, including dies, crucibles, metal and a quantity of spurious five dollar pieces and silver dollars, in a house in south San Francisco. A complete confession was secured from the two men who are caught, and the secret service men are on the trail of the third, who is known to be in hiding in the city. All three of the counterfeiters are Greeks.

The men captured are Geo. Rose, one of the proprietors of a barber shop, aged 25, and James T. Soucais, a Southern Pacific railway employee, aged 28.—The man whom the government officials are still in pursuit of is Chris Patris, the alleged leader of the gang. He is known by half a dozen names and has a record as a counterfeiter. The capture of the men was made possible primarily through their having dies made at a machine shop, the owner of which became suspicious and communicated with the government officials.

HAROLD NELSON THIS WEEK.

The Toronto Globe speaking of the performance of Harold Nelson in that city recently said: "On Tuesday he played Romeo, portraying the romantic youthful character with a lighter touch in the opening scenes than is usual. The effect was decidedly pleasing, as there was no lack of strength as the tragic climax was approached. He brought out the music of what is Shakespeare's most musical drama in a manner most pleasing to the true Shakespearian scholar. Special mention should be made of his handsome and historically correct costumes."

Mr. Nelson and his talented company commence a week's engagement at the opera house here tomorrow night. The opening performance will be "Richelieu."

NEGRO WAS STAYER.

Washington, April 18.—Harvard played a game of baseball with Georgetown today and the race question came to the front. The negro, Mathews, played shortstop for Harvard, and in consequence, catcher Apperous and manager Miller, of Georgetown, who are southerners, withdrew from the game. There was some mild demonstrations of displeasure at the negro's appearance on the field, but Mathews finally won the crowd by accepting brilliant chances. Harvard won by the score of 3 to 0.

COAL STOCKS.

It is understood that there are a couple of agents in town picking up all the small blocks of stock in the Northwest Coal & Coke Co., at a ridiculously low price for Spokane and St. Paul buyers. It was stated by the president of the company that there will not be a share of treasury stock put on the market outside of England and that the said stock is being sold at par, viz., $100 per share. It would be a good idea for those holding small blocks to keep them.

HIT WITH A BOILER

Port Muron Mich., April 18.—By the breaking of a chain at the Jencks' shipyard today, the head of a boiler, weighing more than a ton, fell and crushed out the life of Emery Wethy. Charles Strong, another workman, was fatally injured.

DIDN'T KNOW ANYBODY.

Frankfort, Ky., April 18.—James Howard took the stand in his own defense today in his trial for the murder of governor Goebel. He denied that he knew either Taylor, Gouten, or Goebel, and declared he never saw Henry Youtsey until he met him in jail.

UNSEASONABLE WEATHER.

Paris, April 18.—Snows and frost are prevalent throughout France, severely damaging the vineyards, fruit and other crops.

FITZ IS A WIDOWER.

New York, April 17.—Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons, wife of the noted pugilist, died today.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1670.

THE GREAT STORES OF THE GREAT WEST — MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Home made preserves are about exhausted and the good housewife is looking for something to meet the demand for these necessities of the table.

Goodwillie's Bottled Fruits

will fill the bill. Packed in the gardens where grown. Absolutely pure. Made only of Extra Standard Granulated Sugar and the Choicest Fruits produced in the famous Niagara Peninsula. Put up in sealed pint jars.

Strawberries 30c	Bartlett P'a's 25c
Raspberries 30c	C'w'fd P'ches 25c
Red Cherries 25c	Red Currants 25c
Lombard P'l's 25c	Green Gages 25c

These goods tickle the palates of the most particular people, and are offered at

Bed Rock Prices

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

With which is Amalgamated
The Bank of British Columbia.

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Drink CASCADE—the delightful Beer—the beer that everybody likes.

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

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized.....$4,000,000
Capital Paid Up..... 2,964,794
Rest Account 2,520,076

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Display Advertisements, $4 per inch per month; Display Advertisements, 25 cents per inch each insertion less than a month; Locals, 10 cents per line each insertion; Classified Advertisements 1 cent per word each insertion; Wholesale Cards, $2.50 per month; Society Cards, $2.50 per month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL NELSON No. 340

THE LABOR COMMISSION.

The Victoria Colonist asks, why has a labor commission been appointed to examine into the labor conditions in British Columbia rather than those of any other part of Canada? The query is a very pertinent one, and one that is deserving of serious consideration. British Columbia is not alone in having strikes and lockouts and if conditions in this province are worth looking into, the same applies to all other provinces. There is this difference, however, that politicians and others have made a convenience of any labor trouble that has here occurred and to serve their purpose have noised it abroad more than has been the case in other parts of the dominion.

Incompetent mine operators and unscrupulous brokers and promoters have found the labor disturbances a convenient cloak behind which to take refuge. Did a mine not pay a dividend, the blame was put upon labor troubles; did the cost of management consume all the capital, that too, was because of the labor troubles; did the C. P. R. fail to have on hand sufficient rolling stock for the transportation of coke or ore, the blame rested with the same cause; was there a slump in the price of stock in mining companies it was due to labor difficulties; the bursting of a wild cat bubble was at once attributed to labor troubles and not to the true cause, the wildcat itself.

In fact did anything go wrong with fake mining schemes or genuine enterprises labor was at once made the scapegoat even when other causes were known to be the prime occasion of the difficulties. The wage earner was blamed; it was said he was too exacting, he wanted too much, he demanded bigger pay than the industry could stand and that the hours were too short for economical mining, he was unreasonable, all this and more was said of him but the faults, the stupidity, the gross incompetence of managers and directors, and their unreasoning opposition to labor unions were scarcely mentioned and yet to these what labor difficulties have been experienced in tis province are mainly due. The result has been that there has been spread abroad the idea that British Columbia is a perfect sea of industrial unrest and instead of doing harm the commission should do good. If the enquiry is as thorough as it should, and as we think it will be, the onus will be laid at the proper door and a good deal of misconception will be cleared away.

In its anxiety to hide the real issue, the Colonist declares that the dominion government is exceeding its duty in interfering in provincial affair in this way but while this is true to a certain degree there are occasions when it may be to the province's advantage that some authority should intervene and attempt to relieve conditions that have, to say the least, been very, very much complained of. Take for instance the coal strikes and the outcry that was raised of the danger in which the whole mining industry was placed in consequence. If there was any truth in what was said as to what the result of a fuel shortage would be, it is not out of place for the government to investigate the conditions that led to such an effect being possible. In the great anthracite strike it was the president's action and not that of the state authorities that brought the strike to an end. It is also true that labor troubles in B. C. have never been connected with any breach of law and ored. It is comforting to have this admitted by the Colonist, but this being conceded, it is not strange that the provincial government have always been overzealous in sending provincial police to the scene of strikes and that the applications of operators for special police protection, notwithstanding the total absence of disturbance have always been promptly acceded to by the complaisant attorney-general? The action of the dominion government may be unnecessary but it is scarcely deserving of such severe strictures as the Colonist passes upon it. Not that anything else is to be expected of the journal that is so largely controlled by the coal baron who has deliberately shut down his mines rather than recognise the heaven born right of men to join together for mutual protection and whose action will be subjected to the severe scrutiny of the commission. Perhaps if the dominion government would do a little more of this enquiring into the causes of labor troubles the whole country might be benefitted.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

When it was reported that Mr. Devlin, nationalist candidate at the time for Galway, had promised to see that that town was made the British terminus of the fast Atlantic service, the idea was scouted as an absurdity. The town itself was scarcely known, a few people who possessed some slight geographical knowledge of the emerald isle had a hazy notion that it was situated somewhere on the west coast of Ireland, a place but little removed from a fishing village. The statement made, however, recently by premier Bond that a scheme for the inauguration of a line of fast steamers between Newfoundland and Galway, has already been formulated, has again directed attention to the Irish town, and Mr. Devlin's alleged promise—he actually said that he would do his best to have the terminus fixed there—may come true without any effort on his part. Why should Galway be thought of at all? There are other seaports better known as shipping centres and that a remote, almost unknown spot should be deliberately selected for a terminal port rather increases the curiosity. The main idea with respect to ocean travel is to make it as brief as possible, and as Galway is the most westerly point in Ireland, the most westerly seaport in the British isles, it is not difficult to understand why it should be chosen. The distance from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Galway is but 1,816 miles, while from Liverpool to New York the distance is 3,116 miles, the former route effecting a considerable saving in sea travel. From Galway there is a well equipped railway running to Dublin whence regular packet boats run to Holyhead, from which point trains move in every direction. To make the service more effective at this end there must be inaugurated an equally effective system of transportation from Newfoundland to the dominion at its nearest point. Several schemes have been suggested to attain speedy and safe connection and no doubt some plan will soon be decided upon, if the scheme is to be put into execution. The harbor at Galway is one of the finest in the old country and can be safely entered at all times. There is therefore, after all, nothing so very absurd about Mr. Devlin's suggestion, and from present indications it would appear that the quiet Irish seaport will soon be converted into a busy commercial emporium.

The last loan realized by this province realized 92, and we were assured that it was a very good price indeed, and that we were lucky to get so much, and so on, ad nauseam. But New Zealand has just borrowed nearly double the amount of the B. C. loan and there is marked dissatisfaction expressed because it only realised 94 1-2 and the New Zealand Trade Review says that this amounts to a rebuff to the whole of Australia as well as New Zealand. If British Columbia had obtained that price we would have thought we were doing well enough especially since money is in such active demand. We had to be content with a paltry 92, and though there are those who think that better might have been done, it was not, and all we secured was 92. With 2 1-2 points to their advantage New Zealand might be content with less growling.

NEW SPRING HATS FOR MEN

"Christy's London" Hats, stiff and soft, a specialty.

Try one of
Christy's 2-oz Packet Hats
The Best in the Market

Our All-Wool Cashmere Socks
At 35c or 3 Pair for $1.00

are the best to be had for the money. Another line of cashmere socks at 25 cents a pair.

If you need underwear try a suit of our French Health Brand, natural wool at $2.50 a suit.

Mail orders receive our prompt attention for everything that men wear.

J. F. WEIR OUTFITTER

NELSON, B. C. SIGN OF BIG RED HAT

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"

COAL MINERS BLOWN UP.

Bluefield, W. Va., April 17.—Six men are reported to have been killed and others seriously hurt today by an explosion at the mines of the Peerless Coal & Coke Co., near Vivian. A powdor house near the mine caught fire and its contents exploded.

BAD MAN IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, April 17.—A political malcontent, named Sladkopytsey, has been arrested at Moscow, where the czar is staying. The prisoner was found to have a revolver on his person.

VENEZUELA PAYING HER DEBTS.

Caracas, April 18.—Venezuela is carrying out the provisions of the protocols signed by minister Bowen with the allies and has met the payment due to Germany on March 15th. Thirty per cent of the customs will be delivered to the Caracas branch of the Bank of England today and the payment due to Italy April 15th is ready.

CANUCKS WONT BE BULLIED.

London, April 17.—The London press comment favorably on the sur tax imposed on German imports by the Canadian government. The Globe says: "Never has retaliation in kind been more richly deserved. It will prove a lesson to continental statesmen to keep their hands off British colonial commerce. It will suddenly dawn on the Teutonic statesmen that it was a mistaken policy to attempt to bully British colonists."

Curse —OF— DRINK

CURED BY
COLONIAL REMEDY

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

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

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

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

Sold by druggists everywhere and by mail.

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

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

WHY PAY RENT
WHEN YOU CAN
BUY
HOUSES AND LOTS ON
MONTHLY PAYMENTS

Full particulars of R. J. STEELE.

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.

Nelson Opera House

J. E. ANNABLE, Mgr.

ONE WEEK
Commencing Monday, April 20

HAROLD NELSON

and his company of 14 artists in a repertoire of Shakespearean plays. Opening bill

RICHELIEU

ADMISSION 50c and 75c

Our New Stock of
Wall Papers

is now complete and of the most beautiful coloring and designs. It will pay you to call and see our goods. Our prices will suit the times.

Picture Framing and Room Mouldings.

F. J. Bradley & Co

Baker st., opposite Lawrence Hardware Co

FRANK E. HEBDEN

PLUMBING
HEATING

SEWER PIPE SHEET METAL WORK

Chadbourn & McLaren

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE AND MINES

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

TREMONT HOUSE

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

MALONE & TREGILLUS, Proprietors.
Baker Street, Nelson.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL

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

THOMAS & ERICKSON, PROPS.

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.

Silver King Hotel

Under Old Management.

RATES $1 PER DAY AND UP

BARTLETT HOUSE

Formerly Clarke House.
The best $1 per day house in Nelson.
None but white help employed. The bar the best.

G. W. BARTLETT - Prop.

R. Reisterer & Co.

Brewers of Fine Lager, Beer and Porter.

DROP IN AND SEE US.
Latimer Street - - - Nelson, B. C.

SILVER KING MIKE

Will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of second hand goods. Will buy or sell anything from an anchor to a needle. Furniture, stoves, carpets, cooking utensils bought in household quantities. Also cast off clothing. Call and see me or write. Address Silver King Mike, Box 290, Hall Street, Nelson, B. C.

Fishing Tackle

Our stock in this line is complete and embraces a larger assortment than has ever before been shown to sportsmen.

Inspection solicited. Prices right.

The J. H. Ashdown Hardware CO., LTD.

A FEW TIPS ON TEA

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

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

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

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

Telephone 177 P. O. Box 183

KOOTENAY COFFEE CO.

Kootenay Valleys Co., L

LONDON, ENG.

Farm and Grazing Lands in East Kootenay for sale.

In Blocks from 80 acres upwards; suitable for Hay, Oats, Fruits and Vegetables. Good Markets adjacent at the Crow's Nest Coal Fields and Cranbrook, Fort Steele Etc.

From $3.00 per acre upwards.

TERMS—5 years—INTEREST—6 per cent

T. G. PROCTER, Manager, Nelson.

INSURANCE

Fire, Life, Accident, Health
AND
REAL ESTATE

A SNAP.

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

MINING STOCKS—8,000 Juno at 5 cents, 500 Molly Gibson, and 300 Sleean Star,

For further particulars apply to

HARRY H. WARD, Agent

H. & M. BIRD

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
Baker Street.

FOR SALE.

$450—A cottage and two good lots fenced. A great bargain.
Several Fruit Ranches on Kootenay Lake at reasonable prices.

FOR RENT.

Cottages across the Lake.
Houses and cottages in all parts of the city.

A BANKRUPT STOCK—30,000 CIGARS

Of the following well known Brands—

Leon Gambettas	$60 now
El Aprecios	65 now
Cuban Cavalier	40 now
El Troubadours	75 now
La Parepas	75 now

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
Room No. 17, K.-W.-C. Block.

W. A. THURMAN, Tobacconist

A. G. GAMBL

Real Estate and Insurance Agent

Turner-Boeckh Block,
WARD STREET - - NELSON, B

A. R. SHERWOO

Real Estate and Insurance Agent

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

PABST BEER

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

NELSON WINE CO

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

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

North American Life Assurance Company

Head Office: 112-118 King Street, West, Toronto.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1902

Dec. 30, 1901. To Net Ledger Assets $4,194,309 61

RECEIPTS

Dec. 31, 1902.	To Cash for Premiums	$1,049,652 74	
Dec. 31, 1902.	To Cash Income on Investments	221,187 47	
			1,270,840 21
			$5,465,149 82

DISBURSEMENTS

Dec. 31, 1902.	By payment for Death Claims, Profits, Etc.	$374,513 14	
Dec. 31, 1902.	By all other Payments	$316,851 33	
			691,364 47
			$4,773,785 35

ASSETS

Dec. 31, 1902	By Mortgages, etc.		$1,070,703 98
	By Debentures (market value $1,097,535 52)		1,080,601 72
	By Stocks and Bonds (market value $1,501,764 00)		1,455,729 87
	By Real Estate, including Company's building		404,684 69
	By Loans on Policies, etc.		321,642 92
	By Loans on Stocks (nearly all on call)		351,257 00
	By Cash in Banks and on hand		89,165 17
			$4,773,785 35
	By Premiums outstanding, etc (less cost of collection)		198,982 10
	By Interest and Rents due and accrued		38,045 76
			$5,010,813 21

LIABILITIES

Dec. 31, 1902.	To Guarantee Fund	$ 60,000 00	
	To Assurance and Annuity Reserve Fund	4,385,565 00	
	To Death Losses awaiting proofs, etc.	50,203 45	
			$4,495,768 45
	NET SURPLUS		$515,044 76

Audited and found correct.—J. N. LAKE, Auditor.

The financial position of the Company is unexcelled—its percentage of net surplus to liabilities exceeds that of any other Home Company.

New insurance issued during 1902 ..... $6,600,265 00

Exceeding the best previous year in the history of the Company by over one million dollars.

Insurance in force at end of 1902 (net) $30,637,268 00

PRESIDENT
JOHN L. BLAIKIE

VICE-PRESIDENTS
JAS. THORBURN, M. D. HON. SIR WILLIAM R. MEREDITH, K. C.

DIRECTORS
HON. SENATOR GOWAN, K.C.,LL.D., C.M.G. E. GURNEY, Esq.
L. W. SMITH, Esq., K.C., D.C.L. J. K. OSBORNE, Esq.
D. McCRAE, Esq., Guelph.

MANAGING-DIRECTOR
WM. McCABE, LLB., F.I.A., F.S.S.

SECRETARY
L. GOODMAN, A.I.A.

MEDICAL-DIRECTOR
J. THORBURN, M.D., (Edin.)

The Report containing the proceedings of the Annual meeting, held on January 29th last, showing marked proofs of the continued progress and solid position of the Company, will be sent to policy holders. Pamphlets explanatory of the attractive investment plans of the company, and a copy of the Annual Report, showing its unexcelled financial position, will be furnished on application to the Head Office or any of the Company's agencies.

D. P. KANE, District Manager, Kaslo, B. C.
J. N. DALLY, Special Agent, Nelson, B. C.

SCOVERY OF THE RAND

STORY OF GROWTH OF THE MINING CAMP.

ROSPECTORS STREAMED IN TO GATHER THE GOLD.

he Rand is simply a mining camp, the ding and most important camp in the itish colony known as the Transvaal, ich is situated on the southeastern st of the southern extremity of Africa. e area of the Transvaal is 119,139 square les—about the same as the Territory of sona—and it has a population of apximately 1,000,000.

ohannesrand is the central city of the twatersrand mining district, which is out forty miles long. Incidentally it ne to be good opinion that the name s about as long as the district—in fact, long to bother with. In time the first ee syllables were dropped, and the last r letters were made to answer the pose. So we have the Rand.

he first discovery of gold in the Transal was made in 1870, away up in the thern part of the colony. In the folving year new discoveries near Mac-Mac the mountains of Leydenburg, led to great influx of gold hunters from all ts of the world. In 1884 reef gold was nd in a number of places, and with the inning of the year 1886 a series of disveries of "banket" or reefs of waterd pebble formation, was made. Witersrand, Klerksdorp and Heidelberg tricts were all found to contain banket s, and prospectors later on opened up quartz reefs of the Murchison and ein Letaba fields, and the stratified ns of Lydenburg. Less important finds re made, too, in many other localities, the South African gold era became a tter of history.

nce that time, however, all these soled outside districts have had to give y in importance to the developments in Rand. This district is now seventeen rs old, and for the next fifty years may relied upon to produce about $100,000,000 gold every year, provided the present or problem can be decided satisfacily. Some two hundred companies are w in actual operation, the majority of m working at a profit. And it is proble that all could pay dividends if it re possible to secure sufficient cheap or to get out enough ore to operate all stamps now actually in place to their l capacity.

he mines at present are worked exclusly by natives, and they are about as ficult to handle as so many dumb anals. They move purely by instinct, ver by reason. And even if they possessed reasoning powers they would hardly, under the present system of political and mine management, be given an opportunity to use them. After a fashion they are "paid" for their labor, but in reality they are slaves, and from one end of the district to the other are treated as barbarians. At that they do not seem much abused, and so it is not an easy matter to discover where the fault lies. The local political goverment, strange to say, is bitterly opposed to the interests of the mines, and the politicians and the mine owners alike seem to regard the natives as their natural prey.

The natives are employed in the mines "on contract," and by the law of the land they are prohibited from breaking this agreement. The mines spend enormous sums to secure the services of the natives, yet after working for a month or a few weeks, they desert by thousands. There is also a law making it the duty of the local officials to search for and return these deserters, but not five per cent of them are captured and brought back.

As may be at once inferred, in all this there is a wealth of "boodle." To begin with, there are not enough natives in that part of the continent to operate the mines already opened up. So a mine manager in the southern part of the district sends agents into the northern part to entice the native away from those fields. And the agents of the northern mine manager are at the same time making similar efforts among the native miners of the southern districts. To complicate matters still more there is a law which stipulates that a standard rate of wages shall be paid to the natives in all mines, no more and no less. The agents promise the miners that they will receive more money, paid in various forms, as "presents," and as "reward for merit." They work upon their desires in all manner of ways and with great cunning, with the result that occasionally a single agent will cause an entire tribe to migrate to another part of the district, of course deserting the mines where they were already employed under contract.

At this point the local officials should act. But the agent has seen to that little detail, and all the officials are conveniently absent when the movement takes place. As we have said, something like five per cent of the deserters are captured and returned, because occasionally the bribes demanded by the officials are, in the opinion of the agent, too exorbitant, and he attempts to smuggle the natives through—and is generally circumvented.

Again, even when a mine has secured a complete equipment of native labor, little benefit is derived unless the "liquor law" is rigidly enforced, and it is almost needless to say it is not. The natives worship idols much, but they worship whiskey more. Any native would gladly exchange his dearest nigger idol for a pint of the vile liquor supplied by the hundreds of Polish Jews whose canteens swarm all along the reef. In practice it is found that about twenty per cent of the natives employed in every mine are incapacitated, to put it mildly, from this cause, and the resulting expense to the mines is very great. Under the law natives are not allowed to buy liquor—nor are people allowed to gamble within the confines of New York city. But law in theory, and practice is not exactly the same thing. Consequently the residents of New York city play the races and the natives of South Africa get drunk.

Hence the operation of a gold mine in the Rand can hardly be regarded as a pleasant pastime. At the present moment there is a movement on foot to import Chinese labor. Cheap labor is a necessity to the profitable working of Rand properties, for the ore is low grade, and a tremendous amout of dead rock must be handled in getting the pay mineral out. A reef is frequently only two feet thick, and sometimes only twelve inches. Under the most favorable circumstances it is necessary to blast down at least three feet of rock, and usually four feet, so that about fifty per cent of the work done produces no actual return; and to make a narrow reef pay it is, therefore, necessary to sort out the rock after it has been brought to the surface, and before it is sent to the mill. Of course, a great deal of waste material goes under the stamps, in spite of watchfulness. In blasting much of it is broken up into minute fragments, and this fine stuff cannot be sorted profitably. But enough is sorted out and thrown aside on the waste dump to materially affect and improve the returns from the day's mill run. Indeed, of late years the sorting of ore in the Rand has come to play a prominent part in the success of that district, and men have become very expert in the work.

The formation was at first regarded not only as wonderful, but as mysterious as well. Then scientists began to throw some light on the subject, until today it is generally conceded that the character of the formation itself is known, but what the causes were can only be surmised. Perhaps another century of guessing, with added investigation, will determine this point, too.

In most other gold producing sections of the world the metal is carried on by the filling matter found in deep crevices in the natural formation of the district—or the "country rock," as it is termed.

This filling material, coming up in a molten state from below, was usually quartz. It formed the "veins" which today are mined for the gold they contain, and these veins are invariably perpendicular. That is to say, their general trend is downward, to the bowels of the earth, although in most instances they do not stand straight up and down, but "dip" or pitch at an angle of several degrees from the perpendicular.

In the Rand mines, however, the veins of reefs, as they are called, assume the form of a curve, gradually becoming flatter or more horizontal as greater depth is gained, and the gold-bearing material instead of being an intrusive formation, is a sedementary deposit. These reefs are called "banket" beds—the term "blanket formation," so commonly applied in this country to the Rand mines, being incorrectly used.

Naturally, when South African prospectors first related the character of their discoveries they were laughed at. Nothing of the kind had ever before been heard of—and so it could not be true. Because of the singular purport of these stories people even doubted whether gold had been found at all—just as many today doubt the importance of the late discoveries in the Thunder mountain district, of Idaho, because of the fact that the gold there is neither in the form of intrusive veins or banket beds. Prospectors who have examined the district say the gold-bearing rock is found in vast deposits; that in some places there are literally mountains of ore. The public, however, never before heard of anything similar to this remarkable formation, therefore, it hesitates to accept even the most conclusive evidence. And so it was when the mining contingent began to appreciate the true nature of the great Witwatersrand reef, which was not until 1890.

This reef or banket bed "dips" toward the south. That is to say, it underlies the ground to the south of its outcropping along the surface, and therefore to the north of this line of outcrop there is no ore. And as it extends away to the south it is carried deeper and deeper, but in a gradual curve, which tends to bring it more on a horizontal line, thus terminating its gain of depth.

When the outcropping of the reef was first discovered, hundreds of claims were staked out along its entire length, the end of each claim reaching just a little to the north of the line of outcrop. Then came the theory that there was practically no end to the reef, and that it finally ceased to gain in depth, thus making deep mining posible over a tremendous area; and immediately another tier of claims was staked out, end to end with the original locations. Subsequently still another tier was added, and another, and another, until now much land is held in this way which because of the deep boring required has never been tested. It is probable, however, that all of these properties will some day be developed into operating and paying mines.

A banket reef or bed is a conglomerate formation of white quartz pebbles, cemented together by a mixture of silica and sand, thickly sprinkled with pyrites, and in which mixture the particles of gold, although seldom visible to the naked eye are found. This conglomerate was originally laid down on the bottom, or on the sloping beach, of a great inland sea. The white pebles were probably the remains of earlier quartz reefs, or even intrusive veins, which had been broken into fragments and finally become waterworn. During this process most of the gold contained in the quartz fragments became liberated, and, in countless specks, was distributed throughout the whole bed by the ceaseless washing of the tides—which also suggests the possibility that this asumed "inland sea" may have been nothing more or less than an arm of the ocean itself, a sort of gulf, later filled up and extended as solid ground by volcanic action or subterranean disturbances.

Be that as it may, in course of time the detritus, being washed into this particular sea, ceased to contain the fragments of quartz, and thus another layer of material carrying no quartz and no gold, was deposited on top of the quartz bed.

With the passing of ages and the deposition of layer upon layer of sand, the pebble bed is found to be lying several thousand feet below the bottom of the former sea, cemented into a compact mass by pressure from above, but still containing the countless specks of gold distributed throughout, and ready for the eventual and profitable use of still uncreated man.

In the course of time, by ordinary geological processes, the sea, having fulfilled its particular destiny, flowed elsewhere, or was dispelled by a great upheaval. But as to the final geological changes, science is at present in the dark. How was the edge of the pebble bed brought to the present surface? Was it originally the bottom of the sea, or was it only the sloping beach, lying at present not much out of its original position? The question is deeply interesting; the situation is wonderful—as wonderful as the creation of the earth itself, because here we come in direct contact with the result or action of a part of that great work. At any rate, the fact remains that in 1885 the edge of that pebble bed was discovered outcropping on the present surface ground, and since then mining operations and numerous boreholes have proved that the reef extends without any real break to a vertical depth of 4,000 feet; and that its slope, excepting near the surface, is remarkably regular.

Some geologists state emphatically that these banket beds were formed by inland seas, not by the ocean itself, and point to the fact that at Heidelberg, some thirty miles distant from the outcroppings of the main reef in the Rand, a similar formation is found—but with a dip to the north, instead of to the south. In short they assert that this is the opposite shore of the same sea, and there seems to be good reason in the argument. Yet this does not account entirely for the phenomenon, because there are yet other reefs, some of them a hundred miles away, as at Klerksdorp, and they have been found at numerous intermediate points. Again, even at the Witwatersrand district, there are a number of reefs, all dipping in the same direction, one above or over the other. Only the main reef, however, is reliable, and this not always. The "outside" reefs, as they are termed in a general way—although each reef in this class has its own individual name—are full of "faults" and obstructions of every nature imaginable, and to base the operation of a mine upon one of these formations is a very risky thing. For instance, all of the mines located along the Kimberley reef and the Battery reef, in the Rand, soon found that they were on "outside" reefs, and not the main pebble bed. It was supposed then, that the ventures were to result in failure, because the reefs faulted repeatedly, and in most of the mines finally became lost entirely. But today these properties are all paying mines. Instead of running more incline shafts with the dip of the fickle reefs which outcroppthese mines sunk perpendicular shafts, very deep—some 3,000 feet—until the main reef was encountered, when they proceeded to mine the ore by blasting it out in the ordinary way.

The manner in which the gold is distributed in these beds of pebble quartz is quite as remarkable as the original formation of the banket beds themselves. The average thickness of a main reef may be placed at two feet. Occasionally it increases to five and even six feet, but in six feet of this material there is no more gold than in the narrower width. To best illustrate this feature, suppose the narrow width, the two-foot reef, to carry $12 in gold to the ton? Then the six-foot width would produce only $4 to the ton. And, stranger still, when the width or thickness of the quartz strata narrows to less than two feet the gold values increase in practically the same proportion; that is to say, $12 ore at two feet thickness still remains $12 ore at a thickness of only twelve inches.

All of the gold in this quartz is free, and therefore its treatment is simply a stamp mill proposition. There is very little $12 ore, however, values ranging as a rule from $6 to $10. Under these conditions every mine in the Rand would be a sensational bonanza were it possible to operate and develop by tunnels, or even by the sinking of deep shafts and then drifting on well defined veins. As it is, practically all the properties located on the main reef pay good dividends, regardless of the obstacles that it is necessary to daily contend with. Indeed a main reef mine is looked upon as a genuinely solid business proposition, devoid of all but a trace of mining risk, for the main reefs have few faults and are almost invariably uniform in values. Occasionally it occurs that the banket bed is broken or thrown out of place by the action of some intrusive dyke, but it is soon found again, and its temporary loss seldom if ever, acts as an interruption to the earning and paying of regular dividends.

'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.

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

New York, April 18.—The next on the list of feminine fancies is the confirmation dress with occasional glimpses of advance designs for the sweet girl graduate. While simplicity is the keynote of each never before has so much of real beauty and art been exhibited in these models.

Mousselines, vaporines, silk mulls and the sheerest linen lawns are used for both confirmation and graduating dresses. There is a profusion of lace employed in their decoration but it is draped over the model so gracefully that it all seems as simple as rolling off a log. The deception comes in trying to copy these models exhibited in the shops.

It is an easy matter to have a dress that costs five dollars or fifty. Materials that are costly are usually wide so that very little is required for a dress; the real expense comes in the trimming. Valenciennes lace, of course, is the most approved form of decoration. There are dainty little imitations that can be had for twelve-and-a-half cents a yard; then there are the exquisite designs in the real Valenciennes that bring three, four and five dollars.

A simple but always effective dress either for confirmation or otherwise, that obviates the necessity of using lace is the point d'esprit design. The fabric in itself is so dainty and decorative that it really appears to better advantage when self-trimmed and set off with a few touches of satin ribbon.

A striking model has the skirt shirred at three places, around the hips, at the knees, then just above the hem; it is the newest French idea, though some not very aesthetic persons call it the "pudding bag skirt." There are several rows of the shirring at each interval and the narrowest cords are used for the purpose.

The bodice is treated in the same way from belt to bustline front and back. The yoke is tucked uniquely, every other group of tucks facing the opposite direction. Finishing the yoke is a fischu collar edged with ruffles of point d'esprit edged with white satin ribbon. A stock of satin and chou of the same material at the left of the bodice near the armpit completes the trimming. The sleeves are shirred to the elbow then allowed to fall in a puff to the waists, when the fullness is again shirred, instead of being gathered into a cuff.

White mousseline over louisine is used for another pretty design. The skirt has three large tucks around the bottom above which are three irregular rows of Valenciennes medallions. The fullness around the hips is disposed of by means of hundreds of half inch tucks put in by hand and hemstitched.

The bodice is tucked for about four inches above the belt line, then blouses at the front, the tucks simulating a deep girdle. The yoke is composed of alternate bands of mousseline and lace insertions. It is finished with two rows of medallions outlined with narrow white silk ribbon.

The close fitting sleeves are covered with the medallions also and draped over the puff between elbow and wrist are frills of mousseline so graduated that the longest point reaches to the tips of the fingers.

Very few silk designs are shown for confirmation and graduating dresses unless they be of the washable variety. There are so many other fabrics that are just as dainty yet more substantial that silks are not in demand.

Many girls, however, delight to accentuate the importance of such an occasion by having a silk—probably the first—frock. There are mothers who object to their daughters putting on silk dresses until they graduate or "come out" although they may have ever so expensive dresses in the meantime. For such girls a model in soft white pongee trimmed with lace would be suitable.

The skirt is tucked lengthwise in clusters and between the clusters are strips of white lace. The bodice is a dream of simplicity being tucked at the back and arranged in a graceful blouse at the front over which falls an immense collar of exquisite lace.

There is no end to the variety in neckwear this season. Indeed it is possible to make the plainest bodice look dressy with some of the stocks and collars. The large lace collars with long stole ends extending almost to the hem of the skirt are very smart and are to be seen in all kinds of braids from soutache to Renaissance.

A simple stock which may be attempted even by the home artist is composed of chiffon lace and crepe de chine. First the chiffon is shirred over a fitted foundation of satin or silk. The cheapest quality may be used for the purpose because it will not be seen. Then over the chiffon is put a band of heavy lace, which in turn is stripped with bands of white, pale blue or pink crepe de chine, embroidered in French knots. Two graduated ruffles of chiffon finish the front and these are held in place by a medallion, perhaps a bunch of grapes or cherries.

One of the clerical stocks is composed simply of embroidered silk and the end that extends down the front is finished with silk tassels of silk cords with chiffon rose-buds dangling from them.

The plain turn-overs for shirt waists have increased in fancifulness until the simple band has become passe. There must be tabs or elaboration of some kind and very often the tabs are trimmed with the tiniest of pearl buttons.

A new trimming for ready to wear hats is called the streetsweep pom pom. This is simply a stiff little aigrette of black or white perched jauntily upon the hat beneath a straw or steel button.

The sheath skirt is being used to a great extent and the many rows of shirring used upon it afford a pretty shading in the new shades of green and red. This design will no doubt retain its popularity despite the efforts to dethrone the trailing skirt. It must be admitted even by the dress reformer that there is an air of distinction and grace to a properly cut trailing skirt that cannot be approached by its short rival, and like charity, it covers a multitude of sins.

There are on exhibition several new materials for summer shirt waists, all of the washable variety. Damask, mercerized Masalia cloth and oxfords take the lead among the heavy fabrics while for the "good old summer time" there are India linens, French, Victoria and Persian lawns, handkerchief linens, nainsooks, dimities and mulls in unlimited profusion.

MAUDE GRIFFIN.

A PUBLIC MARTYR.

Mayaguez, Porto Rico, April 18.—The mayor of Mayaguez has been arrested, charged with municipal frauds of large amounts. Bail was fixed at $30,000, and he refused to allow his friends to furnish the bonds. He was taken to jail followed by carriages and tremendous crowds. The public prosecutor called on president of the council Rivera, the next in authority, and demanded that he turn over the city government to him. The public prosecutor took possession and is temporarily administering affairs.

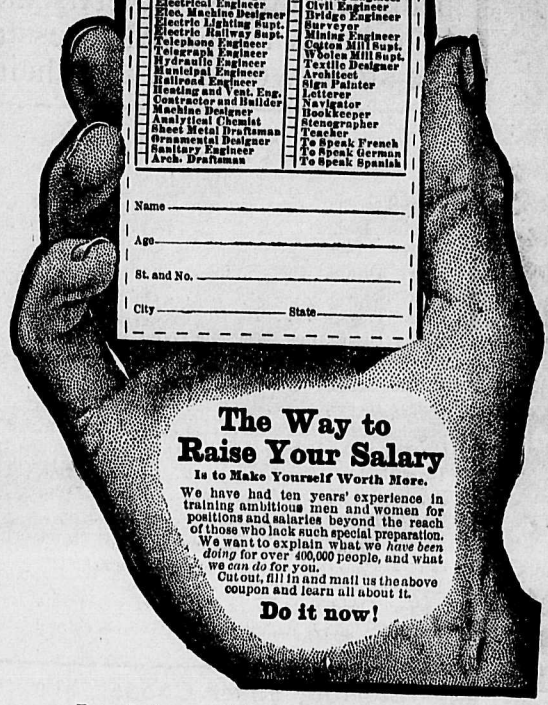
Grasp this Opportunity to Rise

International Correspondence Schools,
Box 799, Scranton, Pa.

Please explain how I can qualify for position marked X below:

Mechanical Engineer	Foreman Molder
Mechanical Draftsman	Electrician
Foreman Machinist	Wireman
Foreman Toolmaker	Dynamo Tender
Foreman Patternmkr.	Motorman
Foreman Blacksmith	Steam Engineer
Refrigeration Eng.	Marine Engineer
Electrical Engineer	Civil Engineer
Elec. Machine Designer	Bridge Engineer
Electric Lighting Supt.	Surveyor
Electric Railway Supt.	Mining Engineer
Telephone Engineer	Custom Mill Supt.
Telegraph Engineer	Woolen Mill Supt.
Hydraulic Engineer	Textile Designer
Municipal Engineer	Architect
Railroad Engineer	Sign Painter
Heating and Vent. Eng.	Letterer
Contractor and Builder	Navigator
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 _____



The Way to Raise Your Salary

Is to Make Yourself Worth More.

We have had ten years' experience in training ambitious men and women for positions and salaries beyond the reach of those who lack such special preparation. We want to explain what we *have been doing* for over 400,000 people, and what we *can do* for you.

Cut out, fill in and mail us the above coupon and learn all about it.

Do it now!

Local Agent W. H. McDOUGALL
BOX 130, NELSON, B. C.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"

PROSPECTS FOR THE SNOWSHOE.

Managing Director McMillan Visits the Property—May Have Reduction Plant

[Special to The Daily News.]

Phoenix, April 17.—Anthony J. McMillan, general manager of the Snowshoe Gold and Copper Mines, Ltd., operating the Snowshoe group of mines in this camp, is visiting the property after spending the winter in London, England, cosulting with his principals as to the future conduct of the mine. Mr. McMillan left here last October and will shortly return to England and come out again this summer with one or two of the shareholders, including Geo. S. Waterlow, the vice-chairman, who makes annual trips of inspection to the mine.

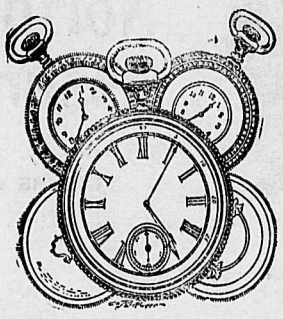
Mr. McMillan expressed himself as much pleased with progress made at the Snowshoe since he was here last, nearly six months ago, the largest shipments of ore in the history of the property having been made since that time. As soon as the Boundary Falls smelter can be blown in, say in a couple of weeks, the Snowshoe will resume shipments at probably double the rate per day over that maintained when the smelter was closed on account of lack of coke.

At the annual meeting of the Snowshoe, held last January, the shareholders were well satisfied with the report presented, but in common with all English investors, money has been going into British Columbia mines so long, that they would like to see some of it being returned in the shape of dividends. The matter of a reduction works being erected by the Snowshoe corporation is being still considered, but Mr. McMillan states that there is nothing to be given out as yet. When Mr. Waterlow arrives, in the summer, something definite will probably be known. The Snowshoe mine has such an immense tonnage available that it is practically a foregone conclusion that in the course of the next year the ore will be treated at the company's own smelter.

BLUEJACKET KILLED.

Victoria, April 17.—Robert Purdy, a bluejacket of H. M. S. Grafton, was killed as the result of a fall from that vessel into the drydock.

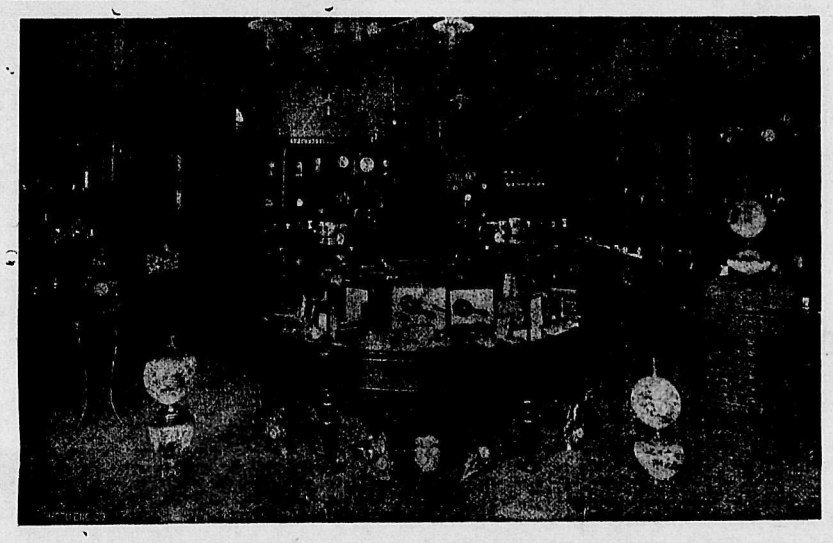
A CHANCE FOR THE PEOPLE



WE HAVE DECIDED UPON AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF EVERY LINE OF GOODS WE CARRY in our large store, and to that end are offering to the people of Nelson and surroundiug country an exceptional chance to obtain Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Goods, Watches, Clocks, Ornamental Lamps, Fancy Goods, Etc., at prices never before equalled in the interior. The sale will last FOR THE BALANCE OF THE MONTH ONLY, and the first to come get the first choice. The sale is not a bankrupt affair, nor are the goods cheap importations, but it is a bona fide sale of our regular stock. We are not pressed by the sheriff, nor are we forced to sell, but we simply take this means of doing a perfectly legitimate stroke of business. We are enterprising, as this advertisement demonstrates, it being the largest advertisement ever carried in a Nelson newspaper. We aim to make ourselves known to the public, for to be known is to be successful. As an incentive for you to buy note the following goods, which are but a small portion of the stock we carry, and their prices.

PLATEDWARE

Soup Tureens,	from $	4.00 up
Pudding Dishes	from	3.00 up
Entree Dishes	from	2.50 up
Berry Dishes,	from	2.00 up
Cake Baskets,	from	1.25 up
Bread Trays,	from	1.50 up
Pickle Dishes, (fine quadruple plate)	from	1.00 up
Salt Shakers	from	.20 up
Crumb Trays,	from	2.00 up
Butter Dishes,	from	1.50 up
Sugar and Cream Sets	from	1.50 up
Castors, Salt, Pepper and Vinegar	from	1.25 up
Toast Racks,	from	1.50 up
Bar Pitchers	from	1.25 up
Ice Pitchers	from	1.50 up
Biscuit Jars,	from	1.25 up
Beer Mugs	from	1.50 up
Egg and Toast Rack	from	4.00 up
Ladies' Quadruple Work Baskets	from	2.00 up
Spoon Holders, Latest Designs	from	1.50 up



PLATEDWARE

Combination Sugar Bowl and Spoon Holder	from	2.00 up
Coffee Pots, Latest Designs	from	2.00 up
Servers, Quadruple Plate	from	4.00 up
Syrup Pitchers and Plates	from	2.00 up
Smokers' Sets,	from	1.50 up
Children's Plates	from	1.00 up
Individual Teapots	from	2.00 up
Berry and Cream Sets	from	3.00 up
Children's Mugs	from	.50 up
Napkin Rings, Latest Designs	from	.50 up
Picture Frames	from	.50 up
Celery Dishes,	from	1.00 up
Nut Bowls	from	2.00 up
Porridge Sets,	from	2.00 up
Hot Water Kettles, Finest Styles	from	5.00 up
Tea Sets	from	12.00 up
Coffee Sets	from	10.00 up
Card Receivers	from	1.00 up
Call Bells	from	.25 up
Mirrors	from	1.00 up

Sterling Silver Goods

Sugar and Cream Sets	from	$10.00 up
Bread Trays	from	15.00 up
Nut Bowls	from	10.00 up
Napkin Rings	from	.50 up
Salt Castors	from	.50 up
Pepper Castors	from	.50 up
Baby Cups	from	4.00 up
Inkstands	from	.75 up
Mucilage Pots	from	.75 up
Bonbon Dishes	from	3.00 up
Picture Frames	from	.75 up
Perfume Bottles	from	.25 up
Flasks, all sizes	from	5.00 up
Salve Boxes	from	.25 up
Baby Comforters	from	.50 up
Soap Dishes	from	3.00 up
Brushes	from	1.00 up
Shaving Brushes	from	1.00 up
Babies' Fine Brushes	from	1.50 up
Military Brushes	from	3.00 up
Chateline Bags	from	2.00 up
Cigarette Boxes	from	3.00 up
Pocket Mirrors	from	.50 up
Valise Tags	from	.25 up
Tea Strainers	from	.75 up
Combs	from	.50 up
Thimbles	from	.25 up

Sterling Silver Tableware

Soup Ladles	from $	8.00 up
Cream Ladles	from	.75 up
Berry Spoons	from	2.50 up
Sugar Sifters	from	.75 up
Butter Picks	from	.50 up
Sardine Forks	from	1.00 up
Butter Knives	from	1.00 up
Sugar Spoons	from	1.25 up
Cold Meat Forks	from	1.25 up
Berry Forks	from	.75 up
Mustard Spoons	from	.40 up
Cheese Scoops	from	1.00 up
Fish Sets	from	4.00 up
Tomato Servers	from	2.00 up
Sugar Tongs	from	.50 up
Baby Food Pushers	from	.50 up
Baby Spoons	from	1.00 up

Silverplated Tableware

Forks, per doz.,	from	1.75 up
Table Spoone, per doz.	from	2.50 up
Dessert Spoons, per doz.	from	2.00 up
Tea Spoons, per doz	from	.50 up
Sugar Spoons, each		.25 up
Butter Knives each	from	.15 up
Berry Spoons, each	from	1.00 up
Soup Spoons, each	from	2.00 up
Pie Servers, each	from	1.00 up
Cheese Scoops	from	1.00 up
Cold Meat Forks, each	from	1.00 up
Cream Ladles, each	from	1.00 up
Tomato Servers, each	from	1.00 up
Fruit Knives, per set	from	1.25 up

Pocket Books and Chatelaine Bags

Ladies' Pocket Books and Card Cases	from	25c up
Ladies' Chateline and Wrist Bags	from	50c up
Ladies' Shopping Bags	from	$1.50 up
Whist Sets, with Counters, fine eLather Cases	from	$1.50 up
Finger Purses	from	$1.50 up
A few Leather Belts that we are jobbing out at		10c each
Ladies' Watch Bracelets	from	25c up

Lamps

We have a magnificent range of Ornamental Lamps, of the most up-to-date designs. They are all hand-painted, and present an attractive appearance. They will prove a very pretty ornament to any **home.** They are the finest line yet seen in the Kootenay. They sell from $2.00 up. Extra Globes, 50c up.

Cut Glass Goods

Whisky Jugs	from $	5.00 up
Water Bottles	from	2.00 up
Claret Jugs	from	8.00 up
Biscuit Jars	from	5.00 up
Berry Dishes	from	4.00 up
Celery Dishes	from	5.00 up
Decanters	from	8.00 up
Nut Bowls	from	10.00 up
Knife Rests	from	2.00 up
Vases	from	1.00 up

Clocks

Eight-Day Clocks, fancy	from	$3.00 up
One-Day Clocks	from	1.00 up
Mantel, 8-day Clocks, fancy	from	2.50 up
China Clocks	from	1.50 up
Bronze Clocks	from	1.25 up
Alarm Clocks	from	1.00 up

Umbrellas and Canes

We have just received a fancy line of these goods direct from the New York manufacturers, the swellest goods ever seen in the country. Fancy handles, in Gold, Silver and Gold Filled. Umbrellas of the Finest Silk, from $3.00 up.

Canes of all choice woods, from $2.00 up

Watches

Gents' Solid Gold Watches, Hamilton movement	$50 up
Gents' Gold Filled Watches, Hunting Case, 17 jewel, 20-year guarantee,	$18 up
Gents' Gold Filled Open Case, 17 jewel, 20-year guarantee	$15 up
Gents' Sterling Silver Case, 17 jewel,	$12.00
Ladies' 14k. Gold Filled, 15 jewel, 25-year guarantee	$18.00
Ladies' Silver Watches, good movement,	$3.00
Boys' Gun-Metal Watches, good movement	$2.00

Diamond Rings

This line we make a specialty of, having had years of practical experience in handling them. The stones are of first quality and of the finest lustre, and we pledge every stone in stock. We have fully $8,000 worth of gems to choose from, giving a large selection. The settings embrace the Tiffany and every variety of fancy work. You may have them in solitaires, combinations or any other style you may wish. FOR THIS MONTH ONLY WE WILL SELL THESE GOODS AT A SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT.

Chains

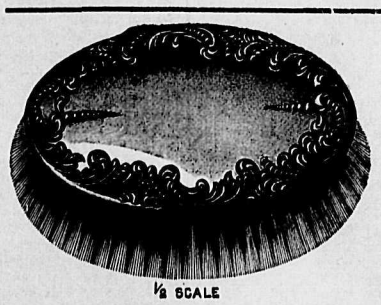
Men's Solid Gold Chains	from $	10.00 up
Men's Gold Filed Chains, 10 year guarantee	from $	3.00 up
Men's Silver Chains,	from	1.50 up
Ladies' Solid Gold Chains	from	10.00 up
Ladies' Gold Filled Chains	from	4.00 up
Ladies' Silver Chains	from	2.00 up
Children's Chains	from	1.00 up

Bronze Goods

Mirrors	from $	4.00 up
Figures	from	.75 up
Vases	from	.50 up

Fancy Goods

Ladies' Sterling Silver Toilet Sets	from $	15.00 up
Ladies' Ebony Toilet Sets	from	7.00 up
Ladies Jewel Boxes	from	1.50 up
Ladies' Hairpin Boxes	from	1.00 up
Ladies' Manicure Sets	from	4.00 up
Ladies' Powder Boxes	from	2.00 up
Ladies' Pin Trays	from	2.00 up
Ladies' Curling Tongs, Sets,	from	.50 up



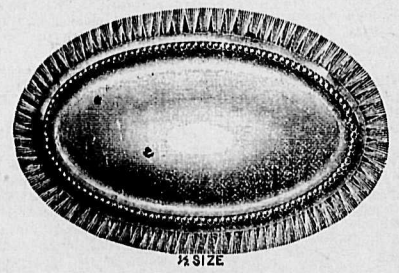
½ SCALE

J. J. WALKER

THE LEADING JEWELER

Corner Baker and Stanley Streets

NELSON, B. C.



½ SIZE

Society Event of the Season

Nelson Opera House
1 Week Commencing **April 20**

Harold Nelson

AND HIS COMPANY

REPERTOIRE—HAMLET, RICHELIEU, MERCHANT OF VENICE, A CELEBRATED CASE, ROMEO AND JULIET, NELL GWYNNE, INGOMAR, DON CAESAR DE BAZAN, A FOOL'S REVENGE, DAMON AND PYTHIAS, UNDER TWO FLAGS.

PEOPLE—Harold Nelson, Clifford Lane Bruce, Wilfrid Garrette, William Yule, Morgan J. Kelly, Fred. Roland, Will D. Cornyn, Will Blake, Duncan Penwarden, Clara M. Cornyn, Maud Proctor, Marie Davidson, Helene Scott, and T. E. Cornyn.

Elaborate Costumes. Special Scenery. Bright Music. HAROLD NELSON

Admission 50c and 75c

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Manufacturers of

Best Steel Wire Rope

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H. E. CROASDAILE
AGENT, NELSON

The HALL MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, Limited

NELSON, B. C.

Purchases

Lead, Copper and Dry Ores

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"

CITIZENS IN MASS MEETING

GOVERNMENT CENSURED FOR NOT HELPING LEAD INDUSTRY.

STRONG RESOLUTION DRAFTED AND FORWARDED TO OTTAWA.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the opera house at the call of mayor Rose, to take action in regard to the Federal government's refusal to increase the lead duties. Despite the fact that the meeting was only announced a couple of hours before the time set, by means of dodgers scattered around the streets, there was a good attendance. The firebell was rung for a couple of minutes to let everybody know that something out of the ordinary run was on, and when the mayor called the gathering to order from the platform of the opera house, between three and four hundred people were assembled in the building, the great majority of whom were the businessmen of the city. Mayor Rose was appointed chairman, and Fred Starkey secretary.

Mayor Rose was the first speaker. He stated that the meeting had been called by him at the request of a large number of citizens, to express the disappointment felt by the people of the Kootenays at the inaction of the dominion government regarding the lead duties. During the last four or five months thousands of dollars had been spent by the people of the district in sending delegations to Ottawa, and in other ways trying to show the government the critical condition of affairs in the industry that was the most important in the Kootenays, namely, silver-lead mining. In answer to this, all they had to show was a dispatch from the member for the district, stating that the doors were shut towards getting any relief except by means of a bonus. Matters could not be allowed to remain the way they were, and it was with the meeting to say what was best to be done. He then called on W. A. Macdonald to speak.

Mr. Macdonald briefly outlined the history of the lead industry in the province, and how, while it was in its infancy, when prices were high, wages lower than they are now, and an outside market, the fact that there was no protection to the industry had not apparently mattered much. When, however, prices had gone down, and wages up, and only a limited market available, the effects of the lack of protection were strongly felt. It was not a question of politics. He himself had refrained from bringing the matter up in the past as a party question, for fear of arousing opposition from his liberal friends, as it was of such tremendous importance that all should be united on the subject. Everything that was eaten or worn in this country paid tribute to the Manitoba farmers, or to the protected industries of the east. It was only right that our one industry here should also be protected. If the member for this riding had urged the necessity for such legislation, knowing its importance, and the government had not hearkened, or if it had hearkened and not taken action, in his opinion the right course for that member to follow was to resign, and to go before his constituents on the question as a matter of principle. When the conservative leader in the dominion house had visited Nelson last year, he had expressed himself in favor of tariff reform for the lead industry. He had shown that he was in earnest in this, as a telegram received that day from Ottawa would show. It was in response to a question from Nelson, as to what attitude Borden had taken on the lead duties, when the budget came up, The answer was "Borden spoke strongly for protection of lead industry." This showed that the government would have had the support of the conservatives if duties had been imposed.

Robert Robertson, the next speaker, said that he did not see any use in discussing the matter any further. The previous speaker had undoubtedly expressed the sentiments of most of those present as a whole. The government had taken them on a wild-goose chase, leading them on to believe that relief would be granted, and now threw them down. Last year they were told that, at the next session, the question would be taken up. He did not look upon this as a question of politics. The protection they wanted was from the machinations of the American lead trust. The cry people had raised in the east was that an increase in the duties would raise the price of lead products to the farmer. This was not so. In support of this, Mr. Robertson quoted a number of figures regarding the prices of lead in Canada and the United States. He concluded by suggesting that a committee be appointed to draft a strong resolution to be forwarded to the government.

James Moffat rose to ridicule the idea that the American lead trust was worrying itself with regard to the Canadian market. It would be a good thing for the Kootenays if there was a lead trust to purchase the product of the Slocan mines, like the American trust was doing for the Couer d'Alenes. The eastern people in whose hands the rearrangement of the tariff practically lay were too selfish to act without compulsion. The only way to do was to say to them that British Columbia will not furnish a market for eastern goods until the east furnishes us with our lead market. "Let us get together and say we will buy no more eastern Canadian goods till we are treated with some courtesy."

E. B. Docksteader strongly endorsed the remarks made by the previous speakers. The only way to touch the eastern people was through their pockets.

Dr. Hall, president of the liberal association, was then called upon. He stated that he was there as a private citizen, and not as representing the liberal association, although the latter had also taken the matter up and did not intend to let it drop. A telegram had been sent to Mr. Galliher the member, by the committee, to know if the action of the government was final, and the answer which he had received shortly before said: "Door is shut against us as far as tariff relief is concerned." Dr. Hall went on to say that he was largely in sympathy with most of the remarks made by previous speakers. It was not a question of politics, but of combatting thetrusts. They were a curse in the United States and should be fought in Canada before they became too strong.

Dr. Rose then appointed a committee, composed of Dr. Hall, W. A. Macdonald, P. Lamont, R. Robertson, W. W. Beer, and Bruce White, to draft a resolution embodying the sentiments of the meeting.

While the committee were engaged on this, Frank Fletcher, in a short speech, reviewed the efforts that had been made by the people of the district to have the tariff altered. He said that the only way that relief could be obtained was by the people of the province showing the east what the importance of the lead industry really was.

F. M. Black said that the dominion government had been asking the province to educate it regarding the industry. They had been doing this now for several years and were finding it an expensive and apparently hopeless proposition.

J. Burne, Ymir, said that although Ymir was a gold camp, yet he knew that the people of that town were heartily in accord with the fight that was being waged for tariff reform in regard to the lead duties.

J. M. Lay, manager of the Imperial bank, suggested that a copy of the resolution passed by the meeting be forwarded to Victoria, and to have the local member present it to the premier, so that a protest could be made from the provincial legislature as well.

Dr. E. C. Arthur said that a meeting of the mine and smelter owners should be held to see if anything in the way of a bonus, as suggested by Mr. Galliher, would help. They were the only ones in a position to speak on this subject, and the best action to take would be to get them together.

George Kydd, manager of the Royal bank, said that he would like to know what the Provincial Mining association was doing in the matter?

J. Moffat said that the evening before he had been told by John Keen that the question was being considered now by the Provincial Mining association.

The committee then announced that they had completed their resolution, which was put to the meeting and carried by an unanimous standing vote of all present. It read as follows:

"Whereas, W. A. Galliher, M.P., was elected for Yale-Cariboo on a platform, the principal plank of which was an advocacy of increased duties on lead, and lead products, imported into Canada; and

"Whereas, his constituents have been led to believe that a revision of the tariff would be made at this session of parliament on the lines so advocated by Mr. Galliher; and

"Whereas, no provision has been made in the budget speech providing a remedy for the gross anomoly that exists in Canada as to the duty on lead imports, or in any way assisting the depressed silver-lead industry;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this mass meeting of the citizens of Nelson condemns in the strongest manner possible, the action of the government in this matter, and its indifference to the pressing needs of this portion of the dominion."

Arrangements were then made for sending the resolution out through the Associated Press to all the papers in Canada. Also it was arranged to communicate with all the towns and cities in the province, asking them to arrange meetings to protest against the government's action, the results to be telegraphed to the dominion government.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE PRINCETON DISTRICT.

Mill Stamps Will Drop in July on Nickel Plate Ore—Hedley City Busy.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Pheonix, April 17.—Frank Bailey, the Similkameen mining man, has just returned from an extended trip through that district, going as far as Princeton, and gives some interesting news of that section. Notwithstanding the delay in building the long needed and long expected railway, Mr. Bailey reports that there is cosiderable activity in mining circles in the Similkameen, it being chiefly centered around Camp Hedley, where the Nickel Plate group of mines is located, recently acquired by the Yale Mining Co., Ltd., organized to take the group over from the Marcus Daly syndicate, of Butte. There are about ten claims in the group, and they have been systematically developed for a number of years, with results that have astonished those not familiar with the Similkameen.

Last fall the syndicate, which is managed by M. K. Rogers, had work started on foundations for a 40 stamp mill at Hedley City, the contractor being J. A. Munson, well known in the Boundary. This work was continued nearly all winter, and most substantial foundations have now been completed, and the work of framing the timbers for the large building required to house the stamp mill, being now well under way. Altogether, in mine, wagon road, flume and carpenter work the Yale Mining Co., has nearly 100 men on its payroll at present, and the plans for getting the new mill to work on ore are being carried out as fast as possible. It is now anticipated that some time in July the stamps will be ready to drop on Nickel Plate ore, of which there is an immense quantity already blocked out in the mine.

Machinery for the mill, ordered last year, is already on the ground, having been hauled in from Penticton, on the snow, a distance of over 50 miles, comprising several carloads, and being manufactured by the Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, Quebec. The plans for the mill provide for its enlargement to a capacity of 300 stamps, which will make it the largest stamp mill on the coast, with the exception of that at the Treadwell mine, on Douglas island, Alaska.

The company is also making some 75,000 bricks to be used in its various buildings. Active work is at the same time being prosecuted on the tramway building which will connect the mill with the mines, a distance of about two and one-half miles up on Nickel Plate mountain. It will be a surface tramway, made in the latest improved style.

The little burg of Hedley City is a scene of no little activity at present, owing to the extensive work being conducted on the immediate vicinity, there being several business places located there. The residents, however, are fearing a flood with the melting of the heavy snows—the heaviest in twenty years—and as Hedley City is located almost in the bed of Twenty-Mile creek, the results may be serious.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

Tenders are invited until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th of April, 1903, for the purchase of the whole of the stock of jewelry, watches, sewing machines and other stock in trade and fixtures now on the premises recently occupied by Jacob Dover on Baker street, Nelson, B. C. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

The goods and stock lists can be inspected and any further information obtained by intending purchasers upon application to

ELLIOT & LENNIE,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees.
Dated, 31st March, 1903.

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MISS G. E. CROSBY—Graduate of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Teacher of Piano and Theory. Address 228 Carbonate street, betwen Ward and Josephine.

THE FUN IN MOROCCO.

Tangier, April 17.—Advices from Fez today state that the pretender is marching from Taza on Fez, with a large force of rebels. The sultan is vainly attempting to obtain recruits from among the Kabyle tribes. Three thousand Moors have arrived at Melilla, seeking refuge from the pretender's troops. It is again stated that the sultan has offered the crown to his brother Muley, who has refused it. The sultan, with his brother, according to a dispatch from Melilla, has started for Taza.

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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.

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HOUSE TO RENT—Near depot; everything modern. Apply D. McKay, Silica street, w.

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NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—Wanted — Woman Cooks. Waitress. Chambermaid. Girls for housework.

MEN WANTED—At Robson and Nakusp; mill men, bushmen, laborers and teamsters. Yale Columbia Lumber Company.

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Tickets will be sold between all points on above line in British Columbia April 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th. Good returning until April 14th at fare and a third for round trip.

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PRICE OF METALS.

New York, April 18.—Bar silver 50.

No copper quotations were obtainable over the C.P.R. wires last evening and no London lead figures are issued Saturday nights.

FAIR PLAY FOR B. C.

The telegram received from W. A. Galliher, M. P., yesterday leaves little doubt as to the intentions of the government in the matter of the tariff on lead.

There is to be no change this session. That this decision is a grievious disappointment to the entire Kootenay district, but mildly expreses the prevailing sentiment.

Until the full text of the budget speech is available it is difficult to understand the reasons advanced by Mr. Fielding for thus ignoring the unanimous request of the province in a matter so vitally affecting its chief industry.

The action taken at the mass meeting in the opera house yesterday was timely and the example set should be copied by every other town and city in the province. Ottawa must be given to understand clearly and unmistakeably that British Columbia must be recognised, and that her interests are not always to be made subservient to the greed of the eastern manufacturers, who, whilst demanding protective tariffs for their products, oppose the slight measure of protection asked for by this province in respect to the lead mining industry.

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

F. E. Archer has been re-elected mayor of Kaslo by acclamation.

About one-half of the residents of Slocan have been in the city the past day or so.

Mrs. Chas. F. McHardy left yesterday morning for a few months visit to Toronto and other points east.

G. H. Ramsay, of the firm of Ramsay Bros., Vancouver, manufacturers of syrups and confectionery, is in town.

The usual monthly meeting of the W. C.T.U. will be held at the home of Mrs. J. Laing Stocks, Josephine street, on Monday at 3 p.m.

D. G. Kurtz has purchased the business of the Nelson Transfer company from R. H. Williams and G. Ferguson. No change will be made in the firm name.

At the record office yesterday a certificate of work was issued to George Davis on the Gem and Beaver King mineral claims, and to L. E. and J. F. McFarlane on the Webster fractional.

A gasoline launch was received yesterday from the east by G. Taylor, and launched at the boat house, being christened Shamrock IV. Several other launches are on the road to Nelson, having been ordered by residents of the city.

J. J. Campbell left yesterday morning for Victoria to attend the session of the Provincial Mining association executive, which will meet at the capital on Monday morning. S. S. Taylor, K.C., is detained here by pressing business and will not be able to attend the meeting.

Bruce White stated yesterday that the lead miners' association would hold a meeting at once to discuss the tariff question and arrangements were in progress which would guarantee a large attendance. The meeting will be held at Sandon or in this city some time this week.

Mayor Rose presided at the police court yesterday morning in the absence of police magistrate Crease, who was out of town for the day. Only one case came before his worship, a drunk, who was fined the usual $5 and costs. This was the first time that mayor Rose had held court since his election.

The evangelistic services at the Baptist church that have been conducted by Rev. M. Vansickle, will close on Sunday evening. These meeting have been largely attended, and much interest has been manifested. There have been many conversions and a large number are expected to unite with the church by baptism.

George Nunn, manager for A. Macdonald and Co., who paid a short visit to Erie, Ymir and Salmo last week, states that all along the Salmon river things are lively, and the merchants feeling well satisfied with the outlook. At Salmo the management of the Kootenay Shingle company are preparing to put on a night force at their big mill, and have all kinds of orders on hand. At the Ymir the Porto Rico mill is working overtime every day trying to keep up with the big run of business, and there is considerable mining and lumbering activity near the town. North of Erie work is opening up again on the placer mines, and altogether the outlook for the summer is good.

Charles Wright, of Kuskonook, was in the city yesterday. He states that the prospect of the C. P. R. taking over the Great Northern spur from Sirdar to Kuskonook, is good news for the latter point. It means that Kuskonook will henceforth be the point of transfer for all Crow's Nest passengers and freight, and the building of wharves and slips to accommodate the traffic.

A letter was received yesterday by the chief of police from a firm of barristers at Owen Sound, Ontario, asking as to the whereabouts of James McChray Campbell, of whom nothing had been heard at his former home for three years. He was last heard of at Trout Lake. Owing to his father's death there is property descending to him, and enquiries are now being made to find where he is.

The secretary of the lacrosse club received word from J. J. Walker, the jeweler, that the latter would donate a silver cup, for a match between an outside team and the local team. It is likely that a game will be arranged for May 24th, the secretary of the club now being in correspondence with certain outside teams regarding a game. Both the seniors and juniors will put in a long practice today at the recreation grounds.

The executive of the Provincial Mining association which meets tomorrow at Victoria will take up the lead tariff question at its first meeting. John Keen, the president who left here yesterday morning to attend the gathering stated that the association would most certainly take very prompt and energetic action in the matter.

Principals Sullivan and Clarke of the Nelson schools, and two of the lady teachers, returned to the city last evening from Revelstoke, where they had been attending the convention. Inspector Wilson has not yet returned, but will remain in Revelstoke till the middle of the week. The schools reopen on Monday.

The Nelson junior lacrosse club met at the public school last night for the purpose of electing officers. The officers were elected as follows: President, D. McNichol; manager, E. D. Blackwood; captain, Fred W. Loring; secretary-treasurer, Milton Clunas; team committee, Fred W. Loring, Ernest Steel, Fred Perry, C. Cummins, M. McCandlish.

D. H. Nellis, manager of the King Solomon mine on Woodberry creek, arrived in the city last evening on his way home after a trip to Chicago. He states that no changes are contemplated in the working of the property at present, the development work which has been going on all winter being continued for the present. He leaves for Wampha, at the mouth of Woodberry creek, this morning.

The Success club will hold their regular meeting of the mock parliament on Monday evening next as usual. The subject for debate will be on the bill introduced by minister of finance Starkey for the raising of $24,000,000, to build a railway from Skeena river to Vancouver. At the business meeting to follow, final arrangements will be made for the athletic classes, which will be in full swing next week.

Joseph Genelle, of the Kootenay River Lumber company, returned to the city last evening from Nakusp. He stated that although the factory here will be rebuilt at once, it will take some time to obtain new machinery from the east Part of the new plant which was to be installed is now on the way, and is expected in another two weeks. Mr. Genelle was well pleased that this had not gone in before the fire. He will inspect the ruins of the factory today, returning in the evening to Robson.

Last night mayor Rose sent out the following telegram, "Mass meeting today passed resolution severely condemning action of the government in refusing tariff relief to the silver-lead industry. Will you kindly call meeting and pass similar resolution; wiring your member and Fielding." The message was sent to the mayors of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Kamloops, Vernon, Revelstoke, Slocan, Rossland, Greenwood, Grand Forks, Trail, Kaslo, Sandon, Phoenix and Fernie, and to H. G. Parsons, Golden; J. P. Fink, Cranbrook, and W. S. Drewry, New Denver.

CHURCH SERVICES TODAY.

Methodist Church—Corner Silica and Josephine streets, Rev. Dr. Robson will preach at 11 a.m., and 7.30 p.m.; Sunday school 2.30 p.m. Subject of morning discourse, "The Preciousness of Christ," evening, "Job on Metallurgy," of special interest to prospectors miners and smeltermen.

Baptist Church—Sunday services 11 a.m. divine worship. The pastor will preach on "The Church a divine institution"; 2.30 p. m., bible class; 7.30 p.m., evangelistic service. Everyone welcome. Rev. C. R. G. Poole, pastor.

Episcopal—St. Saviour's, corner of Silica and Ward streets. First Sunday after Easter. Services: Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; morning prayer and Holy Communion 11 a.m.; Sunday school 2.30 p.m.; evensong, 7.30 p.m. The Easter music will be repeated. Rector, Rev. Fred H. Graham, B. A.

Presbyterian—St. Paul's, corner of Victoria and Kootenay streets. Services at 11 a.m., and 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Wright, will preach at both services.

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

Congregational—Emmanuel, corner of Silica and Stanley streets. Services at 10.30 a.m., and 7.30 p.m. Rev. John Reid, jr., pastor. Morning subject: "The Inspiration of the Risen Lord to His faint-hearted Disciples." Evening: "The Challenge of Christ and Christianity to doubting Thomas—and agnostic believers in all unbelief."

See our cotton hose, fast black, at 15c, 20c, and 25c a pair. Kerr & Co.

Our fast black cotton hose at 35c or three pair for $1.00, are the best values in the trade. Kerr & Co.

Special Cashmere hose 35c or three pair for $1.00. Kerr & Co.

The sole agency for Hazelwood ice cream at Macdonald's, the Confectioner.

MORRISSEY MINES

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Property of The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company
Situated at their Morrissey Collieries

LOTS ON SALE FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1903

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY

for a quick turn, or a permanent investment. EVERY ONE KNOWS that more money has been made by the increase in real estate than in any other way. UNLIKE MOST TOWNS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, Morrissey Mines has at its birth, the support of a great industry employing hundreds of hands, with a monthly pay roll NOW of $40,000 which will soon increase to $100,000 per month.

Be on the ground Friday, May 1st, 1903.

THOMAS CRAHAN,
Agent, Morrissey Mines, B. C.

McLean's Hungarian Flour

of fine, velvety texture, containing the rich gluten nutlike flavor of the hard Fife wheat kernel, is the only Flour on the market that possesses every virtue known to the art of scientific milling of wheat, quality being paramount in its production.

1-4 bbl. $1.50

FOR SALE AT

T. S. McPherson
K. W. C. GROCER NELSON

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Hume—C. A. Powell, Grand Forks; J. Lemon, Toronto; J. H. Fink, Spokane; D. H. Nellis, Wampha; C. A. Cameron, Vancouver; J. B. Townsend, Lima; A. Bach, San Francisco; H. Giegerich, Kaslo; J. Smyth, A. Tkees, Walla Walla, Wash.; A. E. Colbeck, Silverton; P. C. McMillan, Spokane; A. E. MacNaughton, E. B. McMaster, Vancouver; H. G. Vanwart, Calgary; J. Genelle, Nakusp.

Grand Central—C. S. Elliot, Mrs. Cuingham and son, Fairfull Plains; D. MacArthur, Salmo; H. L. Fife, W. F. Brooks, Slocan.

Phair—D. A. Cameron, Ymir; H. R. Patriarche, Winnipeg; S. W. Osgood, Chicago.

Madden—C. M. Fraser, Toronto; F. Norford, Rossland; F. Croft, Granite; A. Madden, Slocan; J. B. Jarvis, W. J. Doyle, Rossland.

REFUSES TO RAISE WAGES.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Montreal, April 18.—The master carpenters association have decided not to advance wages to 22 1-2 cents per hour. A strike now looks certain.

COMMON SENSE PREVAILING.

Cleveland, April 17.—William Livingston, president of the Lake Carriers' association, Buffalo, announces the striking oilers, firemen, and water tenders are willing to submit to arbitration.

GENEROUS STRATHCONA.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Montreal, April 17.—Lord Strathcona has presented the Victoria rifles with $6,000 to wipe off the debt on their regimental armory.

DIED A HERO'S DEATH.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Winnipeg, April 18.—Joseph Bouchet, of Lanner, was burned to death today while attempting to rescue his horses from a burning stable.

NOCTURNAL VISITORS.

Allen, Kas., April 18.—Burglars, using dynamite, secured $2,700 from the Allen state bank last night.

SMALLPOX NOT BUBONIC.

Washington, April 18.—In reply to an enquiry from surgeon-general Wyman, of the public health and marine hospital service, as to the reported existence of the bubonic plague in Rice county, Kansas, Dr. Lowery, secretary of the Kansas state board of health, has reported that the disease is smallpox.

CASH ONLY

On May 1st and after we will sell for cash only and so will be able to give our patrons better value.

PATENAUDE BROS.
FINE JEWELRY AND WATCHES

It is Time to Start Your

SEEDS

Our new stock of **Garden, Field and Flower Seeds** is now ready

Canada Drug and Book Company, Ltd.

The Mines Exchange, Ltd.
MINING BROKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

Mines and Mining Stocks, Reports and Quotations Cheerfully Furnished
Official Brokers for the Calumet and British Columbia Gold Mines, Ltd., Non-personal Liability, (Eva Mine)
BUY EVA STOCK

The Mines Exchange, Ltd.
Calumet Mich. K.W.C. Block, Nelson, B.C. Chicago, Ills.
Salmon, Idaho. Duluth, Minn.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"

AT THE PAYNE.

More carpenters were added to the force at the Payne last week. The foundation for the zinc plant is finished and work on structural portion under way. The building will be pushed forward rapidly and be ready for operation in a few weeks.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, $1 per 13; White Rocks, White Leghorns, $1.50 per 13; White Polands, Buff Orpingtons, $2 per 13. W. Rutherford or J. F. Weir's clothing store.

KOOTENAY LAKE HOSPITAL.

Tenders for the supply of Groceries, Bread, and Milk for six months from 1st May will be received by the secretary up to 25th April. Specifications for Groceries may be seen at the office of the secretary. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Secy.

Chemical Fertilizers

Make your land fertile and profitable by using CHEMICAL PLANT FOODS. Highly concentrated and superior to all other forms of fertilizers. Prepared scientifically at the VICTORIA CHEMICAL Company's Works.

Carload now on the way. Let us have your orders early.

THE **BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO.** LTD
Wholesale & Retail Grain, Hay, Feed, GRASS & CLOVER SEEDS, etc., etc.

Superb Showing of Easter Millinery

"Creations of master minds." A very choice showing of spring and summer hats. Our trimmed hats are all made of strictly high grade materials and modeled after the most charming of European styles.

Ready-to-Wear

No house in Kootenay devotes as much space to the showing of Women's Ready-to-wear Garments, including Suits, Dresses, Coats, Waists, etc., as we do. We are prepared for the biggest Easter business we have ever done. Our stock includes a magnificent assortment of the most correct styles from the fashion centres of the world in garments that are made beautifully, of materials that are fashionable and wanted, and at prices that have made this section what it is today—the foremost of its kind in Kootenay.

Fred Irvine & Co.

Monday and Tuesday SPECIALS

We will give 10 per cent off all LACE CURTAINS over $4.50 a pair. Being house cleaning time, this is a chance you seldom get. Our LACE CURTAIN stock is the finest in the Kootenays. Special values in Curtain Muslins and Window Draperies by the yard.

A few Rainproof Coats left to clear at less than wholesale prices.

Agents for Standard Fashions **KERR & CO.** Ward and Baker Sts. Nelson

Step in And See the BARGAINS in Lawn Mowers, Screen Doors, Hammocks and Garden Tools

Do you want to do some painting? If so, we have
HOUSE PAINTS, OIL AND VARNISH
STAINS, VARNISHES AND BRUSHES

GRANITINE

The only floor finish that will not scratch, try it on your kitchen, dining room or parlor, always bright.

We are closing out our business and are selling AT COST. All outstanding accounts must be paid at once.

Nelson Hardware Co.
BAKER ST. NELSON, B.C.

Porto Rico Lumber Co., Ltd.
YARDS AT NELSON AND YMIR. MILLS AT YMIR.

INSIDE FINISH, BAND SAWN AND TURNED WORK. WE ALSO CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF SASH AND DOORS.
AN UP-TO-DATE DRY KILN IN CONNECTION.

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Head Office: Hendryx and Vernon Streets, Nelson, B. C.

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ROUGH AND DRESSED
LUMBER
SHINGLES, MOULDINGS

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E. C. TRAVES, Manager.

Fresh and Salted Meats
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Orders by Mail Receive Careful and Prompt Attention.
FISH AND POULTRY IN SEASON.
K. W. C. BLOCK, WARD STREET, NELSON, B. C.