THE DAILY NEWS

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CHALLENGER IS DEFEATED

Shamrock III. is Beaten by Old Boat.

Result is Disappointing to the Public.

Weymouth, April 11.—Shamrock I. won today's race on time allowance.

The course for the first real contest between the two Shamrocks, under strict racing conditions which took place this morning was placed at 34 miles. The handicap allowance for Shamrock I. was ten minutes. A fine, fresh west by southwest breeze, sufficient to cause the yachts to heel over and make fast sailing, was blowing. The starting time of Shamrock III. was 10.00:08, and of Shamrock 1. 10.00:23. Throughout the run the new boat continued to prove a much faster boat down the wind. Dropping their spinnakers, the boats luffed and came on the wind for the beat to windward across the bay towards Portland. A couple of long boards were sailed and the challenger, going handsomely, lifted to windward through the smooth water. Before they had gone half the way to the second mark, Shamrock III., was a mile in the lead and dead to windward. When they turned the mark off Portland, Shamrock III. had a lead of over six minutes on less than 12 miles sailing. The times at the Portland mark were: Shamrock III., 11.40:20; Shamrock I., 11.46:35. Thence on a broad and easy reach brought the boats home, and on this point of sailing Shamrock I. held her opponent well. The first round was finished as follows: Shamrock III., 11.57:18; Shamrock1., 12.03:23.

The time at the finish of the second round was: Shamrock III., 1.48:38; Shamrock I., 12.03:23.

The challenger's showing on the reach was distinctly disappointing. On the second run down the wind to the Ulworth Cove mark, the old boat had somewhat of an advantage by bringing up a fresher breeze. Shamrock III. was only able to make a minute and a half between marks. The timings at Lulworth Cove were: Shamrock III., 12.41:53; Shamrock I., 12.49:30.

With only a beat to the mark off Portland and the reach home to sail, the challenger still had two and a half minutes handicap against her. The yachts had a hard wind and some sea during the beat, but both laid down handsomely to work, with leesails under.

Shamrock I. was fouled by a steam yacht when half way through the second run to Lulworth Cove, but continued the race. The accident was of little disadvantage to her for the Shamrock III.'s spinnaker was immediately doused in order to make the conditions even.

The damage to the Shamrock I. amounted to about $500. The spar was of hollow wood and some time will be needed to replace it, but in the meantime the trials will be continued without spinnakers. The trouble was caused by the steam yacht misjudging the pace of the racers. A serious accident was narrowly averted.

SELLING THE TRUE BLUE.

Leading Kaslo Mine to Go to New Yorkers for $73,000.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Kaslo, April 11.—A general meeting of the shareholders of the True Blue Mining Co. was held last night, when it was decided to give an option to purchase on the property for $75,000 cash. Last February the representative of the purchasers made an examination of the mine and expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the showings in the underground workings. He so reported to his principals in New York, who have now secured the option pending an examination to be made of the surface ground when the snow goes off. The holders of the option will examine the group in June, so as to prove the continuity of the vein. If satisfactory, as is expected, the purchase money will be paid at once. The deal will mean a great thing for this city, as the True Blue will be operated on an extensive scale.

GREENWOOD GOSSIP.

Bonders of Elkhorn Make Their First Shipment.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Greenwood, April 11.—After an absence of four months, spent with friends and relatives in Ontario, Sydney Johnston, P.L.S., city engineer of Greenwood, returned yesterday. Mrs. Johnston and children remain in Ontario, but will return to their home here early in the coming summer.

The membership roll of the Greenwood board of trade is steadily increasing in numbers. Three months ago there were less than 30 members in good standing; now there are more than 60 names on the roll. On the 1st instant six new members were elected, on the 8th two more were added, and two additional names have already been received as applicants for membership to be submitted to next Wednesday's ordinary meeting of the board.

Yesterday McDonald and Sutherland, made their first shipment of ore from the Elkhorn claim, which they have under bond. This consists of a carload of similar ore to that which the Providence has been shipping. About seven tons of this Elkhorn shipment includes second class ore, with that of better grade, but the remainder of the carload has the appearance of ore that will return high values.

C. Scott Galloway is making steady progress with a tunnel he is driving on the Strathmore claim with the object of cutting a quartz lead, which he followed down to a depth of about 60 feet in an incline shaft he sank several years since. The tunnel should cut this vein at a depth of about 20 feet lower than the bottom of the shaft. Some 200 feet have now been driven and it is expected that the vein will be encountered before a distance of 250 feet shall have been run. The quartz runs well in gold and silver and the paystreak nearer the surface averaged about six inches in width. A shipment of 22 tons was made at the time the shaft was sunk, but freight and treatment charges were at that time higher than now, and did not leave a sufficient margin of profit to encourage Mr. Galloway to continue to get out ore. Conditions are now favorable to profitable working, so it is expected that it will now pay to mine and ship the ore.

Recent advices from Camp McKinney state that the crosscut being run at the 260-foot level in the Waterloo has not yet reached the vein of rich gold quartz ore that, at the 160-foot level, attracted much favorable attention. One vein has been passed through at the lower level and drifting on it has shown that the ore in it will pay to work, but the crosscut is being pushed on with the object of cutting the richer ore believed to be ahead.

ARE EXILED FROM FRANCE

RELIGIOUS ORDERS WILL COME TO CANADA.

LAWS AGAINST CONGREGATIONS STRICTLY ENFORCED.

Paris, April 11.—The very reverend Dr. John A. Seahm of Notre Dame, and provincial of the Congregation of the Holy Cross of the United States, has arrived here, after visiting the branches of the order in France, which is among those ordered to disband. He is making arrangements to send a large number of the members to America.

When father Seahm was seen at the academy of the Holy Cross, which is the second largest in France, the place showed signs of the confusion and disorder following the notification to disperse. Packers were hastily filling trunks and taking down the paintings of founders and other valuables, some of which will be shipped to America.

Dr. Seahm spoke in terms of pity rather than of bitterness. He said this academy represented the life work of those who had been ordered to disband. The effect would be particularly severe on the old men and on the sisters of the female orders. They retain only their personal belongings and lose their schools, property and buildings and hereafter will be unable to wear the habits of the order, or continue work as members of the congregation. Those who are able to travel will take up new work and are going to the United States, Canada and India.

As the result of Dr. Seahm's visits, one hundred brothers, or priests, and one hundred sisters are going to the United States, and about the same number to Canada. He says most of them speak English and German, so they will be distributed among the colleges and teach languages. Those who are going to Canana will settle in the French provinces, where they will understand the language.

Dr. Seahm has not yet determined on the points where those who are going to the United States will be located. They will begin leaving soon in groups. Dr. Seahm sails for New York next Wednesday on the maiden trip of the North German Lloyd line steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., which leaves Bremen April 14th, and Southampton and Cherbourg April 15th.

MILITARY RIFLE PRACTICE.

The returns for the shooting of the Military Rifle Association on Good Friday, which were not available till yesterday owing to the score book having been left at the range were as follows:

	200	500	600	Total
Carrie	32	26	*	58
Ingram	26	19	12	57
Gunn	23	18	15	56
Steel	22	14	17	53
Wallace	23	18	8	49
Turner	19	6	*	25

*Did not shoot at this range.

BURNED THE HUNGARIAN FLAG.

Agram, Hungary, April 11.—On the occasion of the national festival today, a crowd of Croation peasants made a demonstration against the Hungarian authorities and hauled down and burned the Hungarian flag. The authorities subsequently obtained control of the situation and hoisted a new flag with much ceremony.

MORE PAY WANTED.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Hawkesbury, April 11.—About 250 men employed at the lumber mills are on strike for a 25 per cent advance in wages and the recognition of their union.

PAINTING COSTS IN TORONTO.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Toronto, April 11.—The local painters demand a wage scale of 35 cents an hour, failing which they threaten to strike on April 15th.

TOO MUCH GAS.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Toronto, April 11.—Albert Spinks, of Brandon, Manitoba, who inhaled gas at the Globe hotel last Monday, died last night. He never regained consciousness.

DENIES THE REPORT.

C. P. R. Not Buying Out the Kootenay Company's Boat.

An occasional correspondent of The Daily News at Kaslo sent in a story Friday to the effect that the K. R. & N. Co. was retiring from business on Kootenay lake, and that the C. P. R. would take over the steamer Kaslo for their own service. The K. R. & N. Co. over the signature of Robert Irving, manager, yesterday sent word that there was absolutely no truth in the report, it having no foundation in fact, and that it was merely a street rumor. The company have no intention of retiring from business on the lake, however much there may be the natural desire to save expense.

DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

Rebels Have Captured an Important Prefectural City.

Victoria, April 11.—News was brought today by the steamer Athenian from China of the capture of the prefectural city of Linchou, not far from Kwellin, the capital of Kwangsi, by the rebels in that province. The North China Daily News says that the situation at Kwellin is most dangerous, as but 500 men, whose loyalty is suspected, hold the place. It is feared that if the rebels appear in great force the garrison will abandon the capital to the rebels, who intend to make Kwellin the capital of the new Chinese dynasty. The Shanghai papers say, "once Kwellin is captured and the rebels have a base to extend the rebellion in other provinces, we may expect them to make a decided effort to capture some important city on the sea coast."

A Pekin report says the Chinese government has been advised from Lhassa, Thibet, of numerous parties of Rusians and French, who gave out that they are explorers, having penetrated into the forbidden country, and it was feared that trouble would result, as the people were arming to resist them. News comes from Shangtu, where the troops are putting down the Boxer rising that Liao Kwan Yin (the goddess of mercy), the woman who has been leading the Boxers and worshipped by them, has been captured and beheaded. She is said to have been one of three women who were acclaimed goddesses by the Boxers in the big rising of 1901.

ROSSLAND FEELING BETTER

MARKED IMPROVEMENT NOTICEABLE IN THE CAMP.

RICH ORE FROM LOWEST LEVEL OF THE LE ROI.

Rossland, April 11.—Weather conditions are rapidly changing for the better in Rossland district, and it is generally understood that the next few weeks will see substantial evidences of the activity predicted for the Golden City during the approaching summer. The Le Roi No. 2 company is arranging to conclude the contract for the initial work on the concentrator site, the machinery for which was shipped from England a fortnight since. Nothing fresh has developed in connection with the War Eagle and Centre Star concentrator, except that manager Kirby is now in San Francisco looking into various milling processes in practice there, and securing figures on machinery.

Ore is being broken and hoisted from the 1050-foot level of the Le Roi, where the strike was made a fortnight ago. The question of the permanency of the strike is practically settled in the affirmative, and there has been no doubt for a week or more as to the quality of the ore. It is high grade, running in the neighborhood of $20 to the ton. New and important developments in connection with the big mine are promised at an early date.

The first fruits of the strike settlement in East Kootenay are in evidence here, by the resumption of operations at the Giant mine. The lower tunnel is being extended toward the northern boundary of the property, where an extensive ore body outcrops, with average values of $10 on the surface. It is expected that the values will be substantially higher as depth is secured on the showing, by the tunnel now under way.

The Kootenay mine now has about 1,000 tons of shipping ore on the dumps and in the ore bins at the mine. It is stated that the mine will commence shipping to the Trail smelter at a comparatively early date, this being governed in some measure by the condition of the roads. The company has a $2.50 freight and treatment rate from the smelter, and the ore runs from $6 to $15 per ton, leaving a substantial margin of profit on the large tonnage which the mine is capable of producing. Meantime the directors of the company have the proposal to construct reduction works at the mine under advisement.

This week's shipments were: Le Roi, 3,330; Centre Star, 1,860; War Eagle, 1,500; Le Roi No. 2, 455. Total, 7,205; year to date, 103,391 tons.

A MINER KILLED.

Fatal Accident Accident in the Nanaimo Coal Mines.

[Special t· The Daily News.]

Nanaimo, April 11.—William H. Piper, aged 57 years, a miner employed in the coal mines here, has been killed by a fall of rock. He and Edward Tunnah were working in a very high and and consequently a very dangerous place when from the roof sixteen feet above them a mass of rock fell crushing the life out of Piper, one of whose legs was completely severed from his body. Death was instantaneous. Tunnah escaped with slight injuries to his shoulder. Deceased was a Staffordshire man, and had been here about eleven years. He leaves a wife and adult family of six, resident in England.

KING SUPPLANTED BY ROWE.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ottawa, Ont., April 11.—Rev. Elliot Rowe, of Victoria, acts with chief justice Gordon Hunter on the commission appointed to inquire into the labor troubles in British Columbia, instead of Mackenzie King, as at first reported.

RECEIVED A DEGREE.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Toronto, April 11.—Sir Alexander C. Mackenzie, the English composer, who is conducting an extensive musicale festival, arrived here this morning, and this afternoon at a special convocation of the university of Toronto, he received the honorary degree of M. D.

LAUNCHING OF THE RELIANCE

The American Cup Defender Takes the Water

Experts Proclaim Her a Sure Winner.

Bristol, R. I., April 11.—With an American eagle perched on her nose and wine running down her bow, the sloop yacht Reliance was successfully launched at the works of the Herreshoff company just before sundown. That her skimming dish type will prove faster than the deep bodied Shamrock III, and that she will successfully defend the America's cup against sir Thomas Lipton's third challenger, is the confident belief of not only two score of members of the New York Yacht Club who saw her today, but of all the yachting experts who critically viewed her lines before she entered the water. Five hundred people stood beneath the glistening nuderbody of the yacht when Miss Nora Iselin, daughter of C. Iselin, the managing owner of the boat, cracked with the blow of a silver hammer the traditional bottle of champagne, saying at the same time: "I christen thee Reliance, and may God bless thee." Laurel wreaths and bunches of pinks, tied with red and black ribbons, the racing colors of Mr. Iselin, festooned the bow, and as the yacht slowly drew out of the slip, the American yacht ensign was raised at the stern, Mr. Iselin's private signal hoisted amidships, while at the bow were the colors of the New York Yacht Club. Three thousand people in steam yachts, row boats, on the piers and back on the street behind the shops, greeted the initial plunge of the Reliance with cheers, while a lusty bugler on a torpedo boat played the "Star Sangled Banner."

Among the yachts anchored off the works was the Constitution, the unsuccessful candidate for cup honors two years ago, and this year destined to be one of the keenest rivals against the Reliance. The Constitution was gaily decked in flags and, as the Reliance lay for a few moments alongside her older sister, some comparison of the lines of the two boats could be made. It was then seen that the bow of the Reliance turned out of the water sharper, that her stern was lower and flatter, and that she had a trifle less freeboard. The new boat, however, was soon hauled back into the dock, where she will be rigged. It is reported that she will have a thorough trying out, meeting both the Constitution and the Columbia, in a series of races on Long Island sound, off Sandy Hook and at Newport. Should she prove superior to her two rivals, she will meet Shamrock III in the first of the cup races August 21st. The Reliance is a decided departure, on the part of M. Herreshoff, from his other cup defenders, and as a brilliant example of the American type of flat footed, fin keeled boats. She is not such an extreme skimming dish as the Independence, but she nevertheless resembles the Crowningshield bow more than she does any of her predecessors built here. Her lines are very easy, with few hard places. Her stern is very flat, so that she will leave but little wake, while her bow, although not quite so broad and flat of that of the Independence, is still very much different from the bow of either the Constitution or the Columbia. She has a long keel, but owing to her good beam, does not carry so much lead in the bulb as was the case wih other cup defenders. Her bow, toward the end, is quite sharp, while her taffrail measures scarcely eight feet. Her greatest beam is well up in the shoulders and is carried aft for many feet. Her topsides tumble home a few inches and her straight lines constitute a plate and a half in bilges. At the waterline forward she is curved like the inside of a saucer.

The Reliance has been built by a syndicate of nine members of the New York Yacht Club. They are judge E. H. Gary, Chicago, one of the directors of the United States Steel Company; C. T. Griscom, of Philadelphia, president of the International Mercantile Marine company; Henry Walters, Baltimore, president of the Atlantic Coast Line; William Rockefeller, of New York, vice-president of the Standard Oil company; James J. Hill, St. Paul, president of the Great Northern railway; Norman D. Ream, Chicago, and W. R. Leads, Pittsburg.

The Reliance is built of Tobin bronze and nickle steel, the former in the underbody, and the latter in the top sides. She is 143 feet over all, 25 feet, 6 inches beam, and draws 19 feet 6 inches. She is the sixth yacht which the Herreshoffs have constructed for the defense of the America's cup.

HAVE COMBINED.

Canada Drug and Book Company and J. H. Vanstone Have United.

W. F. Teetzel, who made all arrangements to leave on a trip to the coast last Thursday evening, was detained at the last moment by business engagements and did not get away until last evening.

Mr. Teetzel has disposed of his retail drug business to the Canada Drug and Book Company, who will in future occupy Mr. Teetzel's former premises as well as their present store.

J. H. Vanstone who for some years has carried on a drug business on the opposite corner of Baker street from Mr. Teetzel's establishment has decided to join in with the Canada Drug and Book Company closing out his own premises and managing the company's new store.

The company have been busy checking over invoices and taking stock generally at the Teetzel store and expect to reopen for business about Wednesday next.

GOT HIS JUST DESSERTS.

Shreveport, La., April 11.—Mrs. Frank Matthews, wife of a Sea Board Air Line civil engineer, and her eleven-year-old child, were assaulted by a negro at their home, near Annuston, Ala., today. Mrs. Matthews' head was beaten in with an axe and she died in a few hours. After beating the little girl into insensibility, the assailant fled. The child also will die. Mrs. Matthews had considerable jewelry on her person none of which is missing. A posse with blood hounds started in pursuit of the assailant, who was captured and shot to pieces.

ONE REVOLUTION ENDED.

Panama, Colombia, April 11.—An official cable message received here from Nicaragua, says president Zelaya's forces have recaptured fort San Carlos, at lake Nicaragua, the entrance of the San Juan river, and also the lake steamer seized by the revolutionists. If this news is true, the revolution in Nicaragua is practically ended. It is believed that the revolutionists scarcely had a few rounds of ammunition each when the movement against president Zelaya started.

MINING OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT

RESUMPTION OF COKE SHIPMENTS HELPS THE BOUNDARY.

GRAND FORKS TO HAVE BIG RACE MEET IN JULY.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Grand Forks, April 11.—The Granby smelter, with only two furnaces at work for five days, treated 2,957 tons of ore this week, making a total to date of 84,958 tons.

The smelters at Boundary Falls and Greenwood will likely resume operations next week, as large quantities of coke are now in transit from the Crow's Nest coal mines. The outlook for the Boundary mining industry is very bright.

The Seattle mine, on the north fork of Kettle river, is shipping high grade ore. It is being developed by the Trail smelter, which recently bonded it for $100,000.

The Grand Forks Driving Park and Athletic Association will hold a big race meeting here July 1st, 2nd and 3rd next. These are the official dates granted by the North Pacific Fair Association, in connection with the schedule of spring and summer meetings. Lloyd A. Manly, president of the local race track, has received assurances that the fastest horses in the west will participate in the races here in July. An effort will be made to secure the attendance of horses from points in Manitoba and the Northwest. There will be no harness events this year, thus enabling the association to hang up larger purses than usual for the running races. The shortest event will be three and a half furlongs, and the longest, one and one-eighth miles, the latter being the Grand Forks' Derby. The purses will exceed $3,000.

KING TO VISIT PARIS.

French Authorities Prepare to Entertain Him.

Paris, April 11.—The Figaro this morning publishes details of the approaching visit of King Edward to France, according to which his majesty will enter France from Italy on the first day of May. The king will be met in Paris at the Bois de Boulonge railroad station by president Loubet, and the high officials of the republic, and escorted to the British embassy here. Various entertainments have been arranged for the royal visit. King Edward, according to the Figaro, will leave Paris on May 4th.

WILL NOT BE BLUFFED.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Cumberland, April 11.—Despite the protestations of ex-premier Dunsmuir, over 250 miners have joined the Western Federation here. This includes nearly all the white men employed underground. The white top hands, however, are coming in slowly. The leaders are urging the men to refrain from all acts that will tend to cause trouble. It looks as if every white man in the place will join the union.

USUAL STAGE HOLD-UP.

Grass Valley, Cal., April 11.—The stage running beween Nevada City and Downesville, was held up by a lone highwayman today, about seven miles from Nevada City. There were five women and two men aboard. Three shots were fired by the robber, but no one was hurt. The Wells-Fargo box was taken but the amount of treasure it contained is not known. There is no clue to the identity of the robber.

THE DUTCH SITUATION.

The Hague, April 11.—Queen Wilhelmina has sanctioned the anti-strike bills, which forthwith become effective. The militia remains under arms, guarding the railroad.

SETTLERS COMING TO B. C.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Winnipeg, Man., April 11.—A large unmber of new settlers arrived here today. The weather is miserable and wet. Many are going direct west to Alberta and British Columbia.

CHURCH SERVICES TODAY.

Baptist Church—Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Subject of morning service, "The Resurrection." The evening service will be evangelistic, subject of address "A right choice." Special Easter music will be rendered by the choir morning and evening. The church will be appropriately decorated.

Special Easter services at the Methodist church today, Rev. J. H. White will preach and the choir will render appropriate music, both morning and evening.

Episcopal—St. Saviour's, corner of Silica and Ward streets. Services, 6, 7, and 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10.30 a.m., morning prayer and Holy Communion; 2.30 p.m., Children's service; 7.30 p.m., evensong. 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.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

Lakewood, N. J., April 11.—The Matthews block a three story apartment building adjoining the Palmer house, was destroyed by fire today. Abraham Van Wagner, a paralytic, ninety years old, was burned to death.

KING'S VISIT TO EDINBURCH

HOLYROOD CASTLE TO WITNESS MUCH SPLENDOR.

FIRST STATE FUNCTION FOR ALMOST A CENTURY.

Edinburgh, April 11.—Old Holyrood Palace is being overhauled and put in shape for the visit of the king and queen next month, and the Scottish capital is jubilant over the expectation that the famous old pile is to become once more brilliant with regal ceremonies. The gratification of the citizens of Edinburgh may be understood when it is known that no state function has been held at Holyrood since the time of George IV. Queen Victoria visited the palace a number of times, but she used it only as a private residence. King Edward on the other hand, will use the palace for state functions during his stay in the capital, but will not employ it as a residence, owing to the general belief that the old buildings and grounds are in a highly unsanitary condition. For this reason their majesties have decided to accept the offer of the duke of Buccleuch and, during the five days of their stay in this city, they will occupy Dalkeith palace.

But old Holyrood is to be the scene of the royal receptions and other functions and a small army of workmen is at present engaged in making the interior presentable. A year or so since considerable repair work was done on the buildings and grounds, which are now in fairly good condition. The king is no stranger to the palace, as he and his brother, the late duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, lived there while attending Edinburgh university.

The old palace was originally a convent, supposed to have been founded in 1128 by David I. The original abbey became a royal residence in the time of James IV., and James V. built the apartments known as queen Mary's. With the exception of these apartments the whole palace was burned at the close of the civil war, and Charles II. erected the present structure. The state ceremonies in connection with king Edward's coming visit will be held in the picture gallery, which is an apartment 150 feet long and hung with some hundred portraits of Scottish kings. The most interesting rooms in the palace, however, are queen Mary's apartments, which remain in the same state as when occupied by her. In the bedroom is an ancient bed and other furniture, and on one side of the room is the door of the secret passage by which the conspirators against Rizzo, entered in 1566. Adjoining is the little supper room where the unfortunate musician hid himself, and whence he was dragged to be despatched at the head of the staircase. There is a dark spot on the flooring here which is pointed out to visitors as the stain of his blood.

SNOWSHOE IMPROVEMENTS.

To Be One of the Best Equipped Mines in The Boundary.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Phoenix, April 11.—This week the work of deepening the main three compartment shaft on the Snowshoe mine was resumed, and two shifts are now employed in that undertaking. The shaft is now down below the third level, and it will, for the present, be deepened some 30 or 40 feet. A new Knowles station pump was installed at the third level to keep the mine clear of water which comes in freely at this season.

The new electric 150 horse power hoist is now in position at the main shaft, and as soon as the transformers, which arrived this week, are in place, the hoist, the largest in the Boundary, will be ready for business, the Cascade Water, Power & Light Co.'s lines being connected up already from the substation here. The ore will be hoisted in two ton skips.

In a few weeks a new boiler, already ordered, will be added to the Snowshoe equipment, being of 150 horse power capacity, and probably the largest yet installed at any mine in the Boundary. This will give ample power to run all the drills needed for some time to come, together with the pumps, especially when the hoist is operated by electricity.

During the several weeks that the mine has been unable to ship ore to the Sunset smelter, on account of the coke famine common to British Columbia smelters generally, development work has gone steadily ahead on the Snowshoe, and in addition a large amount of ore has been broken down in the mine proper, the ore bins being already filled. Taken in connection with glory holes, which can now be worked again, that the snow is about gone, the mine can easily maintain a steady output of from 500 to 750 tons of ore daily, if the smelters will take that much.

Anthony J. McMillan, managing director of the Snowshoe as well as of the Le Roi mine at Rossland, was expected to arrive in Rossland last night, after spending the winter in England. He will probably visit the Snowshoe in the course of a few days.

TEMPLEMAN AND MARTIN

The Senator Makes a Warm Reply

To Strictures Passed on Him at Victoria.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ottawa, April 11.—Senator Templeman has replied to Hon. Joseph Martin's strictures that he misled the people of British Columbia in asserting that the disallowance of the anti-Chinese legislation was at the Imperial suggestions. He says:

"If Mr. Martin is correctly reported, his statements are untrue. I neither misled the people, nor have I been contradicted, flatly or otherwise, by sir Wilfrid Laurier. On the contrary, I am supported in every particular by the premier. My statement at Vancouver was, that the disallowance was at the request of the imperial authorities, and also, because it was ultra vires of the laws of the province. Colonial secretary Chamberlain strongly objected to the legislation of the province, because of it affecting the Japanese, notwithstanding that he previously had suggested the passage by the dominion of a law similar to the Natal act.

"Mr. Chamberlain did not suggest the disallowance because the Chinese were included in the British Columbia act, but because the people of Japan, with whom Great Britain had lately formed an alliance, were placed in the same category and in the same act. It was opposed to the imperial interests to so deal with the Japanese. It was impossible to disallow the legislation against Japanese and permit that against Chinese to remain on the statute books, for the simple reason that it was a one-piece legislation. The imperial authorities have never objected to the restrictive legislation against the Chinese, and, therefore, it is an impudent perversion of the truth for Mr. Martin to say that I was flatly contradicted by sir Wilfrid Laurier by the introduction of a bill increasing the capitation tax on the Chinese to $500.

"In my opinion, the bill now before the commons will effectually dispose of the Chinese question while the arrangement with the Japanese government, which is being renewed and made more binding, will do the same with the Japanese question. Under the circumstances, the provincial authorities would have been quite safe in leaving both questions in the hands of the dominion.

"It will be a good thing for British Columbia," he adds, "when this phase of the Oriental question is forever put out of business, by ceasing to be a question. That is what we are trying to do with it here. The man who loves to have a grievance and the politicians who have something real or imaginary to kick about, if he is going to retain his position, however, will keep the thing alive as long as he can, and his one plan to do that is to re-enact the disallowed legislation, as seems to have been done by the British Columbia legislature. Another plan is for politicians like Mr. Martin to falsify facts, and, by abusing others, try and deceive the people into believing that they are not common political demagogues, which their records only too plaintly prove them to be."

LUMBERMEN AT VICTORIA

INTERVIEW GOVERNMENT REGARDING SURVEY OF LIMITS,

AMPLE TIME TO BE GIVEN LICENSE HOLDERS,

[Special to The Daily News.]

Victoria, April 11.—The millmen and loggers' deputation waited on the government today, Hon. Mr. Wells assured them that the government would give ample time for surveys to be made for special licenses in remote places, but would give no assurance, in reply to their representations favoring the transfer of licenses; nor in regard to stopping speculation through the securing of choice locations of timber land, under special licenses. Very little encouragement was given by the chief commissioner for the extension of time within which the present rebate on shingles would be discontinued.

The Golden delegation asked today for an immediate grant to protect the city against the encroachments of high water from the Columbia river. They were promised consideration of their petition.

THE GAMEY CHARGES.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Toronto, April 11.—Frank Sullivan, one of the important witnesses in the Gamey inquiry, which opens on Monday, has returned to Toronto from North Bay. He came in with his father, Capt. Sullivan, and will remain in the city until the investigation is concluded. Frank had nothing to say to the newspaper men, and nothing new developed today, except that the defence has failed to file a legal reply to charges. It was directed that this should be done. What action the court will take in this matter will not be known until it meets on Monday.

MORMON PRESIDENT DEAD.

Salt Lake City, April 11.—Brigham Young, president of the council of twelve apostles of the Mormon church, died in this city tonight, after a lingering illness. He was born at Kirtland, Ohio, in 1836, and was the oldest son of president Brigham Young.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1670.

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

New Arrivals

Men's Felt Hats
In the latest shades and styles.

Men's Ties
Immense assortment Four-in-hands, Lombards, and Mascott styles, neat and pretty.....25c to 75c

Men's Wash Ties
The very newest at.....15c

Ladies' Sailor Hats
In plain and ruff straws....25c to $1.00

Children's Sailor Hats
All styles.....15c

Children's Tams
In Leather, Velvet and Duck; good assortment.

Ladies' Ties
Another fresh lot just arrived.

A magnificent assortment of fancy Blouses Muslins, the latest patterns and shades.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

With which is Amalgamated
The Bank of British Columbia.

HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO.

Paid up Capital, $8,000,000; Reserve Fund, $2,500,000.
Aggregate Resources over $72,000,000

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

Savings Bank Department Nelson Branch. Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.

BRUCE HEATHCOTE, Manager.

ASBESTOS LINED SAD IRONS

FOR SALE ONLY AT

H. BYERS & CO. Nelson and Sandon

Ask Your Grocer For **Griffin Brand** Hams Bacon Lard

They are the Best

P. BURNS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT MERCHANTS

HEAD OFFICE NELSON, B. C.

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

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

CASCADE is sold over the leading bars of British Columbia.

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

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, ONTARIO
Branches in the Northwest Territories, Provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

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

NELSON BRANCH
A general banking business transacted.
Savings Department—Deposits received and interest allowed.
Drafts sold, available in all parts of Canada, United States and Europe.
Special attention given to collections.

J. M. LAY, Manager.

THE DAILY NEWS

Published at Nelson every morning, except Monday, by F. J. DEANE.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Daily per month, by carrier.....$ 65
Daily per month, by mail..... 50
Daily per year, by carrier..... 7 00
Daily per year, by mail..... 5 00
Daily per year, foreign..... 9 00

THE WEEKLY NEWS.
Weekly, per half year.....$1 25
Weekly, per year..... 2 00
Weekly, per year, foreign..... 3 00
Subscriptions invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:
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. 320

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Capital without labor is of no economic value and, conversely, labor without capital means economic insecurity. The great difference between capital and labor is this: while capital may be remuneratively invested today and perhaps be unproductive tomorrow, it comes to its own again next day and makes the expected return to its owner. The capitalist may have to wait at times for the returns that have induced him to place his money in some venture or enterprise and those returns may be long in coming or they may come quickly, but it is otherwise with the wage earner whose capital is his labor and which must bring in immediate return. When it fails to do this his economic value is so much diminished; he must have his day's pay and failure to get it does not entitle him to two day's pay the next day and when, from age or sickness, his economic value is shelved what is the workman to do? What security has he against want? The capitalist has every security; his stock in trade is cash whose economic value is unimpaired whether it is employed today or tomorrow. There is no falling off there and there is no danger of want becoming his portion when old age creeps on. The workman's stock in trade is his work, his labor, which is necessary to make the capitalists's stock in trade fully productive. When they work together harmoniously, each is benefitted, but when for any reason they do not so work, it is labor that suffers most. Capital suffers but in a negative sense, because it is not being added to. Labor suffers because its idleness means a loss that cannot be recovered. The consideration of these facts is part of the wage problem, and when the wage earner seeks to better his condition he is making a step in the direction of establishing a parity between capital and labor. The capitalist makes good his losses by manipulating the markets, increasing prices of commodities, or in some other effective way, but the wage earner cannot do his and it is therefore all the more necessary that he should receive a fair return for his labor when it is in demand. In Collier's Weekly there is an intersting article on this subject by Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, and in it propounds several queries that demand serious attention. He asks: If society reimburses capital for its impairment ,through the cost of production, and hence the price of commodities, why should it not also prevent the impairment of the wage-worker's capital, and pay, through consumption, a wage sufficient to protect him against impairment or loss? Has not society the right to say that labor shall be protected against the insecurity of old age or accident? And has it not the right, further, to say that if it is to protect the wage-worker from this insecurity, it has also the right to determine the method?

But whenever the method is determined, it must be one that will not degrade the wage-worker. The wages problem will be simplified when this problem is solved, and it is the duty of society, through economic and moral forces, to solve it—not through charity organization, but through some method which shall not degrade the worker or his family. Nor will it solve it through the fallacious methods of socialism, which, while it would claim that under it the worker would be cared for through life, makes no provision for his individual effort or for the accomplishment of things to which individual effort is devoted. The solution must take into consderation the patriotic elements of the question.

It is necessary that we have a body of wage-workers comparatively free from care and anxiety, for the incapaciated man is an obstacle to successful production and can not be continued in his work. He has had his day; he has served his employer and, through him, his country, and he is entitled to some reasonable, moral and economic recognition. How to give this without degrading the recipient or injuring the consumers is a knotty problem, but the genius of the world will solve it, or, at least, alleviate the condition by reasonable methods. This new element in industry is a part of the great wages question, and no economist has any right to discourse upon it without considering this insecurity and, further, without applying to it his best endeavors, through his experience, his studies, and his training, to reach the solution of it.

There are many thoughtful men who are giving to these economic questions much timely study; the wage earners too, are gradually working out some of the problems that have long confronted them and that some solution will be ultimately arrived at is not too much to expect though at the present time there is but little light ahead and many perilous places to pass.

AN EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

In every school there will be found a certain number of pupils who are slower to pick up their studies than the average boy or girl. They are not altogether deficient in brain force and mental ability but they are inferior to their fellows in a marked degree and it becomes a question of considerable moment what shall be done with them. In New York, the board of education, after a careful enquiry, have discovered that there are in attendance upon the city schools no less than 8,500 children who are deficient, and writing to the New York Times, Isabel R. Wallach, tells what has been done in other parts of the world for this class.

In England, Germany and Belgium, the problem has been solved by the formation of special classes, with special teachers who are at pains to discover the peculiarities of each child under their care. They also acquaint themselves with their home environment and adapt their methods to these details. All lessons are of short duration and are terminated at once upon the appearance of mental fatigue, mental work alternating with manual training, the latter being made the medium of many lessons that are retained much better than if taught in the usual way. The tendency is, under present educational systems, to make the teacher too much of a machine. There is no scope given for individuality; the set standard must be complied with at all costs and the result is the choking of any attempt at initiating individual work. The teachers have a certain prescribed system to follow and should they not do so, they are asked to make way for some one that will be more subservient. The objection is raised in answer to the plea for individuality, that the average teacher is not competent to determine how the class can best be taught. There may be, and we are inclined to think there is, a great deal in this objection but even so, is not that a lamentable confession of the inadequacy of the average educational system? It means that either the teachers are drawn from the wrong class, or that they are insufficiently trained and educated; neither horn of the dilemma is a very pleasant one to take and perhaps the best way to avoid an awkward predicament is to ignore its existence and continue in the time honored method now in vogue. Such gatherings as the meetings of the teachers' institute provide perhaps one of the best ways for the broader education of teachers, rendering them more capable of dealing with problems that may confront them, making them more individual in their thoughts and work.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Labor legislation and labor questions are prominently before the Canadian people of late, to a large extent paling all other subjects. The issues raised by the many industrial disputes throughout the country are of vital import, and the situation has become so acute as to force the hands of the legislators. It is satisfactory to note the willingness with which the Ottawa government has accepted the suggestion of Ralph Smith, to appoint a commission to inquire into the labor disturbances in British Columbia, and the investigations of that committee are bound to be thorough and painstaking. The result will doubtless be found in the adoption of such general legislation as will materially lessen the frequency and harmful effects of industrial disagreements.

So soon as the Easter holidays are over, premier Laurier has announced that a joint commission of the commons will be appointed to take up the question of amending the Election Act, so as to put an end to corruption and wrong doing in dominion elections. Government and opposition alike appear sincere in their determination to purify Canadian politics and the commission will doubtless bring in some sweeping amendments. The public generally will heartily endorse their action.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE.

Increases are shown by this company over the previous year in various items, notably in premiums, in total income, in assets, and in surplus, as a result of the business of 1902. It issued policies during the last twelve months for $6,600,000, which is a million in excess of any previous year; its cash income was $1,270,840, and its assets now exceed five millions. These figures indicate that the North American is one of the large and prominent life companies of Canada. The claims paid in 1902 amounted to $167,159; but there was paid to living members no less a sum than $180,655 in endowments, annuities, profits and surrenders. It is of interest to find that the payments made under investment policies compare well with the returns made under similar policies by some of the most successful life companies in America. This is a tribute to the earning power of the company that must influence favorably any who desire this form of life assurance.

On looking over the lis of assets, a decrease in mortgages and in real estate is observable, together with an increase of nearly a million in stocks, bonds and debentures held. This is in accordance with a disposition shown by various other financial concerns, which find that rates of earning on gilt-edge mortgages are now exceeded by those yielded by the other forms of security mentioned. We have been attracted by what the company's auditor states as to his usual procedure with regard to loans made, whether mortgage or stock. At the close of every year he sends to each borrower a statement of his loan, as it appears on the company's books, and asks if the statement he encloses is correct. The replies, when received, form an effectual check and safeguard. Then the company maintains these securities on its books at their face value, instead of taking credit for any rise in the market price. It is on such conservative method as these that the North American relies, we must assume, to support the claim to solidity which it makes in calling itself solid as the North American continent. The board of this able company continues to number amongst its members some of our best business men, while its management is alert and capable.

Calumet & British Columbia Gold Mines, Limited,

Non-personal Liability.

EVA MINE

Buy Eva Stock today and tomorrow at $1.00. Will be advanced to $2.00 on Monday, the 13th.

The Mines Exchange, Ltd.

8-9-10 K. W. C. Block. Official Brokers.

WIRE ROPE

The Dominion Wire Rope Co., Ltd.

MONTREAL

Manufacturers of
Best Steel Wire Rope
Tramway Hoisting and Mining Wire Rope
Lang's Lay for Tramways and Underground Haulage
Estimates Furnished
Stock Carried in Rossland.

H. E. CROASDAILE
AGENT, NELSON

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"

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

HENRY'S NURSERIES

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, RHODODENDRONS, ROSES, BULBS.
Garden, Field and Flower Seeds.
Greenhouse and Hardy Plants.
Bee Supplies, Fertilizers, Cut Flowers. Eastern prices or less. Catologue free.

M. J. HENRY
VANCOUVER, B.C.

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.

H. & M. BIRD

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.
Baker Street.

FOR SALE.
Several fruit ranches on Kootenay Lake at reasonable prices.
$2,000—Six roomed house with all improvements. Good position. Terms—cash $700; balance on easy terms.
$2,100—Seven roomed house with all modern improvements, and two good lots. Terms—$200 cash; balance monthly payments.
$425—Three roomed house and one lot. Good position. Terms—$100 cash; balance easy terms.

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

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

HOTEL PHAIR

NELSON, B. C.

B. TOMKINS, Manager

The Leading Hotel of the Kootenays.
Good Sample Rooms.
Special Rates to Commercial Men.

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.

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 182

KOOTENAY COFFEE CO.

Kootenay Valleys Co., Ld.

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 waggon road.

MINING STOCKS—8,000 Juno at 5 cents. 500 Molly Gibson, and 300 Slocan Star, $325.

For further particulars apply to
HARRY H. WARD, Agent

A Bankrupt Stock

30,000 CIGARS

Of the following well known Brands—

Leon Gambettas	$60 now	$40
El Aprecios	65 now	45
Cuban Cavallier	40 now	30
El Troubadours	75 now	60
La Parepas	75 now	55

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

W. A. THURMAN

TOBACCONIST.

A. G. GAMBLE

Real Estate and Insurance Agent

Turner-Boecka Block,
WARD STREET - - NELSON, B.C.

A. R. SHERWOOD

Real Estate and Insurance Agent

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

PABST BEER

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

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

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 1903 (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, LL.B., 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.

NATIONAL POLICY
BY J. S. WILLISON

is quite clear that the government of nada cannot yet afford to withdraw its ention either from the question of the iff or from that of railway extension. is useless to deny that there is an ever-reasing body of protectionist sentiment the country. There are some protec-ists in the government, protectionists ong the liberal contingent in parliament, protectionists among the liberal party the constituencies. The old Rouge ty of Quebec was honeycombed with tectionist sentiment. It was the eco-mic faith, or at least the political teach-, of Papineau and all his school. In t school sir Wilfrid Laurier was reared hough he developed the steadiness of ntaine rather than the radicalism of pineau. His earlier speeches, both in Quebec legislature and in the house commons, have a strong protectionist vor. He foresaw clearly that Mac-zie would not survive the National icy campaign, and although we have evidence on the point, it is likely that he mpathized with the desire of Mr. Mac-zie and sir Richard Cartwright to in-ase the tariff from 17 1-2 to 20 per cent. at desire, as we know, was blocked by liberal contingent from the maritime vinces, where free trade feeling was ught to be stronger than in Quebec and tario.

he conservative party, then timid and certain, is now almost a unit for pro-tion. There may be a low tariff element ong the conservatives of Manitoba and territories, but it will loyally accept general judgment of the party on the stion. On the other hand, the liberals the west are pretty well united against iff increases, and perhaps generally vorable to some reduction of existing posts. Both political and economic con-erations influence the attitude of the stern liberals. It is believed that tar-reform gives good fighting ground ainst the conservative party, and there likely a lively fear that the new forces presented by the Political Reform union l make destructive inroads into the lib-l ranks if any general increase of the iff is attempted. It is just as certain at the government will lose ground in older provinces and particularly in tario and Quebec, if the tariff is not re-sed so as to increase the protection of me important industries, and to meet destructive competition from Great Bri-in and from certain of the great spec-lized industries of the United States.

National feeling reinforces the protect-ist feeling. The general American tariff much higher than that of Canada, and is deliberately designed to exclude both the manufactured articles and the natural products of other countries. It is further designed to admit raw material from Canada at low rates, and to encourage the production of the finished article in the United States. Naturally enough, this breeds irritation and resentment in Canada, and strengthens the feeling for increased duties even to the point of retaliation. It has also to be remembered that Canada is more sparsely settled, and that therefore local freight charges are higher, while the competition of the railways for American business at low rates still further prejudices the position of Canadian industries. Even if our tariff rates were equal to those of the United States, the greater specialization of American industry and the lower freight rates due to a greater volume of traffic would give American manufacturers some advantage in reciprocal trade. Substantially it is the fact, at least in times of depression, that Canadian manufacturers cannot get into the United States, while the surplus goods of United States factories are sold at low prices in Canada.

All this does not mean that under any circumstances, or from either the economic or national standpoint, the Canadian tariff should be raised to an equality with that of the United States. That would be a tariff for spite rather than a tariff for Canada. It does not even mean that a general increase of the tariff would be necessary to meet established grievances. It may mean that in revising the duties the government will proceed along the lines followed when the Fielding tariff was adopted. In order to the preparation of that measure ministers made a careful and sympathetic investigation into the condition of Canadian manufactures, and as a general principle determined that, while no existing industry should be refused a fair chance to live, exorbitant protectionist duties should not be continued to the detriment of the mass of the community. It is generally conceded that a large measure of prudence and common sense was shown by the ministers who had most to do with the construction of the Fielding tariff. At least the result of their work was well received by the country. Even the west tacitly agreed to treat the tariff as a national question, and to give fair consideration to the opinions and prejudices of older Canada. There is no reason to think that the west is more sectional than the east, or that if we eastern people were settled on the prairies we would show any more robust Canadian spirit than the west exhibits. We do not believe the west will reject and tariff revision that can be shown to conserve the national interest, or will demand the sacrifice of eastern industries which show enterprise, courage, and a sincere desire to serve the western settlers at fair prices.

We venture to think that the west is burdened by high freight rates, and particularly by an inefficient railway service, rather than by tariff taxation. If the east will consider transportation as a national question, and the west the tariff as a national question, all differences can be measurably reconciled. With both, as we have said, the government is concerned from the national standpoint. The through routes from the west to the seaboard are neither adequately equipped nor fully developed. There are still great unoccupied areas in northern and western Ontario, in northern Quebec, in the Saskatchewan and Peace river countries, and in British Columbia, and governments must have much to do with the settlement and development of these great tracts of territory. They must be furnished wih railways under the direction of governments and with the assistance of government. That direction must be courageous, sagacious, and far-seeing. What form the assistance shall take is for ministers to determine. They have all the lessons of the past for guide, and they should be able to devise a policy which will guarantee production under the best conditions, transportation at rates which will give the best prices to producers, and a service which private capitalists cannot adjust with a single eye to the dividends of shareholders. Municipal and state initiative is an increasing characteristic of modern government. By this means the great docks and harbors of Britain were created. It is a marked feature of the policy of continental countries. Railway development was an essential concern of governments during the pioneer era in the United States. It would be the dominant feature of American policy today if the states had to open up and settle such vast unoccupied and fertile areas as we possess.

The business, therefore, of Canadian ministers is not to shrink from initiative, or to refuse to grapple with transportation projects, but to be alert, wide-minded, and courageous in planning for the development of the country and for the effectual safeguarding of its permanent interests. If they but reveal these qualities in their policy and outlook they may rest easy in the certain confidence that a thoroughly national policy will receive the support of the mass of the people. There are great common interests between the east and the west, and if we get rid of sectional appeals and the parish spirit, and preach a broad Canadian patriotism in all the provinces, neither tariff adjustment nor railway extension should prove insoluble problems to any progressive and public-spirited government.

WHERE THE MONEY WENT.

Details of the Expenditures in East and West Kootenay for Roads, Trails, Etc.

The Daily News has already published the totals of the gross expenditures in east and west Kootenay for roads, trails, streets, etc., and below is a detailed statement of the amounts expended in the various districts of Kootenay:

East Kootenay (Northern Division)	
Toby Creek road	$ 6,466 35
West side Windermere lake road.	557 94
General road	423 35
Horse Thief trail	351 55
Bugaboo bridge	204 50
Bugaboo trail	393 00
No. 2 creek bridge	591 74
Dutch creek trail	35 80
Athalmer-Peterboro road	128 75
No. 2 creek bridge trail	398 00
Toby creek bridge	331 18
Horse Thief bridge	86 00
Donald-Golden road	83 75
Ice River trail	246 15
Golden streets	130 50
Blackberry bridge	50 00
Bluewater bridge	6 00
Hospital sidewalk	276 26
Kicking Horse bridge	75 25
Bolt's channel bridge	180 00
Quartz creek trail	25 00
Athalmer road	226 62
Main trunk road	4,120 28
Horse Thief creek road	14,507 50
Canterbury road	100 75
Salmon creek bridge	21 00
North Fork trail	40 00
Copper creek trail	200 00
Canoe river trail	65 00
McMurdo district trails	776 00
Bald Mountain trail	20 00
Toby creek trail	9 00
Boulder creek trail	16 25
Spring creek trail	42 50
Salmon river trail	50 00
Athalmer bridge	143 00
Findlay creek road	50 00
15-Mile creek trail	15 00
Law creek trail	103 50
No. 2 creek road	473 90
Brewer's (Col. river) bridge	95 59
Big Moult creek road	81 25
Road to landing	97 00
Findlay and Skookumchuck trail.	50 00
Road to Upper Kicking Horse bridge	50 00
Ice river road survey	337 09
Peterboro to No. 2 creek trail	25 00
Total	$32,747 30

East Kootenay (South Division)	
Perry Creek road extension	$ 3,097 45
Bridge, Michel creek	2,532 27
Bridge, Bull river	378 74
Elko and Tobacco Plains roads	232 62
Moyie roads	468 57
Warden roads	350 25
Kimberley roads	217 75
St. Mary's roads	2,118 92
Skookumchuck roads	1,445 78
St. Mary's trails	812 05
General roads	27 05
Fort Steele trails	1,199 72
Fernie (Sand creek) trails	136 00
Fort Steele roads	4,996 10
Cranbrook roads	3,492 99
Matthew creek bridge	1,044 37
Elko roads	357 17
Fernie roads	717 31
Tracey creek	17 50
Total	$23,642 61

West Kootenay (Revelstoke Riding)	
Steamboat service, Revelstoke to Death Rapids	$ 2,500 00
Galena Bay roads	250 00
Jordan Pass trail	407 91
Silver Cup from 8-mile bridge	93 25
Pool creek bridge	50 00
Columbia river bank protection	50 80
River bank protection (Illecillewaet wing dam)	230 00
Trout Lake road	1,832 39
Clearing snow off bridges	293 75
Camborne Ferry	38 25
Fire Valley to summit Kettle river trail	220 25
Fire Valley extension	546 48
Trout lake to summit	484 10
Murray creek trail	199 37
5-Mile creek trail	986 79
North fork and Metropolitan trail	33 65
Lexington creek-Boyd trail	1,209 48
East Fish creek trail	168 95
Pool creek trail	502 83
8-Mile road	71 00
Greeley creek road	600 45
Illecillewaet settlers' road	164 50
Big Bend trail	555 75
Carnes creek trail	470 88
Downie creek trail	459 30
Laforme creek (McCarter) trail	530 45
Fish river ferry	5 08
Isaac creek trail	545 50
Trout-Lake Ferguson road	1,026 34
Nellie trail	227 30
Canyon creek trail and bridge	950 15
Gainer creek trail	175 55
Tenderfoot creek trail	806 70
Fish creek (Camborne to 20-Mile) trail	491 35
Hall's landing road	222 50
Fish creek road	972 76
Nettie L road	2,240 59
Gold Hill trail	297 72
Snow creek trail	241 00
Laforme to Carnes creek trail	265 00
McCulloch crek trail	142 50
Burton City road	42 50
General roads	288 19
Triune trail	200 00
Beatrice trail	17 50
Columbia river road	3,396 57
American trail	151 22
Pingston and Mount Balder trail	400 00
Sable creek trail	168 40
South Fork trail	951 25
Great Northern trail	55 00
Menhenick creek trail	50 00
Haskins Point to Silver' Crown trail	200 00
Nakusp to Hot Spring trail	100 00
Silver creek trail	182 00
Moose creek trail	17 50
Johnson Basin trail	351 20
North Fork trail	514 27
Trout creek trail	150 00
Empire trail	109 00
Illecillewaet to Canyon trail	147 00
Illecillewaet river bridge	16 25
Jumbo trail	69 25
Goat creek trail	591 02
Josephine trail	99 25
Bunker Hill trail	350 16
Mineral creek trail	75 00
Chieftain and Nellie Mac trails	375 00
Thompson landing to Camborne road	10 00
Silver Mountain trail	150 00
Promistoria trail	50 00
McDonald creek trail	396 70
Goat Canyon trail	65 88
Cariboo creek bridges	48 00
Healey creek trail	761 00
Poplar creek trail	200 00
Pool-Lexington trail	92 25
Sand creek trail	303 00
Christie's trail	142 25
Total	$32,847 23

West Kootenay (Slocan Riding)	
Lemon creek (contribution) road	$ 3,000 00
Springer creek (contribution) road	2,500 00
South Fork Kaslo creek (extension) road	8,302 16
Bowser creek (refund) trail	496 69
McGuigan (refund) road	111 50
Refund to Hewitt Mine Co.	1,000 00
Silver Mountain road	1,498 80
Duncan river main trail	779 80
Four-Mile road and trail	1,341 40
New Denver-Three Forks road	395 35
Monitor road	297 00
Carpenter creek bridge	93 50
Fauquier's landing road	250 00
Ainsworth (south) road	260 55
10-Mile creek road	996 95
McGuigan road	574 50
Kaslo-Bear lake trail	55 00
General roads	73 40
Slocan river bridge	35 27
Silverton-4-Mile road	388 50
Ainsworth wharf	58 16
Carpenter creek, north fork road	244 25
Silverton-Galena Farm road	212 40
Beaver trail	101 75
Great Britain trail	104 50
Coffee creek trail	191 00
Woodbury creek (south fork) trail.	98 90
Crawford creek trail	498 35
Shroeder creek trail	493 78
8 to 10-Mile creek trail	105 00
Long creek trail	60 00
Black Prine trail	193 80
Enterprise-Arlington trail	105 50
Lardo river trail	345 05
Woodbury creek (north fork) trail	253 60
Hammil creek trail	521 45
Bear lake and Silver King trail	149 85
Kokanee creek trail	671 79
Bjerkness creek trail	479 15
Bear lake and Nonpareil trail	93 85
Wilson creek bridge and trail	539 75
Two Friends trail	143 91
Bear Lake-McGuigan trail	16 00
Goat Mountain trail	18 00
Galena Farm road	65 00
Lemon creek trail	1,043 75
Cascade creek trail	499 40
Millford creek trail	49 50
Sandon-Reco mine trail	150 00
Three Forks-Sandon-Cody road	449 50
Smuggler mine trail	555 45
Fry creek trail	1,500 05
Springer creek road	53 50
True Blue mine trail	100 00
L. H. trail	498 95
Crawford creek road	500 00
Sixth south fork Lemon creek trail	250 00
Blue Bird mine road	300 00
New DenverSilverton road	42 00
Cooper creek bridge and road	60 00
Lavina-Butte trail	500 00
New Denver-Sliver Mountain road	115 73
Kaslo and south fork road	73 85
Molly Gibson road	165 75
Lemon creek road bridges	66 20
Cody creek trail	24 00
Total	$35,252 97

West Kootenay (Nelson Riding)	
Molly Gibson (contribution) road	$ 1,500 00
Granite road	2,000 00
Sanca to White Grouse road	303 64
Hall creek trail	867 95
Refund Bunker Hill Mining Co.	500 00
9-Mile creek road	1,500 00
Nelson to Bird creek trail	558 50
Creston to Rykert's road	538 10
North fork Wild Horse creek road.	324 30
Goat river trail	845 25
Hidden creek trail	402 14
La France creek trail	401 72
Erie road	315 98
Whitewater creek trail	191 60
Barrett creek trail	77 00
Yellowstone road	1,167 80
Lost creek trail	100 00
Creston to Alice mine road	417 67
Robert's ranch road	73 74
Nelson-49 creek road	11,389 02
Ymir road	239 75
Wild Horse creek trail	6 95
Hall Mines road	252 67
Summit creek trail	504 01
Monarch mine road	900 00
Mountain station to Nelson road	54 99
Ymir bridge	314 98
General roads	14 31
Goyette bridge	75 00
Fairview roads	230 93
Cottonwood creek road	599 72
Pend d'Oreille river road	150 00
Total	$26,809 72

West Kootenay (Rossland Riding)	
Norway Mountain road	$ 7,291 40
North fork Kettle river bridge	3,048 68
Road and bank protection near bridge at Hardy's	249 40
North fork Kettle river to Franklin camp road	6,748 83
Trail to John Bull and other claims	499 10
Eholt to Long lake road	2,499 26
Greenwood-Copper Mountain road.	1,101 28
Ingram's, Kettle river bridge	2,574 50
Midway and Rock creek road	1,424 29
Cascade to Edward's ferry road	1,499 78
Phoenix to Summit City road	491 11
Trail streets	199 40
Eholt streets	251 60
Lower Murphy creek trail	207 00
Eholt to B. C. mine road	48 87
Eholt to Summit City road	140 00
Eholt to Greenwood road	101 87
Greenwood to Phoenix road	34 83
Murphy-Gladstone trails	194 25
Cascade to Gladstone (including trail up Josh creek) road	432 75
Grand Forks to Carson road	79 05
Greenwood to Ingram's road	386 29
Anaconda to Grand Forks road	120 02
General roads	42 35
Road near Fife station	48 00
Long lake to Greenwood road	99 00
Dewdney trail, including bridge at Sheep creek	307 00
Greenwood-Grand Forks road	199 54
Greenwood-Kimberley road	100 43
Northport road	204 53
Trail-Rossland road	241 75
Grand Forks to White camp road.	137 76
North fork Kettle river road	575 57
Grand Forks-Cascade road	405 79
Trail, upper end Christina lake	125 00
Gladstone to Burnt Basin road	199 00
Red Mountain road	63 25
Upper Murphy trail	129 61
Sheep lake to Lower Arrow lake	23 80
Rossland-Gladstone trail	6 25
Tool house	213 00
Road up Sutherland creek	50 00
Bridge at Midway	26 33
Bridges, Boundary creek road	403 66
Road, Ethiopia mine to Eholt-Long lake road	100 00
Roads in town of Midway	30 54
Cascade to Russel road	5 00
Eholt to Grand Forks road	2 75
Rock creek to Meyers creek road.	20 75
Total	$33,384 22

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The Dispute Has Reached an Important Stage.

The Alaska Boundary dispute has now reached an important stage whose beginning may be said to date from the arrival of Hon. Clifford Sifton in London, where he will prepare the case for Canada. There has been a great deal said and written about this dispute; many lengthy articles and speeches have been written and delivered by partisans of each contestant, but as a matter of fact, though the proofs to be adduced will occupy much time and space, the gist of the whole contention may be summed up in a few sentences. There are three main differences at stake and they relate to:

1. To the course of the boundary line at the entrance to the Portland canal.

2. To the width of the strip of coast which belongs to the United States.

3. To the ownership of the heads of the larger inlets, notably the Lynn canal.

1. As regards the first of these, the Canadian government holds that the southern boundary of the United States' strip of territory is a direct line joining the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island with the northern entrance to the Portland canal, and thence along the middle of that body of water. The United States on the other hand affirm that when the negotiators of the treaty wrote Portland channel they had reference to the southern entrance to Portland canal, and that therefore the line should enter within the continent, not by the body of water named by Vancouver Portland channel, but by another inlet to which he had given another name, viz.: Observatory inlet. In order to suport this claim they contend that the line on leaving Prince of Wales Island proceeds along the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes to the Portland canal. In this phase of the dispute is involved the ownership of two islands (Wales and Pearse) commanding Port Simpson, and also both sides of Observatory inlet. It is therefore not by any means the least important part of the matter at issue.

2. In regard to the second contention Canada maintains that the width of the strip which the United States acquired from Russia is limited by the summit of the mountains which border the coast. By these mountains we mean those nearest the sea, which Vancouver saw from his ships, and which he depicted on his maps. There are mountains lying within five or six miles of the ocean coast which fulfill all requisite conditions, and Canada therefore maintains that the line of demarcation should run along the crest of these mountains, thus restricting the United States to the narrow limits indicated above. The United States assert that there are no mountains existing which fulfill the requirements of the treaty. They therefore discard the mountain line altogether and fall back upon the alternative provision that where no mountains exist the boundary shall be formed by a line parallel to the coast and nowhere distant therefrom more than ten marine leagues or thirty-five miles. They further interpret this alternative and subordinate clause to mean that the line formed under its provisions shall never be less than ten leagues from the sea, whereas the treaty merely defines ten leagues as its maximum distance. The Canadian contention is that the line runs along the crest of the mountains and is from five to six miles in width as against a thirty-five mile strip claimed by the Americans. Twenty-five miles of territory for five hundred miles is involved in this issue. Its importance, therefore, in a gold-bearing territory is immense.

3. The third question involves the ownership of the heads of inlets, and particularly Lynn canal, at the head of which lie Dyea and Skagway. It turns on the meaning of the word "coast." When the treaty says that the line shall follow the summit of the mountains parallel to the coast, does it mean that it shall run round the heads of deep indentations such as the Lynn canal, or that by "coast" the framers had in mind that which any ordinary person resident at the head of a narrow inlet extending sixty miles into the mainland would have, who might announce his intention of "going down to the coast"? The Canadian government adopts the latter view. They hold that by "coast" the treaty-makers did not mean to include the terminus of a narrow fiord of the sea, but had reference to the broad outline of the continental shore.

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

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International Correspondence Schools,
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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	Cotton Mill Supt.
Telegraph Engineer	Woolen Mill Supt.
Hydraulic Engineer	Textile Designer
Municipal Engineer	Architect
Railroad Engineer	Sign Painter
Heating and Vent. Eng.	Letterer
Contractor and Builder	Navigator
Machine Designer	Bookkeeper
Analytical Chemist	Stenographer
Sheet Metal Draftsman	Teacher
Ornamental Designer	To Speak French
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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.

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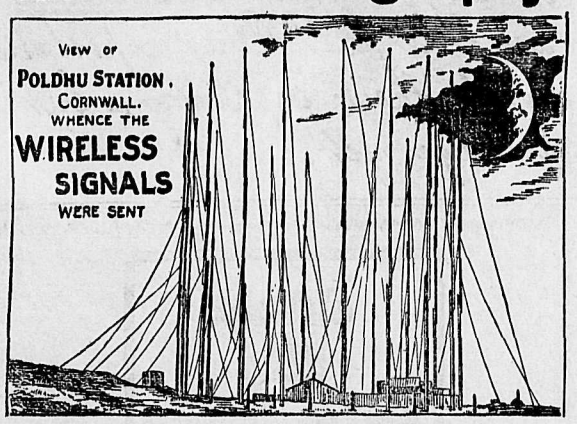

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Will want to know soon
Where he can buy ALABASTINE.
Marconi will say
It is made in Paris, Canada.
And is the wall-coating everlasting.

The people on earth
Know its great worth
And use it from Maine to Alaska
A wall coating they tell
That makes home look "swell"
Is Church's Cold Water Alabastine.

Marconi's experiments on land and on sea
A great boon to mankind are surely to be
He should have full credit, and be helped to succeed
Because he is a benefactor indeed.
The same as the man, who in the wall coating line,
Invented, developed and manufactured
Church's Cold Water ALABASTINE.

ALABASTINE is made in twenty beautiful tints and white.

Sold by hardware and paint dealers everywhere. Never sold in bulk.

Ladies, send us your address, and get by return mail our "Housekeeper's Reminder." It is both useful and ornamental. Address

The ALABASTINE CO., Limited
PARIS, ONT.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"

CANADIAN CELEBRITIES
THOMAS BERNARD FLINT

Thoughtful and studious; a pleasing conversationalist; amiable, gentle-mannered and diplomatic,—this briefly describes Mr. Thomas Barnard Flint, the new clerk of the house of commons.

Like his notable predecessor, sir John Bourinot, Mr. Flint is a Nova Scotian. Like sir John, too, he brings to his position not only a first class university education, but that wider and more practical knowledge of men and affairs which is gained by years of experience in writing for the newspaper press.

Mr. Flint was born at Yarmouth, N.S., on April 28th, 1847. He is a descendant of the original settlers, Puritans who came from New England while that country was still a loyal British colony. The community was one made up then, as now, largely of people who were connected directly or indirectly with shipping. Shipowners and ship-masters, they were a people who traveled and observed. The importance of education was strongly impressed upon them early in the life of the place, and by the time Mr. Flint was old enough to go to school, Yarmouth had such an academy as few other places in British America could boast. There Flint received an excellent elementary training.

He was afterwards sent to the Wesleyan academy and college at Sackville, N. B., and in 1872 graduated M. A. of that institution. He also attended Harvard and graduated LL.B. in 1871.

He was admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia, and practised his profession in his native place, being also engaged for a time in the then prevailing craze for shipowning. In fact, at that time the man or woman who did not own "a piece of a ship" hailing from Yarmouth was hopelessly out of fashion.

Early in life the charms of politics seemed irresistible, for we find him, the year after he graduated from Sackville, in the field as a candidate for the house of assembly. In those days party lines in Yarmouth were less clearly defined than they became later, factions rather than parties fighting each other, but in most instances the candidates were supposed to be liberals. Thus the fact that Mr. Flint in this first election was the special candidate of the temperance people did not mean that he was not a liberal. There are those in Yarmouth who have been bad enough to say that in his first election young Flint (he was then but twenty-six years old) was really elected; but his opponent was declared elected, and as a result of a "scrutiny" a very questionable kind of election trial carried on by a committee of the house, was sustained in the seat.

In 1878 he was again in the field, this time in a federal contest and as an independent liberal, but was defeated by the other liberal candidate. In the house of assembly election of 1882 he was again the candidate of the temperance people. It was a contest in which the candidates were numerous and issues somewhat mixed, but again Mr. Flint was among the unsuccessful.

In 1883 he was appointed high sheriff of the county of Yarmouth, and held this position until 1886 when he resigned to take the stump on behalf of the liberal candidate for the house of commons. In 1887 he was appointed clerk of the house of assembly of Nova Scotia and continued to hold the position until 1890. Then he resigned, and in the following year accepted the straight party nomination of the liberal convention. This was the first time he had been in the field with the nomination of the liberal convention, and party lines had by this time become very closely drawn in the county. He was elected by a large majority, and was re-elected at the two succeeding general elections, holding the seat until he resigned a few months ago to accept the position he now holds.

In a community where the people go in for serious reading, where the "Magazine Club," gives its readers the leading magazines and reviews of the world, where "Shakespeare Clubs" and "Browning Clubs" devote more attention to real study than to cake and coffee, Mr. Flint was recognized as an exceedingly well-read man. While possessing a wide range of knowledge, his choice has always been biography as being entertaining reading and presenting human life as it really is and has been. He is probably among the most thoroughly informed readers of biography in Canada.

He has long been a most active and prominent worker in Freemasonry. His election to the high position of grand master of the order in Nova Scotia was a distinct recognition of certain special work on behalf of the order which had been done with much ability.

Mr. Flint's literary experience has been confined principally to the work of political editorial writing. He was the chief editorial writer on the Yarmouth Herald, one of Canada's oldest papers, for nearly twenty years. He is a vigorous writer, with a pleasant and gently cynical style, but has never been an abusive or scolding essayist. As a public speaker he has always been the possessor of an easy and fluent diction, a logical method of arrangement, a quiet delivery, rising at times to the slightly dramatic.

While he has taken part in most of the larger debates in parliament during his time, his name has been especially identified with the temperance cause, for he was the leader of the temperance party in the house of commons. Too often the advocacy of any special reform is accompanied by a narrowness of spirit which serves to make the advocate disliked by those who do not take such advanced views as he does on the reform question, but this charge could never be justly made against Mr. Flint. He was personally most popular with all parties at Ottawa.

It has been said with undoubted truth that no sketch of any man's life is complete without a word as to his wife, if he be married. Mr. Flint was married in 1874 to Mary E., daughter of T. B. Dane. The family was one enthusiastically devoted to music, and was one quite numerous enough and talented enough to give a complete concert by themselves. This they often did, devoting the proceeds to public or charitable objects. Mrs. Flint possesses a soprano voice of great strength and sweetness.—Percy St. Clair Hamilton, in the Canadian Magazine.

THE VALUE OF STORE NEWS.

Specific Prices Should Form a Chief Feature of All Advertisements.

It must be admitted that the store news is the most vitally interesting news printed in a daily newspaper; that it is the first news that a woman reads when she opens the paper, and that it is as important to the average reader as is the editorial section.

That the more advertising a paper has the more readers it gains has become an axiom of the newspaper business. And yet I mean to say that without the general use of specific prices in the advertising of today this store news would be entirely devoid of interest. Advertising without prices might possibly excite the desire for possession of any article cleverly described but without the assurance that the article in question was within our means or any certain idea of its cost the story would be without its point. The value of almost every article is denoted by its price.

We all know—or think we know, which is quite as important—the value of most articles regardless of representations or misrepresentations in an advertisement. All the great successes in business are due to advertising—good, truthful advertising—with prices in it. Most of the failures in the advertising world have been due to faking values or faking qualities—or omitting prices.

The spread-eagle general style of advertising is the outcome of a misunderstanding, for advertising, to be permanently profitable, can be nothing more than the description of some desirable article, and from whom and at what price it can be obtained. If you leave out one of these ingredients you spoil the whole. Truthful description is absolutely necessary, for perhaps the greatest good that has resulted in this modern flood of business publicity is the generally acknowledged understanding that today to be successful in business one must be entirely and openly honest. "You can fool all the people all the time—if you know how," but this knowledge has not as yet been given to man.

Again, your advertising must be specific to be effective. If your announcement tells the reading public that "John Smith sells jewelry" it may be the most truthful of statements, but it will not bring business. It leaves too much to the imagination. But if you announce that "John Smith is selling an open-face watch, gold filled, fitted with a fine Geneva movement, stem wind and pendant set, for $4," the statement is complete, and possibly reminds the reader that he is in need of just such a watch.

Let every advertiser use his opportunity to reach the public ear to tell truthfully what he has to sell and what we must pay for it, and we will have more interesting papers, fewer disappointments, fewer failures.

"Custom makes the law." It is wise for beginners to walk in the footsteps of the successful. The advertising of the world's greatest stores is chuck full of prices. Their advertisements are not colorless, meaningless generalities, but hard, actual statements of fact, giving particulars and values and prices, and setting men and women to work figuring whether they can afford to buy what the store has to sell. Some people know what they want and are sure to buy as soon as they are ready. Others are guided by what they see in the advertisements, and usually appreciate their need only when they see the article advertised. This vast floating trade must be appealed to with descriptions that tempt and prices that convince.

In your advertising be specific—be honest—use prices.—Arthur P. Travers, advertising manager for Philip Jamieson, clothier, and The J. F. Brown Co., Limited, furniture, in the Toronto Star.

DOMINION REDISTRIBUTION

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S SPEECH INTRODUCING THE BILL.

DEATH KNELL OF GERRYMANDER IS SOUNDED.

In introducing the new redistribution bill, sir Wilfrid Laurier made a notable speech, which sounded for all time in Canada, it is to be hoped, the death knell of the gerrymander inaugurated by the conservatives in 1882.

"I rise Mr. Speaker," sir Wilfrid said, "for the purpose of presenting a measure for the redistribution of the representation in the house of commons rendered necessary by the last census. Perhaps, before I proceed further, it might not be amiss to remind the house that in introducing this bill the government is not acting of its own motive, but performing an imperative constitutional duty. The constitution provides that after each decennial census there shall be a redistribution of the representation of the different provinces of this house.

"Three years ago I introduced a measure which was simply a partial and discretionary measure, one which we had the option of presenting or not, the object of which was to correct certain errors—or to use perhaps a more severe but more appropriate term—certain injustices which had been perpetuated in Ontario by the act of 1882, and in Quebec by the act of 1892. The motive and provisions therefore of that measure were very different from those of the present one.

POPULATION OF PROVINCES.

"It will not be amiss to remind the house that the distribution of population as revealed by the census of 1901 will cause some very serious disturbance in the proportion of the representation now held by the different provinces on the floor of the house. In 1901 the population of the dominion was 4,829,222 and the population by the last census was 5,271,215. In 1891 the population of Prince Edward Island was 109,078, which has decreased to 103,298. The population of Nova Scotia in 1891 was 450,396, and in 1901 was 459 574. New Brunswick had a population in 1891 of 321,263, and in 1901 of 321,126. In Ontario the population in 1891 was 2,114,321, and by the last census 2,183,947. Manitoba, which had 152,200 people in 1891, was shown shown by the last census to have 255,211. British Columbia was almost doubled, from 92,173 to 172,057. The Northwest territories from 66,799 has grown to 152,440 by the last census. The population of Quebec in 1891 was 1,488,525, and in 1901 it was 1,042,898. Quebec I need hardly say, is the pivot of the representation around which revolves the proportion to be allowed each province, and its representation being limited under all circumstances to 65, it follows that its population represents 25,367 people for each member.

HOW PROVINCES FARE.

"This, therefore, becomes the unit of representation for the rest of the dominion and according to this Prince Edward Island will be only entitled to four members and thus loses one. Nova Scotia is given eighteen members instead of twenty, New Brunswick thirteen instead of fourteen, and Ontario eighty-six instead of ninety-two. The provinces east of lake Superior, therefore, except Quebec, whose representation remains stationary will lose a part of their representation in this house. On the other hand British Columbia, which at present has six members, will be represented by an additional member and have seven altogether. The province of Manitoba will have its representation increased from seven to ten. In the case of the Territories we have made special provision, not being bound there by the letter of the constitution to which I will allude later on.

"Upon the total figures of the representation allotted to the several provinces there can be no possible controversy. Everybody is aware that in the eastern provinces there has been some excitement and well intentioned persons have been endeavoring to convince themselves by torturing the letter of the law, that the law itself might be made to express the reverse of what it actually does. The same thing has occurred at every redistribution. Certain provinces have been forced to lose some part of their representation and naturally protests were made but the point has been debated and determined by such able jurists as sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Edward Blake and sir John Thompson, and the letter of the law is such as not to allow of any doubt. For my part I am indeed sincerely sorry that certain provinces will have to lose part of their representation but it is not possible to avoid this. We have to abide by and apply the law, and in applying the law the question is more one of mathematics than any thing else. We have only to take section 51 of the B. N. A. Act and the figures of the census and find the result. In this matter parliament is not a free agent. It has no discretion to exercise, but is simply the instrument and creature of the law and in this particular bill we have only to take the result of the census and make the redistribution accordingly.

PREVIOUS REDISTRIBUTIONS.

"The powers of parliament are limited so far, but in the creating of the constitutencies which are to elect us to this house parliament's powers are unlimited and can be exercised for good or evil, either for very much good or for very much evil. We on this side have always complained that in previous redistributions, which have taken place, always under the conservative party now in opposition, that the opposition of the day were not fairly treated. I grant that the temptation is great to the party in office to abuse its power, to take an unfair advantage of its opponents, and so arrange constituencies as to secure the return of more members of its own political faith than the actual political opinion of the country at large would warrant. Upon this occasion, which, in some respects, is a solemn one, I would avoid as far as I can any recrimination concerning the past.

"Referring to it only for illustration, let me call attention to a list of forty-two constituencies in Ontario created by the redistributions of 1882 and 1892, in which the popular vote recorded gave a clear liberal majority, but in which, nothwithstanding, there was a clear majority of conservatives members elected.

"These constituencies are: Bruce, East, West and South; Durham, East and West; Elgin, East and West; Essex, North and South; Hastings, North, East and West; Kent, Lambton, East and West; Leeds and Grenville, Leeds South, Grenville South, Lanark, North and South; Northumberland, East and West; Oxford, North and South; Ontario, North, South and West; Perth, North and South; Peterboro, East and West; Victoria, North and South; Waterloo, North and South; Renfrew, North and South; Wellington, Centre, North and South; Wentworth, North and Brant.

"The popular vote for the liberal candidates in these constituencies in the last election, was 88,365, and in favor of Conservative candidates, 86,392, a clear liberal majority of 1,973. Notwithstanding twenty-five conservatives were elected and nineteen liberals, giving a clear conservative majority of eight members. I persume there is not a fair-minded man who will not agree with me that such a condition of things is not fair or just, not conducive to good government, and should not take place under our free parliametary institutions.

SHOULD CORRECT THE EVIL.

"That we should endeavor to correct that evil goes as a matter of course. We certainly intend to undo this evil, but while that is the case let me say at once that, while we intend to undo the injustice perpetrated at the expense of the liberal party it is not with a view of perpetrating a similar injustice at the expense of our opponents. What we have in view and what we desire is to introduce a fair measure that will give all parties an equal measure of justice, freedom and responsibility. The liberal party has advocated that the redistribution after each decennial census should take place under certain well defined and well understood rules, and which everybody could understand. These should be the unwritten law of the country, and should apply wherever a redistribution takes place, and should be applied no matter what party is in power. As the guiding principle in this redistribution we have always maintained that county boundaries should be reserved. And we say today, as the basis of the redistribution which we hold ought to be adopted and accepted on this occasion that the municipal representation of the country ought to be the basis of the parliamentary representation.

"The position we take is that we should take the map of the municipal organization of the dominion and make it the basis of the parliamentary representation. There are counties for which one member is sufficient. The unit of population—which of course cannot be followed with absolute exactness — would not warrant any more. There are other counties in which there may be two or three members to be elected. There are certain cities in which there must be more than three or four members, and there are other municipalities whose population is so small relative to the unit that they should not be allowed to send even one member here.

"This involves the work of selecting, of dividing of uniting. And the question arises now—and perhaps it is the most delicate of all with which we have to deal—by whom is this work to be effected? Who is to make this division of counties, if counties are to be divided; who is to direct this union of counties if counties are to be united? This is a question of great moment and, after having given it the best consideration we are able to give it, we think that, in this as in all matters, the best and safest rule is to follow the policy, the method and the rule which under similar circumstances prevails in that country which has been the mother of all constitutional government—Great Britain. We propose, therefore, on this occasion, as we did on a former occasion, when the last redistribution bill was introduced, to ask the house to follow the British precedent.

ADOPTS MR. GLADSTONE'S POLICY.

"The last redistribution in England took place in 1884, under the government of Mr. Gladstone, and on that occasion Mr. Gladstone, before making his bill, adopted the policy which we intend to take on this occasion. The bill was prepared at the invitation of Mr. Gladstone by a conference of the two parties in the house of commons, by a conference of the government and the opposition. Mr. Gladstone invited lord Salisbury, then leader of the opposition, to discuss with him the details of the measure which he had to introduce following the new Franchise Act which he had previously presented. This conference took place, and as a result a measure was introduced which proved satisfactory to both parties. The authors of the annual register for 1884 after stating that lord Salisbury had been invited by Mr. Gladstone to meet him and discuss the details of the measure with him goes on to say that lord Salisbury and sir Stafford Northcote conferred with a small committee of the council.

"So there was a conference on that occasion between members of the government and the leaders of the opposition in order to frame a measure satisfactory to both parties. When the last redistribution bill was introduced in this house in 1892 we were sitting in opposition and proposed to our opponents to adopt the same method.

"When the bill came up for a second reading I, sitting where my friend the leader of the opposition now sits, moved the following: 'That bill No. 76 be referred to a conference or committee to be composed of both political parties to agree upon the lines or principles on which the redistribution bill should be drawn.' Unfortunately this proposition was not accepted, still we do not intend to depart from the principle we then laid down.

"What we claimed for ourselves when we were in the minority we are ready to grant to our opponents when they are in the minority. We intend, therefore, to have the details of this measure submitted to our opponents, if they will agree with us.

"From some remarks which I understand fell from the lips of a gentleman opposite, even that measure of justice is not acceptable to him. It is very difficult to satisfy the honorable gentleman, but whether he is satisfied or not I doubt if anything can be more fair than what we have now offered to the honorable gentleman on the other side of the house."

Mr. Sproule—If the honorable gentleman refers to me, I beg to say that my opinion is the very reverse. I am well satisfied, and was commending the government for proposing to carry out the platform which they laid down when in opposition.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I am satisfied with the spirit in which my honorable friend receives my remarks. I apologize to him, and I hope to have his support for this bill.

PREMIER READS THE BILL.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier then read the bill, which was received with applause from both sides.

"Now this is the bill which I intend to move. There is a schedule to be attached to it. If this bill is accepted by our friends on the other side, we intend, after it has been debated and read the second time, to refer it to a special committee composed of seven members, on which the opposition will be represented by three, to be selected by themselves. The object of the committee will be to create the constituencies which will be allowed to elect the members of this house. In other words, I do not present to the house today a scheme cut and dried, which has to be swallowed holus bolus by our friends and by the opposition whether they like it or not. So we propose to invite our friends now sitting on the opposition benches to meet us in the committee room and there to discuss together the divisions of the constituencies and in fact for the creation of all the constituencies which should be empowered to elect the members of this house.

"We propose to do what has been done in England by the government of Mr. Gladstone. We believe that if our friends opposite will meet us in this way we can prepare a measure which will at all events be fair to all parties. We believe that we shall be able to bring into this house a measure which will be free from those blemishes which are to be found in the redistribution acts of 1882 and 1892. We believe that if they will agree with us to meet us in committee to discuss fairly, without trying to obtain any undue advantage over one another, we shall be able to present to the house a measure of which every Canadian will have reason to feel proud, a measure which will be free from those contentious elements which characterized former redistribution acts which have been passed in the history of the dominion of Canada. We intend to do this as a basis to be followed not only upon this occasion, but upon all occasions.

"Now I desire to say one word with regard to the Northwest Territories. The population of the Northwest Territories today is 158,940 by the last census. According to the unit of representation, they are entitled to only six members. But we are not bound by the letter of the constitution so far as representation of the Northwest Territories is concerned. Therefore we propose to give to those territories a representation in this house of ten members. The population of that region today is at least 250,000, and at present is no doubt sufficient to entitle them to ten members. The population is increasing by leaps and bounds, and within a few years that population will be greatly increased."

Colonel Sam Hughes—Provided they are British subjects.

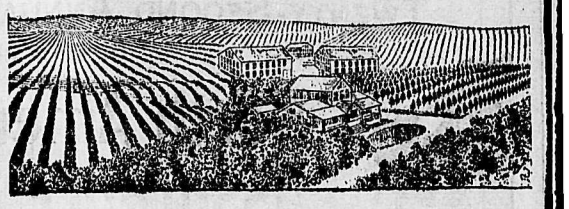
SirWilfrid Laurier—They cannot vote unless they are British subjects. That is the reason why we want to give to the Northwest Territories very extensive representation in this house. It is because we want to make it an object for all of those newcomers to take the oath of allegiance and to become British subjects, to take upon themselves the responsibilities and advantages of Canadians.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SHIPMENT OF

BABY CARRIAGES AND GO-CARTS
LATEST STYLES

Ranging in Price from $3 to $30. We can suit you, come and see.

D. McARTHUR & Co.
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.



A GOOD many million acres will be planted to one crop and another the next few weeks. The man who is careful about his seeds is the man who will get the biggest results. If you want to make a success of your year's work, insist on getting

STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS

not merely because we say so, but because they are known from one end of Canada to the other to be absolutely reliable. You get what you think you're getting every time. Never any guesswork as to results.

On sale everywhere. If your local dealer hasn't got them, order from us direct.

THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED
"Canada's Greatest Seed House"
BRANCH STORE
WINNIPEG, MAN. TORONTO, ONT.

FASHIONS IN MALE ATTIRE

WHAT THE WELL-DRESSED MAN WILL WEAR THIS SUMMER.

HIS JACKETS, WAISTCOATS, SHIRTS, AND NECK-TIES.

Fashions in men's apparel this spring differ in little, yet material points, from those which prevailed during the last spring season. The innovations, while mere variations from standards that are quite familiar, are sufficiently important to change the general apearance of the typical man of the sumer of 1903. The modifications are not markedly radical, it being an accepted principle of correct dress that conservatism must be preserved and conspicuousness eschewed. The noticeable patterns, the peculiar cuts, the accentuated body lines, and the flamboyant colorings have passed, with the Panama hat, into the discarded class.

The spring suit for town wear which leads all others in popularity, is that with a coat with long cutaway skirts, trousers rather full and straight cut, and a waistcoat which is single-breasted and made of the same or a different material than the coat.

The English cutaway, as these skirted day coats are called, are very smart for town wear. They are made in Oxford mixtures and show a very moderate cutaway in front. If these coats are made of a plaid cloth, then the trousers should be of the same material.

The jacket which will be most popular this season will close with three or four buttons, and will be semi- military in cut, with a single vent in the back. The lapels will be wide and well peaked, and the collars will be quite narrow.

The double-breasted jacket of blue serge, butoning with three buttons, will, as usual, be worn extensively. The two-buttoned coat has never been acknowledged by the smartest tailors.

A feature of all suits this season is the fancy waistcoat. It is made of washable fabrics. The variety of materials appropriate for it is enormous, including silks, fancy cotton weaves, ducks and flannels.

The two-piece suit, which consists of trousers and jacket, is responsible for the fancy waistcoat. The latter is now the most prominent new thing in the mode, and will figure extensively next summer.

The new shirtings of madras and Oxford reveal plenty of color, but it is used in such a way that "loudness" is avoided. The stripes are not very wide and are in one or two colors on a white or colored ground; the pinks and reds, once so popular, having disappeared.

Neglige shirts are made with plain or pleated fronts. The former is very much the better style. The newest shirts open all the way down the front, and are put on and taken off like a coat. This principle has now been applied to undershirts. One of the introductions for next summer will be an undershirt made of a mesh fabric, opening all the way down the front. The knee drawers will be worn with this undershirt. The short drawers and open front shirt will make an ideal combination for warm weather. The leather belt will be worn as soon as the waistcoat is discarded. This year's belts will be made of black or tan leather, about one inch wide, with buckles of brass, gilt, nickel or gun metal.

Belts are now made for every dress occasion. There are patent leather belts, for wear with serges and the darker day suits, the black leather belt for a neglige suit, and the white kid belt for duck trousers. Shoes should always be of the same leather as the belt.

Wing and fold collars will be worn with soft shirts. The latter will undoubtedly be the most popular. The fold collars have rounded points, and are of medium height.

Cravats, this season, are practically limited to two forms, the tie and the four-in-hand. The ties are about one and three-quarters inches wide, and have square ends, while the four-in-hands vary from one and a half to two inches in width. The cravattings are principally in clean, neat patterns. The peculiar shaped affairs and the embroidered styles are no longer in vogue.

For outing wear there will be the hunting stock or croat, the neckerchief and very low collar. Golfers prefer the n erchief. These are very large han chiefs, made of English twill silk.

Fancy half hose will remain in fash The season's novelties reveal solid mixed grounds, in which grey plays important part. These solid color s have side clockings in brilliant colors.

The instep or embroidered effects in hose are also good. These show comb tions of various colors in such neat ef that anything like conspicuousness avoided. "Loud" half hose is not in form.

Shoes for the coming season will b the low cut variety, and it is quite li that russets will be more popular than have been for several seasons past. black shoe remains the favorite. The l lasts show rather pointed toes, with p of outswing to the sole.

Curse
—OF—
DRINK
CURED BY
COLONIAL REMED

No taste. No odor. Can be given in of water, tea, or coffee, without pat knowledge.

Colonial Remedy will cure or destro diseased appetite for alcholic stimu whether the patient is a confirmed riate, "tippler," social drinker or dr ard. Impossible for anyone to hav appetite for alcoholic liquors after Colonial Remedy.

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

Mrs. Moore, Supenintendent of the man's Christian Temperance Union tura, Cal., writes: "I have tested Co Remedy on very obstinate drunkards the cures have been many. In many the Remedy was given secretly. I c fully recommend and indorse Co Remedy. Members of our union are lighted to find a practical and econo treatment to aid us in our temper work."

Sold by druggists everywhere and mail.

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

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC R MACHINE SHOP
NELSON, B. C.

Tenders are invited for the erection building for a Machine Shop at Nel B. C. Plans and specifications can be and all information obtained at the of the Resident Engineer, Nelson. Sc Tenders to be sent to my office not than noon on the 15th instant. The est or any tender not necessarily acce

WM. DOWNIE,
Superintende
Nelson, B. C., April 2nd, 1903.

NOTICE.

The following wages cheques issued the Canadian Pacific Railway Comp at Vancouver, March 15th, 1903, and dra on the bank of Montreal, Vancouver, h been lost:

	Amo
No. 1558 in favor of P. Strong	$58.
No. 1559 in favor of F. Rosse	$37.
No. 1560 in favor of H. Strong	$36.
No. 1221 in favor of W. Strong	$46.
No. 3869 in favor of M. Downey	$15.
No. 338 in favor of C. Haggett	$29.

Payment of these cheques has been st ped and the public is hereby notified to accept them. If found they should returned to the Superintendent's Office, P. R., Nelson, B.C.

A CHANCE FOR CLEVER PEOPLE

It should be easy for people who drink delicious Blue Ribbon Tea to say something that will induce their friends to try it.

$500.00 IN CASH PRIZES

Twenty-Five cash Prizes will be awarded in order of merit to those sending in the best advertisements for Blue Ribbon Tea

First Prize	$200
Second Prize	100
Third Prize	40
4th to 13th Prizes, $10 each,	100
14th to 25th, $5 each,	60
	$500

CONDITIONS:

1st.—No professional ad. writer, nor anyone connected directly or indirectly with the Blue Ribbon Tea Co., may compete.

2nd.—Advertisements must not contain more than 50 words, and shorter ones are preferable.

Competitors should be careful to write name and address plainly on each ad.

3rd.—Cut the labels off the ends of the packet and enclose them with each batch of advertisements.

4th.—The competition closes June 1, 1903, and all competing advertisements must reach one of the following addresses on or before that date.

Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Toronto, Ont.
Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Vancouver, B.C.

5th.—No person shall be awarded more than one of the main prizes, but the same advertisements may win a weekly and afterwards a main prize.

6th.—In case of a tie, decision will be based on all the advertisements submitted by the competitors in question.

Mr. H. M. E. Evans, of the Winnipeg Telegram, has kindly consented to judge the advertisements and award prizes.

All advertisements that fail to win a prize, but which are good enough to be accepted for publication will be paid for at the rate of $1 00 each.

Unless expressly requested to the contrary, we will consider ourselves at liberty to publish the names of prize winners.

A good advertisement should be truthful and contain an idea brightly and forcibly expressed. A bona fide signed letter with address and date from one who has tested the tea, is a good form. An advertisement for an article of food, should not associate with it, even by contrast, any unpleasant idea. The best advertisement is the one that will induce the most people to try the article advertised.

Seek your inspiration in a cup of Blue Ribbon Tea and the money is yours

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.

WEST KOOTENAY BUTCHER CO.

E. C. TRAVES, Manager.

Fresh and Salted Meats

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Orders by Mail Receive Careful and Prompt Attention.

FISH AND POULTRY IN SEASON.

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

The HALL MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, Limited

NELSON, B. C.

Purchases

Lead, Copper and Dry Ores

Porto Rico Lumber Co., Ltd.

YARDS AT NELSON AND YMIR. MILLS AT YMIR.

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

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

ROUGH AND DRESSED

LUMBER

SHINGLES, MOULDINGS

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

New York, April 11.—The luxury in which the well-dressed woman indulges nowadays does not expend itself in steet toilettes. The art and time devoted to house gowns measure them up to the standard of things satorial.

It goes without saying that the soft clinging fabrics are selected for these gowns, but this year they are treated to an elaboration never before equalled in beauty or effect.

There is an endless variety of designs but it is easy to detect a suggestion of the empire in all of the new models. The natural grace of empire gowns is only one feature in their favor. That they are comfortable is proved by the fact that they delight the heart of the radical dress reformer as well as the butterfly of fashion.

A design that requires almost innumerable yards of silk and lace is made of light weight pongee trimmed with Valenciennes dyed a beautiful coral shade. The silk is cut in narrow strips which are alternated with lace insertions and formed into an accordian plaited skirt. The scant bodice or rather yoke extends barely to the bust-line and the jointure with the skirt is veiled beneath a drapery of biscuit color chiffon. An unusual feature of the gown is the rather high neck—that is high for an empire effect, for only enough is cut away to show the outline of a swan-like throat.

If there is one thing above another that commends itself to the women of fashion this season, it is the fact that no decided rule is followed in the modes. It is simply a matter of selecting the style and the color that suit, but all of the styles are graceful and dainty and all of the colors light, so that whatever the fancy may hit upon is comme il faut. The girl who does not like a decided empire effect finds a delightful modification in a girdle which is more of a twentieth than an eighteenth century type. In this effect, the depth is placed below rather than above the waist-line and in this way unbecoming lines are not inflicted upon the well-dressed .

The province of heavy laces has been extended to house gowns and the result is that some striking designs are being exhibited in ultra-smart establishments. A creation in pure white India mull seems too delicate for the thick coarse lace that apparently weights it down. The seams are covered with strips of the lace and the mull cut from underneath. The same idea is carried out at the top of the hem. The gown falls in graceful folds from a round gauged yoke which is lent length by a bolero of this lace threaded with narrow white crepe ribbon.

The sleevs are made in layers. First there is a loose inner sleeve of the mull ending obviously at the elbow; above this is a full puff of lace over chiffon which grows narrower as it reaches the top where there is a final cap of white peau de cynge appliqued with the dearest little lace medallions and tiny sprays of forget-me-nots.

Never were collars and revers of lace worn so much as now. This season there is however, a new adaption of the mode which shows long stole ends at the front falling almost to the hem of the skirt. These collars are used to trim everything from a house bodice to an opera wrap and the greatest variety in laces is allowed. In fact very much controversy rages round the subject of colored lace. Gray braid lace looks well on a grey gown and blue woolen lace on a serge gown of the same shade picked out in red is quite novel in appearance. In some of the smart shops handsome skirts and bodices all cut and ready to be fitted can be obtained at a reasonable sum. In fact the trimming is already designed upon the gown. This is certainly a blessing to the home artist in these days when everything requires the touch of a master hand.

Next to the beautiful house gowns that take the place of the Easter styles that have been on exhibition for the past few weeks, are the summer gowns of linen and canvas fabrics. These toilettes are labelled "wash" gowns, but this is the only intimation that one has of the fact.

For instance one model is made of coarse canvas which looks for all the world as if it were made of white and colored coarse crochet cotten interwoven. It is lined with natural color glace. There is just a fine threading of black introduced with a coarser weft and woof.

The new wash gowns are prettiest in the stone tints, red, putty and champagne, because they blend most harmoniously with the varigated laces.

The alarm that was evidenced at the combination of linens and chiffon at the beginning of the season has quieted down into steady admiration. The combination does seem incongruous, but its beauty excuses every other disadvantage. A simple costume of white linen has the skirt trimmed from belt to hem with wide insertions of lace through which a white taffeta drop skirt gleams.

The bodice has a band of the lace running around the figure just above the girdle. Above the bloused front there is a yoke of lace with the most loosely woven placed threaded with chiffon. Below the yoke there is a ruffle of chiffon laid in two wide hemstitched tucks and embroidered with linen thread in little fleur de lys. The sleeves have caps and undercuffs of lace, with wristbands of linen.

Hip-yokes continue to be one of the most popular forms of skirt trimming, but the question of finishing the edges with becoming emphasis is a question that puzzles the best of them. Scallops are the simplest solution of the problem, requiring as they do less geometrical precision than the Greek key and battlement methods, but because they are easy to gain, the commonality adopts them, thereby robbing the skirt of its originality .

The craze for buttons increases and they are as fashionable upon wash dresses as upon more expensive toilettes. For the linen fabrics there are carved pearl, crochetted and linen buttons of all sizes and designs; voiles, etamines, and the like are ornamented with anything from a mother-of-pearl to a genuine diamond button.

For summer shirt waists there come very pretty button sets that are fastened upon brads and can be easily changed from one waist to another. The majority are made of pearl, but there is an expensive novelty in burnt wood that is particularly chic.

Burnt leather belts will be very popular this year; so much so in fact that belts and the hat bands of summer sailors will be sold in sets to match later on. They are rain-proof pliable and artistic and quite the newest detail that one might add to one's wardrobe.

MAUDE GRIFFIN.

THEIR CLAIMS SET AT REST

The claim of other cough medicines to be as good as Chamberlain's are effectually set at rest in the following testimonial of Mr. C. D. Glass, an employee of Bartlett & Dennis Co., Gardner, Me. He says: "I had kept adding to a cold and cough in the winter of 1897, trying every cough medicine I heard of without permanent help, until one day I was in the drug store of Mr. Houlehan and he told me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and offered to pay back my money if I was not cured. My lungs and bronchial tubes were very sore at this time, but I was completely cured by this remedy, and have since always turned to it when I get a cold, and soon find relief. I am glad to say it is the best of all cough medicines."

OPHIR-LADE AT WORK.

A force of men have been put to work by the Ophir-Lade syndicate clearing the site for the stamp mill on Pool creek, in the Fish river camp, and preparing the line for the new tramway which is to be built at once.

OLD PEOPLE HAVE THEIR TROUBLES.

Mr. Francis Little, of Benton Harbor, Mich., is an old soldier and is now over eighty years of age. Like many other old people he is often troubled with sour stomach, indigestion and constipation. He has been troubled more or less in this way since 1865, and has tried almost everything in use for those ailments. Last August he purchased a box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and before the whole of one box had been used, he was feeling much better. In a recent letter he says: "I have used three boxes and now I think I am well."

"BARBARA" AND "JANE."

Good Advance Sale of Tickets For To-Tomorrow Night's Performance

Jerome K. Jerome's little sketch "Barbara" and the well known three act farce "Jane," will be produced at the Nelson Opera house tomorrow evening by the Nelson Amateur Dramatic club under the direction of Mrs. William Davis.

"Barbara" is a curtain raiser, with but little plot. It gives, however, opportunities for some effectual acting and as it has never been produced here before, should prove a drawing card.

The advance sale of tickets at McDonald's has been very good and a bumper house is already assured for tomorrow night.

DANGER OF COLDS AND LA GRIPPE

The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these diseases we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that it is a certain preventive of that dangerous malady. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe is less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take.

FOR SALE

House and lot. House contains parlor, dining room, kitchen and three bedrooms, hall, pantry, good cellar and all modern improvements. MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Five roomed cottage and two lots. MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

One lot, 33 ft. 4 in by 140 ft., only $450.00.

Full particulars of

R. J. STEEL.

McLeod Hotel

CORNER FIR STREET AND SECOND AVENUE.

YMIR, B. C.

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

FINLAY McLEOD, Proprietor.

RIVERSIDE NURSERIES

GRAND FORKS, B. C.
MARTIN BURRELL, Proprietor.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Home-Grown Acclimatised Fruit and Ornamental Stock

IN BUYING FROM OUR NURSERY

MARK THIS ADVANTAGE---You can PLANT within 48 hours from the digging of the trees. Write for list.

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 206, Hall Street, Nelson, B. C.

RED ALBUMEN

The Great Egg Producer.

at Vanstone's

DRUG STORE.

Corporation of the City of Nelson.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of By-law No. 80, "Pound and Dog Tax By-law," it is unlawful for any person to suffer any horse, mule, bull or cow, sheep, goat, pig or other cattle, or poultry to run at large within the limits of the City of Nelson.

Every owner of a dog in the City of Nelson is required to pay annually a tax of two dollars for each dog owned by him.

No person shall suffer or permit his dog to run at large in the City of Nelson for which such person has not paid the tax required of him and unless such dog shall have around his neck a collar or strap to which shall be attached a metallic plate to be supplied by the city on payment of the said tax.

Warning is hereby given that any person guilty of an infraction or violation of any of the provisions of the above named By-law is in addition to the fees and charges set forth therein, liable upon summary conviction to a penalty of One Hundred Dollars and the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months. By Order.

D. C. McMORRIS,
City Clerk.

Nelson, B.C., April 8th, 1903.

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.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

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

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

Dated this 17th day of March, 1903.

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

DO YOU WANT $65 PER MONTH WITH QUICK ADVANCE?

If so, learn telegraphy.

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

Good operators in demand.

College specially fitted with instruments.

Begin at once. Constant practice.

Fees—Monthly.

PITMAN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Opposite Hotel Vancouver.

TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East and West

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

VIA SHORT LINE TO ST. PAUL, DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS EAST SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA PORTLAND AND ALL PACIFIC COAST POINTS

Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers, Dining and Buffet Smoking Library Cars. 2—FAST TRAINS DAILY—2

For rates, folders and full information regarding trips, call on or address any agent S. F. & N. Railway.

A. B. C. DENNISTON,
G. W. P. A., Seattle, Wash.
H. BRANDT,
C. P. & T. A., 701 W. Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash.

WHOLESALE HOUSES.

PRODUCE.

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

AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS.

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

HARDWARE.

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

GROCERIES.

A. MACDONALD & CO., WHOLESALE Grocers and Provision Merchants.—Importers of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Dried Fruits, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Tobaccos, Cigars, Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Packing House Products. Office and Warehouse, corner of Front and Hall streets. P. O. Box 542. Telephone 28.

CAMP AND MINERS' FURNISHINGS

A. MACDONALD & CO., WHOLESALE Jobbers in Blankets, Underwear, Mitts, Gloves, Boots, Rubbers, Overalls, Jumpers, Mackinaw, Oilskin Clothing, Camp and Miners' Sundries. Office and Warehouse, corner of Front and Hall streets. P. O. Box, 542. Telephone 28.

HARDWARE AND MINING SUPPLIES.

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

SHINGLES.

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

WANTED

NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—Wanted—Deckhand. Man for Ranch. Woman Cook. Girl for Hotel and House-work.

WANTED—Bedroom with use of bath room in private house, address Allan H. Macdonald, care The Daily News office.

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

WANTED—Canvasser and collector. Salary and commission, for live man. Address, stating qualifications, T. O., The Daily News, Nelson, B. C.

MUSIC LESSONS

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

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

PIANO TUNING

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

FOR RENT

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

LOST

NOTICE—Tan collar and body band for dog lost; finder kindly return at once to J. Y. Griffin & Co., Ltd., Anyone found in possession of this after this date will be prosecuted.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred black langshan fowls. Apply A. R. Sherwood.

INVESTORS.—Share in a valuable mining industry may be obtained by prompt investigation on profitable terms. Profits will be unusually large and reliable. Do not answer this advertisement unless prepared to look into the business and ready to invest money upon proper satisfaction. NOW is the time if you want a legitimate investment on good terms. For full particulars address in first instance. "Copper," P.O. Box 553, Vancouver, B.C.

Nelson Electric Tramway Company Limited

NELSON, B. C.

GOOD LOTS FOR SALE.
TO RENT
Warehouse, Macdonald Block.
Cottage on Mill street.
Rooms and Offices, Clement Block.
All particulars between 9 a.m. and noon
A. V. MASON, Managing Secretary.
CAR BARN MINES ROAD

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

GREEN & CLEMENTS,

Civil Engineers and Provincial Land Surveyors.

P. O. Box 145. 'Phone 93.
Cor. Kootenay and Victoria Sts. Nelson.

JOHN McLATCHIE,

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.

NELSON, B. C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

EASTER EXCURSION RATES

Fare and Third FOR Round Trip

April 9, 10, 11, 12, good for return till April 14

Reduced SETTLERS' RATES

Dates of sale extended till 15th June.

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

J. S. CARTER, Dist. Pass. Agt., Nelson.
E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A., Vancouver

Atlantic S.S. Sailings

ALLAN LINE.
Numidian....April 17 Tunisian.....April 18
Sicilian.....April 25 *Corinthian....May 2
*Corinthian sails from Montreal.

BEAVER LINE.
(From Montreal)
L. Champlain.May 1 Lake Erie.....May 7

DOMINION LINE.
(From Boston)
Mayflower....April 23 Commonwealth.A. 30
(From Montreal)
Dominion.....May 2 Canada.....May 9

AMERICAN LINE.
New York....April 15 Philadelphia...Apr 22

RED STAR LINE.
Zealand.....April 18 Finland.....April 25

CUNARD LINE.
Ivernia.....April 18 Etruria.....April 25

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic.....April 15 Germanic....April 22

ALLAN STATE LINE.
Laurentian,..April 16 Pomeranian..April 30

FRENCH LINE.
L'Aquitaine...Apr 16 La Lorraine..Apr 23

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

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

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

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

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

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

Buffet cars run on trains between Spokane and Rossland.

EASTER RATES.

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.

Effective March 1st, 1903.

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

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

KOOTENAY RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

OPERATING

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY.
1.00 p.m. Lv..KASLO...Ar 10.45 a.m.
8.30 a.m.Lv..SANDON...Ar 3.25 p.m.
(DAILY.)

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KASLO-NELSON ROUTE
(Daily Except Sunday)
5 a.m. Lv...NELSON.Ar. 4.10 p.m.
9.40 a.m. Ar...KASLO..Lv. 12.30 p.m.

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

For further particulars call on or address

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

The Woman Who Toils

PRICE $1.50

This remarkable volume written by MRS JOHN VAN VORST and about which PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT penned an equally remarkable letter, may be bought of

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

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

PRICE OF METALS.

New York, April 11.—Bar silver 49⅝; electrolytic copper 14½.

(No London lead quotations are issued on Saturday and the New York figure for amalgamated copper was unobtainable here last evening over the C. P. R. wires.)

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

Tomorrow being Easter Monday will be a bank holiday.

John Houston, M.L.A., left last evening for Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Riblet left for Spokane yesterday morning.

H. V. Sheere, well known in the city, leaves today for Rossland.

The Camborne Oddfellows have decided to organize a local lodge in that camp.

At the police court yesterday morning a drunk was fined $10 and costs by police magistrate Crease.

The city council will not meet tomorrow night as usual. The next meeting will be held on Monday week.

The gun club will hold their regular weekly shoot at 10 o'clock this morning, on the flats near Stanley street.

E. C. Traves returned last evening from Fresno, California, where he has been for the past couple of weeks.

The debate at the Success Club rooms, which was arranged for Monday evening, has been postponed till Wednesday evening.

The meeting to organize a cricket club, called for last evening, was adjourned till next Saturday at 8 p. m., at the Success Club rooms.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid are having a tea on Easter Monday in the church parlors. Easter specialties, music, etc. Proceeds for aid fund.

Frank Phillips, secretary of the Nelson miners' union is receiving the congratulations of his friends on the arrival of a bouncing baby girl Saturday morning.

Evangelist services will continue during the week at the Baptist church and Rev. M. Vansickle will preach and sing every night. Week evening services commence at 8 p. m.

"What is the population of the city of London, England?" asks Frank Wilson of The Daily News. According to Whittaker's almanac the population of London for 1901 was 6,581,372.

The steamer Kokanee will make a special trip this morning to Nelson, bringing down 200 tons of concentrates from the Highland mine, Ainsworth, consigned to the Hall mines smelter.

The fire brigade had a practice run yesterday afternoon to the last hydrant on Front street, at the eastern city limit. Good time was made in responding to the alarm, which was sent in by the mayor.

S. S. Taylor, K.C., who has been attending the session of the full court at Vancouver, is expected back today, the court having adjourned over the Easter holidays. He will return to Vancouver early in the week.

Ralph Maddison, accused of conspiring to commit an indictable offence, was brought to the Nelson jail Friday night by special constable Routh, of Fernie. The prisoner was one of the men arrested at Fernie, in connection with the trouble at the Coal Creek mines caused by a masked mob of men, while the conciliation committee were in session. He was brought before magistrate Forbes at Fernie, and an application for bail refused. Next week, probably Wednesday, he will be brought before judge Forin to elect for trial, when another application for bail will be made.

The Spokane Falls & Northern train from the south last evening meet with a peculiar accident. It reached this city several minutes ahead of schedule time. Conductor Mars, who received rather a severe shock by the occurrence, is recovering.

At St. Savior's church today the services, both morning and evening, will be fully choral. The surpliced choir will appear for the first time on a Sunday. At the Congregational and Presbyterian churches there will also be special music.

Rev. D. Wright returned on Friday night from a visit to his family in the Boundary country. He states that the mines are starting up again and the forces of men at the smelters are being steadily increased, as a result of the settlement of the Crow's Nest strike.

The local wholesalers are talking of forming an association to secure better freight rates for Nelson. At present it is claimed that the Winnipeg and eastern houses are given a distinct advantage over Nelson concerns for the Kootenay trade. A meeting will probably be called next week to discuss the matter and decide on a plan of action.

At the last meeting of the city council a letter was read from T. M. Ward declining the position of assistant city assessor, which had been offered him and the question of appointing a successor was laid over. The post has now been filled by the appointment of W. A. Jowett, who will commence making the yearly assessment as soon as the necessary rolls can be procured.

It has been announced from the city hall that, on April 15th next, the water service will be shut off at all residences where the rates for the previous quarter are unpaid. To have the service resumed it will be necessary for the owner to pay not only the rates, but also the charges for turning off and on of the water. On April 31st all delinquent ratepayers will be deprived of light in a similar manner.

The arrangements for the At Home of the Success Club next Thursday evening, at Fraternity hall, are now completed, and from the rate the tickets are selling the affair will be a great success. Both of the upper floors of the building have been engaged for the occasion, and while dancing is carried on on the first floor, upstairs will be reserved for cards and other games. There will probably be a short musical programme as well.

Word was received yesterday by the members of the U. B. R. E. in the city that president G. Estes would arrive in Nelson on Sunday night, and would address a meeting on Monday evening. Arrangements were at once made to ensure a good hearing for the man who has had the management of the union's side of the strike, and Fraternity hall has been engaged for the evening, so that all who wish may be able to attend. The meeting will open at 8 o'clock, with mayor Rose in the chair.

Captain John Paterson was yesterday presented wih an interesting souvenir of the steamer Ainsworth, which foundered off Pilot Bay on November 29th, with a loss of nine lives. The souvenir consists of the ship's compass, which must have become loosened from its stand with some of the woodwork attached and drifted ashore. It was picked up on the beach by David Clark, of Pilot Bay, who gave it to the captain. The instrument was but little damaged by its rough experiences.

Richard W. Day, accompanied by Mrs. Day, will leave Nelson on Friday morning next, via the Crow's Nest line, for Edmonton, where, in future, they will reside. Mr. Day has been appointed inspector of agencies for the Imperial Life Assurance Company, of Toronto, for the Edmonton district, and the departure of himself and wife from Nelson is greatly regretted. During his nine years stay in this city Mr. Day has taken an active interest in all sporting and social matters. He is senior warden of the Nelson lodge A. F. and A. M. and has always taken a prominent part in the amateur operatic performances produced here.

White Burbank Potatoes

For Planting

$1.25

Per Sk

T. S. McPherson
GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT.
K. W. C. Block. Nelson.

BARR COLONY ARRIVES.

[Special to The Daily News.]

St. John, N. B., April 11.—The steamer Lake Manitoba, with the Barr party on board, arrived in port this afternoon, and landed the new settlers at the C. P. R. wharf, where they immediately boarded four trains in waiting to carry them west. T. O. Davis, M. P. for Prince Albert, was here to receive the party.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

HUME HOTEL.

NELSON, B. C.

Hume—A. G. Street, Oyster-Criterion; A. Dore, Kaslo; C. W. Busk, Kokanee creek; W. R. Angus, Toronto; G. Dunn, Montreal; W. J. Quaffe, H. Snell, Vancouver; J. J. Humphrey, Spokane; C. W. McAnn, Kaslo; T. Jones, Sandon; B. S. Blackwell, Vancouver; A. D. Mars and wife, Spokane; Mr. and Mrs. H. Cobbs, St. Joe, Mo.; J. Lemon, J. Damer, Jr., Toronto; T. C. Gray, E. G. Geyster, Vancouver.

Grand Central—E. Marshall, M. Sherwood, J. McDonald, Elmsdale, Ont.

Tremont—H. Senker, Sandon; M. Delaney, P. McMurray, H. Murphy, Erie.

Phair—R. H. Jameson, Victoria; C. Duncan, Spokane; W. M. Doull, Jr., Bonnington; D. W. Glass, Toronto; G. Thompson, Revelstoke; W. J. Sharp, Hamilton; J. Mann, Petrolia.

Madden—A. Macdougall, Ymir; E. Grant, Slocan; H. J. LaBrash, Beasley; C. McKenzie, Granite.

Don't miss seeing "Barbara" and "Jane" on Easter Monday—Nelson Opera House—a good laugh guaranteed.

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

Carbonate of lithia is more strongly recommended for rheumatism, indigestion, kidney trouble, etc., than any other mineral salt. It is more soluble in carbonic acid water than in any other fluid. "Thorpe's Lithia Water" is prepared as carefully and accurately as any mineral water in the world. Every small bottle contains five grains of lithia carbonate.

Don't miss seeing "Barbara" and "Jane" on Easter Monday—Nelson Opera House—a good laugh guaranteed.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

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.

Nelson Opera House

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

MRS. WM. DAVIS

The Nelson Amateur Dramatic Club will Give the Undermentioned Productions

EASTER MONDAY APR. 13

GRAND DOUBLE BILL.

BARBARA

(By Jerome K. Jerome.)
A CURTAIN RAISER.

CHARACTERS

Barbara.....Mrs. William Davis
Lillie.....Miss Ivy Johnstone
Cecil.....Mr. H. A. Stewart
Finnicum.....Mr. Alleyne Wright
Scene—London. Time—The Present.

JANE

Screaming Farce in Three Acts by Harry Nicholls and W. Lestocq.

Charley Shackelton..Mr. A. S. Blakemore
Mr. Kershaw.....Mr. Onslow Newling
William Tipson.....Mr. C. B. Winter
Mr. Pixton.....Mr. Alleyne Wright
Claude.....Master Reg Cummins
Jane.....Mrs. William Davis
Mrs. Chadwick.....Mrs. H. C. Cummins
Lucy Norton.....Miss Ivy Johnstone
Mrs. Pixton.....Mrs. M. S. Davys

Act 1—Morning. Act. 2.—Afternoon. Act 3.—Evening.

Scene—Shackleton's Room.

Proceeds to be devoted to the Nelson Boating Club. An orchestra of well-known local talent will give selections.

An enjoyable time can be expected.

Admission 75, 50, 25 Cents

Plan open at McDonald's Confectionery Store, Thursday, April 9th, at 10 a.m.

Coal Stocks for Sale

Northwest .....$8.50 per share
Similkameen .....7½ cents per share
B. C. Coal .....5 cents per share
Ashnola Smelter .....

E. B. McDERMID, Nelson

WE ARE VERY BUSY

In our jewelry manufacturing department, making all kinds of fine rings and novelties; remounting fine diamonds, remodeling old jewelry into new and up-to-date designs.

Have your diamonds secured in their settings. You might loose one and it would cost a great deal more to replace it than a new setting would cost or having the old one repaired.

Patenaude Bros. OPTICIANS

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.

New Silk Blouses

Just to hand for Easter trade—colors, pink, sky, black, and pongee at the low price of $6, $7.50 and $8.

New Neckwear and Belts
The Latest New York Styles

New Spring Kid Gloves
Perrins Make, Every Pair Guaranteed

New Tailor-Made Suits
Latest Styles, Fit Perfectly

New Dress Skirts
The Very Latest Fashions

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

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.

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.

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

Big Inducements to People to Buy JEWELRY and SILVERWARE

Take a look at our windows and note the prices

Goods were never sold at these prices in Nelson before

We Make a Specialty of Fine Watch Repairing. Engraving Done Free of Charge.
Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

J. J. Walker, The Jeweler