THE DAILY NEWS

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THE SMELTERS OF MONTANA

May Be Closed Down Early This Month

Thousands of Men Would Be Without Work

Seattle, Jan. 31.—The closing of the smelting plants of the state of Montana, owned by the Amalgamated Copper company, at Anaconda, Butte and Great Falls, is hanging in the balance. At a meeting of the directors of the company to be held shortly after the first of the month in New York, positive action will be taken, and, if it is decided to close, 10,000 men will be thrown out of employment. This corporation is the largest copper smelting company in the world, and action such as it is said every indication points to, will have an effect on every copper state in the United States. The lowest wage paid is $3 a day.

This word is brought to the city by a Butte man who is connected with the company, and is confirmed by local men representing companies directly interested in the action to be taken, and who have just returned from Montana after making an investigation.

In the city of Butte it is stated that business is paralyzed. Merchants who formerly at this season of the year, placed large orders with traveling men, are not buying a dollar's worth of new goods, and many of the commercial travelers have been advised not to make the trip through the state by their houses. The banks of Butte it is said have cut down credits until they are barely enough to conduct the routine business of the city, and while the situation in Butte is probably worse than in any other part of the state, Great Falls and Anaconda merchants are acting likewise, and there is a general feeling of unrest.

The Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways, which do a very great share of the smelter hauling, in and out of the cities and the state, are preparing to reduce their crews engaged in the smelter work, and whatever is the retrenchment in this line will add to the army of unemployed.

And rumor passed throughout Montana regarding the closing of the smelters causes a ripple of excitement which grows with the reports. However, it is said that at this time the apprehension is greater than it has ever been, owing to the fact that there are many causes leading up to the proposed closing.

In the first place there has been a reduction in the price of copper in the market of 5 cents a pound. In the second place there is a greater fight on than ever between the Amalgamated company and F. Augustus Heinze for the control of the copper product of the state.

Added to these causes, the labor unions of the state have increased their strength more than double within the past year. Wages for every class of mechanics, connected directly or indirectly with the copper trade, have been put up to a schedule which, it is said, the smelters cannot pay under the existing circumstances. Certain classes of skilled labor about the smelters at the present time are receiving $10 a day while the common laborer on the dump makes $3.

The movement on the part of the labor unions began at the time the copper trust began bulling the market and placing copper at 17 cents a pound. Now that there has been a lull in the trade the market is falling and the smelters find themselves in a position from which it will be hard to extricate themselves unless relief comes from the open market, which at this time is not expected.

During the past two years there has been a phenomenal demand for copper, at home and abroad. With this demand and the high price, the production increased from Michigan, and all the western states have been working copper propositions which in other times had been passed over. The demand for producing copper mines was as great as for gold, and in a majority of instances they have proven better. However, the increase was so great that when a lull came in the market there was an over production, and at the present time there are in store millions of pounds of copper, owned by the large corporations for which there is no demand.

While the effect of the closing, should it be done, will be felt principally in Montana and Michigan, where the greatest properties working at the present time are located, every state in the west will feel it, and it is not improbable that some of the small mines in the west, which have depended on immediate sale of their product to make ends meet, will be obliged to close down.

In the three cities mentioned it is stated that since the first of the year there has been a fall in real estate, which is indicative that the reports that are in circulation are at least credited as possible.

MRS. MAYBRICK AGAIN.

All Attempts to Secure Her Release Are Futile.

London, Jan. 31.—Both United States ambassador Choate and Mrs. Florence Maybrick herself recently received further rebuffs in their attempts to gain the latter's freedom. Home secretary Akers-Douglas replied to the embassy's representations and to the imprisoned woman's appeal that he saw no grounds for her release. The appeals were made especially in connection with the necessity for Mrs. Maybrick's presence in the United States to testify in the Virginia land suits in which she and her mother, baroness DeRoques, are interested. The baroness has exhausted all her means in her endeavors to gain her daughter's freedom, and is now almost penniless.

If the remission of sentence, which is generally applied in the case of life sentence is granted in Mrs. Maybrick's case, she should be released in March. Whether this will be done seems doubtful, notwithstanding the alleged existence of a letter from lord Salisbury to the late United States ambassador, Bayard, promising that the prisoner's sentence would be remitted.

FRENCH ARMY ESTIMATES

PROVOKE A LONG DISCUSSION IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

FRANCE MUST BE PREPARED FOR ALL EVENTUALITIES.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The discussion of the army budget in the chamber of deputies today brought out considerable general debate relative to the strength of the army and the necessity of maintaining it on a strong fighting basis.

General Andre, minister of war; colonel Rousset, a republican liberal member of the chamber, and other leaders of the military element, took an active part in defending the army from criticism. M. Messimy, radical socialist, made a long speech on the heavy financial burden the maintenance of the army entailed on the country in view of its limited industrial progress, and it also took the best years of the young men of France for military service.

Colonel Rousset pointed out the dangers surrounding France and declared peace to be at the mercy of a single adverse incident. Amid much enthusiasm he asserted that the part of wisdom for France was to prepare for all eventualities.

General Andre devoted his attention to the desirability of keeping up the army on a peace footing so that it would readily be transformable to a war footing. M. Jaures, socialist, repudiated the statement that socialists are opposed to the army. He said he considered the army to be one of the strongest arms of the republic and that its first line, as well as the reserve, should be maintained upon a basis equal to the strength of the German army. He said it was necessary to maintain an effective peace footing corresponding to the needs of war. Amid a patriotic demonstration the first chapter of the army budget was finally adopted.

WHERE BRIGANDS ABOUND.

Towns of the Caucasus Terrorized—Tribute Levied Regularly.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—Brigands have been terrorizing the Caucasus recently, levying tribute on towns and holding up trains to an extent hitherto unknown. Even garrison towns have been frightened into paying regular tribute, in return for which the bandits not only refrain from plundering, but protect the towns from other marauders. The attempts of the troops to cope with the situation have been generally foiled, owing to the complicity of the inhabitants, who are fearful of the brigands' vengeance, and therefore warn and shelter the latter. Trains and stations on the Velady Kavalsais railroad have frequently been attacked.

THE BLUFF WORKED.

Sultan of Morocco Is Going to Give Battle in the Open.

London, Jan. 31.—According to a dispatch from Tangier, published in the Morning Leader, the Moorish pretender, Bu Hamara, sent a challenge to the sultan accusing him of cowardice in remaining within the walls of Fez, where it is impossible to attack him because Fez is a holy city, and calling on him to give battle outside the walls of the city. The sultan in despair accepted the challenge, and has ordered the concentration of troops.

WAS JILTED.

Prominent Butte Man Committed Suicide Last Night.

Butte, Montana, Jan. 31.—William Winters, one of the prominent men of this city, and a former company auditor, shot himself through the head tonight, dying instantly. It is said Winters' fiancee broke their engagement after having learned that he had been drinking. This, it is believed, led to his suicide. The ceremony was to have been performed tonight.

EXTENDING THEIR GRAFT.

Mackenzie & Mann Now Have Control of the Nova Scotia Central.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Toronto, Jan. 31—It is understood that Mackenzie & Mann have secured control of the Nova Scotia Central railway line, of 74 miles, running from Middleton to Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. The road has a charter for extension to the bay of Fundy.

MELTING SNOW

Has Caused River Tay to Overflow and Perth Streets Are Flooded.

London, Jan. 31.—The melting of the snow has caused extensive floods and serious damage in Scotland. The river Tay has overflowed in Perthshire, and many carcasses of deer, cattle and sheep, and quantities of household furniture are floating in the streets of Perth.

WHAT WILL THE GIRLS SAY?

Minneapolis, Jan. 31.—A bill has been introduced in the Minesota legislature declaring that it shall be unlawful for one person to kiss another unless he can prove he is free from contagious or infectious diseases. The bill declares the certificate of a physician declaring a person to have a weak heart shall constitute a bar to the indulgence of kissing and violation of the bill is accounted a misdemeanor and is punishable by a fine of from $1 to $5 for each offence.

HYPNOTISM WORTHLESS

Commission Reports That It Has No Healing Value.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—The commission of experts in mental diseases appointed by the ministry of education to investigate the healing value of hypnotism, reports that it is esentially worthless. The commission, which is composed of professor Mendall and doctors Gock, Munter and Ashenborn, was appointed during the faith healing excitement here a year ago. The report declares hypnotism cannot produce organic changes nor cure epilepsy nor hysteria, but can be used healthfully in some instances by removing symptoms through suggestion. No good physician would leave out of account the influence of suggestion upon patients, but hypnotic suggestion may intensify disease when laymen apply it who do not know when to use it and when not to do so. The influence of hypnotic suggestion is diminished in proportion to popular knowledge of it. It is most powerful when regarded by a subject as marvellous and supernatural. The commission also notes that hypnotism is less used than formerly.

WHERE THE PROFITS WENT

ORE SPECIMENS ESTIMATED AT ONE MILLION DOLLARS

STOLEN FROM COLUMBIA MINE NEAR SUMPTER, OREGON.

Baker City, Oregon, Jan. 31.—Peter Peterson, a miner in the employ of the umbia mine, which he sold in Sumpter was arrested yesterday charged with taking 50 pounds of ore from the Columbia mine, which he sold in Sumpter for $10 a pound. About 40 pounds of this ore recovered is easily worth from $50 to $60 per pound. About three months ago Frank S. Baillie, manager of the Columbia mine, became suspicious of some of the miners working in the mine. Detectives have discovered that there was an organized gang of thieves who have been at work for the past three years stealing ore from the Columbia, North Pole, Red Boy, Golconda and Bonanza mines. The lowest estimated value of specimens taken from the mine is $1,000,000.

NEW STEEL SHIP LAUNCHED.

Buffalo, Jan. 31.—The steel steamer James S. Keefe, of the Great Lakes & St. Lawrence Transportation Co., was launched at the Buffalo drydock this afternoon. The launching of the big vessel, which will be one of the fleet of ten to ply between Quebec and the lakes was witnessed by a large crowd. The launching was a complete success. The construction of the Jas. J. Keefe began last November. When completed she will have cost $150,000. Her capacity is 24,000 tons. The dimensions of the steamer are as follows: Length over all, 255 feet; keel, 241 feet; beam, 41 feet, and depth of hold, 18 feet. She has triple expansion engines, and her cylinders are 15x25x42. She will be in perfect readiness for the opening of the coming season's business.

THE PUSHFUL AMERICAN.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—The American chamber of commerce formed here Thursday, has announced its desire to establish courts of arbitration to settle disputes between German and American merchants. It is intended to have the best relations with the German chamber of commerce and the government. A large number of German business and financial leaders will be invited to become honorary members of the American chamber.

STOLEN MAIL CACHE.

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 31.—Over 500 letters were found buried in a lumber yard here this afternoon. Every envelope had been slit, but money orders and checks to the value of several hundred dollars, which could not be disposed of without danger of detection, were left undisturbed. The envelopes were rifled of jewelry, cash and New Year's gifts.

FIRE IN WHOLESALE QUARTER.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Toronto, Jan. 31.—H. Boyd's shoe factory, A. E. Roe & Co.'s skirt binding establishment, and Frank & Brace's thread warehouse, Wellingston street, west, were damaged by fire and water last night.

ONTARIO'S STEEL PRODUCT.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—The bureau of mines' report shows that during 1902 Ontario's steel output was 68,802 tons, valued at $1,610,031, compared with 14,471 tons valued at $347,280 in 1901.

AN EX-CHAMPION DEAD.

New York, Jan. 31.—Charles Ward died today at Rockaway Beach, aged 71. He was one of the famous Ward brothers, who in the 70's were world's champion oarsmen.

LA GRIPPE AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—Lord Dundonald is confined to his room with an attack of grippe, which is epidemic in Ottawa in a mild form.

THE CONQUERING SCOTS.

Windsor, Ontario, Jan. 31.—The Scotch curlers defeated rinks from Sarnia, Detroit and Windsor yesterday afternoon by a score of 51 to 44.

THE ALLIES CENSURED

Plain Speech by Member of Diplomatic Corps

Force Resorted to Because Claims Ill-Founded

Caracas, Jan. 31.—All the newspapers of Caracas have published articles to the effect that the action of the allies in imposing upon Venezuela special preferential treatment in the settlement of their own claims is on a par with all their previous acts since the beginning of the present difficulty, namely, unjust and unreasonable.

The correspondent of the Associated Press approached the members of the diplomatic corps here asking for their opinion on this phase of the matter. Two declined to speak, but a third was willing to discuss the matter for publication provided his name was not used. He said: "The action of Great Britain, Germany and Italy in trying to impose favored treatment for their claims and demanding immediate cash payment, arises from the fact that they know their claims are not well founded. My colleague, Mr. Haggard, the British minister, before his departure, presented claims to the Venezuelan government on behalf of Great Britain to the amount of only $8,000; the remainder of Great Britain's claims against Venezuela is not known. What they may be is problematical. In this connection it must be remembered that schooners from the British island of Trinidad have been assisting Matos revolutionists, as well as smuggling, and that these vessels have been rightfully seized by Venezuela. Great Britain was notified beforehand that no tribunal would recognize certain of her claims and therefore she wanted to force their immediate payment.

"Germany, for the same reason, does not desire that the Gesselahaft loan scandal should become known to the financial world.

"The Italians have no industrial enterprises in Venezuela. Those here are mostly agricultural laborers and peddlers. These have undoubtedly suffered, but they claim $10 for the loss of a chicken and $100 for the loss of a donkey. It can be seen why Italy does not want to have her claims discussed by a tribunal and prefers force to reason. No belief should be placed in the statement that France will abandon her rights in the matter of her own claims, which were obtained by anterior diplomatic treaties with Venezuela. I know upon good authority that France is not disposed to capitulate, and I hope that the United States, which also has claims against Venezuela, will not gratify the allies by accepting such treatment."

There was much excitement among the foreigners here when it was reported that the allies proposed special treatment to secure the payment of their claims. Many Frenchmen and Spaniards met and protested against the carrying out of such an idea and cable messages were addressed to the governments of the United States, France and Spain asking for protection of their several rights and that the claims of the petitioners be accorded treatment similar to that given to British, German and Italian claims.

Paris, Jan. 31.—Official sentiment here today is more hopeful of an adjustment of the Venezuelan questions, owing to the receipt of advices to the effect that the representatives of the allies have requested their respective governments for further instructions. There probably will be a simultaneous presentation of France's position through the French representatives in London, Berlin and Rome. The authorities are examining the plan for aggregating the claims of the powers which did not participate in the blockade, as suggested by minister Bowen, and are inclined to regard it favorably.

The tone of the French press shows that the editorial writers fear there will be a renewal of hostilities by the allies in Venezuelan waters as a result of the present complications. The Temps points out that the world's chief interest is to secure an end of the whole affair, which is beginning to be viewed as another "Maximillian blunder," and says: "If the naval commanders again feel that they are at liberty to take action owing to the failure of the negotiations there will be a new incident like that of San Carlos."

Puerto Cabello, Jan. 31.—Two Americans, James Cooper and Grovis Allen, have arrived here in a sloop, after having forced the blockade. Cooper is an ex-confederate major of cavalry and Allen is a military engineer. They have come to serve with Venezuela against the allies in the event of hostilities. They left here for Caracas today.

BOUNTY FOR TRIPLETS.

Minneapolis, Jan. 31.—The first freak bill of the session was introduced by T. E. Dowling of Evelyth as H.F. No. 137. The bill has already become known as the "Dowling triplet bill," and would seem on the face of it to provide a bounty for the production of triplets in this state.

The bill recites the fact that a Mrs. Annie Nelson of some place in the northern part of the state, became the mother of triplets some sixteen months ago, and was soon thereafter deserted and left destitute by her husband, and that she spent the last dollar she could raise in a fruitless attempt to find him in Kansas City.

After making these statements the bill appropriates $2,000 to be paid to Mrs. Nelson at the rate of $35 per month so long as she shall be destitute and deserted.

MACKINTOSH BUSY.

Has Been Trying to Interest Easterners in British Columbia Iron Ores.

Vancouver, Jan. 31.—Ex-governor Mackintosh has just returned from Pennsylvania, where he had been trying to interest capital in British Columbia iron. He had taken samples of specular hematite and magnetite and had them analyzed by the best experts there. The samples proved all right. He saw some of the leading iron men in the east; and while they were impressed with the iron possibilities in British Columbia, they believed that transportation facilities would not warrant an immediate investment of large capital in the province. They thought, however, the time would come when British Columbia iron would be marketable. Mr. Mackintosh states that there is any amount of iron all through the Kootenays, but the transportation question was certainly a serious one. While in Pennsylvania he examined the new explosive, which is much less dangerous than dynamite and more effective and had induced the company to send a representative to British Columbia to have it thoroughly tested in the mines.

AN EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID

NOW PREVAILS TO AN ALARMING EXTENT IN ITHICA, N.Y.

THE HOSPITALS ARE CROWDED WITH PATIENTS.

Ithica, N.Y., Jan 31.—An epidemic of typhoid fever, which recently broke out in Ithica, has now attained serious proportions. Today the nurses of the city hospital were obliged to give up their rooms to make room for patients, the hospital having been crowded for some time. The Rev. C. W. Peiser, of the Unitarian church, offers to turn the church over for a hospital. There are at least 200 cases in the city at present and the list is rapidly increasing. Physicians declare the epidemic is due to impure drinking water. The hospital authorities offer to admit any but the worst cases.

SOLDIER SEEKS DAMAGES.

Failing to Obtain a Court Martial He Goes To the King's Bench.

London, Jan. 31.—Lieut.-general sir Leslie Rundle, lord Valentine and others are defendants in an action brought by ex-sergeant-major Edmondstone, of the 35th company Imperial Yeomanry, in the King's bench, for damages for false imprisonment. After the ambuscading of the 35th at Lillefontein during the South African war, Edmondstone was arrested pending the usual inquiry. He claims to have been held for eight months without any charge being formulated. Four times he broke his arrest in order to force his case and get a trial, but on each occasion nothing happened. At Kroonstadt he attended the races and made a book, with a large placard affixed to him advertising his name and corps.

Later he attended a racing match, and again, en route to Harrismith, he broke his arrest at Elandsfontein, and proceeded to Johannesburg and had a good time. Still no result.

Once more, after rejoining, he deliberately escaped, and was then re-arrested, but no proceedings followed. His reduction was subsequently ordered from home.

The case involves several points in military law, including the right of the commander-in-chief to reduce a non-commissioned officer without trial.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

Sousa's Band Performed At Windsor Castle Last Evening.

London, Jan. 31.—Sousa's band played at Windsor castle this evening by command of king Edward. The concert took place in the Waterloo chamber, in the presence of the royal family and a large house party. The programme, in accordance with the king's wish, was composed entirely of American music. The soloists were Maud Powell, Estelle Liebling, and Arthur Pryor. His majesty received bandmaster Sousa in the most pleasant manner and expressed his appreciation of the "Imperial Edward March."

A HARD FIGHT.

Winnipeg Victorias and Montreal Play a Drawn Match.

Montreal, Jan. 31.—The hockey match for the Stanley cup tonight between Winnipeg Victorias and Montreal was declared a draw, the score stood two-two at call of time. The teams played over time till midnight, neither sides scoring.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Mexico City, Jan. 31.—The news from Washington regarding the joint endeavor of Mexico and China to accomplish something towards restoring and maintaining a fixed relationship between the moneys of the gold standard and silver using countries excites the liveliest interest in business and financial circles here.

DUTCHMEN ON STRIKE.

Amsterdam, Jan. 31.—Cavalry and marines from various stations have been brought here to reinforce the local garrison with a view to strike eventualities, and the Dutch ironclad, Everson, is held in readiness at Nieuwediep (at the entrance to the Amsterdam ship canal), to come here if required. The postal service to Harlem and Utrecht is carried on by motor cars.

The Hague, Jan. 31.—The engineers of the Netherlands railroad here struck this afternoon. No trains are leaving here for Amsterdam or Rotterdam.

During a meeting of the striking railroad men held here this evening a telegram was received from the Netherlands railroad company announcing that the company had agreed to the demands of its employees not to carry goods for the transportation companies in support of whose employees the railroad men had gone out on a strike. The state railroad having agreed to act in accordance with the Netherlands road the strike is considered to be at an end and the early resumption of the railroad service is expected.

ROSSLAND ORE SHIPMENTS

UNPRECEDENTED SNOWFALL IS RETARDING TRANSPORTATION.

WAR EAGLE AND CENTER STAR CLOSED DOWN TEMPORARILY.

Rossland, Jan. 31.—Ore shipments from this camp for the week ending tonight are as follows: Le Roi, 4,356 tons; Center Star, 1,560; War Eagle, 1,200; Giant, 50; Velvet, 150; Le Roi No. 2., 544. Total for the week, 7,860; for the year to date, 29,631 tons.

The snowfall is unprecedented and has interferred seriously with transportation. The Canadian Pacific has succeeded in keeping its line open by utilizing a rotary snowplow and fifty men in extra gangs. The Great Northern also worked a considerable force in keeping their road open.

The War Eagle and Centre Star have closed down for a couple of days owing to a shortage in fuel supply for the compressor plant, but this was only temporary and will be remedied at once. The tonnage in February should be substantially larger than in January.

LOYAL INDIANS.

Vancouver, Jan. 31.—George Rudge, of Port Simpson, explorer in Alaska and northern British Columbia, says that the Indians of the north, who are loyal and call themselves King George men, have asked to make a statement to the authorities that the disputed territory, according to Indian tradition, has always been British territory. The Indians also at Portland inlet are assuming a militant attitude towards Americans who have erected three stores, as they claim, for shipwrecked mariners, on Portland inlet. The Indian King George men are hostile in their talk and manner.

GERMANS FEAR THE BOERS.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—Vice-governor von Estorff, of German Southwest Africa, has resigned, and is returning home, because of a disagreement in Berlin with his policy towards the Boers in permitting the establishment of the Dutch reformed congregations under the authority of the Cape Town presbytery. The colonial office here regards this policy as dangerous, fearing that the Boers may make an attempt later to establish their independence.

VAN HORNE IN CUBA.

Havana, Jan. 31.—Sir William Van Horne, and his party, returned to Havana this veening after a week's trip over the new railroad, during which Santiago was reached. Questioned concerning his journey, sir William said he had found the people of the interior to be progressive and he considered their prospects good. There has been much inquiry for land from the United States. Through trains to Santiago will be operated over the line next March.

A WISE MEASURE.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—The reichstag today passed the second reading of the bill protecting child labor in factories and shops and prohibiting the employment of children under 12 years of age in some branches of industry, and under 13 in others. The socialists attempted to extend the prohibitions to agriculture and household work.

NEWFOUNDLAND SEALING

Halifax, Jan. 31.—Vessels arriving from Newfoundland report great activity in preparation for this year's sealing. There will be twenty ships engaged. The outlook is very hopeful.

HIS LIFE FOR A VIOLIN.

Saratoga, Jan. 31.—While attempting to save a valuable violin from his burning house at Bacon Hill today, Edward Diamond was overcome by smoke and was burned to death.

HE FELL DOWN STAIRS.

Rome, Jan. 31.—Monseigneur Deneckers, secretary of St. Peter's, fell down the stairs of his residence today. His skull was fractured and death immediately ensued.

ANOTHER CORRECTION.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—Rev. Dr. Sutherland, secretary to the Methodist missions, says the Methodist missionaries last year received full salaries.

MAYOR OF BOWMANVILLE.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Bowmanville, Ontario, Jan. 31.—M. A. James has been elected mayor of this city.

THIS IS TOUGH.

Quebec, Jan. 31.—A strange malady is playing havoc with cows belonging to the district extending from Levis to St. Thomas.

E. C. CARGILL DEAD.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—Edward C. Cargill, lumberman, of Vancouver, died in this city this evening.

BEAT THE AMERICANS.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 31.—The Scotch curlers won three rinks from Detroit tonight, totals 24 to 6.

POSTMASTER CHAMBERLAIN

Defends Britain's Alliance With Germany

The Monroe Doctrine is Not Jeopardised

London, Jan. 31.—Austen Chamberlain, postmaster-general, representing his father, the colonial secretary, at the annual dinner of the jewelers and silversmiths in Birmingham tonight, replied to the toast "His majesty's ministers," and devoted the greater part of the speech to Venezuela. He said that after the British government had decided to seek satisfaction for Venezuelan outrages and to demand guarantees against their repetition it had been approached by Germany and requested to co-operate with that country. Courtesy made it impossible for the British government to decline, said Mr. Chamberlain, and now it would be dishonorable to withdraw. The government is fully aware of its liability. Every detail was arranged before the action commenced. Replying to a suggestion that the present course might jeopardize the good relations between Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Chamberlain said if that were so, he would regard it as a calamity to the civilized world. There was no nation whose good opinion Great Britain valued so much as that of the United States. The speaker said he thought it incredible that the United States should take umbrage, as it knew that no nation so loyally supported the Monroe doctrine as did Great Britain. The present course did not menace the Monroe doctrine, said Mr. Chamberlain, which, although it might be evoked to protect the weak, was never intended by American statesmen to shield the evildoer. In conclusion the postmaster-general said he was confident that America would look in friendly manner on the efforts to secure that redress for British subjects which it would feel to be its first duty to obtain for American citizens.

THE DOMINICAN GOVERNMENT

Brought to Time in the Matter of American Claims For Damages.

San Domingo, Jan. 31.—United States minister Powell and a representative of the Dominican government today signed a protocol providing that the matter of the disputed claims of the San Domingo Improvement company of New York, shall be referred to international arbitration and that the Dominican government shall pay the Improvement company the sum of $4,500,000 for all its rights and franchises. The proposition for arbitration was recently presented to the Dominican government by Powell and accepted by it. The arbitrators, of whom there are to be three, will meet in Washington. One arbitrator is to be selected by the Dominican government from the justices of the United States supreme court, and one from the judges of the circuit courts of the United States.

The Dominican government has informed United States minister Powell that it cannot agree to his request made in the name of the American government in the matter of the claims of the Clyde line of steamers and that if this company feels aggrieved at the action of the government it should seek redress before a tribunal of the United States. Before this communication Mr. Powell informed the Dominican government that the United States would insist upon redress for its citizens and pending cases must be settled by the government and not through the courts. The claims of the San Domingo Improvement company, which alleges that it was unjustly deprived of certain valuable franchises by the Dominican government, have been in dispute for several years. The government has strongly resisted any settlement of the case up to the present time.

HOBSON RESIGNS.

The American Naval Officer of Kissing Fame Retires to Private Life.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Captain Richard P. Hobson of Merrimac fame, has tendered his resignation as a naval constructor. For some time captain Hobson has sought to be retired but the board which examined him pronounced him fit for duty, and he was ordered to duty in charge of the construction work at the Bremerton, Washington, navy station.

COAL FAMINE IN HAMILTON.

Estate of the Late Senator Wood Amounts To About $1,000,000.

Hamilton, Jan. 31.—The scarcity of coal has resulted in the blast furnace of the Hamilton Steel & Iron company being shut down, probably for several weeks.

The estate of the late senator A. T. Wood will amount to about a million dollars, which is equally divided amongst the children with provision for his widow.

HARVARD WON AT HOCKEY.

New York, Jan. 31.—Harvard proved an easy victor over Columbia at hockey tonight, winning by a score of 5 goals to 1. The Harvard men excelled in team work, though Columbia played an aggressive game.

GUESTS OF THE KING.

London, Jan. 31.—Henry White, the U. S. charge d'affaires and Mrs. White, went to Windsor today to spend the week end with king Edward.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1670.

Grocery Department

Our Stock is complete and every article is of the best quality procurable in the world's market. We quote:

TETLEY'S TEAS—Quality of well-known excellence	40c, 50c, 70c, $1
CEYLON TEAS—In bulk; splendid values	35c, 50c
CHINA TEAS—In bulk; good honest teas	25c, 30c, 35c, 40c
COFFEES—Our well-known blends	25c, 35c, 40c, 50c
COFFEES—Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand, 1lb. tins	45c
COFFEES—Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand, 2lb. tins	85c
MAPLE SYRUP—Guaranteed pure; quarts	35c
MAPLE SYRUP—Guaranteed pure; half gallons	65c
MAPLE SYRUP—Guaranteed pure; gallons	$1.15
POTATOES—Every one guaranteed sound and mealy	$1 per 100 lbs
ARMOUR'S SLICED HAM, in tins; a delicacy	35c
ARMOUR'S SLICED BACON, in tins; a delicacy	20c
SHREDDED CODFISH—Ready for the table in 10 minutes	10c
PURE CODFISH, 2lb. bricks	20c

PENNOLINE OIL

The Pride of Pennsylvania. A Perfect Family Oil.

Is absolutely safe, gives a clear light, does not smoke or smell, lasts longer and is therefore cheaper than any other oil. Per tin $2.00.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1670.

Do You Know GOOD HAMS?

They're Griffin's

P. BURNS & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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THE LEAD MINING INDUSTRY.

The Toronto Globe has returned to the subject of the lead mining industry and the request of the mine operators for a readjustment of the tariff upon the imports of lead and lead products. Its latest utterance evidences a closer study of the essential features of the case, but its deductions from some of the facts cited are so illogical as to suggest the possibility of a desire upon the part of that usually fair paper to cloud the issue.

It is more than simply irritating to people in the Kootenays to be told regarding lead duties that inequalities should be removed by reducing the duty on pig lead below that on corroded lead, rather than by increasing the duty on corroded lead above that on pig lead.

How fair and reasonable it must seem to people in distress, to people who are paying without a murmur duties of 15c. per bushel on potatoes, equivalent to about 75 per cent ad valorem on the cost of production, to be told that the protection on pig lead, which is only 10 per cent now, should be reduced sufficiently below the 3½ per cent net duty on corroded lead, to admit of the latter being manufactured in Canada. Yet that is what the Globe's contention means if it means anything.

The Globe says: "At Canadian ports "the price is regulated by London quota- "tions with the Canadian duty of 15 "per cent, and the cost of ocean freight "added."

Does the Globe think that it is doing its duty, as one of the leading journals of Canada, to deal with a subject of such importance to a part of the people of Canada with so little care or study as to permit it to make such a misleading statement?

Can it not understand that as England is a competing source of supply for pig lead that the duty of 15 per cent must have the preferential of one-third deducted from it to ascertain what will regulate the price?

It acknewledges that the people of the lead mining districts are contributing largely to the revenues of Canada by the importation of dutiable goods. It should also understand that we are also contributing largely to the prosperity *of other parts of Canada by the purchase* of their manufactures and products at prices regulated by the tariff without the deduction of the English preferential.

In one part of its article it makes the perfectly correct statement that "al- "though Canada has the advantage of "cheap lead, there is little or no dif- "ference in the price of paint compared "with American quotations," and yet a little further on it says: "But it would "be hard on Canadians to be paying a "higher price for a Canadian product "sold more cheaply abroad."

Is not experience a safer guide than theory? The Americans, through the operation of a tariff higher than that asked for in Canada (taking the preferential into account) have built up the various industries from the mining of the ore to the grinding in oil of the corroded lead, and the result is widespread prosperity radiating from those particular industries through all others, and the consumer pays about the same price for his paint as he does in Canada under a system which stifles all those industries, while the consumer saves little or nothing, the difference being expended on tranportation to and fro over the world in middlemen's profits. Will it make the point clearer to the Globe to know that under the present system the miner receives about 1½c. per lb. for the lead in his ore and pays 9c. per lb. for his white lead ground in oil?

Will the Globe not give the managers of 53 lead mines credit for sufficient business ability to believe them when they say that the duties asked for will enable them to operate extensively, and that the arrangements are such that they will get through the smelters their full share of the benefits?

We are confident that the finance minister will not regard this from the one-sided point of view of the Globe. He will not forget that the people who ask protection equivalent to 1 2-5c. net on the pig lead, which is not a raw material, but is the result of three different processes with intermediate transportation, viz., mining, smelting and refining, are paying duties as follows:

Beef	3c. per pound.
Mutton	35 per cent.
Wheat	12c. per bushel.
Flour	60c. per barrel.
Oats	10c. per bushel.
Butter	4c. per pound.
Cheese	3c. per pound.
Eggs	3c. per dozen.
Potatoes	15c. per bushel.
Vegetables	25 per cent.

and corresponding duties on evrything else, while they derive no benefit from any item in the tariff excepting the net 10 per cent on pig lead, which is almost nullified by the admission of the principal manufactured product of pig lead at the nominal duty of 3½ per cent net.

MUNICIPAL BOOK-KEEPING.

The question of taxation is one that is of considerable interest to all citizens, whether that taxation be levied by the state or the municipality. It is a problem that is far from settled, and the diversity of views concerning it indicate that there are not wanting those who have given the matter serious consideration and who are earnestly desirous of finding a solution. A means that will go far toward this end is the adoption of a correct system of public accounting by means of which every official will be able to show that the methods of taxation in vogue, whatever they may be, are uniformly carried out, that the valuation upon which the assessments are made are fair and just to all alike and that there is no unfair discrimination. It must do more than that, and show that the money so collected and held is used exclusively for the benefit of the people, that it is not applied to any other uses, and that the expenditures made were for the public good. A uniform public accounting is simply the application of the principles and practice of everyday business to public affairs and no one will be hardy enough to say that this method should not be followed with respect to municipal affairs.

The duty of seeing that such a method is adopted falls to the people. It is they who delegate to the municipality the right to exercise the power of raising revenue and spending it, and if, in delegating that power, the people fail to exercise the right of regulating how it shall be utilized, they are abdicating one of their inalienable privileges. It should be the aim of every good citizen to improve the efficiency of the municipal administrative machinery and as a uniform system of public accounting makes for greater efficiency, its adoption is a matter that should be worked for. The publicity that would ensue would have the result of promoting economy, and as the system provides ready means for contrasting the methods both of revenue collecting and public expenditures the benefits obtainable are very real indeed.

The question of municipal ownership of public utilities is a live issue at the present time, not only here but in all parts of the English speaking world, and a system of uniform accounting would materially assist in furthering that movement. The demand for municipal ownership is made with a view to obtaining certain public services at cost, *and it should be the policy of a city to* make certain that the price fixed is equal to the entire cost and that that is not beyond the realm of true economy. Uniform accounting would show exactly how one city succeeded where another failed to give an efficient service at reasonable cost without loss. The consumers would receive the benefit of wide experience extending over the entire country and the interests of the taxpayers would be conserved and safeguarded, and this would constantly work in the direction of economy, reduced cost of production and reduced price to consumers.

When such a system is put into effect and certain standards established in municipalities, it will be possible to exact from private owned enterprises some measure of accounting for their methods, and the relative cost of utilities and services provided by the municipality and by private concerns can be compared and the margin of efficiency between the two systems shown. In this way the question as to which is the better plan to adopt, municipal ownership or private management, would be determined by an identical method. Public opinion calls for publicity on the part of trusts and private management generally, and it should in all equity demand publicity in public affairs, and the machinery for full publicity and comparison is provided by a uniform method of municipal accounting. The system is one that should become the only legal one permissible.

NOT WHAT IS WANTED.

The provincial government have issued another "bulletin" on the "undeveloped "areas of the great interior of British "Columbia." The title is pretentious, but it lamentably fails to be of any real service, in this regard maintaining the record established by our provincial governments for their successful rendering of the art of how not to do things. The bulletin before us "is issued in compliance with the demand for information respecting the lands of the northern interior," and in this regard it may satisfy those who are responsible for its appearance, but who in the world wants to know anything about the lands of the northern interior? The bulletin itself says "at present there are no "regular lines of communication, and "settlement is practically out of the "question,' 'and with this admision on the very front page it is difficult to understand why the government should be so anxious to boost the inaccessible northern lands while there are available for settlement in other parts of the country areas, of good land easily reached and within access of markets.

For the explorer and prospector, some of the information contained in the little pamphlet may be of limited service, but this class do not settle on lands which "in many parts of it only a few white "men have ever been, and only at long "intervals." It goes on to say "the "advent of railways will give a stimulus "to prospecting and exploration, when, "together with governmental surveys, "the more accessible districts will be "definitely outlined, and the areas of "land suitable for occupation accurately "determined." And no doubt this is all true enough, but if the settlement of the northern lands is to wait upon the completion of governmental surveys, little will be done in that direction for very many years to come, even after *the completion of the railways, unless* that part of the province fares infinitely better in the matter of surveys than has the rest of the province. There are thousands upon thousands of acres of land within easy reach of markets, and means of transportation more or less satisfactory in districts much less remote than the lands treated of in the bulletin, but they have yet to be surveyed, and for lack of reliable and authoritative information are lying idle and unsettled. It is well known that the valley of the Kootenay is in many places admirably adapted to farming and fruit growing, but no survey has been made and no effort made to induce settlers to take up land there. It would be much wiser and more to the point if, instead of issuing useless pamphlets descriptive, and that in an imperfect way, of districts so remote as to preclude all probability of their settlement for a long time to come, the government would have districts nearer at hand surveyed and well digested data concerning them prepared and issued. It is not by the means adopted by the bureau of provincial information that any lasting good will be done to the province; there must be a more up-to-date system set in motion. The proper method for the government to pursue is that just mentioned, the making of surveys of districts in the older parts of the province and the dissemination of useful and accurate information concerning them; in other words, an effort should be made to settle up the lands nearer at hand first.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In the Burrard bye-election the socialists are adopting a very peculiar course. They state that they cannot vote for any of the three candidates in the field, and that they will mark their *ballots: "I want Socialism."* This is hardly the way to advance their cause. But the socialist seems to want the whole economic condition changed at one stroke. Experience should have taught him that all economic changes come about gradually, and it will only be by slow evolutionary process that anything approaching the ideal state of affairs he dreams of will come to pass.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has stated that the poll-tax upon Chinese coming into the province will be raised to an amount that will effectively prevent further immigration of this undesirable element. Apparently the intention is to make this change at the coming session of parliament. In this connection it is not out of place to direct attention to the entirely erroneous view of the anti-Chinese agitation taken by some English journals. The B. C. Mining Review, a London publication, for instance, says: "The "development of British Columbia is "undoubtedly greatly hindered by the "attitude the labor unions have adopted "in regard to Asiatic immigration." If the Review would take the trouble to read the evidence given before the royal commission, it would learn that by far the strongest objections to Asiatic immigration were voiced by employers of labor and those engaged in commercial pursuits. The class of labor that is strongly organized has less to fear from the Chinese element than almost any other class in the province. The miners, the railroad men, the skilled mechanics, other than tailors, have very little to fear from the direct competition of Chinese. It is the unskilled class, the small farmers, the tradesmen, and the large employers of labor who suffer most directly from the presence of Chinese in the province. The Review should take to heart the statements of men like J. B. Hobson, of the Cariboo Consolidated, and R. Marpole, general superintendent of the Pacific division of the C. P. R.

An American contemporary gives the following apt definition of a lobbyist: "A lobbyist is a man who is hired to "tell a member of the legislative "assembly that he (the member) doesn't "know his own business. The lobbyist "is also supposed to carry a very per- "suasive argument in his inside vest "pocket if he should make connection "with a member who prefers to listen "to arguments of the vest pocket kind. "A known lobbyist is looked on with "suspicion. A member of the legislature "who courts the society of a lobbyist is "regarded with neither envy nor favor."

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A NEW UNITED STATES OF CHINA AND JAPAN

China and Japan, it is thought, are destined to become the United States of Asia. They are drawing closer to each other every day. The absorption of the celestial empire by that of the Mikado is the form which the union is assuming. The matter is presented in an interesting way by the Journal des Debats (Paris), which says that a close union between China and Japan is written in the book of fate. No one can doubt "the speedy formation of a new federation, the United States of Asia, whose motto will be: the Far East for the Asiatics." The aggressive part in all this will be played by the Japanese:

"Students of things political, whose interest has been aroused by the recent displays of Chinese-Japanese sympathy, are following this movement with attention. They foresee a counterpart in the Far East of the Franco-Russia alliance of Europe—a force that will balance the military and commercial influence of the civilized nations in China. May one not go even further and prophesy the continual absorption of the apathetic and corrupt middle kingdom by the empire of the rising sun? . . . There certainly exists a real understanding between China and Japan. The middle kingdom offers but a passive resistance to those who would possess it by force. Its peaceful conquest need present no difficulties to the Mikado's subjects. All the authorities in Peking favor the idea."

These two nations of the Far East have every inducement, it is added, to form a close alliance. The realization of this possibility is but a question of time. Thus will the great problem of China be solved. What European power would be bold enough to involve itself with the political or commercial interests of two allied countries, of which one disposed of the brute force of numbers and the other of limitless energy and vitality? The formidable strength of these United States of Asia would revive the famous theory of the yellow peril, which has as yet been assigned to the distant future.

There is confirmation of these ideas in the views expressed by Chinese native papers. These sheets take pains to lay before their readers the perils of China and the power of Japan. Thus the Sin Wan Pao (Shanghai) says that Russia is bound to expand in Asia at the expense of China owing to the "bigoted conservatism" of the Chinese, and it hints at the necessity of "brilliant diplomacy" to save the middle kingdom. It moralizes on this theme and then makes flattering references to Japan. We are endebted to the Celestial Empire (Shanghai) for the following translation of the Chinese paper's remarks:

"A country can not avoid the danger of being absorbed by other countries, so long as it depends upon them for support and is not able to act independently. Of all the countries in Asia, Japan is the only one that may be called independent in the full sense of the word. All other countries have lost their independence either wholly or partially. For instance, Annam has been annexed by France; Burma has been taken possession of by Great Britain. Lying between Burma and Annam we find a small country, named Siam, which appear to be still retaining its independence. That Siam has been able to preserve its independence is ascribed by many people to the fact that the king of Siam is a very enlightened and progressive ruler, who has set about introducing western civilization into his country sufficiently early to save it from becoming a dependency of some other country more powerful than itself. In fact the king of Siam has been pursuing a course of reform somewhat similar to that taken by the emperor of Japan. But the results of the actions of the enlightened rulers of the two countries are very different. Since the beginning of its carreer of reform, Japan seems to have progressed by leaps and bounds, and today it has gained a high position in the family of nations. . . . Both Japan and Siam have practically followed the same course of reform and the rulers of both countries are equally enlightened and progressive. Yet Japan has become more powerful and fully independent, while Siam remains weak and only nominally independent. How do we account for this difference? The secret is that in Japan the common people are as much in favor of reform as their emperor is, and they possess all the qualities necessary to independence; while in Siam, although the king hails every measure of reform with delight, the common people do not seem to care much about it, and behave as if they were prepared to become the slaves of other races at any moment."

There is one native Chinese paper, the Sin Pao (Pekin), which denounces Japan and Japanese ideas. The only true liberty is that of China and the Chinese. Let there be no Chinese adoption of Japan and the Japanese. We rely once more upon the Celestial Empire, which translates this old-fashioned Chinese organ thus:

"The Chinese enjoy the greatest liberty, and the Japanese and westerners are under the great bondage. There may be a great many people who hold a different opinion from ours and say 'popular liberty originated in the west and afterward flew into Japan, but is unknown in China up to this day. What absurdity you utter when you say that the Chinese enjoy more liberty than the westerners!' Our answer would be as follows: The laws in Japan and in the west are both too numerous and too severe. All the people are bound to serve in the army for a certain number of years, during which they are liable to be transferred to any place at any time by their general and are not permitted to disobey the order. This is one instance of bondage. All the children in the country are bound to attend school at a certain age. This is another instance of bondage. When an author wants to print a book, he has to ask for copyright. This is a third instance of bondage. Before a man can establish a newspaper, he must apply for a certificate from his government, sanctioning him to do so. This is a fourth instance of bondage. Furthermore, there are fixed regulations governing all companies and firms. Thus the merchants and tradesmen are deprived of their liberty. All marriages must be reported to a certain department for registration. Thus, there is no liberty between husband and wife. Besides, there are such taxes as the stamp-tax, which curtails the liberty of selling goods; the limited-company tax, which interferes with the liberty of establishing companies; and the cattle tax, which limits the liberty of rearing animals. Even the members of parliament in constitutional monarchies and the presidents of republics are not given sufficient liberty to rule over the people, as is evidenced by the fact that these high functionaries are elected by the people themselves. Judging by the above facts, can any impartial person say that the Japanese and westerners are not under bondage?"

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

New York, Jan. 31.—The shirtwaist is in with more ardor than ever, but it is somewhat changed to meet the demands of the new year.

Shirtwaists are numerous and some of them are costly, but in them all there is noted a touch of harmony and a suggestion of adaptability to several skirts. One can notice at once that they are designed to be worn with skirts of certain kinds.

A waist of lettuce-green worn by a fashionable New York woman at a ladies' luncheon well illustrates this. The waist, which was cut on the full blouse lines, was stiffened with a taffeta lining to give the crepe consistency. At the front and over the sides there was that becoming fullness which has made the blouse popular.

A little bolero of pink flannel dotted with white was slipped on over the lettuce green cape, and a look of dressiness was given the flannel by the aplication of small circles of white lace which were used to border the lower edge and to trim the wide sleeves, which were cut off at the elbow so as to let the crepe sleeves bag blow.

Small boleros of flannel, in pink and green and in violet, with French knots peppered all over them, are worn over crepe waists of every color. The two materials and shades are brought together by bands of black velvet which are put on around the stock, and they, too, are peppered with French knots.

As far as the shirtwaist proper is concerned, the bolero is gone out, for they do not often make the waists with the bolero fastened upon them. But the bolero shaped on new lines, is to be very much worn as a little house coat and as such is cut off at the elbows and is made short all the way around, front and back, being only as deep as the bust. Its entire lower edge, if made of flannel, is finished with small scallops.

The full suit effect is accomplished by requiring that either the shirtwaist or its trimmings match the skirt. There may be only a touch of the color but such as it is there is something about it which harmonizes the whole and makes it look like a whole suit instead of a two-piece affair. The street suits are to be so snug fitting that the matter of getting a suitable waist to wear under them is one that demands the most serious consideration.

It is noticed in the fashionable world that waists are growing more delicate. The mid-winter shirtwaists, instead of being confined to serviceable cashmere, flannel velvet and wool chevott, are made of much thinner and less bulky stuffs. These may be lined with soft material to make them warm, but they are of the crushable sort that do not take up a great deal of room, but can be packed away inside a coat.

Crepe de chine, silk muslin, the softest of taffeta and the nicer grades of China silk make up beautifully into mid-winter shirtwaists to wear with the tailored suits; and the peculiar thing about it is that by the time they are lined, covered with applications and trimmed with lace they are quite as warm as the bulkier waists, though much softer and more manageable.

One of the most fetching of these waists is made in silk muslin and trimmed with bands of insertion. The insertion is joined together in rows running around the neck, to form a deep yoke. There is a standing collar of the insertion.

The silk muslin, being very thin, must be made full, and for that reason the whole blouse part of the waist is laid in little side plaits. A group of tucks runs around the lower part of the bust below the yoke.

The newest sleeves are quite unique in that they are tucked from the shoulder to the elbow. Then they are made upon a foundation and are so large that they droop far below the hand in a great melon-shaped bag. The cuff is made of insertion or of silk, and is tight around the hand, and there are stiff tabs that turn back and almost reach the elbow, where they are finished in deep points.

There are many schemes for trimming the new sleeves, and more seem to be about to follow.

The loose yoke is to be one of the startling features of the spring. It must be lined, for the under part shows and it must be beautifully finished. Very often this yoke is entirely made of strips of ribbon and hemstitching. Again, it is made of lace with a lining. One very pretty loose yoke is made of turquoise-colored panne with pretty medallions of Persian embroidery set into it.

The loose yoke is adjustable, requiring only to be thrown around the neck. It can, consequently be worn with any gown with which it harmonizes.

The making of the adjustable yoke and the adjustable cuff is one of the duties of the up-to-date modiste, and right diligently does she labor upon it to make it suitable to wear with the handsome gowns of her best patrons.

One of the requisites of the neck yoke is that it must be fitted to the shoulders nicely, for otherwise it will not have the complete look which is so necessary; and another requisite is that it must be perfectly finished, for the yoke must have the nicest of linings and the most perfect neck and corsage finishings.

The modiste who makes gowns for Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has just completed a yoke set for wear with a spring street gown, just such a suit as might be worn for Easter.

The Easter suit is in face cloth in a shade of slate-gray. The yoke and cuffs are made of fancy silk cut in strips and joined together with panne strips and fagot stitching. There is a row of panne each side of the fagot stitching, and then come the strips of fancy silk. The yoke is beautifully shaped to the shoulders and over each shoulder there extends an epaulet of fancy silk bordered with panne. The cuffs are rather narrow, with deep tabs of panne, with a little fagoting introduced.

This set can be worn over a suit of serge or one of satin cloth, or yet over the silk gown of the season.

And, as spring aproaches, a great deal might be said for the silk gown which is certainly coming in. One looks so trim in a suit of taffeta, or in one of moire, that one is tempted to invest, even though one knows perfectly well that the suit will not last forever. Between the wearing properties of taffeta and moire there is no argument, the latter being really quite durable.

Taffeta is a matter of uncertainty, but in these days there is coming in a taffeta which wears very nicely, and in a suit form can be warranted to finish out the season, and, more than that no person can desire in a taffeta.

A feature of the spring suits is their decided amount of boning and stiffening. One can forgive the new corsets for being soft and pliable to the figure, for the new waists are so fully boned that they do not need any corset at all.

The rule is to bone every seam and to make it as well shaped as possible. The fronts, sides and the back are all boned. And not only is this peculiarity observed in the street suit, the pretty little two-piece costumes for shopping and walking, but also in the shirtwaists. These have bones down the front and sides, and, no matter how delicate the material may be, you may be sure there is a boned foundation just the same.

To this boned foundation is laid a great deal of the success of the new spring suit, which for fit and nattiness has never been equalled anywhere in any previous year.

The silks are exquisitely shaped and beautifully clinging, made so by the complete system of boning which is used in all gowns and is one of their peculiarities.

MAUDE GRIFFIN.

ACCIDENTS

Miners can now be insured under our Special Miners' Accident Policy. $25 a week in case you are injured and laid up, comes in handy. Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Ltd., Nelson, B. C.

COW'S MILK

for infant feeding must first take into account the source of supply. The milk must come from a healthy, well fed, well groomed herd of cows under hygienic supervision. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is prepared under highest scientific methods.

A CONFESSED ANARCHIST.

Barcelona, Jan. 31.—A Belgian named Martins, has been arrested in this city. He has confessed that he was sent to kill the king of the Belgians but was prevented from carrying out his deed by being arrested during the strike at Barcelona a year ago.

SICKNESS

Miners, if you turn sick and hold one of our Special Miners' Accident and Sickness Policies, your wages go on just the same; we pay them to you. Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Ltd., Nelson, B.C.

A MOST ASTOUNDING CRIME

MYSTERIOUS TRIPLE MURDER NOW ENGROSSING LONDON.

HUSBAND, WIFE AND BABE DONE TO DEATH.

(London Daily Mail.)

For a few minutes yesterday morning a score of persons gathered in Stratford police court gazed upon a man charged with one of the most astounding crimes of recent years. Described as a grocer, Edgar Edwards, aged 34, was accused of having on or about November 29th, murdered William John Darby, aged 26; Beatrice Darby, aged 28; and Ellen Beatrice Darby, aged 3 months—the husband, wife and child, whose mutilated remains were disinterred by the police from the garden of a small house, No. 89 Church road, Leyton, on Tuesday. Apparently these remains were conveyed to Leyton from Camberwell, where it is supposed the murders were committed.

An hour before Edwards had arrived at the police court in absolute ignorance of the fact which all London knew—that the bodies had been found in his garden at Leyton. He came in a closed van from Brixton Prison, to be charged on remand with a mere assault, and was suddenly confronted with the fact that he was to be accused of triple murder.

He was marched into a lobby where a dozen men from the street were standing in a row. Wearing a round felt hat and overcoat, he seemed to the casual observer to be just another man from the street. "Stand where you like in the row," said an inspector. Edwards entered the line. A young man came in. "Do you see anyone you know?" rang the formal question. "That man," said the witness, and he laid his hand on Edwards. Then a hunchbacked little man came in. "I know that man," he said. and he touched Edwards. A woman followed. She was the sister of the murdered woman. With hand raised she cried, "That is the man!"

Edwards had listened unmoved. He said nothing. He walked out of the lobby with an air of unconcern and stepped into the police court, taking his place without instruction in the dock. As he faced the bench, one observed he had a flat receding forehead, slender nose, tilted a trifle, small fair moustache above a closely-shut mouth, and small receding chin.

"THERE MUST BE A MISTAKE."

In a sentence or two, detective-inspector Collins, of Scotland Yard, outlined a crime of unusual horror. The presiding magistrate had alerady read out a bare charge to which in a level, low voice Edwards had replied, "I am sure there must be a mistake." He listened calmly as the detective revealed his accusing facts—that the three dead bodies were found in the garden of the house occupied by Edwards; that he was seen digging a hole; that in the house were found the Darbys' furniture and effects; that the bodies of the adults were cut to pieces and the child was strangled; that the Darbys mysteriously disappeared and that in the house at Camberwell were evidences of murder; that a weapon found at Leyton was similar to one on which were bloodstains and hair found in the Camberwell house.

The dark, dull eyes of the man against whom this terrible indictment was launched never quivered. Some of the people in court sat with open mouths as the thought of those mutilated bodies being conveyed across London from Camberwell to Leyton down beyond Stratford was borne in upon their minds. "Remanded for a week," said the magistrate, and as quietly as before Edwards walked out, picking up his hat and dusting it with his sleeve. Outside the court the little hunchbacked man, who will be a witness of some importance, took out a little clay pipe, stuck it between his front teeth, and smoked indignantly at the placards which proclaimed "Search for a hunchback."

The story so far revealed is short and astounding. Mr. Darby was the son of a widow who keeps a coffee house in Trafalgar road, Greenwich. Two years ago he married a bright and happy young woman, who was an asistant in the Greenwich business, and they set up a little shop. About eight months ago they moved into a modest corner shop in Wyndham road, Camberwell, where they sold groceries. Wyndham road is a small street not far from Camberwell green. The child was their first-born. They were a devoted couple.

In November Edwards got in negotiation with them for the purchase of their business. How is not quite known, but it is believed Mr. Darby answered an advertisement in a newspaper. On November 29th Edwards appeared at the shop as the new tenant and the Darbys vanished. The landlord put in the bailiffs for rent, but Edwards paid them out and kept possession. He stayed there for some ten days. A little hunchbacked man—his name is Goodwin—who lives close by was engaged to look after the shop in the daytime. Edwards lived upstairs, where, it is said, Goodwin was never allowed. Then, on about December 8th or 9th, Goodwin fetched a van and helped Edwards to load up the spare contents of the house while the children of the street rifled the shop and danced about with lumps of sugar in their mouths. When the loading was finished Edwards shut up the shop and drove away, and Camberwell saw him no more.

If you go down Church road, Leyton, away from the fast encroaching streets of small and ugly houses, where thousands of Londoners are newly housing themselves every year, you come to a half-rural spot soon to be engulfed by the flood of bricks and mortar. On the right hand side of the winding road patches of garden lie between houses. Round a bend you reach a short terrace of the uniform type of two-story house, with pretentious stone-mullioned windows, let at 10s a week. The first of these has the number "89" chalked on the door. The blinds are down in the double window, both upstairs and down. It was in the back garden of this house that the bodies of the Darby family were unearthed.

It is a narrow strip of garden, with short palings dividing it from the next. The tenants of any of the four houses can see everything that goes on in all the gardens. At the further end of the terrace is a coal yard, which suggests a converted farmyard. Across the road fields stretch into the misty distance. The outlook is depressing on a cold winter day.

For some months No. 89 stood empty. It belongs to a Mr. Bassett, of Trinity square, E.C., and to him Edwards at the beginning of December applied for the tenancy. He said he had kept a grocer's shop in Barnsbury street, Islington, and he gave as reference Mr. Darby, of 22 Wyndham road, Camberwell. Mr. Basset received a letter signed William John Darby, which was so satisfactory that Edwards was accepted as a tenant.

Then, for the first time, so far as eye-witnesses know, Edwards appeared in Church road, Leyton. Just after eleven o'clock one Friday night he drove up in a sort of butcher's cart. He applied to Mr. Childs, a milk dealer, who lives close by, for the key of 89, and Mr. Childs, who was keeping it for the landlord, handed it to him. Edwards said, "Too late for a drink, isn't it?" The public houses close at eleven, so he drove away. Next day he came again, looked over the house, and asked for some one who could dig the garden. An old man, an ex-grave-digger, who lives between the milkman's and the terrace, was introduced, and Edwards asked him to dig the whole garden over for flower planting.

On Monday, during the digging of the garden, Edwards drove up in a small four-wheeled van. It had a tarpaulin cover, and contained furniture and boxes. Some of the boxes which were open were seen to contain books.

Old Rollins was called from his digging, and carried in the goods. There were only one bedstead, one or two chairs, a table, and a few other things. He had a "job" with some of the closed boxes, for they were heavy. Edwards followed him to and from the cart and warned him not to drop the boxes. "They contain crocks," said the new tenant. He did not say much, but he observed that his wife was coming at the end of the week. No woman ever came say the neighbors.

From then, December 10th, until eight days before Christmas, Edwards lived in the house alone. He rarely went out, and as rarely spoke to his neighbors. Now and then he went to an inn. He was seen digging in the garden but no plants were set. One day a telegram arrived for him, but the blinds were down, and the boy was unanswered. He consulted neighbors, and pushed the telegram under the door.

Next afternoon, December 16th, an old man went to the house. This was John Garland, of Victoria Park, who owns a small grocery shop—something like the one at Camberwell. He is now in West Ham hospital. On that day and in that house at Leyton, Edwards has admitted having struck him. This assault led to Edwards' arrest in the first instance, and to the development of the terrible charge now brought against him.

The business between Edwards and Mr. Garland concerned the purchase of Garland's shop by Edwards. They went once or twice to a public house and again returned and went indoors. Just after four o'clock a cry of "Murder" startled two or three of the neighbors. A coalman from the yard and a couple of handy policemen ran to the house. The door was burst open—Darby's walking stick had been propped against it, and was cracked by the bursting in—and Mr. Garland was found bleeding form a wound on the head. He charged Edwards with trying to murder him. Edwards is said to have been found upstairs in bed. He said Garland hit him first. Being arrested, he lit his pipe and went away cooly with the police. Other police took possession of the house, and then began the unraveling of the Darby mystery.

Cards and pawn-tickets bearing Darby's name and address were found in the house. A detective went to Camberwell, but no one knew where Darby was. After a while Mrs. Darby's sister, who had seen Edwards at the Camberwell shop, was found. She told how the Darbys had disappeared. The detective reported to detective-inspector Collins, the skillful "C.I.D." officer in charge of the district including Leyton.

Now the wheels moved more quickly. Mr. Darby's friends formally notified the police of the mysterious disappearance of the family. Inspector Collins grasped the problem, and Mrs. Darby's sister was taken over to Leyton. "Why, that's her wedding dress!" she cried, almost as soon as she entered the house in Church road, "and this is their furniture, and that is her new coat. Why, she only had one coat! What has become of her. How could she go without it?"

Inspector Collins suggested that the Darbys had sold everything to Edwards. He also gave instructions for the digging of the garden. On Tuesday afternoon detectives Melville and Friend and constable Hughes took part in the work. Buried in the ground they found, after much search, six sacks. They carried them into the house, and found they contained the remains of the Darbys. The heads and limbs had been severed, and separately bundled into the sacks. The flesh was cut clean and the joints had been sawn. A knife and a saw and a new spade were discovered in the house. So was a lump of iron, a window-sash weight, like the one found at Camberwell.

Who is Edwards? Where has he been living? What has been his ocupation? These are questions the police are endeavoring to answer. One neighbor at Leyton states that a man just like Edwards, but not Edwards, one day drove up in a "sort of butcher's cart like the one Edwards drove up in at night."

There is another feature touching in its illustration of the faithfulness of a dog. The Darbys had a terrier. That terrier appeared at Leyton, and lived with Edwards.

It was seen often to run to a spot in the garden, look puzzled, and then lie down on the newly-dug earth. Beneath that spot lay the remains of its master and mistress.

Curse of DRINK

CURED BY

COLONIAL REMEDY

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

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

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

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

Sold by druggists everywhere, and by mail.

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

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

RECENT WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

On the occasion of the recent Forty-seventh annual convention of the American association of general passenger and ticket agents, the Grand Trunk railway gave a demonstration of wireless telegraphy on a moving train. The experiment was entirely successful.

The demonstration was made by Dr. E. Rutherford, F.R.S.C., and Dr. Howard T. Barnes, F.R.S.C., both of the Macdonald Physical laboratory of the McGill university, Montreal Signals were exchanged between a station and a train (which was running at the rate of 50 miles an hour). No attempt was made to cover distances comparable in length with those attained by Marconi and others, but with comparatively simple laboratory apparatus it was possible to keep the train in touch with the station for from 8 to 10 miles. St. Dominique was selected as the transmitting station, where two large metal plate vibrators 10x12 feet, connected with an induction coil of the usual pattern, were situated. On the train itself the waves were received by collecting wires connected with a coherer of nickel and silver powder. The relay operated electric bells in three cars. The collecting wires were run through the guides for the train signal cord and extended on both sides of the coherer for about one car length. To obtain the maximum effect it would have been better to have had a long vertical wire, but since such was impossible, the horizontal wire was used. Although these were placed inside the steel frame cars, strong and definite signals were obtained over the distance named. Another difficulty militated against obtaining the maximum sensitiveness, as owing to the natural vibration of the train resulting from its great speed, it was impossible to have the relay adjusted to its most sensitive point. In spite of these difficulties the distance to which signals could be sent to the train was eminently satisfactory, and with more refined apparatus greater distances could without doubt be covered. The success of this form of wireless telegraphy, of which this was but a pioneer experiment, opens up yet another method of providing for the safety of the traveling public.

MODERN REFORM.

Canton, Jan. 31.—The Chinese authorities have captured arms, amunition and commissariat stores collected for the "reformers." Foreign marines are patrolling the Shamien suburb of Canton and gunboats are held in readiness at Hong Kong to sail for this port if their services are required.

The Royal Bank of Canada

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Net profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and accrued interest on deposits, and after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate on bills under discount	$279,786 35
Premium on 4,810 shares of new stock at $250 per share	721,500 00
Brought forward from 31 December, 1901	91,882 00
	$1,093,168 44
Appropriated as follows:	
Dividend No. 65, three and one-half per cent	$ 70,000 00
Dividend No. 66, four per cent	80,000 00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	10,000 00
Expenditure on new bank premises in 1902	33,543 60
Transferred to Reserve Fund	800,000 00
Balance carried forward	99,624 84
	$1,093,168 44

RESERVE FUND

Balance at credit on 31st December, 1901		$1,700,000 00
Premium on new stock	$721,500 00	
Transferred from Profit and Loss account	78,500 00	
		800,000 00
Balance at credit on 31st December, 1902		$2,500,000 00

GENERAL AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

LIABILITIES

To the Public:	31st December, 1901.	31st December, 1902.
Notes of the bank in circulation	$ 1,847,152 02	$ 1,920,713 15
Deposits payable on demand	$ 4,296,100 88	$ 4,033,651 35
Deposits payable after notice	8,929,278 44	9,764,013 38
Interest accrued on deposits	137,745 31	131,455 67
	13,363,124 63	13,929,120 40
Balances due to other banks in Canada	41,452 52	43,401 31
Balances due to agencies of the bank and other banks in foreign countries	159,273 11	308,582 59
Balances due to agents in G. Britain	103,789 00	507,491 17
	$15,514,800 28	$16,709,308 62
To the Shareholders:		
Capital paid up	2,000,000 00	2,481,000 00
Reserve Fund	1,700,000 00	2,500,000 00
Dividends Nos. 64 and 66, latter payable 2nd February, 1903	70,000 00	80,000 00
Former dividends unclaimed	35 00	35 00
Balance of profits carried forward	91,882 09	99,624 84
	$19,376,717 37	$21,869,968 46
ASSETS		
Gold and silver coin	$ 803,062 54	$ 1,008,262 75
Dominion Government notes	1,172,546 75	828,572 50
Notes of and cheques on other banks	593,541 42	578,225 52
Balances due from other banks in Canada	113,372 22	94,334 09
Balances due from agencies of the bank and other banks in foreign countries	175,549 68	1,086,080 70
Dominion, Provincial and British Government securities	399,652 06	872,264 62
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	2,687,563 52	3,072,624 30
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds	2,294,907 55	2,790,753 51
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	96,000 00	98,877 76
	$ 8,336,195 74	$10,429,975 75
Loans to Provincial Governments	96,975 98	243,004 67
Current loans and discounts	$10,917,365 20	$11,145,744 03
Less rebate of interest on unmatured bills	60,000 00	60,000 00
	10,857,365 20	11,085,744 03
Overdue debts (loss provided for)	11,322 96	12,621 98
Real estate (other than bank premises)	1,767 01	2,469 70
Mortgages on real estate sold by bank	3,080 48	26,152 33
Bank premises	60,000 00	60,000 00
Safes and office furniture	10,000 00	10,000 00
	$19,376,717 37	$21,869,968 46

EDSON L. PEASE,
General Manager.

Savings Bank

NELSON SAW AND PLANING MILLS, Ltd.

Lumber, Lath, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Etc.

COAST FLOORING AND CEILING KEPT IN STOCK

Kiln-dried Lumber for the Northwest Territory Trade a Specialty.

NELSON, B. C.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"

The Lead Mining Industry

To the Boards of Trade of Manitoba and the Northwest

The Nelson board of trade has issued the following circular letter to all boards of trade in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories:

Gentlemen:—The Nelson, B. C. Board of Trade asks your co-operation in the endeavor now being made to secure a protective tariff on pig lead and its products. It asks this on the ground of common interest. Under normal conditions the silver-lead mining and smelting districts of British Columbia afford a valuable market for the produce of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. This market has been greatly lessened by the depression in lead mining, and its further serious contraction is imminent unless the relief asked for is afforded. After thorough investigation and much deliberation, the lead miners, the lead smelters and the Boards of Trade throughout the districts affected have unanimously decided that the legislation asked for would not only stimulate the lead mining industry into new life, but with it a number of other industries. The result of that improvement would be that business of all kinds in this country would expand, and population increase, and that the market which Manitoba and the Northwest Territories now enjoy in these districts would soon be trebled.

As some indication of the value of this market, we have ascertained that two Nelson wholesale produce merchants have purchased during the past year

Butter	540,000 lbs.
Cheese	150,000 lbs.
Eggs	420,000 doz.
Bacon and Hams	360,000 lbs.
Oats	4,000 tons.

The consumption of Dressed Meats has been approximately 2,700 cattle, 12,000 sheep and 7,200 hogs; of Dressed Poultry, approximately 200,000 pounds.

Under normal conditions there amounts would be trebled.

To make the present condition of the industry clearer to you, we give the following figures:

There are invested in the silver-lead mines over $20,000,000, based on the original cost of the mines and the development and equipment thereof, exclusive of the re-investment therein of monies obtained from ores mined. In addition thereto a large amount is invested in dry ore mines, dependent for their prosperity, and in many cases for their existence, upon the production of lead ores and the maintenance of a home lead smelting industry.

There is invested in railways and steamboats, dependent on these mines and their subsidiary industries for their traffic, about $14,700,000.

In the lead smelting industry there is invested about $750,000.

To smelt in British Columbia an output of 100,000 tons of lead ore, with the accompanying dry ore, would entail further large investment in plant.

The direct wage expenditure in smelting would be about $1,110,000 annually.

The indirect wage expenditure for cordwood, limerock, lime, coal, coke, and iron ore, would be about $1,050,000.

There were employed, in the years of normal activity, directly in the lead mines, exclusive of the dry ore mines, 2,300 to 2,500 miners, earning wages aggregating $2,750,000 annually.

The population of the district dependent upon silver-lead mining was recently about 20,000. The number of miners employed has now shrunk to less than 500, and the population to not more than 10,000. The majority of those forced out of the district have left Canada altogether.

The production of lead in 1901 was 31,670 tons; in 1901, 25,790 tons; in 1902, 12,000 tons (about); and is at present proceeding at the rate of about 5,000 tons per annum.

Our lead is shut out of the American market by a protective tariff ranging from 1½c. per lb. on lead in ore, to 2⅞c. per lb. on lead ground in oil.

The Canadian lead tariff was arranged before there was a lead producing industry, and has never been amended to meet the changed conditions. Accordingly, there is, after deduction of the preferential in favor of England, only 10 per cent. duty on pig lead, and as there is a still lower protection, only 3½ per cent. net, on corroded lead, it is rendered impossible to manufacture corroded lead from pig lead in Canada—this being a reversal of the policy of a higher duty on the manufactured article to encourage home industry. The result is that Canadian lead goes to the United States to be smelted and refined, from there to England or Germany to be corroded, and may perhaps come back again to Canada. In this way the lead miner gets an unreasonably small price; the foreign industry receives the benefit of the different processes of manufacture, while the Canadian consumer has to pay about the same price for his white lead ground in oil as he would if these manufactures were carried on at home under the protection asked for and the transportation saved. This is shown by a comparison of the prices of white lead ground in oil in the United States and Canada. In the United States the protection is higher than we are asking for, on account of the preferential in favor of England in our tariff. The retail price of white lead ground in oil in New York and Chicago is 5½ to 6¼c.; in Ottawa, 6c.; in Nelson, 9c.

If it were not for the protective tariff on agricultural products, the lead mining districts would be supplied from the United States at much less cost than at present. They do not object, however, to this protection to the Canadian farmer and rancher, but now that their industry is suffering for lack of protection, they ask for a share of the benefits of that system.

The following are among the principal agricultural products and the duties thereon:

Meats, fresh	3c. per lb.
Meats, smoked	2c. per lb.
Mutton	35 per cent.
Wheat	12c. per bushel.
Flour	60c. per barrel.
Oats	10c. per bushel.
Butter	4c. per lb.
Cheese	3c. per lb.
Eggs	3c. per doz.
Potatoes	15c. per bushel.
Vegetables	25 per cent.

The protection of these is not affected by the preferential to England.

The following scale of duties is asked on lead and its products:

On lead in ore	1½c. per lb.
Which, less preferential, amounts to	1 c. per lb.
Lead in bullion, pig, etc.	2½c. per lb.
Which, less preferential, amounts to	1 2-5c. per lb.
Corroded lead, including dry white, red lead, orange mineral, litharge,	2⅝c. per lb.
Which, less preferential, amounts to	1¾c. per lb.
On zinc white, pure, or containing lead	2⅝c. per lb.
Which, less preferential, amounts to	1¾c. per lb.

and that all other articles into which lead enters as an important constituent be made subject to such higher rates of duty as may be considered necessary.

This request has been endorsed by the Boards of Trade in different parts of British Columbia, the Trades and Labor Councils, the Liberal Associations of various districts, and it is felt that its endorsement by the Boards of Trade of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories would carry great weight with the government, and therefore we submit the matter for your consideration, believing that you will feel it to be in the interest of your district to recommend the government to grant the protection asked for.

THE COMING CONTEST FOR THE AMERICA CUP

There is a general feeling among yachtsmen that the contest for the America sup this year will be the most interesting and most important in the history of that trophy. Sir Thomas Lipton will be received with more enthusiasm than was ever accorded to any of his predecessors or even to himself in previous years. His pluck and his persistency have won the keenest appreciation of yachtsmen and the general public. Moreover, there is a well-defined feeling that the new Shamrock is likely to be far the best challenger that has ever come across the Atlantic. As never before the challenger and defender will represent the highest type of yacht designing and construction. An eastern expert in the London Times declares that Fife and Watson will make the effort of their lives with Shamrock III. Herreschoff is also expected to surpass himself, and the five 90's that will be out during the summer will represent the perfection of the modern yacht racer. What also adds zest to the occasion is the latest posisbility that sir Thomas may be able to take the cup away, or that it may be a long time before another challenge is made.

Barring unforeseen contingencies, the new aspirant for defending honors, now building at Bristol, will be ready for launching early in April. By the middle or the last of the month of showers she will be fitted for the trying-out process. From that time on her performance will be watched with more than ordinary anxiety. She will not be put against any competitors probably, at any rate, not seriously, until Thursday, May 21st, when she will meet Constitution and Columbia in the first of the three days' racing arranged by the New York yacht club on Long Island sound, off Glen cove. Three special races in May, three specials in June, besides the annual regatta in that month; the Newport series of three; the cruise of eight days in July and the three trial races at Newport in July; those are the opportunities that the New York yacht club offers to the 90-footers between May 18th and August 1st.

This preliminary racing of the 90's will be the feature of the yachting season. It will be practically continuous for nearly three months. Never in any previous cup year has there been so many races sailed. In two years only have there been so many boats out in the competition for the honor of defending the cup. In 1886 there were four candidates, Puritan, Priscilla, Atlantic and Mayflower. The Puritan was the successful defender in 1885; Priscilla was her unsuccessful competitor; the Atlantic was an experimental boat and the Mayflower was a Burgess improvement on his Puritan. In 1893 there were again four candidates, Colonia, Pilgrim, Jubilee and Vigilant. All were new boats. Two of them, Vigilant and Colonia, were the Herreschoff creations, the first attempt of the Herreschoffs at cup defenders. There was uncertainty as to the respective merits of the boats, and some sharp racing, before Vigilant was selected to sail against lord Dunraven's Valkyrie.

In no other cup year have there been more than two 90's training for the defence. Even in 1901, whuen Constitution, Columbia and Independence were out, there was no racing that counted for anything by Independence, so that the season did not break the general rule of two rivals having the field to themselves. The general belief has been that the new yacht was superior to the old one, and it has always been considered that the latter came out only as a trial boat. Last year was an exception. The new boat, Constitution, did not meet with the approval of the cup committee, and Columbia, the victor over Shamrock I. in 1899, was again chosen. This was the first time since the day of the ill-fated Pocahontas in 1881 that a yacht in existence at the time of the acceptance of the challenge had been selected to defend the cup in preference to a yacht built especially for that purpose.

In the opinion of most yachtsmen the relative merits of Constitution and Columbia and the possibility that captain Nat Herreschoff has reached the limit of his skill as a designer are questions that have not yet been decisively decided. J. Pierpont Morgan, owner of the Columbia, believes that his boat is the best that Herreschoff had ever built or ever will build. Partisans of Constitution have never lost faith in that yacht, and are confident that in right conditions and properly handled she could show her stern to Columbia. The members of the 1903 syndicate are new men in yachting, with the exception of Cornelius Vanderbilt. They are men who are accustomed to lead, and have a predilection for success in whatever they undertake. They are ambitious of yachting honors, and they will leave nothing undone in their efforts to win. There will be no trial boats for a new defender. Each one of the three boats that is entered is a possible defender, and she will be commissioned, fitted out and sailed as such.

On the deck of the new boat C. Oliver Iselin will stand as managing owner, with the experience of four cup defending contests behind him. Former commodore E. D. Morgan, who successfully managed the Columbia last year, will direct the fortunes of the champion again. Against these two will be pitted former vice-commodore August Belmont, on Constitution. At the wheel of the new boat captain Barr is expected to be once more a winner, but this time he has against him several skippers who will at least make it interesting for him. Captain Lem Miller, who will steer Columbia was on that boat as mate. He is young, ambitious, courageous and skilful. On Constitution captain Urias Rhodes and captain Norman B. Terry will be sailing masters. Captain Rhodes, who guided Constitution, has never been reconciled to his defeat.

Shamrock II. will be put in commission as a trial boat for Shamrock III. The challenger is expected to arrive about the middle of July, and the trying out races between her and her predecessor may extent over several weeks, and will add to the attraction of the season. It is also possible that Shamrock II. may get in with the three home 90's. Sir Thomas Lipton is a member of the New York yacht club and the Larchmont yacht club, and he would be entitled to enter Shamrock II. in any of the races of those clubs. In the interest of broad sportsmanship, such an entry would undoubtedly be agreeably received, even though he might be able to get a line on the future rival of Shamrock III.

SPAIN'S BIG COPPER MINES

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FAMOUS RIO TINTO PROPERTIES.

HAVE BEEN IN OPERATION FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS.

(Written for The Denver Mining Reporter by Alfred Harvey.)

The Rio Tinto mines are situated in the province of Huelva, Andalucia, Spain, and about fifty miles in a northerly direction from the sea port of Huelva, which is on the river Odiel.

At this point the Rio Tinto company has built a magnificent pier, which in many respects is a triumph of engineering skill.

A few miles southward from Huelva (about six, if memory serves me rightly), close to the Atlantic ocean, and near the point where the Rio Tinto (tinted or deep colored river) meets the Odiel, and on the Rio Tinto, is the famous La Rabida, which will be of interest to all Americans as the point from which Columbus sailed on his voyage to discover America. From Huelva the Rio Tinto mines are reached by means of a well equipped railroad fifty-two miles long, built and owned by this company.

Several miles before reaching the mines vegetation becomes scant, and if the wind is blowing your way, one is struck with the increasing smell of sulphurous fumes, which is explained as the train nears the mines and one sees the ore in heaps roasting in the open air. Hundreds of thousands of tons of ore at a time are thus being treated on this calcination ground. The fumes destroy vegetation for miles around.

The ore after being roasted, is leached in immense cement tanks, and the copper liquor afterwards run into the precipitating tanks and the copper collected on scrap iron. In some cases raw and burnt ore are mixed before leaching.

On the outskirts of the town at the mines is the Opencast (La Corta), which is an oval-shaped pit from 550 to 600 meters long. The ore body here shows a width of over 100 meters, and is worked in benches. These workings are 150 meters deep in the ore.

Soon after 12 o'clock daily (Sundays excepted) the blasting at the opencast takes place and it is a sight worth seeing, the blasting of these deep, heavily charged holes bringing down hundreds of tons of ore. The locomotives run their trains right on these benches to load and these branch lines are connected with the main line, being the same guage.

During this period (1882-1887) the opencast was being worked at night and was lit up by two arc lights.

These mines were worked by the Spaniards hundreds of years ago, and we read of cement copper having been produced by them in the year 1752. That they had been worked by the Romans, who selected the richer portion of the ore bodies as their field of operations, is evidenced by the many small shafts and levels and large stopes encountered, where Roman lamps and tools were found, and in places such as railroad cuttings, Roman coins were found on which the letters were quite legible. Some of their stopes were extensive, and the writer well remembers, while in charge of the North Lode department, the main tunnel cutting one of these large caverns, the water from which took several weeks to drain out. When we could get into it we found it to be an immense chamber in which were two peculiar water wheels and other appliances. The axles of these wheels were of brass and so hard that a file made but little or no impression upon them. There has been a good deal of speculation as to how this hardening of brass was accomplished.

Quantities of old smelter slag found at the North Lode and other places is supposed to be Roman.

During the five years the writer was at these mines four mining departments were being worked, viz: The North Lode (called Filon Norte), South Lode (Filon Sud), San Dionisio Lode (Filon de San Dionisio), and the Opencast (La Corta), The latter is part of the South Lode, but a separate department.

Diamond drill borings and other explorations had made other discoveries, but these were not exploited during this period.

The deposits occur at or close to the junction of porphyry and slate, and are covered with gossan, mainly iron oxide, carrying from 45 to 50 per cent iron, and having a depth of from fifty to 150 feet. Between these iron caps and the ore bodies are layers of earthy matter. The slate next the lodes is usually yellowish in color and stands almost vertically. The ore is iron pyrite, carrying a little copper and some silver, and although some rich steaks of copper pyrite, and occasionally copper glance may be found, the deposits are low grade, averaging about 3 per cent copper. Ore from 3 to 3 1-2 per cent copper, with sulphur contents as high as 48 per cent is shipped to England, Germany and the United States, the sulphur being a source of revenue as well as the copper. The higher grade ore goes to the blast furnaces at the mines and the lowest grade to the calcination department.

The width of these deposits vary considerably, from eighty to 140 meters, narrowing and widening in places at San Dionisio.

The lodes are opened up by means of main working shafts and tunnels, with machine rock drills. The machine headings in the tunnels are driven four meters wide by three meters high, and the roof cut down by hand labor, making the tunnel four meters by four meters.

The system employed in extracting the ore is by opening chambers and leaving pillars. The surveying is very carefully checked and great care exercised to have the pillars exactly under each other. At this time the quantity of ore was so great that it was not necessary to remove pillars.

The intermediate shafts and tunnels were sunk and driven by hand labor.

The San Dionisio lode is connected at the tunnel level with the South Lode by the south tunnel, the north and south lodes by the central tunnel, and the main tunnel connects with them all and runs out to the railroad station. By this means the locomotives run their trains into either department.

The North Lode tunnel level is higher than at the other lodes, and has its entrance at the North Lode itself.

Sinking below the tunnel level at the South and San Dionisio lodes was in progress during this period.

The water pumped from the mines carries large quantities of copper in solution, and this together with the leach from the burnt ores, is run through tanks loaded with scrap iron, and on this iron the copper is precipitated. The copper liquor passes through series after series of these tanks until free from coper.

The main supply of fresh water for the mines if from Campo Frio, some miles distant, where the company built a large dam at a cost of about $400,000, enclosing a large area of water, which is piped to the mines.

There are extensive machine shops, both at the mines and at Huelva, belonging to the company. About fifty locomotives were in use at this period.

A large and well-equipped laboratory, in which were employed a dozen chemists, I believe, and under the management of an experienced and skillful chemist, was at the mines.

The following figures are from the reports of the Rio Tinto company:

Year	Ore Extracted. Tons.	Average Copper Contents. Per cent.	Copper Produced at Mines Tons
1883	1,099,883	2.95	12,295
1884	1,369,918	3.23	12,668
1885	1,351,466	3.10	14,593
1886	1,376,331	3.04	15,863

I believe the output is now much larger.

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"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"

FOR INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

FATHER HAGGERTY'S ADDRESS AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

ORGANIZATION OF LABOR SHOULD BE WORLD WIDE.

The address delivered on Friday evening in the opera house by Rev. father Haggerty on "Industrial Unionism" was listened to with marked attention by a large audience. The speaker is a scholarly man, and his remarks, however much they may be at variance with prevailing public opinion, were couched in temperate language, and were evidently the sincere expression of an earnest man's conclusions upon existing economic conditions.

Introducing his subject, the speaker said in part: The flesh and blood, brain and brawn, of men, women and children are the cheapest commodities in the world's market today. The chattel slavery of the blacks, when men owned their fellows and cared for them because they represented value that might be reckoned in dollars and cents, has given place to a wage slavery that is a thousand times more cruel and iniquitous. When the black bond boy on a southern plantation was taken sick all the white boys in the neighborhood were sent scurrying off for the most skilled physician to be found; when a white boy was ill the old black mammys made him a catnip stew. The black boy represented money, the white boy that far cheaper commodity, life. By the expenditure of a nation's blood and tears and wealth, the blacks were freed, only to be bound again in the subtle form of wage slavery.

In the south a thousand bonded baby slaves ,mortgaged to the looms, robbed of their natural heritage of laughter, light and play, which means development, ground up into the profit making machine of the capitalist, raise their tiny hands in piteous appeal to the manhood of the world. And dainty dames in Boston, clad in rustling silk, every thread of which is stiff with the blood of these bonded baby slaves, Sunday after Sunday mouth the gospel to the well-fed children of the rich.

There is an immense profit on human life. The drug that ought to save the life of a sick child is of no avail because it has been adulterated by the druggist in order that his profit may be increased. In a recent mining disaster, 115 miners lost their lives because timbering costs money and men cost nothing. In this connection the lecturer told the story of the mules in a Pennsylvania mine fire, where the manager responded to the urgent plea "Save the men," with the brutal words "To hell with the men, save the mules." Mules represent more commercial value than men. And mules are wiser than their shorter eared brethren, inasmuch as they kick when overworked.

Morphine fiend answers an advertisement in his favorite magazine "Morphine habit cured." He sends $10 for the medicine, finds he has no desire for the drug while using it, stops, and the old craving returns, writes and inquires why he is not cured, and is told his case is a stubborn one and he requires another treatment; sends another $10, with the same result. An analysis of the medicine he received discovers it is made up of morphine, bad whiskey and other drugs. But fortunes are made out of the lives of these victims.

In dealing with the scab who refuses to join a union because he owes nothing to his fellow men, having earned or made all he himself possesses, father Haggerty showed by a series of illustrations that minus the things that have been secured for him by the co-operation of his fellows, the scab would possess neither a language in which to communicate with his fellows, shoes to his feet, clothing for his back, or food for his stomach. Socialism in production has been found to be absolutely necessary—it is likewise necessary in distribution if men are to live like humans. Socialism does not contend for equality in men. It would not cast all men in the same mould, physically, mentally or spiritually, but the value of human life is equal in all men, therefore the right is equal to all men to their social, intellectual and physical heritage.

By the competition of man with the machine the common factor of labor has been established. The amount of human life expended in the production of any article is the only correct measure of its value. The man who digs in the ditch has the same right to the good things of life as the skilled physician, who is but the result of the acquirement of the knowledge that has been socially produced by the combined talent of his predecessors in medical science. The amount of human life in any production is its real value.

The question of capital was then dealt with, and the idea that capitalists pay men for producing was cleverly shown. Men pay themselves. Capital so called simply means the stolen product of labor. The farmer gets 60 cents per bushel for his wheat, which, made into crackers, at a cost of $1.00 per 100 pounds, retails at $10 the 100. What becomes of the difference?

The speaker here startled the ladies of the audience by propounding to them a question by which he warned them they might be shocked. "What would you think," said he, "if you found your husbands buying diamonds, silk underwear and automobiles for other women? Yet that is what they are doing." The wife of a magnate on the Frisco road recently bought a $3,000 suit of underwear and a $1,500 bird cage, for which the workers on the Frisco road paid.

Men keep their own wives in calico and rags while the product of their toil goes to buy silks and fine linen for other women. Under the morphine influence of capitalism men are robbed of three-fourths of the things they produce.

Emphasizing the "iron law of wages" which decrees that the worker shall only receive food, shelter and raiment, father Haggerty said, "Are wages increased, the cost of living goes up to meet the increased wage."

Thirty-seven per cent of the clerks in the stores of Boston at one time owned stores of their own. Education is no longer a passport to fortune, brains are a drug on the market. The intellectual proiltariat is being rapidly driven over to the working classes. Capitalism has the choice of the brains in the world today; it buys them up to debase them.

Capitalism is international; the movement to combat it must also be international so long as any one man is allowed to live in idleness upon the toil of other men, so long will there be sin and want and woe and unspeakable iniquities. Giving to every man the full product of his toil will open possibilities for happiness, virtue and comfort hitherto undreamed of in this world's philosophy. Under socialism one minute of human life would buy a pair of shoes. The trust is working toward the socialising of industry. Under socialism every time new machinery was introduced the workers would get the benefit in reduced hours of labor instead of as now, being thrown out into Hoboland to starve or steal.

The law of concentration of energy would be applied—there would be no waste of heat or labor or any other force.

To the man who cries out—"Oh, the system is a beautiful one, but it is impracticable, you can never carry it out unless you first make angels of men," father Haggerty said he would first make men union men, then socialists, then angels. The right kind of unionism is the kind that recognizes the common interest of the working classes. Human nature is the product of environment, change the environment and you will change human nature. As well tell a typhoid fever victim he must change his nature or his heart before he could be cured. Clean out the rotting, decaying vegetation that breeds the fever germs and your patient may be cured. So the typhoid fever of capitalism in the veins of labor can only be cured by cleaning away the environment that produces it.

The argument that human nature cannot be trusted to carry out the beautiful scheme of socialism was replied to by a little farce in which the lecturer proposed to blow the audience to kingdom come by means of a bomb concealed under the floor, the union men and socialists to be given a chance to escape. Nobody moved which demonstrated their trust in the speaker. The business of the world is carried on by trusting your fellows. Every time you ride in a railway carriage you display trust in men. If they can be so trusted now, when hungry, starving and wretched, will they not prove equally trustworthy when happy, well-fed and contented. Human nature is fundamentally, essentially good. We are told again there is no use of wasting our little life below in struggling to improve our conditions. This is not our real life, heaven is our home. Poverty is a virtue by which the poor man may acquire that home. The rich are the wicked, of course. Sin and misery are the result of Adam's fall. Because an old couple whom no one of us ever saw had the curiosity to stick their teeth into an apple the workers have had to toil ever since. The unfortunate thing about this kind of theory is that some of us have to live longer than tomorrow. Bob Ingersoll uttered a great truth when he said he had no sympathy with the men who were willing to live on skim milk here in the hope of cream hereafter, particularly as the worker is not made absolutely certain of his heaven after all. In other words the cream may be sour. The Creator did not make the beautiful earth with its infinite bounty and charm, and man with his infinite capacity to enjoy, simply to mock and play with 85 per cent of his creatures as a cat plays with a mouse.

Referring to the dividing up fallacy, father Haggerty said socialists want to stop the dividing up; we've been dividing up long enough with a few families who never produced anything in their lives. We want the workers to own the machines of production for the use of themselves. No one may rightly own the earth and its contents as against the necessities of the other inhabitants of the earth. Socialism does not mean confiscation but restitution of the rights stolen from the workers.

Concerning the church and socialism, father Haggerty said: In every age when the mass of the people have moved forward towards any common goal they have been driven back and shattered into fragments by an appeal to their religious prejudices. Socialism has no more to do with religion than it has with chemistry. Socialism is the Truth, and the truth is true whether it be uttered by an intellectual giant or a pigmy dwarf. The responsibilities growing out of socialism cannot be shirked. You are making environments for the future. Under the present system men cannot practice christianity, they cannot be honest. The workers are robbed of their intellectual privileges and reduced to the level of beasts of burden. In closing the speaker emphasized the three cardinal principles of socialism: The iron law of wages, surplus values, and the worker is entitled to the full product of his toil, urging the union men to unite in an international socialist movement to combat at the polls an international capitalist foe.

AFTER THE WAR DIPLOMACY

WISDOM OF CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

HIS DEALINGS WITH THE BOERS EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL.

From the first it was recognized that the difficulties of the situation in South Africa would by no means end with the termination of the war. The settlement would open up questions requiring the most delicate diplomacy, and the Imperial authorities would be confronted by no mean task in reconciling conflicting claims in South Africa, and as between South Africa and Great Britain. Every day the wisdom of Mr. Chamberlain's decision to go to South Africa and study affairs on the spot becomes more plain. The manner in which he has tackled the problems which have presented themselves has revealed a side of his character that his detractors at home would not have admitted he possessed. He went among the Boers as the man who, next to lord Milner, was in their eyes most responsible for the war which has cost them their independence. His reception on the whole, was more cordial than could be anticipated, and it might easily have happened that the warmth of his welcome generally would have accomplished ends which Dutch and British alike have had in view. The object of the Dutch was to secure as much as possible from Great Britain in the way of self-government and of hard cash to enable them to re-start business; the object of the British, who find a local habitation mainly in Johannesburg, was to avoid paying a half-penny more than was absolutely necessary towards the cost of the conflict from which they are the chief gainers. Mr. Chamberlain has faced the situation with masterly tact and grip. He has made it clear to the Dutch that there can be no re-opening of the Vereeniging settlement; he has met such suggestions as that of Mr. Greenlees that there is too much crown and too little colony in the Transvaal with good-humored repartee; and he has convinced the mine-owners that their duty lies in making a substantial contribution towards defraying the cost of the war. He has thrown himself on their better nature and their sense of self-respect, and won their hearts by the assurance that he would sooner go empty away than leave the impression behind that they had been forced into an unfair bargain. £30,000,000 in hard cash is the solid result.

In his dealings with the Boers Mr. Chamberlain has shown a perception of their true nature, which is of the most hopeful auguary for future peace. The Boer is notoriously a stubborn person, and the only opponent he can understand and respect is one who stands up to him unflinchingly. As he treats others so he expects to be treated himself. He has already realized that lord Milner is not to be turned aside from his purpose either by blandishment or threat. No doubt he had hopes that Mr. Chamberlain would prove more pliable when they met him face to face. They have now learned that the two men on whom the immediate future of the Transvaal depends are as firm as rocks in adherence to the policy that has been definitely laid down. Great Britain has eaten the bitter fruits of ignorant and misplaced sentiment. Lord Milner's tours through the country and Mr. Chamberlain's visit are evidence that the British statesmen are not indifferent to the views and best interests of the new colonies. It is impossible not to regard the events of twenty-one years ago in the light of present prospects. The Boer misinterpreted what was called British magnanimity. Nor did two decades suffice to instruct him in the hopelessness of a strugle with a great power. Himself the wielder of the sjambok, he apparently understands only the policy of the sjambok, and it is fairly certain that if we continue to treat him on the lines laid down by Mr. Chamberlain and lord Milner there will be comparatively little further trouble in the Transvaal and Orangia. It was a historic moment when Mr. Chamberlain met the burghers in the Rand where Mr. Kruger used to be master. To them it must have been a moment of intense feeling, and Mr. Chamberlain must have been conscious of the issues which hung upon his alertness of mind, his bearing, and his grasp of essentials. The burghers will have realised to the full that their new master is of very different calibre from the old, and the thought that disturbs the Briton at home is, who will take up the strong but conciliatory role when Mr. Chamberlain has to lay down the colonial secretary's portfolio? The strength of our position in South Africa today is due to Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Chamberlain mainly, and every act of administration for which he is responsible only tends to make his continuance as secretary of state appear more and more indispensable to the future well-being of the South African colonies.—London Public Opinion.

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NOTICE

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

Dated the 30th day of January, 1903.

EDWARD A. CREASE,
Solicitor for Applicants.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE, KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

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

To the west of Lots 230 and 4598; to the north of the northern boundary of Townships 8A and 9A, and to the south of the southern limit of the right of way of the Columbia & Western Railway.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department.
Victoria, B. C., 30th October, 1902.

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 GRACE E. CROSBY, graduate of Toronto Conservatory of Music, teacher of piano and theory. 223 Carbonate Street, between Ward and Josephine.

Atlantic S.S. Sailings

St. John and Halifax (Winter Service)

ALLAN LINE

Steamer sails two days later from Halifax

Pretorian ..Jan. 24 Numidian ..Jan. 31
Parisian ....Feb. 7 Sicilian .....Feb. 14
Corinthian ..Feb. 21

BEAVER LINE.

L. Champlain.Jan.25 Lake Ontario.Feb. 7
Lake Erie ..Feb. 14 L. Megantic..Feb. 21

DOMINION LINE.

From Portland.

Colonian ...Jan. 31 Californian ..Feb. 7

From Boston.

Cambronian .Jan 31 Commonwealth F.14

International Mercantile Marine Co.

AMERICAN LINE.

Friesland ..Jan. 28 St. Paul ....Feb. 4
Philadelphia .Feb 18

RED STAR LINE.

Vaderland....Jan. 24 Kroenland .Jan. 31
Zealand .....Feb. 7

CUNARD LINE.

From New York

Lucania ....Jan. 24 Etruria ....Jan. 31
Saxonia ....Feb. 7

WHITE STAR LINE.

Celtic .....Jan. 28 Teutonic ...Feb. 4

ALLAN STATE—LINE

New York and Glasgow. (Calling at Londonderry)

Laurentian ..Jan. 24 Mongolian ..Feb. 7
Sardinian ..Feb. 21

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

Lowest Rates on all Lines.

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

WHOLESALE HOUSES.

PRODUCE.

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

AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS.

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

HARDWARE.

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

GROCERIES.

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

HARDWARE AND MINING SUPPLIES.

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

LUMBER.

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

SHINGLES.

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

WANTED

NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—Wanted--Carpenters and Teamsters. Cant Hook Men. Sawyers. Woman Cooks. Waitress.

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

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

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.

PIANO TUNING—E. O. Windsor, piano tuner, formerly of Toronto and Detroit, is at present in town and will be here periodically. Orders for piano tuning can be left at the Canada Drug & Book Co.'s store at any time.

FOR RENT

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

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

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, a bed room and sitting room en suite, $12.50 per month, or will rent them separate for $7.50 per month each. Steam heat. O., The Daily News.

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

FOUND

FOUND—A lady's gold watch. Thorpe & Co.

LOST

LOST—Between Hume Addition and post-office, bunch of keys on chain. Reward will be given if brought to The Daily News office.

FOR SALE

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

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

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

GREEN & CLEMENTS,

Civil Engineers and Provincial Land Surveyors.

P. O. Box 145. 'Phone 261.

Cor. Kootenay and Victoria Sts. Nelson.

JOHN McLATCHIE,

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.

NELSON, B. C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

FOR

ROSSLAND WINTER CARNIVAL

February 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th.

Will issue Return Tickets at SINGLE FARE

For Round Trip. Dates of sale February 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, good to return till February 16th.

For time tables rates and information, apply to local agents.

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

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

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

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

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

Buffet cars run on trains between Spokane and Rossland.

Effective Nov. 22nd, 1902.

Leave		Arrive
9.25 a. m.	Spokane	5.45 p. m.
10.15 a. m.	Rossland	5.10 p. m.
7.00 a. m.	Nelson	3.00 p. m.
11.00 a. m.	Grand Forks	4.00 p. m.
9.15 a. m.	Republic	5.40 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.

9.00 a.m. Lv. KASLO...Ar. 3.15 p.m.
11.25 a.m. Ar. SANDON. Lv. 1.00 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

KASLO-NELSON ROUTE

5.00 a.m. Lv..NELSON.Ar. 7.15 p.m.
8.40 a.m. Ar..KASLO....Lv. 3.35 p.m.

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

For further particulars call on or address

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

N. E. T. CO. TIME TABLE.

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

Every forty minutes until 10.40 p. m.

SPECIAL RINK CARS—The 8.40 p.m., and 7.40 p.m. cars from Stanley will only run to Byers' corner, returning to rink at 8.50 and 4.10 p.m., in afternoons and 7.50 and 8.10 p.m. at night.

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

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

TIMBER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease for a term of twenty-one years to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Cariboo Lake in West Kootenay District, British Columbia, commencing at a post planted on the east bank and about one mile south of the north end of Cariboo Lake, and marked J. Fred Ritchie's south west corner; thence east 80 chains; thence north 320 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to the place of beginning and containing 3,840 acres.

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

J. FRED RITCHIE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between S. D. Pierre and John T. Pierre, doing business on Josephine street, under the style and name of Pierre Bros., Ladies' and Gents' Tailors, Cleaners, etc., has been dissolved by mutual consent, the business will in future be carried on by John T. Pierre who will collect all accounts due the said firm and pay all debts.

(Signed) S. D. PIERRE,
JNO. T. PIERRE.

Nelson, January 13, 1903.

If you are interested in the Boundary you should read the Phoenix Pioneer, published in the centre of the greatest mining operations in Canada. Send for sample copy.

Hockey Sticks

WE ARE CLEARING OUT OUR STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

25c, 35c, AND THE VERY BEST ROCK ELM AT 50c.

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, Jan. 31.—Bar silver, 47⅞. Amalgamated copper, 65⅞.

[No London lead quotations are sent out on Saturday nights.]

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

W. A. Galliher, M. P., is expected to arrive from the east this evening over the Crow line.

Several men leave Nelson today for the Cherry Creek mine, about 15 now being employed there.

J. W. Westfall, of Trout Lake city, has gone south and will spend the next two months in California.

H. B. Sheere has been appointed cashier at the C. P. R. freight shed at Rossland, having been transferred from the Nelson office.

The Crow train was so late last evening that the Moyie did not wait for it, and in consequence arrived in Nelson 20 minutes ahead of time.

The C. P. R. train from the Boundary was an hour and twenty minutes late in reaching Nelson last night, but the train from Northport came in on time.

The steamer Kokanee yesterday brought down a barge loaded with 160 tons of ore from the Highland mine at Ainsworth, consigned to the Hall Mines smelter.

S. S. Taylor, K. C., arrived home last evening from the coast, where he has been attending the sittings of the full court at Victoria and Vancouver for some weeks.

A well executed painting of "A Winter Scene in Canada" by Mrs. J. W. Templeton, of this city, is on view in one of the windows of Morley & Co.'s book store.

Although the shackers along the water front have still a couple of months' grace allowed them before the regulation regarding their expulsion can be put in force, some of them have already moved, and others are getting ready to do so.

The selling of coal stock has been very brisk in the city this past week, and quite a lot of money has changed hands over it. The coal shortage has caused many men to realize the advantage of being part owners in a mine, and the price of stock has been steadily advancing.

Nelson will send a hockey team to compete for the championship cup at Rossland this year. Nelson has held the cup for two successive years, but the team this season is not as strong as last year. Barney Archibald, who plays point, will be unable to play in the championship games, as he will be busy in the territories during carnival week.

Provincial constable Young and sergeant Hardy, of the city police force, left last evening for New Westminster as escorts to Rogers and Doyle, the two prisoners sentenced at Nelson this week. The prisoners were kept at Nelson for a couple of days after their trial so as not to arrive at the penitentiary before Monday morning. From noon on Saturday till Monday morning no prisoners are taken in at that institution.

There has been quite a flurry in farm lands in the vicinity of Creston this winter, and a large number of Nelson people have acquired tracts there. In one place six of the express messengers and conductors of the Crow's Nest branch of the C. P. R. have each taken up 160 acres adjoining, and are preparing to actively develop their ranches in the spring. Along the lake shore between Kootenay Landing and Nelson a number of ranches have changed hands, and the coming summer will see a lot of building and planting done at the various properties.

At the Hall Mines smelter during the month of January, just ended, 1,525 tons of ore were received and 154 tons of bullion were shipped out.

All the city officials of Rossland have had their salaries cut down, except the police magistrate and the members of the police force, the aggregate saving for the year amounting to $1,440.

G. D. Boulton, of Toronto, inspector of the Imperial Bank of Canada, is at the Hume. Mr. Boulton came in from Cranbrook last evening and will be in the city for a few days, making an official inspection of the local branch of his bank.

In the upper portion of the city a number of sections of sidewalk are now snowed up altogether, the householders adjoining preferring to break a path out to the roadway rather than to try to keep the footwalk open through the ever-increasing snow.

John B. Hobson, manager of the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic company and the chief mover in organizing the Provincial Mining Association of this province, will address a public meeting here very shortly and fully explain the objects and aims of the association.

Professor Zamlock, the cleverest magician and conjurer on the American continent, will visit Nelson next week, opening a three-nights' engagement at the opera house, on Monday evening, the 9th inst. His entertainment is quite the best of its kind ever given in the west.

John Lochore, assistant postmaster, has severed his connection with the postoffice and leaves for the coast on Wednesday. He takes this opportunity of thanking his friends for many kindnesses received during his four years residence in Nelson, and of saying goodbye to all whom he regrets he will be unable to see personally.

In addition to the fuel and furniture for the high and public schools, the trustees have placed the sum of $1,200 in their estimates for "contingent expenses." Last year the estimates exceeded the expenditure by nearly $1,000, and the council will probably ask the trustees to do some pruning this year as municipal retrenchment is in the air.

Speaking of this year's immense and growing snowfall and the probable result when the spring sets in, an old miner in from the hills yesterday getting supplies, liquid and otherwise, remarked over a city bar: "Keep the corks of your bottles, boys; you'll want 'em for life savers before long, when this white stuff gets going with a rush."

At Emmanuel Congregational church today Rev. John Reid will preach in the morning on "Following Christ the Best Socialism." In the evening a song service entitled "Heaven" will be given during which the following special pieces will be given: Anthem, "My Shepherd Is the Living God;" solo, "Jesus Lover of My Soul;" and duet, "An Evening Blessing."

The Success Club has decided to postpone the dance arranged for St. Valentine's eve until April 23rd, St. George's day, so as not to conflict with the boat club's ball on February 19th. The club will hold another smoker on February 14th, and a mid-lent concert will be given. The final arrangements for the gymnasium were made last evening and the new apparatus will be up and in working order by the first week in March. A session of the mock parliament will be held on Monday evening when the budget debate will be resumed.

A peculiar example of the way a small news item travels occurred in the case of a paragraph appearing in The Daily News some months ago regarding the killing of a deer, one of a bunch of four, by a train on the Crow's Nest railway near Sparwood. From The Daily News it was copied into the Fernie and Calgary papers and then to the Winnipeg dailies. A week later it appeared in a Montreal paper and next as a special dispatch from Vancouver to several eastern sporting journals. It has not yet reached the Associated Press.

In connection with the school trustees' estimates for the ensuing year a question has been raised as to the present population of the city, as it affects the school attendance. Comparing last year's mayoralty election with this it will be noted that while both were keenly contested and in each instance a record vote polled, this year showed an increase of 41 in the total vote. The east ward showed a gain of 114 and the west ward a decrease of 29. These figures show a probable slight increase in the school population if all the children of school age are made to attend.

J. C. Drewery, of the Canadian Goldfields, with headquarters at Rossland, was in Nelson for a few hours yesterday on his way up to the Slocan. The other day Mr. Drewery was approached by a Rossland gambling firm, who offered him a high rental if he would lease them the Sunset bunk house as a wayside resort where open gambling could be carried on—the mine building being just outside Rossland's city limits and the city authorities having decided to close up all the gambling houses in the camp. Mr. Drewry not only refused the tempting offer, but gave the modest request away to the local papers. The mining man had nothing to say yesterday concerning the mineral industry but may have something of interest to state on his return trip.

Manager Gracey, of the Athabasca-Venus mine, left yesterday afternoon for the property. He states that work is progressing satisfactorily, although the great depth of snow at the mine and mill is becoming a nuisance.

S. H. Kelly, of the Kootenay Cigar Co., a late sergeant-major of Strathcona Horse, has just received the distinguished conduct medal for gallantry in the field. This will be a treasured memento of his South African campaigning. Next to the Victoria Cross there is no recognition a British soldier values more highly than the distinguished conduct medal.

WITH THE CURLERS.

The C.P. R. curlers challenged the old-timers to play a game yesterday for a box of extra fine cigars. Frank Tamblyn and his rink took the matter up and the game came off last evening, resulting in a victory for the C. P. R. men by one point in an exciting game. The score being 8 to 7. The teams were as follows:

E. J. Smythe	F. Bradley
Dr. Hall	W. Richardson
H. McIntyre	F. Deacon
J. H. Fox, skip, 8.	F. Tamblyn, skip, 7.

In the consolation series two games were played, the results being:

Procter	Fraser
Wright	Booth
Buchanan	Robertson
Cholditch, skip, 11.	Blackwood, skip, 10.

R. Weir	Neelands
W. Rutherford	Hawkey
Arthur	Pitts
Beer, skip, 11.	Wilson, skip, 8.

On Monday in the same series Lamont will play Bunyan and Armstrong will play McLaughlin. The management of the club are also desirous that if any of the other rinking taking part in the consolation games are able to play Monday that they should notify the secretary to that effect.

In the points competition, played on Friday, Wallace won first prize, a gold medal, with a score of 40; Tamblyn won second, also a medal, with 37; Bradley and Blackwood tied at 35 for third place, and will play off Monday; and Fox came in fourth with 34.

A CORRECTION.

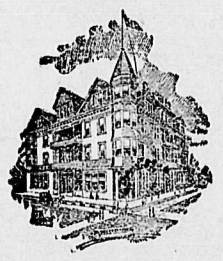
Editor, The Daily News: In your issue of Wednesday last there appears upon the front page a dispatch headed "Methodists out of luck," and stating that owing to a shortage in missionary funds last year there would be a 25 per cent cut in salaries of missionaries. The dispatch, which has been widely read, is so singularly untrue and misleading that I beg a few lines of your space for a correction.

The only true statement in the whole item is that the missionary fund last year amounted to $306,429.00. Instead of this being $36,107.00 less than the year previous it was an advance of $24,325.00, leaving the society at the end of the year with a balance on hand of $29,800.00. All salaries of foreign missionaries are paid in full. The salary schedule given is for home missionaries in Ontario and is $50 to $100 lower than in the west. For this year it is expected that the general fund will reach $350,000, exclusive of an emergency fund of $50,000 for the extension of the western work and grants are higher than for many years past. Inasmuch as all grants were made by the general board of missions which met last September and has not assembled since it is hard to understand how such a report could have gained currency. J. H. WHITE.

Nelson, B.C., Jan. 31, 1903.

[The report was received in regular press dispatches as well as from our special correspondent, and has been published all over Canada.—Ed.]

AT THE HOTELS.



Hume—Mrs. T. C. Peck, Trout Lake; A. McQueen, Kamloops; F. Kirkham, Winnipeg; F. Wilson, Vancouver; W. T. Baird, Toronto; W. Marcx, San Francisco; G. D. Boulton, Toronto; O. V. White, Sandon; J. A. Macdonald, Toronto; J. Heller and wife, Chicago.

Phair—J. C. Drewery, Rossland; J. C. Wells, New York; H. Luckman, Rossland; W. W. Tuttle and wife, Fernie; J. D. McDonald, Rossland; A. Terroux, Montreal.

CHURCH SERVICES

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

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

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

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

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

First Congregational—Corner of Stanley and Silica streets. Rev. John Reid, Jr., pastor. Morning service at 11; evening, 7.30; Sunday school immediately after the morning service. The pastor will preach at both services.

TORONTO'S POPULATION.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—According to the new directory just issued, Toronto's population is 266,989.

A Snap

1000 Shares Athabasca-Venus fully paid up..$100

1 Share Imperial Development.....$750

Must be sold at once—No further blocks at these prices.

E. B. McDERMID, Nelson

Special

DISCOUNT SALE FOR ONE WEEK

In All Our Lines of Furniture, Carpets, Rugs and Linoleums.

D. McArthur & Co.

Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

J. A. Kirkpatrick & Co.

LIMITED.

If You

Failed To put up

enough preserves to last throughout the winter, or would like a nice change, try some of our evaporated fruits. We have a full line of the best put up.

APPLES,
APRICOTS,
PEACHES,
PEARS,
PRUNES,
PLUMS,

also a full line of the best brands in canned fruits.

J. A. Kirkpatrick & Co.

LIMITED.

IMPERIAL TEA

It is the easiest thing in the world to prove that it is the best—the very best before the public—here is its formula: The Choicest Pickings of Indian Ceylon Orange Pekoe; the highest possible skill in blending.

OTHERS ARE HIGHER PRICE BUT IT IS NOT WITHIN THE LIMITS OF A POSSIBILITY THAT ANY COULD BE HIGHER IN QUALITY.

And why so cheap? Simply narrow margins. It is possible to sell a strictly high grade article at a low price, and Imperial Tea is that article.

50 cts. per lb.—5 lbs. for $2.25.

T. S. McPherson

K. W. C. Block, Nelson B. C.

Police Police

There are those who are so in love with our watches that they are taking them away faster than we can wait upon them.

We know that our watches have acquired great favor with the public, because of their prices.

If anyone else wants a good watch at a low price, he or she can let us know, and we will open the door in order to avoid police interference.

A call at any time is always welcome, but more particularly during business hours.

Patenaude Bros. OPTICIANS

MINES AND MINING STOCKS

We offer, subject to prior sale, the following stocks:

Calumet and B. C. Gold Mines, Limited	$1.00	2,000 Alberta Coal & Coke Co.....	2.50
Imperial Development Syndicate, Limited		1,000 Athabasca-Venus	.10
Northwestern Development Syndicate, Limited		1,250 Venus	.10
5,000 Myee Exploration Co., Ltd....	$1.00	2,000 Juno	.05
		2,500 Broken Hill M. & D. Co., (Wilcox Mine).....	.20
		25,000 Referendum	.03

WANTED

10,000 Butterfly-Terrible ..... .35 2,000 Fairview ..... .05

Particular attention given unlisted stocks.

The Mines Exchange, Ltd.

Chicago, Ill., Duluth, Minn., Calumet, Mich., Nelson, B. C. Salmon, Idaho.

READY FOR

February's Business

Finished Stock Taking

We find stock too heavy in some lines. Must reduce at once. Money is much easier to handle.

DRESS GOODS Slaughtered at Reductions of 10, 25 and 33⅓ per cent off regular prices.

Tailor-Made Suits at 25 to 33⅓ per cent off regular prices.

Jackets, Mantles and Capes, 25 per cent off regular prices.

Silks, suitable for Waists, at 25 to 50 per cent off regular prices.

Big reductions on all Winter Goods this week.

KERR & CO.

Agents for Standard Patterns. Baker and Ward Streets.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"

Encourage home industry and keep your money in the country by using.

ENDERBY FLOUR

HUNGARIAN DRIFTED SNOW

Manufactured from Manitoba hard wheat. Pastry flour.

Manufactured at Enderby, B. C., by Columbia Flouring Mills Co.

Ask your grocer for these brands. We guarantee every sack.

THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO. LTD

DISTRIBUTORS FOR KOOTENAY.

AT COST

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

Small Size 40 cts. Large Size 80 cts

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

W. F. TEETZEL & Co.,

Corner Baker and Josephine Sts. NELSON, B.C.

Blank Books and Office Supplies

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

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

Canada Drug and Book Company, Ltd.

Working Men

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS THIS OFFER

Glenora Patent Flour ..... $2.25 per 100-lb

Rightly used makes the best bread

BELL TRADING CO.

Porto Rico Lumber Co., Ltd.

YARDS AT NELSON AND YMIR. MILLS AT YMIR.

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

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

MANUFACTURERS OF ROUGH AND DRESSE

LUMBER

SHINGLES, MOULDINGS

The Dominion Wire Rope Co., Limited

MONTREAL

Manufacturers of

Best Steel Wire Rope

Tramway Hoisting and Mining Wire Rope
Lang's Lay for Tramways and Underground Haulage
Local Stock Carried
Estimates Furnished

H. E. CROASDAILE
AGENT, NELSON

WEST KOOTENAY BUTCHER CO.

E. C. TRAVES, Manager.

Fresh and Salted Meats

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