THE DAILY NEWS

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IS THE ALASKA CASE DECIDED?

American Reports Say That the U. S. Wins

No Authoritative News Has Come From London

London, Oct. 17.—The Alaskan boundary commission has verbally agreed to grant all the American contentions except for the Portland canal, which goes to Canada.

The formal agreement is being drawn up and will be rendered on Monday.

Washington, Oct. 17.—United States secretary of state Hay tonight received a cablegram from London announcing that the Alaskan boundary commission expected to hand down a decision on Monday, but that no final agreement had been reached. No further details of the cablegram were given out.

Commenting on the Associated Press dispatches a high administration official said: "While the Alaskan boundary commission has not handed down a formal decision, the Associated Press announcement may be taken as a correct forecast of the nature of the decision, which will probably be made public on Monday. The contention of the United States regarding the Portland canal was the weakest part of the American case, and the strongest point in the Canadian contention. It is but a minor detail of the controversy. The Canadians contended that the Portland canal ran to the north of two small islands; the American contention was that the channel ran alongside of these islands. On this point there was ground for argument. Pearse island and the other small island are both of little or no importance, and their acquisition gives Canada practically no additional advantage."

The American state department officials are naturally profoundly gratified that an agreement has been reached favorable to the American contention. As was pointed out tonight by a high official, the decision is "a complete justification of our claims, an evidence of the skill with which the American case has been presented and a tribute to the fairness and broadmindedness of the British member of the commission, lord chief justice Alverstone."

The effect of the decision, it is stated here, is to leave the Alaskan boundary practically where it is now. The main point of the Canadian contention involved the outlet from the Klondike goldfields at the head of Lynn canal, including the ports of Skagway and Dyea, through which the Klondike business is transacted. These points remain American territory. The decision is taken to concede the American claim to a strip of territory ten leagues in width from tidewater and extending from the head of Portland canal to the 141st meridian of west longitude.

OPERATOR HAD NERVE.

Wit and Resource of This Boy Saved North Coast Limited from Robbers.

Butte, Montana, Oct. 17.—Two masked and mounted men rode up to the little station at Welsh's Spur on the Northern Pacific, and covering the operator with their revolvers, drove him inside his office and locked him in. They turned the signal light so as to stop the North Coast Limited, which was due in half an hour.

The operator, T. K. Law, a boy of 20, crawled on his hands and knees to his telegraph key, and reaching from under the table, wired the operator at Homestake to tell the engineer of the North Coast Limited not to stop, as the bandits meant to hold up the train. The train went through the place at 40 miles and hour, and the bandits rode away.

MANITOBA BANK ROBBERY.

Burglars Dynamite the Safe and Get Away with Thousands of Dollars.

[Special to The Daily News.]

St. Andrews, Manitoba, Oct. 17.—The bank of Nova Scotia at this place was burglarized late on Friday night or early this morning, the safe being completely wrecked and all the money taken. What amount was stolen has not yet been learned, but it is thought it will run into thousands of dollars. Horse blankets and other heavy wrappings were swathed about the safe to deaden the noise.

A neighboring blacksmith shop was also entered, and tools taken, and a C. P. R. handcar is missing.

JIM HILL'S NEW ALLIES.

Grand Trunk Pacific Said to Have Made a Deal With Him.

Ottawa, Oct. 17.—A sensation has been created here in political and railway circles by the news that the Grand Trunk Pacific has made an alliance with the Northern Securities company, by which it will provide an outlet for the Grand Trunk Pacific lines from Winnipeg to Duluth, and also to Chicago, the present terminus of the Grand Trunk main line. The Northern Securities people, in other words, "Jim Hill" and his colleagues, control both the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. The Northern Pacific lines would best serve the Grand Trunk as a means of carrying east and south the traffic of the Grand Trunk Pacific lines in western Canada. From Emerson the Northern Pacific has lines which it used itself for carrying freight from Manitoba, when it had a branch system there, to and from Duluth, St. Paul and Chicago. To Duluth, the Grand Trunk already has a line of boats running. Chicago is the terminus of its main line, and St. Paul it reaches either over the Wisconsin Central or over the Burlington, which like the Northern Pacific, is controlled by Hill.

The present move of the Grand Trunk Pacific is held to clearly indicate its intention to divert to American routes the traffic from the Grand Trunk Pacific lines, at least for many years, and perhaps permanently.

The eastern section of the Grand Trunk Pacific is not to be completed, according to the official statement of the government, for at least seven years, and there is no provision in the Grand Trunk Pacific agreement for any other outlet through Canadian territory.

A STARTLING STATEMENT

ATTACK ON BEIRUT CHRISTIANS PLANNED FOR WEEKS.

CONGRATULATORY WIRE SENT TO DISMISSED GOVERNOR.

Beirut, Oct. 17.—The apparent indifference of the European powers to the recent outbreak of Mohammedan fanaticism here has deeply impressed the Christians. The Moslems, on the other hand, are elated, and scoff at the idea of European intervention. The attack on the Christians was planned weeks before the arrival of the American warships at Beirut. The then governor, Reiched Bey, telegraphed the details to Constantinople, and asked for instructions. None, however, reached him.

That his policy of non-interference was approved at the Yildiz kiosk was apparent from a telegram signed by the Sultan's chamberlain, which was handed to him on the evening of his departure, after his dismissal from the governorship on the demand of the United States.

The telegram referred to ran as follows: "Your excellency's fidelity being well established in the eyes of his most sacred majesty the kaliph, you should not allow yourself to be in the least affected by the fact of your dismissal. It is his majesty's imperial will that you return at once to Constantinople in order to be the recipient of imperial favors."

FIREMEN ASK TOO MUCH

C. P. R. ENGINEERS THINK THEIR DEMANDS EXCESSIVE.

OLD WINNIPEG RESIDENT LIES ILL IN TORONTO.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Winnipeg, Oct. 17.—It is learned here that the C. P. R. engineers are not altogether in accord with the demands being made by the firemen. The engineers concede that the firemen are entitled to more pay owing to the harder work on the big engines, but believe that the firemen, in asking for a 40 per cent raise, are asking too much. It is hoped that the committee and the company will come to terms at a near date.

Thomas Dixon, one of Winnipeg's oldest and best known citizens, is seriously ill in Toronto, where he was attending the meeting of the Methodist mission board.

ALASKA MINERS UNEASY.

Afraid of Losing Claims Under Boundary Award.—Some Take Precautions.

Tacoma, Washington, Oct. 17.—Dispatches from Juneau and Skagway state that residents of southeastern Alaska are anxiously awaiting the award of the boundary commission from London. The miners in Porcupine district and territory have been quietly recording their claims with the British recorders across the line to ensure their rights in the event of the decision being unfavorable to the United States.

WHALEN CASE RECALLED.

New Information Leads to Belief That Child Was Not Murdered.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Collingwood, Ontario, Oct. 17.—It is reported that information of a very important nature has developed in connection with the Glory Whalen case during the past few days, which leads to the belief that the child was killed, not by tramps as had been generally supposed, but by some person living in the town, and that her death was due to accident.

REWARD OF INDUSTRY.

Two Brothers in Manitoba Retire With a Handsome Fortune Made on a Farm.

Winnipeg, Oct. 17.—Messrs. J. and A. B. Hostetter, have sold their fine farm comprising a section and a half lying east of Gainsborough, to an American gentleman, for the handsome sum of $45,000, says the Melite Enterprise.

The Hostetter brothers were pioneers in the Gainsborough district, settling there 20 years ago, being steady and industrious they have in that time accumulated a goodly portion of this world- goods and when they dispose of all their belongings they will be worth in clean cash between $60,000 and $70,000. They started twenty years ago with practically no capital.

THE JACK POT MINE.

Discovered By Accident it Turns Out to Be a Most Valuable Property.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Phoenix, Oct. 17.—This week the second payment, amounting to $5,000 was made on the bond recently given on the Jack Pot mineral claim, in Wellington camp, about three miles from Phoenix. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago the Jack Pot fraction was bonded to the syndicate now operating the Athelstan mine, which adjoins the Jack Pot. The bond was for $15,000 and was to run but 90 days, a *payment of $3,000 being made at the time* the bond was drawn up. John Farrell, an old prospector, was the lucky owner of the Jack Pot, and he had prospected in Wellington camp for years without making his little pile to this time. This time the ore was disclosed by a storm blowing down a tree and exposing the ore at the roots. As soon as those interested in the Athelstan saw the ore and tested to some extent what was there, a bond was arranged.

Since the date of the bond the ore body has been stripped and has been proved to be even larger than at first anticipated. Several shipments have been made to the Boundary Falls smelter, with results that are said to be more than satisfactory.

The syndicate that has the Athelstan and Jack Pot under bond consists of James Hunter of Rossland, W. T. Hunter and G. C. Collins of Greenwood, C. D. Hunter of Phoenix, and C. S. Slawson, of Spokane, besides which the Boundary Falls smelter people have an interest. The ore from both claims is probably the easiest mined of that from any mine in the Boundary. No power is needed for drills, an ordinary pick and shovel answering every purpose. The ore being quarried or dug from the surface and dumped into the wagons by which it is hauled to the railway, it is most economically handled. Hoisting, pumping and drilling, the expensive part of ordinary mining, are entirely done away with, and foreman Oxley is sending out now in the neighborhood of a car of ore daily from the two properties, and could readily send much more if the smelters would accept it.

WHAT WILL HE GET?

Victoria, Oct. 17.—Special.)—Premier McBride is ill today and confined to his house, but it is believed that John Houston will be sworn in on Monday as a cabinet minister, but what portfolio will be filled by the member-elect from Nelson is not known. *His supporters state that he will* be the next commissioner of lands and works, the portfolio now held by premier McBride himself.

MINING NEWS OF ROSSLAND

KOOTENAY MINE TO SHIP—ELMORE CONCENTRATION PROCESS.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF ORE SHIPMENS FOR THE WEEK.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Rossland, Oct. 17.—Among the interesting events of the week here is the intimation that the Kootenay mine will shortly commence shipping operations. The ore is to be sent to the Northport smelter, and teaming will be commenced at an early date.

Another event of the week was the second clean up at the I. X. L. mine, where $1,800 in bullion was taken off the plates as the result of a continuous eleven-day run with the ten stamps comprising the battery in the O. K. mill now under lease to the lessees of the I. X. L. The profits from the run will easily net the leessees, Messrs. William Craven and George Pringle, over $1000, and the facts are a striking demonstration of the possibilities for bright men in this or any other camp. For two years miners and others passed the I. X. L. mine apparently without considering it worth while to investigate the dumps which contain five or six thousand tons of ore collected during the period when the mine was operated. Early in the present year some Swedes took a lease on the mine and made money out of ore which they broke down and shipped to the Northport smelter, but they did not, so far as known, devote any attention to the dumps. Finally Messrs. Craven and Pringle concluded to sample the dumps, and the results secured induced them to secure the lease under which they are now operating. The mill has been running steadily for a month and two clean-ups have been made, yielding about $3,500. More than $2,000 of this is clean profit to the lessees, whose special claim to fame is that they were able to see and grasp an opportunity which scores of others had passed by with indifference.

Much interest naturally centres about the question of concentration in Rossland, and the progress made with the two mills now under way or completed. The Elmore mill is running intermittently while the heavy machinery is bein "trued up," some finishing touches attended to in connection with the installation of delayed section of plant and everything made ship-shape for continuous operating, starting next week. While it is stated that the works are experimental, it is not intended to convey the idea that there is any doubt as to the practicability of the process or the amenability of the ores to it, but that the question of labor, loss of oil, and water supply are to made the subject of experiment. *With the information on these points in* hand the management of the mining company will be in a position to determine its policy with respect to enlarging the works along the lines already provided for in their contract with the Elmore people. The plant is naturally the centre of attraction for many visitors, but just at present the works are closed to the public, although this policy will not be maintained after the machinery and men are in good working order.

Among the mines the week has seen few if any departures from the working policy *in effect for some weeks past.* The Le Roi mine decreased its large output owing to a temporary shortage of cars, but next week will see the production restored to former dimensions. The White Bear mine has reached the 1000 foot level and is drifting in ore. Other properties are continuing mining and development steadily. About 060 men are employed in the mines of the camp, and the September payroll just now being distributed aggregated close to $100,000

Rossland, Oct. 17.—Details of the week's ore shipping operations from Rossland camp are: Le Roi, 5,160 tons; Centre Star, 1,501; War Eagle, 1,050; Le Roi No. 2, 480; Jumbo, 125; Spitzee, 60; I.X.L., milled, 200; total for the week, 8,576. Total for the year to date, 313,354 tons.

FEARS FELT FOR STEAMER.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Oct. 17.—It is feared that the steamer Wales, bound for this port, with a cargo of coal, has foundered, with all hands, during the recent hurricane. She is several days overdue.

RACING STABLE SOLD.

New York, Oct. 17.—The entire racing stable of J. C. Follansbee was sold in the paddock at Brigton Beach today. W. Bennington paid $4,600, the top price of the sale, for Astarita.

CONFERENCE OF LABOR MEN

The American Federation Meeting at Chicago

The Address of President Gompers

Chicago, Oct. 17.—At the Federation of Labor conference here today Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, expressed his appreciation of the work of the federation and desired to correct a misapprehension which he said was in the minds of some regarding organized labor, and clear up false notions so that labor and capital could go along hand in hand in the production of the wealth of the country. Mr. Gompers argued against the views of freedom and individualism *expressed by some at the* conference. He declared labor would oppose any effort to cut wages, but such effort would accentuate the industrial crisis.

Successful arbitration, Mr. Gompers said, was impracticable unless the employers are strong and workmen organized and prepared to defend the stand they may take. Labor wanted to improve conditions, he said, and wanted to get more out of the great production of the wealth of the world to which the workingmen are contributors. He spoke against the "open" shop and compared the "closed" shop to various organizations, social and professional, which he said, bar persons objectionable to them.

Mr. Gompers took exception to the coupling of the term boycott and bludgeon as weapons of labor, which were mentioned by a speaker yesterday. "The bludgeon, attacks of violence, are not the weapons of trade unionism," he said. He also claimed that often the agents of some employers' associations were found at work among striking workmen, causing discord, trouble and violence, for which labor had to bear the brunt. "Boycott, of course we boycott," he said, and then said people in other walks of life boycotted socially and financially. "We propose to stand by our friends, help our other friends in preference to those who have always their hands raised against us," he said.

Frederick Driscoll, as the representative of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, presented facts concerning the arbitration of labor disputes and a statement of trade relations with the International Typographical Union. He added that the old principle of force, with its sad history, *should be relegated to the past.*

D. J. Hayes, of Philadelphia, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada; Daniel J. Keef, of Detroit, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, and Frederick N. Judson, of St. Louis, former president of the National Bar Association, followed. The latter maintained that industrial peace was not possible without industrial justice. Senator Hanna, in closing the session of the conference, expressed satisfaction. He regarded it as successful, and said it showed the public was becoming interested in the work. The experimental stage between employee and employer had passed, and it was now only a matter of progress in which the aid of the public was required.

POOR OLD VANCOUVER.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—The Shamrocks, of Montreal, and a team from Vancouver, champions of British Columbia, played here today for the lacrosse championship of the world. The Shamrocks won by. 7 to 3.

COLLIDED IN A FOG.

San Francisco Ferry Boats Come Together and Endanger Lives of Passengers.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—The Southern Pacific ferry boat Newark crashed into the ferry steamer Oakland in the middle of the bay during a dense fog today endangering the lives of thousands of passengers. The Newark struck the Oakland abaft the paddle box tearing a hole in her side. The Newark came out *of the wreck with her rails* carried away at the bow and her deck near the apron cut deeply. The shock listed both boats and caused intense excitement.

The crowd on the lower and upper decks of the Oakland rushed back and forth in a frenzy of fear. Women fell in fainting fits or went into hysterics. Racks containing cork jackets were torn down throughout the whole length of the Oakland's lower decks, and several women were restrained as they tried to leap overboard. On the Newark the passengers were more easily handled. So far as known no one was *seriously hurt.*

THE INLAND SMELTER.

A Kamloops Plant That Will Shortly Be Running—Capacity 200 Tons Daily.

Kamloops, Oct. 17.—The Inland smelter, which will be built about three miles down the river from this city, will be ready when first started, capable of handling 200 to 300 tons of ore per day. It is expected that the plant will be enlarged so that it will treat several times that amount, and will be so planned that more stacks can be easily added.

Wentworth E. Wood, of Kamloops, is now arranging statements and reports for Messrs. Tupper and Griffin, of Vancouver, who are the attorneys representing the company and the capitalists interested in the Kamloops mines, of which Mr. Wood is manager. A large amount of development work has been done on the Coal Hill mines. Coal Hill lies back of, and adjacent to the city, and the entire mountain is ribbed with seams of copper-gold ore. This is not, as a rule, high grade. On one of the company's properties a 40-*foot ledge averages and carries the values* with depth, of about $8.00 per ton, $2 in gold and the balance in copper. This ore, Mr. Wood states, can be treated very cheaply and quarried out at the mine. There is no question of the amount of ore that Coal Hill can produce. The Python mine alone can at present furnish 100 tons per day of much higher grade ore than mentioned above, and there is a vast amount of ore in reserve already. Mr. Wood's company, composed of Montreal and New York capitalists, have been quietly working for a long time in development, *being determined to know what they had* in the way of mines before arranging for mills and smelters. They are now entirely satisfied, and the work of arranging for the treatment of large quantites of ore will be pushed. The Adams Lake mines also will be developed and made to produce.

Enough ore has been shipped from the Kamloops mines to prove the value by smelting returns, and with the great quantity of ore in sight, and so favorably situated for mining, and in an ideal climate, there seems no limit of value that can be placed upon the Coal Hill mines. Kamloops *must be greatly benefitted by such* mining development as now seems assured. As a place of residence, climatic conditions are the best possible. The city is surrounded by a splendid grazing country, fruit, grain, grasses and vegetables are grown to perfection. It is a divisional point on the Canadian Pacific railway, and it can well be said Kamloops has a bright future.

ITS CREDIT GONE.

Victoria, Oct. 17.—(Special.)—E. V. Bodwell, K. C., has gone east to Toronto.

It is understood that his mission is on behalf of the bank of Commerce, and that he will take up with the directors the relations of the bank with the province, the local bank having refused any more credit.

In fact, it is stated that it was the ultimatum of the bank to government that they must keep the expenditure within the revenue, that has led to the retrenchment in the civil service.

NEWS OF THE GRANBY MINE

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS TO BE BEGUN THIS WEEK.

NO. 4 TUNNEL WILL BE DRIVEN IN THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN.

[Special to The Daily News]

Phoenix, Oct. 17.—One of the important improvements at the Granby mines in this camp is to be started early next week. Superintendent Williams says that he will then begin driving tunnel No. 4, which will strike the main ore body at a depth of several hundred feet from the apex, on the 200-foot level of the Old Ironsides mine. This No. 2 tunnel was projected last spring, when the definite announcement was made that the V. V. & E. would be built into *Phoenix by fall. The surveys were run* in the heart of the municipality, to reach the proposed No. 4 tunnel of the Granby mines. This tunnel will have its mouth at the foot of Church street, in the centre of the city, and when completed will give four main tunnels by which the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides mines can be tapped, thereby doing away with hoisting.

This new tunnel will have to be driven a distance of about 1200 feet under the business part of the city to reach the present workings of the Old Ironsides mines, and will require some little time to complete.

It is not believed that the starting of this bore at this time has any significance so far as railway construction is concerned. It now is merely a part of the extensive programme of development mapped out by superintendent Williams, which is being carried out. The tunnel will be useful as soon as completed, not only for the better ventilation of the mines, but for the purpose of taking long stocks of timber into the lower workings for building ore chutes, which cannot now be taken down the timber or other shafts. The completion of the No. 4 tunnel, which will probably eventually be equipped with cars run by power, will be a decided step in advance in mining development in the Boundary country.

THE DAILY WRECK.

Two Work Trains Collide—Dead and Wounder are Counted By Scores.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 17.—Fifteen or sixteen men are now known to have been killed in a wreck of two work trains at Washington crossing, the special train which left Trenton with physicians returned shortly before ten o'clock with *eight bodies and about 25 injured.* The injured are not believed to be fatally hurt and only one or two permanently maimed. There are seven or eight bodies at the scene of the wreck, these will be brought to Trenton on a later train.

The killed and injured men are all Italian workmen who lived in Trenton and who left this morning on the work train to repair the road. The collision was a rear end one. E. R. Holiday, the Penna. railroad company's claims agents, located at Trenton, said he was not yet in receipt of information as to how the accident occurred *or where the blame lies. He says* he only knows that the two trains collided.

MRS. DOWIE'S DIAMONDS

Are Stolen Just as the Lady Reached New York.

New York, Oct. 17.—John Alexander Dowie and his restoration host arrived in New York yesterday morning.

On the authority of Mrs. Carl F. Stern, daughter of Dowie, and wife of the chief of police of Zion city, it was learned that Mrs. Dowie *had been robbed of a $600* diamond and pearl brooch in the private car attached to the train in which the Dowie party reached the city. The theft occurred at the Grand Central station, during the confusion of leaving the cars.

The members of the restoration host appeared cheerful and happy and said they had had an enjoyable trip. They landed at the Battery and at once boarded cars for Madison Square garden.

After looking things over at Madison Square garden, Dr. Dowie gathered the reporters together and talked to them for over an hour. He said his mission here is one of peace and that during the three weeks that the followers of the Christian Catholic church are here they expect to visit every family in this city at least twice.

He said also that he came in the capacity of the prophet Elijah and in accordance with the revelation that he made in 1901 to an audience of 7,000 people in the auditorium at Chicago, and the prophet promised to explain more fully what the revelation means.

He said that he is a law abiding citizen of this country, is opposed to secret societies and only asks for fair play for himself and his people. He said further that he had fought many battles against wrong and has always won, that his coming to New York is not a merry making scheme, and he does not care of the people here do not pay his gas bills.

THE EASTERN SITUATION

RUSSIA ASSEMBLES WARSHIPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

"CZAR'S CHIEF AIM IS THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE."

Paris, Oct. 17.—Although the officials do not take any alarmist view of the Russo-Japanese embroglio, the latest advices indicate a renewal of its somewhat *serious aspect. The Russian* admiralty has prepared for a concentration of warships on the Mediterranean station and at other ports. The reason for this is understood to be the presence of Japanese warships in European waters.

The exchange of diplomatic notes continues at Tokio without definite results. The Japanese press, which for a time was restrained by the government, has again adopted a belligerent attitude.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 17.—While expressing the hope of a peaceful issue in the far eastern crisis, the Novoe Vremya points out that if war breaks out the Russians will rise as one man at the call of the czar and there can be no doubt regarding the ultimate issue. The Novoe Vremya asserts that the Japanese belief that viceroy Alexiff represents the Russian war party is quite erroneous, adding: "While the viceroy has been given extensive administrative powers, he is only the executor of the orders of the czar in matters of foreign policy. One of the czar's chief aims, the maintenance of peace, is the fundamental basis of Russia's policy in the far east."

London, Oct. 17.—A dispatch from Tokio says: "The Japanese workmen at the Port Arthur docks have been discharged. The exodus from other ports of Manchuria continues. There is no excitement at Tokio. The people have confidence in the government's policy."

BOUNDARY ORE SHIPMENTS

HAVE FALLEN OFF SLIGHTLY DURING THE PAST WEEK.

TOTAL FOR YEAR TO DATE CLOSE ON HALF A MILLION TONS.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Phoenix, Oct. 17.—This week the ore tonnage from Boundary mines has fallen off somewhat from that of the last few weeks, due largely to needed repairs being given to ore crushers and blast furnaces, the grand total for the year, however, is close to half a million tons.

The different mines shipped as follows:

Granby mines to Granby smelter	9,086
Snowshoe mine to Sunset smelter	1,100
Mother Lode to Greenwood smelter	2,272
Sunset to Sunset smelter	210
Morrison to Greenwood smelter	180
Emma to Granby, Greenwood and Nelson smelters	693
Oro Denoro to Sunset smelter	726
Winnipeg to Sunset smelter	120
Athelstan to Sunset smelter	120
Total for the week	14,907

Total Boundary tonnage for the year to date, 497,795 tons.

A PLUCKY SAILOR

Alone on the Atlantic in a Tiny Craft Captain Brown Refuses Assistance.

Quenstown, Oct. 17.—The Cunard liner, Etruria, which arrived here today from New York, after a stormy passage, reports that the British steamer Greenbrier, bound for Jamaica, from Manchester, England, spoke on September 17th to the sailing boat Columbia II., nineteen feet long, Capt. Ison Brown, which left Boston August 11, and Halifax, N. S., August 26th for Mar*seilles, France, in latitude 37.21, north and* longitude 42.45 west.

The captain of the Greenbrier invited captain Brown to abandon his small craft but Brown was determined to persevere. He had been upset once and had only righted the boat after hours of severe struggle.

KING PETER GOES VISITING.

But Will Only Take a Civil Suite—Assembly Approves Murders.

Vienna, Oct. 17.—The Neues Tageblatt asserts that king Peter of Servia will visit the Austrian and Russian courts in December. As both courts have declined to receive Servian officers, it is evident that king Peter can only take with him a civil suite.

It is reported from Belgrade that the kuhpstchina in an address to the throne has just expressed its approbation of the murder of king Alexander and queen Draga. The address said by this act the army has shown its oneness with the people and its love of country.

MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

Detroit, Michigan, Oct. 17.—The women's mission board of the disciples of Christ, in national convention here, held their closing sessions today. The speakers included Mrs. Anna A. Atwater, of Ohio; Mrs. Louis Kelley, of Kansas; Mrs. G. P. Coler, of Michigan; Mrs. Jessie Brown Pounds, of Ohio; Miss Annie Davidson, of Illinois, and Mrs. W. J. Russell, of Pennsylvania. Tonight there was a good citizenship meeting, Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell, of St. Louis, speaking on "Twentieth century crusaders," and Oliver W. Stewart, of Chicago, on "The greater governmental problem."

SEALERS ARE INTERESTED

Conference to be Held by U. S. and Russia

Canadian Industry Will be Affected by Result

St. Petersburg, Oct. 17.—N. A. Komarov, who was Russia's representative in the seal arbitration at The Hague, has been appointed a delegate to the November seal conference. It is said that the States offers to pay two-thirds of the $500,000 Canada demands for her sealing fleet, provided Russia contributes one-third of the amount.

Victoria, Oct. 17.—Victoria sealers are much interested in the despatch from St. Petersburg to the associated press which tells of the appointment of N. A. Komarov, as Russian delegate to a sealing conference to be held in November and to the effect that the United States has offered to pay two-thirds of the half million of *dollars demanded by the local sealers for* the fleet and industry, provided that Russia contributes the other third. Prominent local sealing men have heard nothing in regard to the conference spoken of, but they are not by any means surprised to learn that a conference will take place, presumably at Washington, D. C.

Had this arrangement to purchase the Canadian sealing fleet, which operated from Victoria, been made some time ago it is probable that the owners of sealing craft would have been disposed to readily accept a reasonable amount in settlement for the loss of the schooners, *outfits, and the in*dustry, as the sealers keenly resent the restriction that have been imposed on their industry. The Japanese sealers, not bound by the modus vivendi, this last season sent thirteen or more vessels into Behring sea and hunted inside the waters of the Victoria sealers, who are forced to keep outside the sixty-mile limit around the islands and to use only spears, while the Japanese can go to within three miles of the rockeries and use arms. This has embittered local sealers against the restrictions but this season has been a very good one, and the sealing combine looks to having a good dividend declared. With the poor seasons of the past few years an offer to purchase the vessels would have been welcomed but now, with a successful season just past and prospects bright despite their disabilities, the majority of the sealers are opposed to accepting the half million dollars reported to be proferred for the industry.

The United States has already made a treaty with Japan whereby Japanese sealers would be similarly indemnified for the loss of the vessels, outfit and industry. This treaty made secretly in 1896 or 1897, was contingent upon an agreement being made to cause the cessation of pelagic sealing by Canadians and as no agreement has been made between Britain and the United States as to the cessation af pelagic sealing the treaty with Japan remains in abeyance. The treaty with Japan arranged for Russia's paying a share of the indemnity for the loss of the industry, the Japanese sealers hunting for the most part off the Russian rookeries.

OFFICIAL PAPER ON MACEDONIA

What England Proposed to Do and How Her Proposal Was Received.

London, Oct. 17.—A parliamentary paper has been issued dealing with Macedonian affairs during the past month. It shows that in September lord Lansdowne urged upon the Austrian and Russian governments an extension of their reform scheme including the appointment of a Christian governor or the retention of the Mussulmen governor assisted by European assessors, the withdrawal of the undisciplined Turkish irregulars and reserves, the dispatch of military attaches of the powers to accompany the forces and some system of relief for the victims. On October 5th the Austrian and Russian governments informed lord Lansdowne that his suggestions accorded with the views of emperor Francis Joseph, and they would be embodied in a joint note to the porte.

CAR WORKERS CONVENTION.

Opposes Government by Injunction and Favors the Eight Hour Law.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 17.—The annual convention of the International association of Car Workers closed tonight with the election of officers and the naming of St. Louis for the next convention. President A. T. Fish of Buffalo was re-elected.

The convention voted to change the national headquarters from Buffalo to Chicago, adopted a beneficiary insurance department and established a defense fund. It also went on record as strongly opposed to government by injunction and favored the eight hour bill, the president being instructed to co-operate with the American Federation of Labor for the success of the congressional bill affecting these measures.

LOST BAGGAGE TRACED.

By Wireless Telegraphy—Passenger Communicates With Shore—Trunks Found

New York, Oct. 17.—The wireless telegraph was successfully used in tracing lost baggage on the last outward trip of the Red Liner Finland.

On October 10th a passenger who discovered, some time after the steamers departure that he had left some *baggage* behind on the deck, communicated with the officials at the pier through the Marconi station at Babylon, Long Island, and in twenty minutes received a reply that the baggage had been found and would be forwarded by the next steamer.

STEEL WORKERS LAID OFF.

General Depression in the Business Results in Lay-off in All Plants.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 17.—Tonight 282 *men employed in the rolling department of* the American Steel company were laid off on account of a general depression in the steel business. The south works which have been running day and night for many years will not run nights in the future. A general lay-off of steel workers in all Worcester plants took place today.

A BIG CANAL.

U. S. Steel Corporation Proposes to Connect Worcester with Naragansett Bay

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 17.—Officials of the American Steel and Wire company, of the United States Steel Corporation, have plans drawn for the construction of a canal between this city and Providence. The estimated cost is $40,000,000. For the water route a greater part of the fifty miles, the old Blackstone Valley canal will be dredged and utilized.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1670.

THE GREAT STORES OF THE GREAT WEST

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

WE require all the big store for other departments of our business here and have decided to go out of General Dry Goods, Clothing and Men's Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Carpets and Linoleums, Wall Paper and House Furnishings. When the good times which are now coming into sight warrant it we shall probably enlarge our Building and then we may have something else to announce. To dispose quickly of our Immense Stock, in the above lines we are having a

GENUINE CLEARING SALE

On And After Thursday Next.

We Offer This Fall's Importations At Close Wholesale Prices.

They Consist in Part of

125 Dozen Ladies' and Misses' Flannel Blouses

110 Dozen Ladies'. Misses' and Children's Winter Underwear

4 Cases of Ladies' and Misses' Gowns

3 Cases of Children's Dresses

2 Cases of Ladies' Jackets

85 Ladies' and Misses' Costumes

Dress Goods at Slaughter Prices
Silks at Slaughter Prices
Ladies' Hosiery and Corsets at Slaughter Prices
Flannels at Slaughter Prices
Skirts at Slaughter Prices
Boots and Shoes at Slaughter Prices
Men's Clothing at Slaughter Prices
Wall Paper at Slaughter Prices
Carpets at Slaughter Prices
Curtains and House Furnishings at Slaughter Prices
Linoleums and Oilcloths at Slaughter Prices
Bric a Brac and Fancy Goods suitable for presents, at Slaughter Prices
Dressing Cases, Pruses and Leather Goods at Slaughter Prices

This is the best opportunity ever offered to the people of Nelson and vicinity to secure genuine first class goods at from one half to two-thirds of their of their value. EVERYTHING MUST GO, and it will pay you to make your purchases whilst we have a complete selection in all lines to chose from.

Mail Orders are Solicited and will have Prompt Attention.

Goods sold for cash only, except where special arrangements have been made. Call and examine and you will be surprised at the extraordinary Bargains.

NOTE—General staple articles in the way of Blankets and Cottons, as well as of Clothing and Footwear such as are used in camps and mines are not included in this sale, but will be sold at the lowest possible regular prices for such goods.

THE DAILY NEWS

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

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UNION LABEL

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Premier McBride cannot hope to carry on government with a majority of one. He must realize by this time that he has no prospect of forming any alliances that would be acceptable to the country. His government can at best but retain office temporarily by favor of the two socialists who have seats in the legislature. If McBride accepts the support of the socialists he but ensures the complete overthrow of the conservative party in this province when the next appeal to the country is made.

Any attempt to hold on to office under present conditions simply means that there is to be a further period of intrigue and the purchase of support by corrupt manipulation of patronage.

Party differences must for the time being give place to a united effort to secure for the province a stable government. This can only be secured by a fresh appeal to the country. To bring this about as quickly as possible should be the aim of every good citizen, irrespective of his party affiliations.

Premier McBride is apparently determined to cling to office. He is prepared to sacrifice party government for the time being if by any chance he can win over sufficient support to control the legislature.

In following this course premier McBride is running contrary to the well known wishes of the chief men in his own party. Whilst conservatives desire to see their own party in control they would rather that a liberal government should assume office than that there should be a prolongation of the evils that have characterized past provincial administrations because of their instability.

As premier McBride appears unable or unwilling to rise to the occasion it becomes the duty of every right thinking elector to assist to the utmost of his ability in bringing about a speedy termination to the present wholly unsatisfactory state of affairs. The opportunity will arise when premier McBride fills the vacancies in his cabinet. Two bye-elections will have to be held, and if these can be decided against the government then a fresh appeal to the country must ensue at an early date. The re-election of the new ministers would not strengthen the government in any particular. Their defeat would mean that the people of this province would at once have another chance to place the administration of affairs in the hands of one or other of the parties and their recent experience would undoubtedly ensure a working majority for the party favored.

If confidence is to be restored in this province, if capital is to come in to assist in the development of our great natural resources, if we are to have a period of expansion instead of a period of stagnation, it is absolutely necessary that the government of the day shall not be maintained in office by grace of a third party, and that, in this case, the socialist party.

The surest way out of the present deadlock is to immediately force on another appeal to the country, and that can easily and effectively be brought about by the defeat of the new ministers in the bye-elections.

This is not a party question. It is in the interests of all the people that stable government should be quickly established in this province. No government kept in power at the pleasure of two socialists can be considered stable.

It is by a fresh appeal to the country alone that the desired condition can be brought about, and it is therefore the duty of every elector to hasten the date of that appeal.

That there is urgent need for a strong government in this province at this juncture is shown by the serious crisis that has arisen in regard to finances. There is no reason why this province should be in financial difficulties other than the lack of a government having the confidence of the great financial institutions of Canada.

Neither party nor personal predilections should weigh in the coming bye-elections. One consideration only should count, and that is the best method of securing a strong administration. It is obvious that cannot be secured by prolonging the present situation, and that is what the re-election of the new ministers, whoever they may be, would mean. Let them be defeated and a fresh appeal to be country must follow, and then the electorate can be relied upon to place one or other of the parties in power with a safe working majority.

The Mason & Risch Pianos

LAST A LIFETIME

At no time of the year would a Piano be more appreciated than the present. The summer season is over, the long evenings are here; there would be delight and pleasurs for everybody if there were a good Piano in the house.

A Mason & Risch Piano Satisfies the Most Fastidious

They are distinguished by great power and charming tone, while the touch is flexible and springy, very pleasant to the performer. You can make your choice from our store, where we always have several styles on view.

We will make you Very Easy Terms. Call or Write.

MORLEY & CO.

NELSON, B. C.

Sole Agents for the Kootenays

Sunlight Soap is useful in more ways than one. It will demonstrate its wonderful cleansing power in every cleansing operation. 9B

COMPULSORY VOTING.

Last week the house of commons went into committee on Mr. John Charltons' bill to amend the election act which is designed to prevent as far as possible corruption in elections. The member for North Norfolk explained that all the provisions of the bill had received the unanimous approval of the special committee to whom it had been referred, except that in regard to compulsory voting. If the house felt that it could not accept this provision it was open to hon. gentlemen to reject the amendment. Mr. Charlton described the other provisions of the measure, which evinced his earnest desire to put an end to the evils of electoral corruption.

The chief clause in the bill which was objected to, was the one which deprived an elector who failed to go to the polls, unless prevented by illness or absence, of his franchise for six years.

In the spirited debate which followed, many reasons were urged why a man should be allowed to absent himself from the polls. Some of the reasons advanced were hardly logical. Mr. Davis (Saskatchewan) for instance, opposed the section on the ground that a large percentage of good citizens in every constituency always remained away from the polls, and should not be disfranchised on that account. Mr. Macpherson (Burrard) regarded the chief provisions of the act, including compulsory voting, as legislation run wild. Compulsory voting, he thought, did not savor of "British fair play," that oft used, and much abused saying. The member added, however, that if a law was made to prohibit canvassing, that might do some good.

Mr. Holmes (Huron) regarded compulsory voting as an ideal system, which was impracticable, and he pointed out that the Plymouth Brethren objected to recording their votes at any time. At the end of the discussion sir Wilfrid Laurier promised to take up the compulsory voting clause and some of the other provisions that were strongly objected to, and report on the matter at a later date.

It never seems to have been suggested that the voter, who, while not desirous of voting at some particular election, would certainly object to being disfranchised for the next six years for not doing so, might not resort to the easy method of either not marking his ballot paper, or of spoiling it in some way. Judging from the large percentage of spoiled ballots in every constituency in this province in the elections just over, it would not be a very difficult matter for any one to keep on the safe side of the law and nominally record his vote without in any way affecting the election.

Pretty nearly every one who has been through the ordeal of an election campaign will cordially endorse Mr. Macpherson's suggestion of abolishing canvassing, if it could only be accomplished, but like compulsory voting it is an almost superhuman task to make people good by any act of parliament, however well intentioned and however well framed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

All public works have been stopped in the province. Drastic retrenchment is being enforced in the civil service. Why? Simply because there is no money in the treasury and the government, owing to its precarious condition, can make no satisfactory arrangements with the banks. This is a grave state of affairs, and one that will seriously affect the credit of the province abroad. How is it to be remedied? By a fresh appeal to the country and the return of one or other of the parties with a working majority. How is this fresh appeal to be hastened? By the defeat of the new ministers in the bye-elections. It is fully as much in the interests of the conservative party as of the liberal party that this fresh appeal to the country should be made with as little delay as possible. Consequently conservatives and liberals should unite in defeating the new ministers when the bye-elections take place.

Sir William Mulock has announced in the house that the postoffice department closed the year with a surplus of $292,702 over all expenses, including the Yukon. This was the first time in the history of the department that this had been done. Excluding the Yukon, there would be a surplus of $395,361. The Yukon deficit was $102,000. All the small postmasters in Canada would in future have the munificent salary of $25 a year. Ten was the minimum before.

A rare treat lies in store for any smoker who indulges in a "Morena" cigar. Don't care whether you are young, middle-aged or old, you will like the "Morena" because they are tasty, pure and wholesome.

CHOLERA IN HOLY LAND.

Jerusalem, Oct. 17.—Cholera has broken out at Bethlehem. The town has been cordoned by troops.

OWES HIS LIFE TO A NEIGHBOR'S KINDNESS.

Mr. D. P. Daugherty, well known throughout Mercer and Sumner counties, W. Va., most likely owes his life to the kindness of a neighbor. He was almost hopelessly afflicted with diarrhoea; was attended by two physicians who gave him little, if any, relief, when a neighbor learning of his serious condition, brought him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy, which cured him in less than twenty-four hours. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

OPERA HOUSE

ONE NIGHT

Thursday, Oct. 22nd

MARIDOR-GOULDING COMPANY.

Bertha M. Gouldin, England's greatest lady contortionist.
Barett Wendle's Dramatization of

ROSAMOND'S BOWER

by members of the company.
High class Vaudeville, Music, Mirth and Melody.

Admission 50c. and 75c.

OPERA HOUSE

Monday, October 19th

ELMER WALTERS'
LATEST SENSATION.

A Millionaire Tramp

THE BRIGHTEST NOVELTY OF THE YEAR.
This production will please all lovers of the sensational drama.
Lawrence Russell, Author.

$1 FOR PIPES
THEY ARE WORTH $1.50

THEY WILL SUIT YOU

THURMAN
TOBACCONIST

Chadbourn & McLaren
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE AND MINES

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

FOR SALE

A house and lot on tram car line, handy for smelter man. $100 down, balance in monthly payments.
$900 will buy a cottage and two lots in Hume Addition. A Snap. Terms.
Houses for rent in all parts of the city.

R. J. Steel

WANTED

For Duhamel School, a male or female teacher of experience. Apply
C. W. WEST, Secretary.
Nelson, B. C.

Waterproof Coats

Best British raincoatings tailored to your order. Also a full line of fall suitings and overcoats.
Call and make a selection.

J. Smallwood
Merchant Tailor
WARD STREET, NELSON, B. C.

DOWIE'S CAMPAIGN IN GREATER NEW YORK

The Apostles' creed as given in the Anglican prayer book, is said to be the creed of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, of which John Alexander Dowie is head, front and middle. It is repeated aloud by the people who follow Dowie before every service they hold. It is nominally the creed upon which Dowie has built up a following which has made him a multi-millionaire in less than a decade and has enabled him to indulge his ambition of many years to "drive the devil from out New York, the Gomorrah of the east."

Dowie, with 3,000 members of his "restoration host," has left Chicago for New York. He has hired Madison Square Garden, in the latter city, and for a couple of weeks will hold forth nightly, assisted by his choir of several hundred grown persons and children, to say nothing of the Zion brass band. It is part of his plan that a personal visit shall be made by some one of the restorationists to every home in Greater New York. Each head of a family will be greeted with the familiar "Peace to thee!" and will be handed a card which in addition to a discursive expounding of the Scriptures by Dowie bears the following exhortation:

"Zion restoration host and organization of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, in obedience to the command of Jesus Christ to 'Go and make disciples of all nations,' is going forth by thousands throughout the world bearing the Master's message of peace to all people. They brought you today a message from a man of God sent in fulfilment of the prophecy to prepare the world for the coming King. They ask you to read and consider."

It is a part of Dowie's programme to have not less than 1,000 and sometimes as many as 1,500 street corner meetings in New York each evening during his occupancy of Madison Square Garden. These meetings will be conducted by the minor workers among his host of restoration. Their object, according to Dowie, is to familiarize the people at large with the tenets of the faith which he practices and promulgates and to induce them to see the light in the hope that they may in time become members of the sect.

It is entirely within bounds to say that no venture of any magnitude having for its professed object the betterment of mankind has even been undertaken in this country to an accompaniment of so much ridicule as has been heaped upon this New York attack planned by Dowie. He has been called lunatic, charlatan, rascal, poseur and any number of equally uncomplimentary names, but he goes on his way, sticking to his plans and usually coming out at the large end of the horn. It cannot be said, however, that he does not resent the charges of his enemies. On the contrary, there is probably no man in the United States occupying a quasi public position who uses as much invective as this same John Alexander Dowie. In short, he is a fighter from the ground up. His utterance has been declared to be coarse, and even on his own showing the accusation appears to be well founded ,but when one accuses Dowie of being a fool, he is certainly not within hailing distance of the facts. Less than ten years ago Dowie was without a dollar in the world; today he controls property variously estimated at from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000. No man who is able to do that can be a fool, even though his method of accomplishing it may not meet with the approval of most persons.

It is rather difficult, however, to say just how Dowie acquired the faculties which of recent years have made him such a powerful leader of men. There is little of the impressive in his personal appearance. Five feet eight inches in height, bald headed and white bearded, Dowie has diminutive legs, an immense head and a stomach of aldermanic proportions. He began life in Scotland some 56 years ago and emigrated to Australia with his parents when he was but 13 years old. There he speedily began to earn his own living, securing a position as a clerk, in which occupation he displayed signs of thrift which has latterly distinguished him in connection with the management of the city of Zion, which he has founded not far from Chicago.

So soon as he had saved enough money, Dowie gave up his clerkship and returned to Scotland to study for the ministry at Edinburgh. From Scotland he went back to Australia, where he assumed pastoral charge of the Manly Congregational church at Sydney. This was in 1872. For six years he remained in the pulpit of this church, where his earnestness and vigor of speech commanded great attention and won for him an ever increasing reputation. At the end of the six years he made up his mind that he could secure better results as a travelling evangelist, and, resigning his charge, entered upon a pilgrimage that was not to end until he had established the city of Zion.

Dowie's existence as a wandering preacher was in truth precarious, and few who see him today in his pomp and splendor can realize that for weeks at a time he practically lived from hand to mouth. Never accepting pay for his services, he subsisted entirely on voluntary subscriptions. Soon after leaving the Sydney church he organized what he termed the "Divine Healing Association," making himself president of the association, which, as its name indicates, was on a faith cure basis. Soon he abandoned Australia as offering too limited a field for his activities and emigrated to the United States, spending a long time in the vicinity of San Francisco. Thence he drifted north and ultimately in 1890 reached Chicago, where he pitched a tent, preached every day in the week, and when not engaged in preaching, spent his time in laying hands on the sick. When the world's fair was opened Dowie secured a camping ground opposite the Sixty-third street entrance, and speedily attracted attention by repeating at the top of his lungs his now well-known formula:

"Down with the doctors and drug stores! Only God can heal. If you are ill come to me. I will pray for you."

Thousands heard him and thousands came to him. This was the beginning of Dowieism proper. The cult that he then established in the Sixty-third street tent speedily found adherents, at first by the score, then by the hundred and finally by the thousand. Many remarkable cures were attributed to his healing powers. So great did his vogue become, indeed, that in 1895 the Chicago city authorities made him the subject of an official investigation. Charge after charge was brought against him of violations of the health ordinances regarding the care and treatment of the sick, and he was arrested time and again. But he was no longer a poor man and was able to give bail every time the long arm of the law clutched him, so that he did not have to undergo the indignity of being put behind the bars. Then it was that his preachment won its greatest triumph, for then the Christian Catholic church sprang into being, with Dowie as its "general overseer," an office that carried with it not only the spiritual directorship of the church, but the right to control and disburse its finances.

Money began to flow into the treasury rapidly, for Dowie enforced the ancient scriptural rule that all members of the church must pay tithes—a tenth part of their annual income. Out of the earlier installments of this clerical tax the general overseer constructed a tabernacle at Englewood, a suburb of Chicago. As the wealth of the church grew he increased his investments, renting headquarters in Chicago at a cost of $20,000 a year, founding a college, establishing a home for women, starting a bank and a publishing house for the production of Zionist literature and finally beginning on the shore of lake Michigan the "Holy City of Zion." This was the culmination of his gigantic religious propaganda. Buying a tract of 6,500 acres, he has built up one of the most remarkable of modern cities. Its population is close upon 10,000. It has neither physician nor druggist and no theatre or other place of public amusement. Every morning and evening at the sound of a giant whistle its people stop, no matter where they may be or in what engaged, and spend a moment or two in silent prayer. Prayer, indeed, accompanies almost their every act. Even the ball games are opened with prayer. Crime is said to be virtually an unknown quantity in this most unique of municipalities, and it is on record that in the two years of its corporate life there has not been a lawsuit between any of its citizens.

Zion is, moreover, one of the busiest of cities. There are few drones within its gates; not that everybody is compelled to work, for provision is made for the support of the poor as well as of the aged. The most important enterprise, and one which Dowie hopes will ultimately give employment to 50,000 people, is lace making, the factories wherein this is now carried on covering a full three acres. The story of the development of this Zion industry is in itself one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the city. Casting about to find soemthing that would afford a pleasant and at the same time profitable occupation for his people, Dowie chanced to learn that he could secure a lace making plant that had for years been established in Nottingham, England. But it was no part of his programme to send the Zionists to England to make lace, so he promptly decided to remove the plant to Zion and to import with the machinery some skilled lace makers to teach his people the trade.

Then began a fight which was to result in a signal victory for Dowie and the Zionists. The admission of these foreign workers into the United States was contested on the ground that it was a violation of the alien contract law. But Dowie succeeded in convincing the courts that as he only wanted these skilled laborers to start the industry in this country, theirs was an exceptional case. The success of the enterprise is in itself a monument to the general overseer's financial foresight, and, indeed, the success of the whole scheme of Zion city must be attributed to this remarkable man.

It is almost impossible to "place" Dowie with any exactitude. The outside world has long been accustomed to regard him as a fake, a charlatan and a schemer for personal profit and aggrandizement. By his own people he is revered, almost worshipped. However startling it was to the general public, the Zionists found nothing incredible in his bold announcement of two years ago that God had sent him to earth as the messenger of the covenant, and would reincarnate the prophet Elijah in him. To an audience of 6,000 in the Chicago Auditorium, with a robe sweeping about him, and gesticulating wildly, Dowie cried: "Am I right? Do I speak the truth?" And an answering chorus of approval showed the sympathetic chord he had touched in the hearts of his hearers.

Certainly this "little man with bandy legs," as he has jokingly described himself, must possess a vast deal of that subtle quality known as "personal magnetism." In no other way can his success in moving thousands to his way of thinking be accounted for. Trusting him implicitely, they readily contribute of their incomes to his support and to the support of the church of which he is the head and of which they are proud to call themselves members. Nor does the ostentation of his private as well as his public life lessen their faith in him a whit. Today the whilom penniless preacher drives to and from his tabernacle and his business enterprises in his own carriage drawn by his own horses. With his wife, whom he some time ago appointed general overseer of the women of Zion, he lives in a palatial home. He replies to critics by the terse remark that other men in high clerical places lead as luxurious a life as he does. But the critics who would assail him for his evident fondness for the good things of this life are not numbered among the people of Zion. Even if they were they would receive scant attention from self-centered, powerful Dowie.

Another factor that contributes very largely to his success is his understanding of human nature and the motives of conduct. He knows all the sharps and flats of the human breast and can play on heartstrings just as the skilled violinist executes a most difficult piece. But his most powerful role, however, is that of the healer. Hundreds upon hundreds of people are convinced that they owe their physical well being today to the beneficial influence exerted upon them by the one time Australian minister, and doubtless many will testify in New York to the cures wrought in them by the prayers of their leader.

Such is Dowie. How he will be received by the public and press of New York remains to be seen, but that his pilgrimage will result in numerous accessions to the ranks of the Zionists there seems to be little doubt, judging by the growth and spread of the Dowie cult wherever the magnetic "general overseer" has seen fit to make a visit.

M'BRIDE AND HIS ALLIES

TRULY AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE IS PROPOSED.

A PECULIAR COMBINATION TO HOLD OFFICE.

In the midst of the din of words and clash of opinions over the political situation in British Columbia, the one great object of government, the point of view of the great mass of the people—those who make and unmake governments and fix the destinies of parties—seems in danger of being overlooked, says the Victoria Times. There is a great deal of clatter about liberal leadership and the ability of the McBride government to carry on, but after all the vital question is the welfare of the province, the institution of an administration possessing the confidence of the people, and capable of establishing upon an enduring foundation the reputation of British Columbia in the estimation of men looking for opportunites for the investment of labor and of capital.

Party lines in provincial affairs were adopted for the express purpose of putting to an end petty issues and personal politcs. As far as the liberal party is concerned, the past has been relegated to its proper place. It is for the historian to deal with. We are looking forward. In a short time a leader will be selected, under whom a united and harmonious party will meet the conservative government of Mr. McBride in the house. The suggestion that sectionalism, the contemptible spirit of local jealousy, may exercise even an infinitesimal influence upon the choice of a leader, is not worthy of a thought. The members elected as liberals understand well that upon their judgment and discernment rests to a large extent the future of liberalism in the west and of of more importance still, the well-being of British Columbia. The delegates, we have not the least doubt, realize to the fullest extent the nature of their responsibility, and it would be presumptuous for anyone, even if his relations with the liberal party were beyond suspicion, to so much as suggest that considerations other than the good of the party should influence the minds of the members.

Passing on to the more important question of the strength of the government, it will be the duty of liberals as a party to oppose what is the state of affairs as revealed by the returns from the constituencies. Assuming that the relative strength of the parties shall remain as they are at present, Mr. McBride will have a following of twenty-two in a house of forty-two members. After he has placed his speaker in the chair his majority will be one. That is the exact position of affairs, and yet we are daily told that the conservative premier has a "good working majority."

We suppose it will not be denied that members of the legislature are subject to all the ills that afflict other men in this miserable value of political ups and downs. No special dispensation exempts them from the consequences of their own acts. More than that, the sins of others are sometimes visited upon their heads as upon the heads of us all. Therefore one is not by any means "a good working majority" in season and out of season.

But then there are the socialists. When members of the conservative party become disquieted by frank inspection of the situation, they comfort themselves with the expressed thought that "the socialists will never turn the conservatives out to put the liberals in." We do not know with absolute certainty the foundation upon which this lively hope of help from the socialists is founded, unless it be upon the unblushing confession of the leaders of the revolutionary or evolutionary party that it is in the interests of their cult that governments under the present system shall be as rotten and corrupt and unprogressive as possible, and that conservatism in Canada and republicanism in the United States are the most suitable instruments to arouse the people to the point at which socialism will receive favor in their eyes. That is a policy of doing that which in itself is evil in order that good may come. The people may not approve of it when the facts are plainly presented to them. The dividing of the political forces of British Columbia upon party lines may accomplish a greater good than was expected if it makes clear the unique alliance between conservatives and socialists. The peculiar hostility manifested by the leaders of the party of advanced ideas to certain members of the liberal party will also be more easily understood henceforth.

The country will soon understand the peculiarity of the combination the liberal opposition in the legislature must encounter. A government sustained by such antagonistic elements cannot last long. The situation is cleared up and the issues luminously defined. The present administration under the circumstances to which it has been reduced cannot give British Columbia the government necessary to her welfare.

The enemies of stability and of progress are now combined under one banner. All who stand for the principles which have made constitutional government a success under the British flag will unite in putting them in their proper place. The system under which our liberties are secured gives as nearly as is possible under human institutions absolute equality of opportunity to the individual, under the one qalification of fitness. Theorists may grasp at straws for centuries without producing anything better, but unless they are thwarted in their purposes by men of rational mind they may create temporary confusion and destructive turmoil.

GREATEST OF ALL TRUSTS.

Some Figures Concerning the United States Steel Corporation.

Appended are some of the figures showing the operations of the United States Steel Corporation, the greatest of all modern trusts.

Operations in 1902.

Gross receipts	$560,510,479
Manufacturing and operating expenses	$411,408,818
Total net income	$157,657,084
Net earnings	$133,308,764
Paid in dividends	$ 56,052,867
Undivided profits	$ 34,253,657
Average No. of employees	168,127
Total wages and salaries	$120,528,343
Finished products, tons	8,000,000
Iron ore mined, tons	16,000,000
Coke manufactured, tons	9,500,000
Blast furnace products, tons	8,000,000
Steel ingots, tons	9,700,000

Orders on books, October 1st, 1903, 3,728,742 tons, a decrease of 1,000,000 tons from one year ago.

Present working capital	$60,000,000
Available for surplus fund	$29,348,742

Stockholders, April 1st, 1903.

Preferred, 31,799; common, 26,830.

The foregoing does not include the subscription for preferred stock by 27,379 employees.

Capitalization, January 1st, 1903.

Preferred stock	$510,281,100
Common	508,302,500
Bonds outstanding	363,655,458
Total	$1,382,239,058

These were the figures on capitalization before the beginning of the plan to convert $200,000,000 of the 7 per cent preferred stock into an equal amount of 5 per cent bonds and to issue an additional $50,000,000 of bonds for cash. The process of conversion is now under way, and it is not possible to give the present figures on the capitalization.

Range in Prices of Stocks.

Last Week's Range in Prices of Stocks

	High.	Low.	Close.
Preferred	101 7-8	57 7-8	64 7-8
Common	55	14 7-8	17 3-8

Subsidiary Companies.

Federal Steel Company.
The Mott Steel Co.
The National Tube Co.
The American Steel & Wire Co.
The American Steel Hoop Co.
American Sheet Steel Co.
The Carnegie Co.
Lake Superior iron mines.
The American Bridge Co.
The Oliver Mining Co.
The Pittsburg Steamship Co.
The Union Sharon Steel Co.
The Troy Steel Products Co.
The Shelby Steel Tube Co.
The Aragon iron mines.
The Bessemer Steamship Co.

WHY BOYS GO WRONG.

Some Unpleasant Figures About Juvenile Canada and Crime.

Major Archibald, of the Salvation Army, Toronto, in his address before the convention of prison wardens at Louisville, declared that in his opinion the most alarming thing about crime in the present day is the steady increase of juvenile criminals. He quoted from Canadian statistics to show that the percentage of crime by juveniles in Canada had been, for 17 years, 31.95 per cent, while in 1902 the percentage increased to 32.07. The convictions for indictable offences in Canada of persons under 21 years of age in 1902 were as follows:

	Under 16.		Bet. 16 and 20.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ontario	471	21	447	42
Quebec	178	5	230	19
N. Scotia.	48	2	72	4
N. Brun'k	32	2	18	2
Manitoba.	35	3	34	6
B. C.	45	2	43	1
P. E. I.	5	0	27	0
Total	814	34	871	74

In his address on this subject Mr. Archibald repeated a statement he had made previously, to the effect that he had never yet met with a juvenile criminal in reformatory or penitentiary who had been subject to proper parental control. The boy who embarks on a criminal career is a victim of parental neglect. Sometimes, no doubt, the parent errs through mistaken kindness. Coming on the heels of the discussion that has taken place in Toronto about the necessity for a curfew bell and the freedom of boys and girls to roam the streets at night, Mr. Archibald's alarm —arising out of his experience—should be taken seriously by parents who have not been much impressed by what has already been said and written on the subject, declares the Toronto Star. He sees in this city rows of small boys sitting together on the corner smoking cigarettes and using language astonishingly profane, vulgar and obscene, without caring who may overhear them and without fearing that they may be interfered with. What he says is quite true. Every citizen sees such groups and overhears the appalling language that comes from their youthful lips. The man who stands on the back of a street car is often thrown into close relation with such boys when a little older, and hears them use the most absurd profanity—violent, meaningless, and offensive beyond measurement. These unfortunate youths have a notion that they are admired by those who stare at them.

It is Mr. Archibald's idea that trashy reading, trashy plays in the theatres, and bad kerbstone associations are responsible for the downfall of many boys. They get a diametrically wrong view of life, mistake notoriety for fame, pick their heroes from among evil doers, and before they reach manhood and acquire sense, are hopelessly started in criminal ways. The responsibility of parents is great, and should be emphasized by every influential voice.

THE DAILY NEWS

Has complete facilities for the execution of high class book, job, and newspaper printing.

Magazines, catalogues and commercial work. Ruling of every description a specialty.

Book Binding

WE CAN RULE, PRINT AND BIND ANY KIND OF

HOTEL REGISTERS
BLANK BOOKS
CITY ASSESSMENT AND TAX ROLLS

WE CAN BIND IN REGULATION STYLE.

LAW JOURNALS AND REPORTS

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF PUTTING UP IN NEAT, STRONG AND INEXPENSIVE COVERS

MUSIC
MAGAZINES
TRADE JOURNALS
PAPERS AND BOOKS

We Guarantee First-Class Work In Every Department

PHONE 144 | THE DAILY NEWS | NELSON B. C.

If, by this time, you are not convinced that Blue Ribbon Tea is the best on the market, it must be the fault of the advertising, not the fault of the tea, as you cant have tried it. Blue Ribbon is, and always will be, the best.

WILL OPERATE THIS WINTER.

The California syndicate evidently mean business, as three tons of supplies have been shipped to the Mammoth group on Goat mountain, recently. A force of men has been at work under the direction of Sid Graham, building a trail to enable ore to be rawhided out this winter. The syndicate has excellent showings on this property and assay returns give rich values; the ore being galena. A. N. Vars, who represents the California syndicate here, states that operations will be conducted all winter; ore will be shipped and the property thoroughly exploited so that shipping and development work will keep pace with each other. It is pleasing to note that such activity is being directed to the silver-galena ledges of Goat mountain, a section which is locally believed to have the largest galena veins in the Lardeau.—Camborne Miner.

MINE BUILDINGS BURNED.

A fire last week burned up the cabins on Goldsmith's "Big Showing" on Goat mountain, says the Camborne Miner. The men were at dinner when the blaze started, and it spread so rapidly that they could not save anything. A dog belonging to one of the men was burned, and also the entire outfit of grub, tools, etc. The fire is supposed to have started by a stove being too close to the spruce logs, of which the cabins were built, which caused the pitch in the logs to run, making them highly inflammable.

HE LEARNED A GREAT TRUTH.

It is said of John Wesley that he once said to Mistress Wesley: "Why do you tell that child the same thing over and over again?" "John Wesley, because once telling is not enough." It is for this same reason that you are told again and again that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds and grip; that it counteracts any tendency of these diseases to result in pneumonia, and that it is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

WHY HE DIVIDED THE POT WITH A BAD ANGEL

"It is no trouble for a man who has played much poker to step into a room where six or seven men are sitting around a table rattling chips and pick the losers," said the Angel of Commerce, as he lit a fresh cigar and cocked his feet at an angle of 45 degrees—indicating that a new poker story was to be sprung. "I mean it is no trouble to pick the winners and losers, even if the stacks of chips are about evenly divided.

"Not many years ago I was travelling in Texas, and stopped at one of the largest towns, to remain over Sunday. It was Saturday night, and I asked the clerk at the hotel if there was anything going on that would entertain a fellow for a while. He told me there was a poker game in room 143, knowing that I had a taste for a little game of draw occasionally.

"We went to the room designated, and found there seven men. I sized up the crowd that there were two winners and five losers in the game, although two of the losers had stacks more of chips than the winners. There were two 'cowmen' in the game, one local merchant, one lawyer, one 'retired capitalist,' and two 'drummers,' like myself.

"Now, that expression, 'retired capitalist,' in a poker game always means one thing to me, and that is that the fellow who is a 'retired capitalist' retires from every poker game he plays in with plenty of the capital. I had already picked the 'retired capitalist' for the biggest winner in the bunch, and the lawyer I sized up as the other winner. I figured it out that there was somewhere in the neighborhood of $5,000 worth of chips on the table.

"Three hands had been played, and the little man on my right had three good hands beaten. Consequently, his stack was getting low. I had been told that he was a commercial man, like myself, and I saw that his losses were pinching him.

"I played along a few hands, winning some pretty fair pots, getting tangled up with the 'retired capitalist' three or four times, and always quitting my hand when he made a play at me. I was a little bit 'leary' of the 'retired capitalist' chap, and kept out of the same water he was swimming in as much as possible. Luck had come my way, however, and I had multiplied my original capital by three, and was sitting easy in the game. The little loser at my right saw that I was sorry for him, but I could not tell whether it angered or secretly pleased him. I bluffed out three or four small pots when he was all in and let him win them on the show down, because I wanted to see that strained look vanish from his face.

"He finally excused himself for a few minutes, and when he returned I noticed that his face wore a more tense, set look, and I decided that during the few minutes he had left the game he had reflected upon the losses he had sustained, realizing the extent of the embarrassment they would cause, and was in greater danger than ever of losing.

"Finally the little loser dealt. Seven men passed it up, declaring they could not open the pot. It got around to the loser and he quickly remarked:

"'I open it for $2, the last cent I have, and I'll bet seven men stay and draw out on me. Thats' been my luck in this game.'

"The pots had been opened for $10 each time, and $2 was a low price for which a draw could be purchased. I looked at my hand. There was not a pair, no signs of a flush, no chance for a straight. But I had the joker, and in that game the joker was an ace of any suit. I thought that the loser had a right to get the benefit of a 'short-card' draw, so I tossed in $2. Every man around the board stayed.

"I had decided that I would not look at my hand after the draw. It was the loser's first bet, and he, having no money, could bet no more than a windy and this would leave it up to me to make the first money bet. This I decided not to do. I was sorry for the loser, and was determined that if anybody around the board made a bet I would drop in a stack and run them out, making them believe I had caught a phenomenal hand drawing four cards.

"I passed it up to the next man. He had evidently caught something for he reached for his stack and bet $50. The next man, one of the cowmen, stayed, and then it came the turn of the 'retired capitalist,' who raised it a hundred. The other cowman was in, and the lawyer, who had the last say, saw the bet and the raise, and after making a little talk about not showing down his hand against every sucker without some money being bet, he put in an extra hundred.

"I thought, 'Well, Johnny, here is where you jump off the little red wagon and run,' and felt like throwing my hand in the discard without looking at it. The loser was all in, and it was up to me. It required $250 to call. That was about one-third of my capital. I picked up my hand and started to 'skin' it down, when I caught sight of an ace keeping company with my 'cuter card.' I looked a little further and found still another ace—then hoping that I could 'skin out' another good ace or a pair, I flashed the other two cards before my expectant eyes, for I was in a fever of excitement now. What I saw froze every nerve in my body.

"I reluctantly shoved in $250. The man to my left counted out $250; said something about a lot of 'pikers,' counted off another $250, and shoved it all in. The man sitting next to him didn't have enough to cover the bet, but he made the call for all his capital. The next man, who had raised it first, dropped in enough to call this raise, but when it got to the lawyer, he contemptuously turned up his nose and said that $250 was too small a bunch for a thoroughbred to get, and he raised that $500 more.

"It was up to me, and, kicking like a bay steer about getting into a game, making a good winning and not having sense enough to quit with the boodle, waiting to get tangled in a freak pot, etc., I shoved in all my remaining chips—by the way, not enough to call the whole of the bet.

"The man who made the first bet laid down his hand. The next man hadn't anything to say. The retired capitalist,' after long, serious thought and a careful survey of the ceiling, called the lawyer's bet. Cowman No. 2 had quit.

"Then came the exposure of the hands. The second man to make a bet, who had all his money in, quietly spread out four tens, remarking with a very pleasant smile, 'You fellows played those four tens for me to a finish,' and was about to take in the chips when the 'retired capitalist' spread out four jacks, beamed on the man with the four tens, and told him it would be a good idea to stay out of a big pot till he got something to bet on.

"The lawyer, though, was the prize pigeon in the coop. He stuck out his chest, exposed four kings face up, and remarked that the legal profession was the only thing when it came to a game of poker. He reached out his arms, embraced the chips, and started to rake in the pot, and had it half way to his side of the table.

"Aren't those four aces of mine any good?" I asked. A look of anguish swept over the countenance of the lawyer, who never figured on my being a contestor in the pot, as he relinquished his hold on the chips and leaned back in his chair, limply staring vacantly at my four aces.

"I took in the chips. The play broke two men and sent them adrift. The cowman who held the four tens remarked that he was done with poker forever. He declared he never would touch another card. The 'retired capitalist' had lost heavily in the pot, but was still a few hundred to the good. The phenomenal hand seemed to have taken all the nerve out of the players, and the play after that was listless. The little loser had put on his coat and quit the game after the phenomenal hand he had dealt, and it looked to me like the tenseness about his face was greater than ever when he left the room without a word.

"'He was a heavy loser, wasn't he?' asked the cowman, who had remained in the game.

"'Lost an even thousand,' said the 'retired capitalist,' who had banked the game, 'and it seemed to hurt him, too.'

"I was exactly $3,000 to the good for about seven hours' play when I left the room and started to the office of my hotel to deposit my money. The elevator had stopped running and most of the lights were out. I went down a flight of stairs and turned the corner in the dark corridor, where I stumbled into some one.

"'Hello,' came a soft voice out of the semi-darkness of the corridor. 'Game broke up?'

"Great play you got on that hand,' he remarked.

"'You bet! Greatest play I ever had.'

"'Queer that there should be so many big hands out and yours the best, wasn't it?'

"'That's what it was—just one of those freaks of a poker game.'

"'It wasn't a freak,' said the little man, and in the half-light it looked like all the lines were gone out of his face and it was flushed like the face of a winner.

"'What was it if it wasn't a freak?'

"'A cold deck.'

"'Where did the cold decking come in?' I asked, amazed.

"'I did it. You were the only man in the game who had not pestled me, and I wanted to get even. When I left the room a few minutes I fixed up that hand in another deck, stuck it in my bosom to get it as warm as I could, and when the time came for me to deal, I dropped the old deck down there with some we had discarded, took the cold deck from my bosom, and went on with the deal. The lawyer was a big winner, and was very careless about cutting. I figured the whole play out to a cent, and down to the smallest card. There were three flushes and four sets of four out.'

"'Why did you do it—just to get even with those who had been beating you, and help me because I had helped you?'

"'When you saved a few pots for me, I saw you had a kind heart, and when you got your money where you could make a killing if you could come out with the best hand, I worked off the cold deal, knowing that when I told you, you would split your winning with me.'

"'But I'll do nothing of the sort. That was a gentleman's game. If those men were swindled that way I'll give them back their money.'

"'Not all of it. Poker is a game in which all kinds of tricks are worked if a man has no one to catch him. You owe me half that money, and I want it. You may do as you choose with the remainder. You observed that 'capitalist' and the lawyer 'cross-lifting' didn't you? I did; they robbed me out of my money, and I had a perfect right to get even this way.'

"'But I am not going to divide the money with you,' I cried, exasperated.

"With that the little man pulled a six shooter from his hip that looked as big as a cannon. He threw it down in my face, and in the calmest, coolest tones I ever heard, he remarked, 'You were lucky in that game, and, although you were lucky, you were robbed, and would have been fleeced right if I hadn't saved your bacon as I did. That 'retired capitalist' is nothing more than a professional gambler who makes his money cheating poor devils like you and me. He knows more about cards in a minute that you will know in a lifetime. I figured out that you would clean up a good $3,000 on that play. Now, count out $1,500 to me, and you may go on.'

"'You have fooled long enough about this. Half that money is mine. Give it to me. There are six bullets in this gun. I will put three through your heart and take the rest if you refuse.'

"I counted out the money."

CANADA OR THE STATES?

FEAR OF LOSING GOODWILL OF AMERICA.

HOW THE YANKEE PAPERS VIEW THE MATTER.

The United States newspapers have not been slow to grasp the hint thrown out by the lately resigned chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, that England would anger the states by granting a trade preference to Canada.

There is something almost amusing at the pleasant way the New York Sun now renowned for its friendly attitude to Canada, takes up Mr. Ritchie's theory. The Sun says editorially: "All of the arguments put forward by Mr. Chamberlain and his friends on behalf of a preferential tariff may be resolved into two assertions: First, such a tariff would tend to consolidate the British empire, because it would bind the colonies to the mother country by the tie of self-interest; secondly, it would eventually make the mother country independent of foreign purveyors in respect of its grain supply, the whole of which could ultimately be secured from the northwest provinces of Canada.

The first assertion is possibly well founded, though there would be friction when the mother country insisted upon equivalent preferences from those colonies in which protected industries exist. The second assertion is open to grave doubt, and we believe it to be capable of demonstration that the cheapest and most effective way of safeguarding the United Kingdom against famine would be found, not in an attempted consolidation of the British empire, but in confirming and increasing the goodwill of the United States.

It is certain that during the last decade events have materially modified the attitude of the masses of the American people toward Great Britain. We have in mind particularly three events with the shaping of which the late lord Salisbury and his nephew, Mr. A. J. Balfour, have had much to do. Lord Salisbury must be credited with an exemplary exhibition of self-effacement, forbearance and patriotic foresight when, instead of resenting Mr. Clevelands' Venezuelan message, and allowing his country to drift into a war with the United States, he retracted his previous refusal to refer the boundary of British Guiana to arbitration. That was the act of a man entirely devoid of pettiness, who cared less for his personal dignity than for the actual and prospective interests of the nation whose trustee he was.

The determination then evinced to conciliate the American people and to substitute relations of cordial amity for the distrust and bitterness excited by the memories of a hundred years, was displayed in a still more memorable and impressive way when, in 1898, the head of the British government informed certain continental powers that he would not view with sympathy any attempt to interpose between the United States and Spain. By that act lord Salisbury placed us under an obligation for which we are sincerely grateful, and he rendered his countrymen a service, the magnitude of which will doubtless become apparent as time goes on. The third event to which we refer is the enactment of the Irish Land Purchase act, which, of course, though introduced by Mr. Wyndham, could not have been passed without Mr. Balfour's hearty approval. By that salutary piece of legislation, which naturally encourages the hope of additional concessions, the anti-British animosity of Irish nationalists and Irish-Americans has been so sensibly allayed that one of the most potent factors in maintaining the traditional American dislike of England is tending to disappear. The concurrent effect of these three events, if unchecked by innovations in Great Britain's fiscal policy calculated to injure American interests, would be, in our judgment, the evolution of so much international friendship that, should England find herself involved in a war with a continental combination ,as she was a century ago, the United States could be relied upon to employ its naval and military resources for the maintenance of the rights of neutrals, conspicuous among which would be the right of continuing to furnish Great Britain with the requisite food supply.

That is all that Great Britain would need. If she could, with a close approach to certainty, reply upon our taking such a stand she could with safety defy the world in arms. She has no fear of invasion; it is only starvation that she dreads. Starved she never could be, provided our goodwill, co-operating with commercial self-interest, could be trusted to array us against the attempt, certain to be made by Englands' enemies, to make food contraband of war.

Now, admitting the possibility that some decades hence the northwest provinces of the Canadian dominion might in peace times be able to supply all the grain needed by England's population, let us see of what use the Canadian supply would be to Great Britain, in the event of a war with a continental coalition. It is obvious that under such circumstances very little, if any, Canadian wheat could reach England in British bottoms, because the British fleet would be needed to defend England from invasion, and would not possess enough surplus strength to police the North Atlantic. Canadian wheat could then reach England only through American seaports and in vessels under the American flag.

In other words, even if Mr. Chamberlain's aim should have been fulfilled, and Canada should have become the exclusive grain purveyor of its mother country, the friendly neutrality of the United States would still be a matter of vital import to the people of Great Britain. But how could a friendliness, which lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour have helped to create, be expected to survive a fiscal policy the avowed purpose of which would be to shut American grain out of the British market? Would not our principal motive for insisting that food shall not be made contraband of war have been extinguished by the suicidal legislation of Great Britain to that effect?

We suggest that the national well-being of Great Britain would, in the long run, be better furthered by cultivating the friendship of the United States than by provoking our dislike through the bestowal of preferences on British colonies at our expense.

WHICH FORM DO YOU USE?

MISTAKES MADE IN SPEAKING THROUGH PURE IGNORANCE.

SOME COMMON GRAMMATICAL ERRORS AND MISUSER TERMS.

The use of correct English is one of the distinguishing marks of an educated person, but the eggs of the Great Auk are no more rare than persons who never make mistakes in speaking through pure ignorance. This is quite natural, for it would be practically impossible for anyone, no matter how conversant with the language, to be aware of the numberless pure arbitrary distinctions made in the use of certain words and forms.

Good taste and judgment will do much to guard against errors, but these will not in every instance avail. There are here given a few instances of often misused terms which will prove of interest and value:

If I were. If I was.

The essential difference between these two forms is that "If I was" expresses a past event about which there is "certainty," while "If I were" expresses a past event about which there is "uncertainty."

"If it was raining, (and it was), why did you go?"

"If the book were here, (but it wasn't) I should lend it to you."

"If the plate was broken (and it was) why did you not return it?"

"If I were you, (but I am not), I should write to her."

"Were" is always used after the expression of a wish.

"I wish I were going with you."

In. Into. Often confused. "In" denotes position, state, etc.; "into" denotes tendency, direction, destination, etc.; as "I throw the stone into the water and it lies in the water."

"Come into the house," not "Come in the house." "Come in" and "go in" are correct, because no object is expressed.

One arrives "at" a place. "I arrived at New York," not "I arrived in New York."

Route. Century gives route (noun) —a way or course of transit—is pronounced root ("oo" as in food, or rout ("ou" as in found). This gives "root" the preference. Rout is a verb, as, "We routed the enemy," and it is pronounced rout ("ou" as in out.

Lend. Loan. Lend is a verb. "He lent me books;" "Money is lent at interest." "He lent us a large sum of money."

Loan is a noun. It is something which is lent. It expresses the act of lending. "We negotiated a loan." "They granted us a loan of a thousand dollars."

Do not say "loan me your books;" say, "lend me your books."

Elder, eldest. Older, oldest.

Older and oldest may be said either of persons or things, while elder and eldest apply to persons only. "He will succeed to the title in the event of the death of his elder brother." "Franklin was older than Washington."

The first born, though perhaps dying a mere infant, still remains the eldest son, (or the elder, if there were but two sons, the word thus indicating priority also), but we speak of the oldest branch of the family.

"Each other' 'is now generally used when two persons or things are concerned, but also used more loosely like "one another" (more than two). They love each other dearly, (two persons). "This is my commandment, that ye love one another," (more than two).

Begin. Commence.

"Begin" is a good, plain Saxon word, understood and felt by learned and unlearned alike, almost always to be preferred to the French "commence."

"If I were" and "I wish I were" with the infinite form of some verb express a future event about which there is uncertainty. So that "if I were' 'has not only a doubtful past, but a doubtful future as well.

Note.—If we were, if you were, and if they were, are the same in both forms consequently it is only necessary to determine when to use If I was, If I were. If I was, if he were. "If I was" and "If he were" are the proper forms to use when the supposition of the action or state is merely thought of.

"If I was" and "If he was," are the proper forms to use when the supposition of the action or state may be regarded as a fact.—Correct English.

HYPNOTIC ADVERTISING.

Professor Scott Gives Some Sound Advice To Merchants.

Professor Walter D. Scott, of the Northwestern university, for years has been studying the leading advertising mediums, both periodical and daily newspapers. He has made these deductions:

Successful advertising is a form of hypnotism.

All men are naturally obedient.

Use the form of direct command.

Make the "ad" contrast with its environment.

Place the "ad" near what will give a pleasant impression.

Place the characteristic feature first.

Repeat the essential mark at every reappearance of the "ad."

Have the illustration represent what the "ad" is and not what it is not.

"It is assumed," professor Scott writes, "that advertising efforts have a relation to psychology because psychology is the study of the minds of the people, whom the advertiser seeks to influence. The advertiser's entire effort is to influence the minds of customers, and psychology teaches him how to do it.

"Advertising is a serious thing with the business men of today. It is estimated that business men of the United States are spending six billions of dollars a year on advertising. What the advetiser is after is to learn the customer's wants, what will catch the attention, what will impress itself upon his mind and lead him to buy. He wants to know the minds of his customers.

"The theory of advertising is nothing but a stubborn attempt to understand and to explain the working of the minds of these very persons.

"Among the first requirements for the successful advertisement is that which makes the least possible demand upon the intelligence of the reader. It must be simple, clear, direct and therefore easily understood. It must at once attract attention. To do this it must either be a new thing attractively presented or an old thing presented in a novel manner.

"Direct command is the most effective form of advertising. This is because people are influenced unconsciously by suggestion. Unless their attention is called to the fact that they are following the will of another they will, without realizing it, do as they are told because it saves them the trouble of thinking for themselves.

"Another psychological principle which lies at the foundation of successful advertising is this: We think in terms of things. That is, men are for the most part not given to abstract thinking. Concrete forms, images of taste, smell, sight, hearing or touch form the coin of their thought. The more concrete an advertisement is, therefore, the better advertisement it is.

"It is here that the illustration is of importance. The function of illustration in advertising is two-fold—it must attract attention; it must aid perception. Text and illustration must combine to emphasize by concrete symbos the important features of the thing advertised. If a piano is being advertised, pleasant sounds should be suggested. If a box of candy, the mouth should be made to water. A pair of shoes should be made to impress one not only with their style, durability and cheapness, but also with their comfort."

AN ARCHBISHOP'S FUNERAL.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 16.—Services were held today over the body of archbishop John Joseph Kain at St. Agnes church. After the services the body, under escort of a large party left for St. Louis, where the interment will be made on Wednesday.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant. 34

Corporation of the City of Nelson

BY-LAW NO. 137

WHEREAS it has been agreed between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Corporation of the City of Nelson, that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company shall sell to the said Corporation, Lots Thirteen (13), Fourteen (14), Fifteen (15). Sixteen (16), Seventeen (17); Eighteen (18), Nineteen (19), Twenty (20), Twenty-one (21), Twenty-two (22), and Twenty-three (23), in Block Sixty (60); Lots Thirteen (13), Fourteen (14), Fifteen (15), Sixteen (16), Seventeen (17), Eighteen (18), Nineteen (19), Twenty (20), Twenty-one (21), Twenty-two (22), and Twenty-three (23), in Block Fifty-nine (59); Lots One (1), Two (2), Three (3), Four (4), Five (5), Six (6), Seven (7), Eight (8), Nine (9), Ten (10), Eleven (11), Twelve (12), Twenty-three (23), and Twenty-four (24), in Block Sixty-nine (69); and Lots One (1), Two (2), Three (3), Four (4), Five (5), Six (6), Seven (7), Eight (8), Nine (9), Ten (10), Eleven (11), Twelve (12), in Block Sixty-eight (68), all in the City of Nelson, according to the official map or plan of the said City, being a portion of sub-division of Lot Ninety-five (95), Group One (1), Kootenay District, for the sum of nine thousand, five hundred ($9,500.00) dollars, such land to be held for the purpose of holding Agricultural or Industrial Exhibitions, for park purposes, and for the purposes of the Corporation generally.

AND WHEREAS the City has agreed to sell to the Company the forty acres (approximately) contained in the ground known as the City Park, being composed of all that portion of Lot 304 in Group One (1), in said district of Kootenay, as follows:

Commencing at the South-west corner of Lot One hundred and fifty (150), Group One (1), in said district; thence due West along the southerly limit of the Farwell property, 870 feet more or less, to the Easterly limit of the right-of-way of the Hall Mines Tramway; thence south three degrees, twenty-four and a half minutes (3.24½) West along the Easterly limit of said right-of-way, 1,455½ feet; thence due East 1,242½ feet; thence due north 1,453 feet more or less, to the Southerly limit of Lot One hundred and fifty (150), aforesaid; thence Westerly along the Southerly limit of said Lot One hundred and fifty (150), 286 feet more or less, to the place of beginning, containing forty (40) acres more or less, as the same is particularly shown on a plan thereof, for the sum of One hundred ($100.00) dollars per acre, the said land not being required for Corporation purposes.

AND WHERAS it has been agreed that the balance due by the City to the Company on adjustment of accounts, shall be paid by the City to the Company in ten annual equal instalments, with interest at six per cent per annum, to be calculated from the first of January next.

NOW THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Nelson in Council assembled, enacts as follows:

1.—It shall and may be lawful for the Corporation of the Municipality of the City of Nelson, to purchase from the said Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the said Lots Thirteen (13), Fourteen (14), Fifteen (15), Sixteen (16), Seventeen (17), Eighteen (18), Nineteen (19), Twenty (20), Twenty-one (21), Twenty-two (22), and Twenty-three (23), in Block Sixty (60); Lots Thirteen (13), Fourteen (14), Fifteen (15), Sixteen (16), Seventeen (17), Eighteen (18), Nineteen (19), Twenty (20), Twenty-one (21), Twenty-two (22), and Twenty-three (23), in Block Fifty-nine (59); Lots One (1), Two (2), Three (3), Four (4), Five (5), Six (6), Seven (7), Eight (8), Nine (9), Ten (10), Eleven (11), Twelve (12), Twenty-three (23), and Twenty-four (24), in Block Sixty-nine (69), and Lots One (1), Two (2), Three (3), Four (4), Five (5), Six (6), Seven (7), Eight(8), Nine (9), Ten (10), Eleven (11) and Twelve (12), in Block Sixty-eight (68), all in the City of Nelson, according to the official map or plan of the said City, being a portion of sub-division of Lot Ninety-five (95), Group One (1), Kootenay District, for the sum of Nine thousand, five hundred ($9,500.00) dollars to be paid as aforesaid, and the Mayor and Clerk of the Corporation of the City of Nelson, are hereby authorized to complete such purchase.

2.—It shall and may be lawful for the Council of the Corporation of the City of Nelson to sell to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, all and singular, the forty (40) acres (approximately) contained in the ground known as the City Park, being composed of all that portion of Lot 304, in Group One (1), in said District of Kootenay, as follows:

Commencing at the South-west corner of Lot One hundred and fifty (150), Group One (1), in said District; thence due West along the southerly limit of the Farwell property, 870 feet more or less to the easterly limit of the right-of way of the Hall Mines Tramway; thence South three degrees, twenty-four and a half minutes (3.24½) West along the Easterly limit of said right-of-way 1,455½ feet; thence due East 1,242½ feet; thence due North 1,453 feet more or less, to the Southerly limit of Lot One hundred and fifty (150) aforesaid; thence Westerly along the Southerly limit of said lot One hundred and fifty (150), 286 feet more or less, to the place of beginning, containing forty (40) acres more or less, as the same is particularly shown on a plan thereof, for the price or sum of One hundred ($100.00) dollars per acre, and the mayor and city clerk of the Corporation of the City of Nelson, are hereby authorized and empowered to execute and deliver a proper conveyance thereof to the said Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the price aforesaid.

Done and passed in Council assembled, this day of October, A.D., 1903.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of the proposed By-Law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the City of Nelson on Tuesday the 27th day of October, instant, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m, for the East Ward at the City Hall, on the south side of Victoria street, and for the West Ward at the office of T. M. Ward, on the north side of Baker street, between Stanley and Kootenay streets.

D. C. McMORRIS,
City Clerk.

Nelson, October 13th, 1903.

Corporation of the City of Nelson

BY-LAW NO. 138

A BY-LAW stopping up certain streets.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Nelson in council assembled, enacts as follows:

1.—The following streets within the boundaries of the Municipality of the City of Nelson, are hereby stopped up, namely: Hendryx Street between the South side of the lane passing through Block (59) Fifty-nine, and (60) Sixty, to the North side of Vernon street, Lake street between the East side of Hall street and the West side Cedar street.

Done and passed in Council assembled, this day of October, A.D., 1903.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of the proposed By-Law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the City of Nelson on Tuesday the 27th day of October, instant, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m, for the East Ward at the City Hall, on the south side of Victoria street, and for the West Ward at the office of T. M. Ward, on the north side of Baker street, between Stanley and Kootenay streets.

D. C. McMORRIS,
City Clerk.

Nelson, October 13th, 1903.

Mrs. Winter, holding certificates from the Royal Academy of Music of London, England, for pianoforte playing and singing, and pass and honor certificates from Trinity college for theory and scholarship from the London conservatorie for pianoforte and singing, will take in pupils for singing and piano. Address, Nelson postoffice.

WE CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Pipe and Pipe Fittings

1-8 TO 6 INCH, ALSO PIPE TOOLS

Rubber and Leather Belting, Packing, Mill Board, Mill Hose and all Mill Supplies, Wagon Material, Hardwood Lumber, Corrugated Iron, Cement, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Steel, Iron, Steel Plates, Coal, Mining Rails, Ore Cars, Paints, Oil, Glass. A full line of Shelf Goods and Garden Tools.

AGENTS: GIANT POWDER CO.
CANTON DRILL STEEL

H. BYERS & CO.

NELSON AND SANDON

Try a Shipment of

Smoked Shoulders

They cost you 6 cents per pound less than Hams, and in many cases will take their place.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., Limited

P. BURNS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT MERCHANTS

HEAD OFFICE NELSON, B. C.

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

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

COLEMAN

This new townsite will be placed on the market at Coleman, Alberta, which is situated on the main line of the Crow's Nest division of the Canadian Pacific Railway,

Thursday, October 22nd, 11 a. m.

The bituminous coal mines of the International Coal & Coke Co. are located at Coleman, which is destined to be the principal city in the Crow's Nest division. The company will be mining 2000 tons of coal and manufacturing 500 tons of coke daily by midsummer, 1904. A market for the entire product has been secured.

For terms and particulars respecting lots apply to the British American Trust Co., Grand Forks, B.C., or Coleman, Alberta.

The Mines Exchange, Ltd.

MINING BROKERS, PROMOTERS
AND FISCAL AGENTS
MINES AND MINING STOCKS

ASK US FOR REPORTS AND QUOTATIONS.

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

Other Offices:
Chicago, Ill.
Duluth ,Minn.
Calumet, Mich.
Salmon, Idaho.
Camborne, B. C.

Official Brokers for the Calumet and British Columbia Gold Mines, Limited, Non-Personal Liability (Eva Mine) and The Atlin (Ymir) Gold Mining and Milling Company, Limited.

The first 100,000 shares of the latter Company are now offered to the public at 5 cents per share. Ask us for particulars.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

With which is Amalgamated

The Bank of British Columbia

HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO.

Paid up Capital, $8,700,000. Reserve Fund, $3,000,000.
Aggregate Resources Exceeding $78,000,000

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

Savings Bank Department
Nelson Branch.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.

BRUCE HEATHCOTE, Manager.

CRANBROOK BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LEADING BUSINESS FIRMS

BOARD OF TRADE
W. F. GURD, Secretary.

BAKERIES
CRANBROOK BAKERY, A. Chartrand.
CITY BAKERY, C. W. Wilson, Phone 54, P. O. Box 156.

CONFECTIONERS
G. P. TISDALE, Phone 56.

DRAY AND EXPRESS
PERRY & FITZGERALD.

DRESSMAKING
MISS A. E. CARDIFF.

FOUNDRY
THE STEEL AND IRON WORKS.

GROCERS
KING MERCANTILE CO., Phone 8, P. O. Box 3.

HOTELS
CRANBROOK, James Ryan, Proprietor.
DOWNES' COSMOPOLITAN.
WENTWORTH, Rollins & Dickinson, Proprietors.
CANADIAN, G. Brault, Proprietor.

JEWELERS
W. F. TATE, P. O. Box 105.
W. H. WILSON.

HOSPITAL
ST. EUGENE, (Sisters of Charity).

LEGAL FIRMS
E. H. THOMPSON.

MEAT MARKETS
P. BURNS & CO., P. O. Box 3, Phone 10.
HARRIS & JOLIFFE.

MERCHANT TAILORS
McSWEYN & GRIFFITH, P. O. Box 56.
LEASK & HENDERSON, P. O. Box 156.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
DR. J. H. KING, Phone 3, P. O. Box 28.
DR. F. W. GREEN, Phone 3, P. O. Box 28.

PHOTOGRAPHERS
PREST PHOTO CO, P. O. Box 125.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
BEALE & ELWELL.

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS
CHAS. CAMPBELL, Phone 46.
THE MACCONNELL FURNITURE & UNDERTAKING COMPANY.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS
McDERMOT & BOWNESS, P. O. Box 17, Phone 17.

FERNIE BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LEADING BUSINESS FIRMS.

Boots and Shoes.
H. A. SENKBEIL.

Breweries.
FORT STEELE BREWING CO.

Dry Goods and Groceries.
CHARLES RICHARDS. P. O. Box 245.
CROW'S NEST TRADING CO.

Cigar Factories.
CROW'S NEST CIGAR FACTORY.

Drugs and Stationery.
FERNIE DRUG STORE. N. E. Suddaby.
A. W. BLEASDALE. Box 263.

Hotels.
ALBERTA HOTEL. J. L. Gates, Prop.
VICTORIA HOTEL.
FERNIE, S. Manahan, Prop.
QUEEN'S HOTEL, Chenette & Ross.
MUSKOKA HOTEL, S. Bulko, Prop.

Dentists.
DR. BARBER. Opposite Royal Hotel.

Legal.
ROSS & ALEXANDER.

Merchant Tailors.
F. J. MITCHELL.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.
MRS. E. TODD. Box 328.

Real Estate and Insurance.
CREE & HUTCHISON, P.O. Drawer 17
F. J. WATSON. P. O. Box 265.

Restaurants.
T. H. ELLIOTT. Opposite rear of Depot.
UNION RESTAURANT. Geo. K. Ichikawa, Prop.

Watchmakers.
C. H. DEMAUREZ.

Colds are quickly cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It acts on nature's plan, loosens the cough, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions, effecting a permanent cure. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. It is pleasant to take, both adults and children like it. Price 25c.; large size 50c.

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

New York, Oct. 17.—One of the most positive signs that the fashions are yearly accommodating themselves more to the dictates of common sense is found in the fact that each season brings a smaller surplus of needless novelties. Time was when one was almost afraid to buy anything at the beginning of the season for fear that after the modes had been authoritatively settled the purchases made early would not be adequate for the demands of an ultra-smart wardrobe.

Nowadays few changes are made and they are comparatively speaking, inconsequential. Of course every smart opening has its extreme modes, but as these are intended principally for display no one is expected to follow them.

There is a noticeable revival of velvet costumes this fall and they are seen in charming nw colorings. Blue is one of the prettiest. This peculiar shade of bluish violet has been used in former years but its favor has been uncertain because generally speaking the color is unbecoming. Previously its greatest vogue was in millinery effect where there was a better chance of getting it away from the face by massing bunches of bluettes around the crown or at the back of the brim. The effort to reproduce the tint in velvet, which has not met with success until this season is doubly commendable, because the cold metallic lustre has been softened considerably and with a few touches of lace or white it is possible for almost anyone to wear a bluet velvet gown.

A somewhat ornate design has the skirt trimmed with bands of the same shade taffeta, stitched on to simulate a flounced effect there being apparently three of the flounces. A plaited velvet skirt is rather a daring adventure even for a slender figure, but such was successfully accomplished in this toilette. The plaits extend all around the waist, but are stitched very flat.

The bodice is close fitting and is plaited above a deep girdle to meet a yoke laid in transverse folds of bluet satin. Bordering the girdle in clerical effect are bands of blue and white embroidery touched here and there with dull orange, while the border of the embroidery is of a lighter shade of blue. Medallions of rich cream lace are appliqued over the plaited yoke which is also finished with bands of the embroidery. The tops of the sleeves are trimmed with lace and embroidery and below the elbow the full puffs are caught into a light fitting plaited cuff bound with stitchings of the silk used to trim the skirt.

A Louis XIII. silk beaver hat trimmed with black plumes completes the costume.

It would be difficult to find anything prettier than the plaid chevoits which are the most formidable rival of velvet for street gowns. Those in two or three shades of the same color are extremely effective. Especially is this true of the blue-greys. An important walking dress of steel blue has a deeper blue plaid threaded through it so closely that the lighter tone is scarcely perceptible. The contrast is marked by a nappy silk cord of black running through the chevoit defining a larger square than that outlined by the darker blue. The skirt is made quite plain about the hips and fits faultlessly. Around the bottom it is finished with a solitary fold of the same material piped with velvet. Above the knees the flounce is headed with three rather wide applied tucks, but the velvet piping is not repeated here. The blouse has only a medium deep hip-flounce and this is trimmed simply with a stitched fold of the chevoit. The girdle is of steel blue satin faced cloth, stitched with black silk braid. It is rather narrower than most of the belts seen just now and clasps at the front with a handsome blue and gold enamelled buckle.

A distinctive feature of the blouse is a shoulder trimming of very open-work braid stitched over blue taffeta, the sleeves to the elbow where it is finished with silk passamenterie. Medallions of the same braid finished with large buttons matching the buckle on the girdle adorn the blouse front. Below the elbow the sleeves are made in full puffs with three tucks and gathered into a cuff of braided cloth. An ermine toque trimmed with blue silk and ostrich pompoms is worn with the gown.

Although it is somewhat too pronounced for entire gowns, orange is a color that will be very much worn this season. One sees it on many of the smart waists, hats and garnitures, especially where white or brown predominates. Nothing makes a more effective lining for the exquisite nut shades than orange taffeta.

A handsome separate bodice of white chiffon generously trimmed with thread lace has a dainty bertha effect fastened at the front with a curiously twisted knot of two shades of orange colored velvet. Descending from the corsage is a double twist of the velvet which meets a girdle of the same caught with a handsome gold buckle set with rough topazes.

The increasing width of girdles has caused a flutter of fashion's domain. Madame La Mode seems determined to make it an important part of the winter dress trimming and there is almost a general outcry against it because of its exactions. The only figure to which it is possible is a very slender, long-waisted one, and even then, if the wearer is too tall, the style is not certain to be becoming. Where the figure will permit however, no detail lends more cachet to a gown.

Smart contourieres are extending the province of plaits above the belt-line to many of the bodices. This idea is exemplified more in at home gowns though than in street toilettes, because the pliable fabrics used for house toilettes are more adaptable to plaits and folds. An at home gown that displays more than ordinary originality is russet brown voile over apple green taffeta. The skirt has three partly tucked flounces bordered with a wide fold of cloth and joined with an open Mexican stitching done with embroidery silk. These flounces open over a plaited front piece of the voile.

The bodice has a partly tucked loose Eton effect falling over a girdle of russet brown panne. Under the Eton effect is a waist of white lace over chiffon. The bishop sleeves have a top piece of the lace and this is borderel very simply forming a border for the rich lace yoke. Deep cuffs of silk from which fall folds of soft lace complete a puff of voile falling from shoulder to wrist.

It is predicted that later in the season fashion will revert to very high stocks and collars. It has been found that the narrow comfortable bands that are now so highly favored will not be able to withstand the cold of winter and fashion does not care to be responsible for sore throats and aching chests. Although collars may be high, however, they will be very soft, the most delicate supports being used to hold them up. Anything stiff and formidable looking will be discarded as ungainly and unfeminine, but there are so many dainty designs to choose from that one stands little chance of falling into such a sartorial error. MAUDE GRIFFIN.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has a remarkable record. It has been in use for over thirty years, during which time many milion bottles have been sold and used. It has long been the standard and main reliance in the treatment of croup in thousands of homes, yet during all this time no case has ever been reported to the manufacturers in which it failed to effect a cure. When given as soon as the child becomes hoarse or even as soon as the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is pleasant to take, many children like it. It contains no opium or other harmful substance and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

KAMLOOPS COLLEGE.

A Good Resident School For the Boys and Girls of British Columbia.

For some time it has been felt by many that a resident school for our boys and girls, somewhere in the interior of British Columbia was a great need. Last spring this idea took definite shape and a number of the citizens of Kamloops and vicinity decided to organize a joint stock company for the purpose of establishing and carrying on such a college. A stock list was prepared and considerable stock was sold. In September under the principalship of Mr. T. A. Brough, B.A., late of Owen Sound collegiate institute, the college was opened with gratifying success. The number of day pupils is steadily increasing and it is expected that in a short time the present accommodation for resident pupils will be fully occupied. A scale of fees has been arranged that will, it is thought, be within the reach of most parents desiring to send their sons and daughters away to college. AA grades of work is being done in the school. Pupils from the tablet class to those who desire to take up first year 'university work are received. Special courses are also provided in music and the fine arts.

While the college has no affiliation with any church it is distinctly Christian in character and teaching. Strict discipline is exercised, and the student's mental, moral and religious welfare is the first care of the college staff.

For situation no better location for such an institution could be found in the province than the city of Kamloops. It is easy of access from all parts of the country and especially from those outlying districts of Nicola, Similkameen and Cariboo, which perhaps stand most in need of such an institution. With regard to climate nothing need be said as it is well known that Kamloops lies within the dry belt and is famous throughout the dominion for its beautiful, clear, bracing atmosphere, and its fine sunny weather.

A bright future is predicted for the Kamloops college.

RAN A NAIL THROUGH HIS HAND.

While opening a box, J .C. Mount, of Three Mile Bay ,N. Y., ran a tenpenny nail through the fleshy part of his hand. "I thought at once of all the pain and soreness this would cause me," he says, "and immediately applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm and occasionally afterwards. To my surprise it removed all pain and soreness and the injured parts were soon healed." For sale by all druggists and dealers.

CHURCH SERVICES TODAY.

Anglican—St. Saviour's church, corner of Ward and Silica streets. Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity, 8 a.m., holy communion; 11 a.m. morning prayer and holy communion; 2.30 p.m., Sunday school; 7.30 evensong. Rev. F. H. Graham, rector.

The special choral services held on Thanksgiving Day will be repeated in the evening, and there will also be special music in the morning.

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

Methodist Church—Corner of Silica and Josephine streets. Morning service at 11; evening service at 7.30; Sunday school at 2.30 p.m.

Baptist Church—Stanley street. Morning service at 11 a.m.; evening service 7.30; Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. Rev. J. Walker will preach at both services.

Presbyterian Church—St. Paul's, corner of Victoria and Kootenay streets. Rev. Dr. Wright, pastor. Services at 11 a.m., nad 7.30 p.m.; Sunday school at 2.30 p.m.

Congregational Church—Emmanuel, corner Stanley and Silica streets. Rev. H. H. Holman, pastor. Morning service at 11; evening at 7.30; Sunday school after the morning service. Rev. Holman, the pastor, will preach at both services. The topic for the evening service will be: "The devil in politics, a study of political conditions in the United States."

Salvation Army—Barracks on Victoria street, west of Josephine. The following meetings will be held today: Knee drill, 7 a.m.; holiness meeting 11 a.m.; a praise meeting at 3 p.m.; Salvation meeting at 8 p. m.

When you want a physic that is mild and gentle, easy to take and certain to act, always use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

FOREIGN RULERS MEET.

Vienna, Oct. 17.—King Leopold arrived here today on a brief visit to emperor Francis Joseph, who met the Belgian king at the railroad station. The two rulers subsequently drove to Hofburg.

FOUGHT TO A DRAW.

Los Angeles, Oct. 17.—Frank Neil, the San Francisco champion bantum weight pugilist and Johnny Regan of Brooklyn, fought 20 rounds to a draw last night at Hazard's pavilion.

DOWNES' HOTEL, CRANBROOK. New, up-to-date sample rooms.

DOWNES' HOTEL, CRANBROOK. New, up-to-date sample rooms.

LACES FOR HAND BAGS AND BELTS
CHILD'S MISSES' YOUTH'S AND BOY'S BOOTS FOR BAD WEATHER
General lines of good serviceable shoes for everybody.
FRED L. IRWIN

A FEW TIPS ON TEA
35 CENTS will buy ONE POUND of pure, clean, fine flavored CEYLON-INDIAN TEA.
30 CENTS will buy one pound Standard BREAKFAST BLACK TEA. Purchasers of ten pounds or more, will receive one pound extra, for each ten pounds purchased.
Equal to an allowance of TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT, on these extremely low prices.
Prices on our regular lines of CHOICE TEA, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, and 60c per pound for Black, Green and Blended.
Telephone 177 P. O. Box 182
KOOTENAY COFFEE CO.

USE ROYAL CROWN SOAP
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
Mail us 15 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, and in return we will mail a Beautiful Picture, size 19x20; or for 25 Wrappers your choice of over 100 books. Drop us a post card asking for a catalogue of premiums to be had FREE for Royal Crown Soap Wrappers. Address:
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Grower and Importer of Plants, Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Paenies, Azalias, Holland Bulbs, Camelias, Etc. Largest and choicest selection in British Columbia.
Agricultural Implements, Bee Hives, Honey, Spray Pumps, Fertilizers, Etc.
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WEST KOOTENAY BUTCHER CO.
E. C. TRAVES, MANAGER
FRESH AND SALTED MEATS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Orders by mail receive careful and prompt attention
FISH AND POULTRY IN SEASON
K. W. C. BLOCK, WARD STREET, NELSON, B. C.

THE NELSON HOUSE
THE ONLY EUROPEAN HOTEL IN THE CITY — Centrally Located
ACCOMMODATION UP-TO-DATE
BRIGHT AND WELL VENTILATED ROOMS.
The meals served in the Cafe second to none.
Bar in connection with all the choicest wines, liquors and cigars.
Bus meets all trains and boats.

A. G. GAMBLE
Turner-Boeckh Block, WARD STREET, NELSON, B.C.

McLeod Hotel
CORNER FIR STREET AND SECOND AVENUE.
YMIR, B. C.
Centrally located, rebuilt and refurnished throughout.
All modern improvements.
Sample rooms in connection.
The only first-class hotel in Ymir.
RATES FROM $1.50 UP.
FINLAY McLEOD, Proprietor.

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

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL
Opposite Court House and new Postoffice. Best 25c meal in town. European and American plan. Only white labor employed. First class bar.
THOMAS & ERICKSON, PROPS.

TREMONT HOUSE
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN
MEALS 25c ROOMS FROM 25c TO $1.00
MALONE & TREGILLUS, Proprietors
Baker Street, Nelson

Silver King Hotel
Under Old Management.
RATES $1 PER DAY AND UP
H. D. ASHCROFT

MINERS' LIVERY AND FEED STABLE
Teaming and Packing done. Saddle Horses for Hire. Hacks and buggies on call day and night. Stables on Stanley street, between Silica and Carbonate. Telephone 67. P. O. Box 158, Nelson, B.C.

FOR SALE
Twenty-seven thousand three hundred feet of best patent improved crucible steel wire rope, one inch diameter, 6x16 Manila core Lang lay. This rope was imported under specially favorable opportunities in a car lot and as it is not now required, it will be sold at a sacrifice.
HALL MINING & SMELTING CO., LTD
Nelson, B. C., June 20th, 1903.

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

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

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Kokanee Creek Ranch
C. W. BUSK, Prop.
Office and depot Baker street. PHONE 218. NELSON

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REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS
FOR SALE
$1,900—Seven roomed house on Victoria street west. Best residential part of city. Terms $700 cash, balance on easy terms.
$1,500—Seven roomed house and two lots on Mill street. Terms $150 cash, balance monthly payments.
FOR RENT
Rooms in Baker street Blocks.
Houses and Cottages in all parts of the City.

For Sale
A first class BAKERY Business—good paying concern—daily output 850 loaves, cakes, etc., extra. Satisfactory reasons will be given for wishing to dispose of the business. Will sell connection, fixtures, horses, rigs and rent building, or sell property with above. Full particulars of
R. J. Steel

NOTICE
H. Johnson begs to notify the public that he has opened a restaurant to be called the
ROSEMONT CAFE
in the Carney block, next door to the Athabasca saloon.
Meals served at all hours. Open day and night.
A call solicited.

BARTLETT HOUSE
Formerly Clarke House.
The best $1 per day house in Nelson.
None but white help employed. The bar the best.
G. W. BARTLETT - Prop.

WALDORF HOTEL
YMIR, B. C.
G. S. COLEMAN . . . Proprietor.
Headquarters for Mining and Commercial Men. Most comfortable hotel in the District. Sample room in connection. Everything first-class.

F. C. GREEN. F. S. CLEMENTS.
GREEN & CLEMENTS
Civil Engineers and Provincial Land Surveyors.
P. O. Box 145. 'Phone 88.
Cor. Kootenay and Victoria Sts. Nelson.

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

WHOLESALE HOUSES.

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

AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS.
NELSON SODA WATER FACTORY—M. M. Cummins, Lessee—Every known variety of soft drinks. P. O. Box 38, telephone No. 31, Hoover street, Nelson. Bottlers of the famous St. Leon Hot Springs Mineral Water.

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

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

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

WANTED
NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—Wanted—Waitress. Bushmen. Laundry Girl.
WANTED—Two pair No. 1 log makers, first class bushmen, none others wanted. Wages $3.00 per day. Board $1 per day. Extra for keeping saw. J. B. Winlaw.
WANTED—At Kootenay Lake General Hospital, a probationer nurse; for form of application apply to the Secretary.
WANTED—A reliable hardware clerk for mining town. Apply giving references to Hardware, care The Daily News.
WANTED—Young lady desires comfortable room in private family. State full particulars. References. Address J., The Daily News.
WANTED—Pants and vest maker. Apply J. T. Pierre, Josephine street.
WANTED—Situation as chambermaid. Apply H., The Daily News.
WANTED—Drygoods salesman, thoroughly competent, and with a knowledge of Carpets; required at once. Also an experienced saleswoman. State experience and salary expected. Address, A. B., Daily News Office.

FOR SALE
FOR SALE—Two Locomotive boilers on skids, 60 h.p., complete with mountings and in good working order. Manufactured by the James Cooper Manufacturing Co. Will be sold at a bargain. The Hall Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, Nelson, B. C.
OLD CURIOSITY SHOP—If you want to buy or sell anything go to the Old Curiosity Shop. Always in stock a full line of Crockery, Furniture and Glassware.
FOR SALE—Forty first class, laying hens, and about 34 pullets. Apply Rossland hotel, Vernon street.
FOR SALE—About 650,000 feet of the finest cedar, fir and white pine logs are now offered for sale to the highest bidder. These logs are of exceptional quality and can be seen in Kaslo Bay. Address James A. Spiers, Kaslo, B. C.

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 is a resident of Nelson.

NURSE
NURSE—Open to make engagements; maternity cases; do not mind light work. Communicate to A. B., News Office, Nelson, B. C.

LOST
LOST—Bunch of keys, apply this office.

KOOTENAY RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. OPERATING
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED. KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY.
9.00 a.m. Lv..KASLO...Ar. 3.15 p.m.
1.00 p.m.Lv.SANDON.Ar. 11.35 a.m. (DAILY)
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION AND 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 the United States and Canada via Great Northern and O. R. & N. Company's lines.
For further particulars call on or address.
ROBERT IRVING, Manager, Kaslo.
G. K. TACKABURY, Agent, Nelson

R. Reisterer & Co.
Brewers of Fine Lager, Beer and Porter.
DROP IN AND SEE US.
Latimer Street — — — Nelson B. C.

Nelson Electric Tramway Company Limited
NELSON, B. C.
N. E. T. CO. TIMETABLE.
STANLEY STREET—
6.45 7.40 8.20 a.m.
9.00 9.40 10.20
Every 40 minutes until 10.20 p.m.
BOGUSTOWN—
7.20* 8.00 8.40 9.20 a.m.
10.00 10.40 11.20
Every 40 minutes until 10.40 p.m.
REAL ESTATE—Lots. Warehouses. Offices. Apply A. V. MASON, Man. Sec. The Car Barn, Phone 162B.

TICKETS TO ALL POINTS
East and West
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
VIA SHORT LINE TO
ST. PAUL, DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS EAST
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA PORTLAND AND ALL PACIFIC COAST POINTS
Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers, Dining and Buffet Smoking Library Cars.
2—FAST TRAINS DAILY—2
For rates, folders and full information regarding trips, call on or address any agent S. F. & N. Railway.
A. B. C. DENNISTON
G. W. P. A., Seattle, Wash.
H. BRANDT,
C. P. & T. A., 701 W. Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
WORLD'S SCENIC ROUTE
Direct line. Lowest rates.

East.	West.
Winnipeg	Vancouver.
Toronto.	Victoria.
Ottawa.	Seattle.
Montreal.	Portland.
New York.	San Francisco.

via Soo Pacific Line, St. Paul Chicago and all U. S. points.
S. S. SERVICE FROM VANCOUVER to Alaska, Japan, China, Hawai, Australia.
Settlers' Rates Westbound, sold daily till November 30.
Through bookings to England and the Continent via all S.S. lines.
For time tables, rates and information, apply to local agents, or write
E. J. COYLE, Vancouver.
J. S. CARTER, Nelson.

Atlantic S.S. Sailings
C. P. R. ATLANTIC S.S. LINE.
(From Montreal)
L. Champlain..Oct. 22 L. Michigan..Oct. 30
ALLAN LINE
(From Montreal.)
Pretorian .....Oct 24 Bavarian .....Oct 31
DOMINION LINE.
(From Montreal.)
Canada .....Oct 31 Southwark ....Nov 7
(From Boston)
Commonwealth..O 22 New England..Oct 29
AMERICAN LINE.
New York.....Oct 28 Philadelphia...Nov 4
RED STAR LINE.
Kroonland.....Oct 24 Zeeland.....Oct. 31
CUNARD LINE.
Umbria.....Oct. 24 Lucania .....Oct 31
WHITE STAR LINE
Teutonic .....Oct 28 Cedric.....Nov 4
FRENCH LINE.
La Lorraine...Oct 29 La Touraine....Nov 5
Continental Sailings of North German Lloyd, H. A. P. and Italian lines on application. Lowest rates on all lines.
J. S. CARTER, D.P.A., Nelson. W. P. F. CUMMINS, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.

S. F. & N. Ry.
Spokane Exposition AND Jabour Carnival Co.
NELSON TO SPOKANE AND RETURN
$8.65
Tickets sold October 4-13 inclusive. Good to return until October 14th.
G. K. TACKABURY, Agent.

Nelson Steam Laundry
Work done by hand or machine. Dyeing and Cleaning done. Flannels, Blankets., Curtains, Etc., a specialty. Goods delivered on short notice.
White Labor Only. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Office Baker Street opposite Queen's Hotel. Telephone 146B.
PAUL NIPOU, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.

TECHNICAL BOOKS

We carry in stock a selected list of Books on

MINING, ENGINEERING
SURVEYING,
BUILDING, MECHANICS,
ELECTRICITY
TELEGRAPH CODES
ACCOUNTING, SCIENTIFIC

You are invited to inspect our stock.

MORLEY & Co.
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS
NELSON, B. C.

GALT COAL AND WOOD OF ALL KINDS.
Terms Spot Cash.
W. P. Tierney
Telephone 165.
Baker Street.

PRICE OF METALS.

New York, Oct. 17.—Bar silver 61 1-8; Amalgamated copper 38 7-8.

No electrolytic copper quotations were obtainable last night. London lead quotations are not issued on Saturdays.

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

A daughter was born on Thanksgiving Day, October 15th, to the wife of Jacob Dover.

P. E. Wilson has been appointed to act as crown prosecutor at the assizes which open on Monday in this city.

The Thanksgiving choral services held at St. Saviours church last Thursday will be repeated today, the church decorations having been left up for the occasion.

Bar silver at 61 1-8 was the closing report of the New York market last night. For the future it looks as if there was sure to be a silver lining to every cloud—political or otherwise.

A bouncing pair of twins, both girls, were born yesterday to the wife of W. B. Donaldson, of Victoria street. This is the second set of twins born in this family, the first having arrived four years ago.

At the record office yesterday certificates of work were issued to L. J. D. Berg, on St. George; R. E. Elliot on Mammoth; E. Peters on Rover; and Blue Quartz; C. Northridge on Black Hawk; recorded owners on Goodenough Fractional; and O. A. Lovell on Damariscotta.

At St. Paul's Presbyterian church today D. A. McRae, late choir master in Knox church, Toronto, and Knox church, Galt, will be the soloist at both morning and evening service. Mr. McRae will assist the choir of St. Paul's for a time.

Mrs. F. E. Morrison entertained a number of lady friends at her home, Silica street, at euchre yesterday afternoon. A very pleasant afternoon was spent by her guests, numbering thirty-two, the honors of the game being carried off by Mrs. Kerr, first; and Mrs. G. A. B. Hall.

The teaching staff of the Nelson high and public schools, desire through the columns of The Daily News, to express their thanks and appreciation for the patronage and assistance given by the general public, particularly the business men of the city, during the recent school sports.

Passengers coming in at the city wharf are again complaining of the teams crowding and blocking the way for foot travellers The wharf is not any too wide and when a couple of wagons are being turned while a number of people are trying to get past the situation is anything but pleasant for the latter.

The funeral of the late Effie J. Riddell, of Pilot Bay, took place yesterday morning, the burial services being conducted by Rev. Dr. Wright. The hearse and carriages were in waiting at the city wharf when the steamer Nelson came in, and the coffin was transferred to the former. A number of friends of the deceased and her parents followed the remains to the grave, and decorated the latter with many handsome floral emblems.

Jack Curley of Denver, and the redoubtable Barney Muller, of Rossland, who knocked out Al Davey in a half round in Trail the other night have been matched for a ten-round glove contest for a decision in this city a week from Monday night. Both men have lengthy records and it should be the greatest contest ever seen in Nelson as they are fast and aggressive boxers. Jack Curley, who has arrived here will train in the city, while Muller will train in Rossland.

On the evening after the recent election in Nelson an individual named N. Pratt created a mild sensation in one of the city hotels by brandishing a set of brass knuckle dusters to emphasize some of his statements in regard to the day's events. The matter was reported to the police the following morning, but as the man had left the city nothing was done. On Friday last Pratt returned again, and was immediately arrested. On being brought before police magistrate Crease he was found guilty, and fined $50 and costs, the full limit of the law, and the knuckle dusters were confiscated.

This will be a memorable week to Nelson theatre goers for no less than four attractions are booked for the opera house and all foreign talent. This is something unparralleled in the history of Nelson. On Monday night the "Millionaire Tramp" concerning which much has been already told in these columns will be presented, on Wednesday night Dainty May Sargeant will appear in "Other People's Money," a play which was much appreciated here last year; on Thursday the Maridor-Goulding company, a strong concert company, will occupy the opera house and on Saturday evening the week will close with the entertainment of the Firth-Eaton Combination, headed by W. Francis Firth, an opera singer of note, who will sing some of his leading parts in costume. Mr. Firth is seconded by S. Homer Eaton, of Boston, in comic songs and impersonations.

THE ALICE MINE.

Work Will Commence on the Property Next Tuesday Morning.

The leessees of the Alice mine, near Creston, Messrs. J. Hampson, of Nelson, and H. H. Mayhew, of London, England, will open up work at the property on Tuesday morning next with a force of fifteen men. The mine is reported to be in such shape that shipments can be commenced almost immediately after work is resumed, the ore being sent to the Nelson smelter. It is not unlikely that the leessees will build a concentrator at the mine before next spring.

The mine is located on Goat mountain, about a mile north of Creston. It has been shut down for over two years, outside of a little development work being done from time to time on it. Previous to that date a tunnel 170 feet long had been driven to tap the vein at a depth of 100 feet, and drifts were run on the ore body, north and south, for 100 feet. At the 250 foot level a tunnel was driven for over five hundred feet. The outcrop is about four feet wide, the ore being a grade of galena which gives good assays. Other promising properties in the vicinity are the Iris, Black Knight and Edith.

THE ASSIZES TOMOROW.

Cases to Be Disposed Before Mr. Justice Irving Commencing Tomorrow.

The cases set down for the supreme court sittings which open on Monday morning in this city at 11 o'clock before Mr. justice Irving comprise the following:

Lacek vs. McKim, a partnership dispute; Scott vs. Fernie Lumber company, for damages for injuries received by plaintiff while in service of defendants; White vs. Sandon Water Works, a trespass suit; Cortiana vs. Molly Gibson Mining company, for breach of contract; Docksteader vs. Clark, mineral adverse; Ransom vs. Snyder and Snyder vs. Ransom, mineral adverse suits; Ross vs. Coursier, a suit for cancellation of an agreements, and Lamb Lumber company vs. Revelstoke Lumber company, breach of contract.

The criminal list which will be first disposed of is a light one, the most important case being the charge of theft from the government brought against ex-postmaster Moon, of Michel. The cases now set down are Rex vs. Mulholland; Rex vs. Moon; Rex vs. Bedar, and Rex vs. Crossman.

KING OF THE LARDEAU.

Is Well Pleased With the Situation at Poplar Creek.

W. B. Pool and P. Crilley, of Poplar, spent yesterday in the city on their way north from Spokane. Mr. Pool states that he has had nothing new from the Lucky Jack for the last few days beyond that the values in the tunnel continue as good as ever. He considers that the effect of exhibiting the samples of ore from the property at the Spokane and coast fairs will have a very good effect in interesting outsiders in the wonderful leads of the Lardeau.

Mr. Crilley, who is manager of the Great Northern properties at Poplar, is well satisfied with the outlook and believes that they will have a busy winter at the new camp. Everything is in shape at the mine for the coming of the snow, comfortable bunkhouses and other buildings having been completed, and all other necessary preparations made. Both left last night for the Lardeau by way of Arrowhead and Thompson's Landing.

THE FERNIE RECOUNT.

Monday at 11 o'clock Fixed For Hearing—An Adjournment is Probable.

His honor judge Forin has appointed Monday morning at 11 o'clock for the hearing of the recount demanded in the Fernie election case.

S. S. Taylor, K. C., has been retained to look after the interests of E. C. Smith the liberal candidate in the recent election, and W. A. Macdonald, K.C., will appear on behalf of Mr. Ross who has been declared elected by the finding of the returning officer.

Although a time and place has been fixed for the recount it is unlikely that any progress will be made tomorrow. Mr. Taylor, who returned from Revelstoke yesterday, said that by some mistake the ballot boxes and the admittedly good ballots had been sent on to Victoria, and as they would be required here on the recount, it is improbable that the case will be opened up. An adjournment for a week will likely be asked for and granted under the circumstances.

A RESIDENT JUDGE.

Local Legal Association Sends Recommendation to Ottawa.

The members of the Nelson Bar association held a special meeting yesterday to discuss the question of a resident judge of the supreme court being appointed for the Kootenays.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted and was handed out for publication by the secretary of the association, E. A. Crease:

It was resolved:

1.—That in the opinion of such association all vacancies occuring on the bench of this province should be filled by members of the Provincial Bar in active practice.

2.—That such association while recognizing the claims of Vancouver to a resident Supreme Court judge submits that one should also be appointed as soon as practicable to reside in Kootenay.

Mr. Crease has forwarded the resolution to the minister of justice at Ottawa.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. McDermid and McHardy report the stock market fairly active during the past week. British Columbia stocks are attracting considerable attention on the American side from which a fair share of the demand emanates. The eastern states in particular are ready buyers of British Columbia stocks, which are increasing in popularity in some districts.

American Boy has shown considerable activity during the week and the price has advanced somewhat. Fisher Maiden is again coming to the front and numerous sales are reported. Rambler-Cariboo and Mountain Lion are considered excellent stocks to buy at the present time as both are likely to advance in price in the near future. Cherry Creek, Northwest Coal, Referendum and Denoro mines have also been good sellers.

In industrials the only movement of any importance has been in Yale-Kootenay Ice Co.'s stock, of which several sales have been made. This stock offers an exceptionally safe and profitable investment.

DO YOU WANT THE BEST?

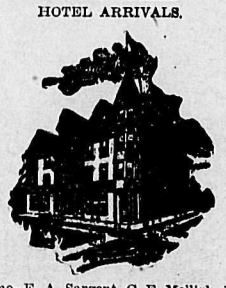
THEN USE M'LAREN'S INVINCIBLE BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

T. S. McPherson
Groceries and Provisions.
Telephone call No. 10.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

HUME HOTEL



NELSON, B. C.

Hume—E. A. Sargent, C. E. Mellish, Vancouver; G. W. Taylor and wife, Taylorville; R. S. Blackwell, M. Blocklough, Vancouver; J. T. Black, New Denver; C. A. Carman, Vancouver; W. Rolls, Rossland; A. F. McMillan, Vancouver; A. G. Law, Montreal; A. T. Johnstone, Montreal; G. Harrison, Ymir; H. L. Stone, Spokane; C. S. Craddock ,Medicine Hat; C. E. Legg, Northport; G. Horstead, Erie; H. C. Allen, Portland; A. H. Crockford, Montreal; L. Jackson, Clinton, Ont.; B. C. Traves, St. John, N. B.; W. M. Walker, Winnipeg; E. E. Austin, Grand Forks.

THE STRATHCONA
(FORMERLY HOTEL PHAIR.)

Strathcona—W. M. Doull, Jr. Bonnington; Alex. Smith, Kaslo; W. M. Doull, Montreal; H. Harris, City; F. W. Barnes, Butte; D. W. Kelley, Toronto; Thos. Markley, St. Paul; J. W. Cullerton, Vancouver.

Grand Central—H. Anderson, Sirdar; D. McEachren, J.J H. Scott, Rossland; P. Clark, W. Moore, P. E. Finnegan, Ferguson; J. Brough, Sirdar; S. T. Culleton, Spokane; W. E. Ketcham, W. B. Weyant, Chicago; P. J. Hastings and wife, Wetmore; F. Banner, Sault Ste. Marie; N. McTodd, Vancouver.

Bartlett—R. McBeth, Venus.

Madden—C. Wells, R. Dalton; Spokane; W. J. Sanders, Kaslo; P. Crowley, R. Sealock, Granite; O. Nelson, Sandon.

Nelson—J. T. Richardson, Procter; J. Wilkinson, Avoca; W. T. Lemon, Ymir; H. W. Smith, Spokane.

Tremont—S. Thomas, Kaslo; W. J. Baverstock, Venus; E. Lott, J. McLeod, W. Stevenson, Ymir; J. J. Roets, Porto Rico; D. McDonald, Cranbrook; B. Clifford, Kaslo

THE HUDSON'S BAY STORES.

Radical Change Being Made in Business Carried on in Nelson.

The people of Nelson will learn with regret from the announcement in our advertising columns that the Hudson's Bay Company stores here will in future deal only in groceries, wines, liquors and staple dry goods, and will close out their lines of dress goods, general dry goods, clothing and men's furnishings, boots and shoes, carpets, wall paper and furnishings now carried.

This step has been necessitated by the constantly increasing business done by the company in Nelson which has rendered the present building entirely too small to accomodate the various departments. As a result it was determined that until conditions warrant an enlargement of the building, the only remedy for the crowded state of affairs was the curtailment of the numerous departments.

The excellent quality of the goods supplied by the company and the absolute reliance which can be placed on everything that comes from their stores have made then highly popular, consequently the present opportunity to secure their goods at the present low sale prices will be much appreciated.

While the company is disposing of its general dry goods, the staples such as blankets, tents, miners' boots and clothes, and in fact everything necessary to the outfit of the miner and prospector will still be kept in stock. This will be good news to all the old timers, for the excellence of a Hudson's Bay outfit is known everywhere throughout the Kootenays.

TOMORROW EVENING'S PRODUCTION

"Clear stage, we carry all our own scenery," is the notice manager Annable received from the "Millionaire Tramp" company, which appears here next Monday evening. Exchanges say that the setting of the Holy Cross Church in the second act is one of the most beautiful, realistic stage pictures they have ever witnessed. The third act contains a novel setting, the exterior of an opera house, changing to the interior, with the audience seated and the performance in progress. In this scene theater-goers will have the unique experience of watching another audience watch another play, or in other words, an audience that is to itself an audience, will to the real audience become actors.

GAME IS PLENTIFUL.

Fort Steele, Oct. 17.—Game is plentiful at Bummer's Flat. A hunting party from Cranbrook consisting of Dr. Green, F. H. Marsh, Chas. Armstrong, and J. T. Laidlaw, of Fort Steele, have bagged 53 ducks.

Two Fort Steele hunters captured 21 fine birds.

A. B. Fenwich has a hunting party from New York on the headwaters of Sheep creek. They are looking for big game.

VANCOUVER WANTS IT.

Vancouver, Oct. 17.—Hon. R. G. Tatlow, has announced that the government at Victoria is making strong representations to the dominion authorities in favor of the appointment of a judge resident in Vancouver, to fill the present vacancy on the bench of the supreme court.

Premier McBride has wired the following to the secretary of the local board of trade:

"Minute of council has been submitted Ottawa emphasizing necessity of having supreme court judge to be appointed in place of justice Walkem, resident at Vancouver. Richard McBride."

EAST KOOTENAY LANDS.

What the Member For Greenwood Has to Say About Locators.

"I shall certainly use my best endeavor as a member of the opposition to obtain for the bona fide locators and stakers of coal lands in east Kootenay the issuance of their licenses, to which, in my opoinion, they are justly entitled." said J. R. Brown recently elected member for the Greenwood constituency in the British Columbia legislature, to a representative of the Spokane Press on Thursday. Continuing he said: "On the other hand, I am unalterably opposed to the giving away of immense tracts of coal lands to certain interested parties, who have obtained the names of hundreds of different people, on the plea that he, the locator, could secure for them, en bloc, each a license covering 640 acres of land. The act reads that a group of ten claims can be located and the owners of the respective licenses work in co-partnership It was never intended that one man or a syndicate of men, could go into any section of the province and locate mile after mile, purely to secure an immense territory with absolutely no possible way of developing it.'

"Personally I am desirous of having the present act superseded by an entirely new law on the subject, as the present act is most ambiguous in its relation to the manner of locating, holding and developing coal and oil lands. For my own part the extent of territory allowed by the license, one mile square, is, I think, too much."

HURRICANE RAGING.

New Foundland Fishing Fleet in Danger—Much Damage to Property.

St. Johns, Nfld., Oct. 17.—The hurricane which has been raging for some time has caused immense damage to fishing property Many boats have foundered. The fishing fleet which is now making its last trip to the Grand Banks may have suffered a disaster.

CARDINALS WILL MEET.

Rome, Oct. 17.—The pope has fixed November 9th as the date for a secret consistory, and a public consistory will be held November 12th.

DOWNES' HOTEL, CRANBROOK.
New, up-to-date sample rooms.

Shorthand and Business School, Victoria street, opposite City Library. All branches of Business Education taught thoroughly. Custom Typewriting, best work in the City. M. L. Rattray.

NOTICE.

Take notice that the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Northwestern Development Syndicate, Limited, will be held at Hancock, Michigan, on Saturday, October 31st, 1903, at 2 o'clock p.m.

A. J. SCOTT, President.

DEATH NOTICE.

MACKAY—At Winnipeg, October 6th, William H. Mackay, bridge builder, late of Nelson.

Mustgetup
TAKE NO CHANCES

Punctuality is one of the best bsuiness characteristics.

A man who is late in the morning is less valuable than one who who is always on time. These pleasant autumn mornings ,its so very easy to oversleep. One of these persistent alarm clocks will get you up on time. You may depend on it.

Patenaude Bros.
Watchmakers

B & K Rolled Oats
The only substantial Breakfast Food on the Market
The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.
MANUFACTURERS.

FRESH FROM SPOKANE
GRAPES—Concords for preserving; Muskatels and Tokays.
PEARS—Flemish Beauties and Fall Bartletts.
APPLES—Snows, Wealthies, Wolfe Rivers and Maiden's Blush.
QUINCE—5 choice boxes for Jelly.
BELL TRADING CO.
PHONE 56

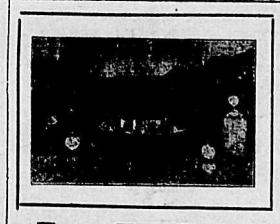
BULBS
Calla Lillies
Hyacinths
Narcissus
Jonquils
Crocus, Etc
Small stock—going fast
Canada Drug & Book Co.

Perfect Satisfaction

That FLORENCE HOT BLAST is economical, and it will burn Crow's Nest Coal without Coking. There is a Wood Grate with it for burning wood.

FOR SALE BY

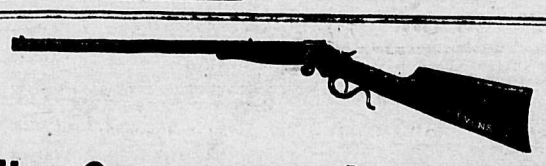
McLACHLAN BROS.



Cutglass

We have just received a very large and choice stock of Cut Glassware. Take a look at our window and you may see something to suit you. Fine Watch Repairing a specialty. Engraving done free of charge. Mail orders promptly attended to.

J. J. Walker The Leading Jeweler



The Sportsman's Delight

Is a good gun. We have Winchester, Savage and Stevens' Rifles. Winchester, Remington and other Shot Guns. Ammunition of all kinds.
Loaded Shot Shells a Specialty. Automatic Pistols, Hunting Knives, Chains, Gun Oil, Cases, Slings, Etc.
Prices Right. Correspondence Solicited.

Nelson Hardware Co.
P. O. Box 681, Nelson, B. C.

Taylor & McQuarrie
High-Class Tailors Rossland, B.C.

Have decided to open a tailoring establishment in the ELLIOTT BLOCK, BAKER STREET, NELSON. They will carry a full line of Worsteds, Serges, Tweeds and Pantings.

We are known by the excellence of our tailoring, and that means your suit will be satisfactory if you place an order with us.

Will open in Nelson before November 1st.

Watch for our window display.

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.

ROUGH AND DRESSED
LUMBER
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHINGLES, MOULDINGS

The HALL MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, Limited
NELSON, B. C.

Purchases
Lead, Copper and Dry Ores

New Style Lamps
IN BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

Don't be misled by their appearance into thinking them beyond your means. No such thing. They look high-priced, but that's your advantage—not ours.

New century designs and decoration. Sizes to suit.

EWERT BROS.
Nelson, Rossland, Trail — Jewelers and Engravers

Have You a House to Rent?

We want several good rental properties

McDermid & McHardy
Baker Street, Nelson, B.C.

DRESS GOODS

Special values in Serges, black and navy, 55 inches wide, at $1 yd.
Black Vicuney Cloth, 55 in. wide, Special, ...$1.50 yd.
Harris Tweeds, in the leading colors, the new Tweed Mixtures at $1.40 and $1.50 a yard. IN NEW, VERY STYLISH SUIT LENGTHS at $8.75
Harris Homespuns in green, black, navy. Special at $1.50. The right goods for Walking Skirts.
Priestley's Black Broad Cloth, properly shrunk; guaranteed not to spot; ready for dressmaker, at ..... $1.50 and $1.75 yd.
MILLINERY—Stylish Hats at close prices.

Kerr & Co.
Corner Baker and Ward Streets.