THE DAILY NEWS

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LIBERALS LOSE ST. JOHN

RESULTS IN EIGHT DOMINION BYE-ELECTIONS YESTERDAY

FIVE LIBERALS AND THREE CONSERVATIVES ELECTED.

Montreal, Feb. 16.—Eight bye-elections to fill vacancies in the house of commons held today, resulted as follows:

East Lambton—Armstrong, conservative, elected over Jenkins, liberal, by 550. (No change.)

East Bruce—Donnelly, conservative, elected over Robb, liberal, by 150. (No change.)

Hochelaga (Montreal)—Rivet, liberal, elected over Bernard, conservative, by 291. (No change.)

St. James (Montreal)—Gervais, liberal, elected over Bergeron, conservative, by 636. (Liberal gain.)

St. Hyacinthe—Blanchet, liberal, elected over Tache, conservative, by 195. (No Change.)

Montmagny—Levergne, liberal, elected over Rosseau, liberal, by 300. (No change.)

St. John, N.B.—Daniels, conservative, elected over McKeown, liberal, by 280. (Conservative gain.)

East Queens, P.E.I.—Hazard, liberal, elected over McLean, conservative, by about 300. (No change.)

WILLIAMS TO BE HANGED

Found Guilt of Criminal Assault—Death is His Sentence.

Roanoke, Va., Feb. 16.—Henry Williams, the assailant of Mrs. Shields and her little daughter, arrived here today from Richmond, with a heavy military guard. An hour previous a train bearing five companies of state militia arrived, surrounded the depot, and paved the way for a safe debarkation of the soldiers having the prisoners in charge.

The vicinity of the court house was picketed and a jury was quickly empanelled, Williams pleaded guilty of robbery with violence, but not guilty of criminal assault. The testimony of physicians proved that a criminal assault had been committed beyond question. He was found guilty of felonius assault and robbery, and was sentenced to be hanged March 18th. He was taken to Lynchburg for safe keeping.

CREW AND PASSENGERS

Of Steamer Tees Vaccinated, Fumigated and Released.

Victoria, Feb. 16.—The steamer Tees, her officers, crew and passengers, save one of the crew, have been released from quarantine after thorough examination by the health authorities. The ship was fumigated. The passengers and officers and crew were vaccinated and their clothing disinfected, all promising to report at once to the provincial health department in case of a recurrence of smallpox. The one person detained is a waiter who came in contact with the sufferer, Mrs. White. Another man, a passenger, who sat next her at the table, is detained at Port Simpson until the quarantine period expires. The Tees goes upon the ways tomorrow morning for repairs.

ATTACKED GOVERNMENT.

Singer Says Impressionistic Pictures Should Have Chance.

Berlin, Feb. 16.—Impressionistic art and its place at the St. Louis exposition was debated in the reichstag today. Herr Singer, socialist, leading the attack on the government for excluding, as he said, impressionistic paintings from the German exhibit, said: "Emperor William had termed impressionistic work 'gutter work,' and after knowing his majesty's views, naturally the government commission could not be fair to the impressionistic school. America did not want the opinion of one man, but wished to judge for itself what the German impressionists were doing".

NO FIGHTING IN CHINA.

Belligerents Crossing the Border Will Be Disarmed.

Tien Tsin, Feb. 16.—Yuan Shi Kai, commander in chief of the Chinese imperial army and navy, has officially informed the French general, who is dean of the European commandants, that he purposes moving February 18th, the imperial troops now at Pao Ting Fu, to Kin Chou (near the head of the Liao Tung gulf and on the Shan Hai Kwan-Sin Min Thun railroad), to guard the frontier. Fighting, Shi Kai added, will not be allowed in China proper and defeated belligerents crossing the frontier will be disarmed. It is believed that the Pekin troops are also moving overland toward the border.

TO BE DEPORTED.

C. P. R. Will Have to Return 81 Chinese To the Land of Their Nativity.

Montreal, Feb. 16.—Eighty-one chinamen, who have passed the last three months in the immigration quarters at the C. P. R. station awaiting a decision of the courts regarding their destination, left here this morning for Vancouver, the courts having decided that as the Chinamen were originally destined, according to the manifest for the West Indies, the C. P. R. cannot land them in any other country. They will go back to China.

FAR EAST VS. FAR WEST.

St. John Rink Defeats the Calgary Team At Curling.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 16.—In a special game today, between the St. John and Calgary city rinks representing the far east and far west, the St. John's rink were the winners by 16 to 10. This will carry off a handsome silver mounted broom as a trophy. Shaw of St. John, also won a well contested game for the Dolge International, defeating Robertson of Rainy River, 13 to 8.

A NEW DEVICE

To Fleece the Unwary.—Issuance of Fake Pawn Tickets.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Toronto, Feb. 16.—Information was sworn out today by detective Duncan against Jacob Singer, reputed to be the millionaire owner of 3,000 houses, Israel Singer, his son; S. E. Sheyck, a well known Syrian; Frank Stark and Frank Donovan. Summonses have been issued against the three first named on the charge that they conspired and agreed to falsify certain pawn tickets. The laying of this information is the result of investigations by the police into the manner in which Frank Stark and F. Donovan, arrested for highway robbery a few days ago, came into possession of numerous pawn tickets found upon them. The plan was to issue pawn tickets bearing a high price for worthless articles and then sell the tickets to some unwary victim.

WILLIAM REDMOND, M.P.

CREATES A SMALL SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HE RESENTS AN ATTACK UPON IRISH AMERICANS.

London, Feb. 16.—Wm. Redmond caused a scene in the house of commons today during the discussion of the subject of Chinese labor in the Transvaal.

H. J. C. Gusts, conservative, made a reference to the effect that Irish labor was responsible for the corruption in New York, whereupon Mr. Redmond exclaimed excitedly:

"You have no right to insult America, I will not allow it."

The speaker called Mr. Redmond to order, but Mr. Redmond continued repeating his exclamation, and added:

"In America, at least, they don't appoint a chancellor of the exchequer who is unfit for his post."

The speaker again intervened and Mr. Redmond finally subsided with the remark: "America seems to get on all right."

SOLD IN U. S. FOR LARGE SUM.

Deputy Asks What Became of Ancient Greek Chariot.

Rome, Feb. 16.—Deputy Barnabe, formerly director of fine arts, interrogated the government in the chamber today concerning the alleged surreptitious exportation to the United States of a Greek chariot, which was discovered in the department of the Umbria. He said this chariot was most valuable, that it dated back from six or seven centuries before Christ, and that it had carved upon it pictures of events of great historical interest. The chariot had been bought for $50,000 by a wealthy American manufacturer, who had presented it to a museum at New York. Signor Pinchia, under secretary of public instruction, said in reply that the inspector whose negligence had permitted the sale to be made, has been dismissed, and that strong measures have been adopted to prevent a repetition of the occurrence.

ADVICE TO AMERICANS.

In Time of Peace Prepare for War, Says Chaffee.

Albany, New York, Feb. 16.—Lieutenant-general Adna R. Chaffee, chief of staff of the United States army, tonight addressed a large gathering in the assembly chamber on "Military progress since 1861." He dwelt upon the importance in time of peace of adequate preparations for war, "which, since not impossible, is, therefore, always possible. The 120,000 organized militia in the United States," continued general Chaffee, "should be supported by all men and women in the country, who should make it a personal matter with their sons to the end that they learn how to use army rifles and secure the honorable status of having been a soldier in the service of the state. No man is a loser because of such information and experience."

TRIAL OF KOVOVICK.

Charged With Blowing Up a Contractor With Dynamite.

Washington, Pennsylvania, Feb. 16.—The trial of Milovar Kovovick, one of the Croatians charged with the murder and robbery of S. T. Ferguson, a Wabash railroad contractor, near West Middleton, Pennsylvania, last September, was begun today. Ferguson and his paymaster, Charles Martin, were driving to a camp with $3,600 with which to pay the men, when a mine of dynamite was exploded under the buggy. Ferguson was killed outright and Martin was seriously injured. The testimony taken related to the arrest of Kovovick and his partner, Patrovick, in England, and to the finding of a bloody hat and other articles owned by Kovovick.

SIX MEN EXPELLED.

Princeton Men Guilty of Breaking the Honor System.

Princeton, New Jersey, Feb. 16.—The Princeton honor system committee of students today submitted to the undergraduates its report on the recent exposure of cheating in examinations. The report says: "It has been found necessary to expel six men from college for breaking the honor system, and to suspend one for two and a half months." The committee publicly thanked Thos. D. Dallmeyer, of the class of 1907, Pittsburg, for his assistance in securing evidence against two residents of the town, who stole examination papers.

HAS JOINED HANNA.

Newport News, Feb. 16.—Charles Ryder, 60 years of age, of Aurora, Ills., travelling agent for a chemical manufacturing company, on learning, in response to his inquiry, that Mr. Hanna was dead, fell in a swoon in front of the postoffice building. He died after being removed to a hospital.

FOUND A WATERY GRAVE.

Miami, Florida, Feb. 16.—Louis E. Sears, a member of the Sears' Shoe Company, 104 Duana street, New York, committed suicide today by jumping from the steamer Martinique. The ship was about 25 miles off shore, Captain Dillion was notified and immediately reversed his engines. No trace of the body could be found.

JARRED THE SICILIANS.

Rome, Feb. 16.—A shock of earthquoke has been felt at Calabria, Sicily.

LAND 120,000 MEN IN KOREA

JAPANESE PREPARE FOR MASTERY ON LAND --80,000 EXTENDED ALONG FIGHTING FRONT SOUTH OF YALU RIVER

London, Feb. 17.—According to special dispatches from Tokio, the Russian squadron has returned to Vladivostock.

The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Mail says that two Russian warships appeared off Oki island, in the southern part of the Japanese sea on Sunday.

The correspondent at Chemulpo of the Daily Express makes the astonishing statement that Japan has already landed 120,000 troops in Korea, 80,000 of whom are extended along the fighting front south of the Yalu river.

The press attaches great significance to the departure of viceroy Alexieff from Port Arthur, and comments upon the sudden throwing of Russian troops into New Chwang, as indicating Russia's apprehensions that Port Arthur is in danger and—that the Japanese attack may not after all be made where it is expected in the Yalu. All the reports tend to confirm the impression that Russia has little or nothing to expect from sea operations.

According to a dispatch to the Paris edition of the New York Herald 400 torpedoes, being two-thirds of Russia's entire available supply of these articles, were destroyed on board the Variag at Chemulpo.

The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Chronicle cables that it is said officially that several thousand Russian troops have reached Antung, and it is rumored that 20,000 Russians have arrived at Ping Yang, on the Tatong river in central Korea.

The Chronicle, however, regards this rumor as quite improbable, unless the invasion of Korea preceded the outbreak of hostilities.

In a dispatch dated Port Arthur February 13th, a correspondent of the Times gives a description of seven Russian warships, which he says are lying disabled there. They include the battleships Sebastopool and Petropaulovsk, which have not been named in previous reports of the action. The correspondent says that altogether 11 Russian ships were put out of action at Port Arthur. Continuing, he declares that the Japanese were driven from the neighborhood of Kinchau, near New Chwang, after a skirmish in which 150 Japanese were taken prisoners and 70 Russians killed.

In an editorial article, the Times remarks that as this correspondent does not mention the injuries sustained by the battleships and the Kinchau story has not been reported from any other source it would be well to accept his reports with some reserve.

Paris, Feb. 16.—It is reported here that the loss of the Russian torpedo gunboat Yeneisei will entail serious consequences. The captain of the vessel had placed torpedoes at various different places and the maps and plans indicating these spots went down with the ship. It is believed that the general staff possess duplicates of these reports, but there is a probability that those which were lost contained certain corrections and modifications, which the others do not.

Fieff, Russia, Feb. 16.—Five surgeons and 80 female and 30 male nurses have volunteered for service in the far east.

Constantinople, Feb. 16.—An Irade has been issued commanding the Turkish press to refrain from publishing comments unfavorable to Russia during the war.

Bossiso, Russia, Feb. 16.—The departure of general Rennekamff for the front today was the occasion for a great demonstration of patriotism. He was carried to the railroad station on the shoulders of his fellow members of the officers' club.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Russians in and around Chicago are flocking back to Russia to enlist in the war against the Japanese. At the Russian consul's office it is said that 500 men already have started for Russia.

Seoul, Feb. 16.—The Korean government has granted the Japanese the right to traverse the country. It is reported that Japanese warships have trapped three Russian ships at Yongampho. No details regarding the result of the naval exploit have been received.

Yokohama, Feb. 16.—The cruiser Nishin arrived safely in Yokoshuka at 9 o'clock this morning and the cruiser Kasuga at 11 o'clock. These two vessels recently purchased from the Argentine republic, will increase materially the preponderance of the Japanese naval strength.

Paris, Feb. 16.—The correspondent at Tokio of the Petit Parisien, cables that the subscription to the war loan will close March 10th. The empress of Japan, he continues, presented splendid gifts to baroness de Rosen, wife of the last Russian minister, before her departure from Tokio.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—The Russian second-class cruiser Boyarin was blown up by a mine on February 13th in the same manner as was the Russian torpedo transport Yeneisei. She had on board 197 officers and men, all of whom it is understood, were lost. No details of the disaster have been given out.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Admiral Evans, commanding the United States Asiatic squadron, has notified the American navy department that he has dispatched three of the cruiser squadron to north China ports where they will be held in readiness to serve as dispatch boats or for the succor of refugees or similar purposes during the progress of the war. The New Orleans has started from Cavite for Chee Foo, the nearest neutral port to the theatre of war. The Raleigh and the Frolic have started from Cavite for Shanghai.

Honolulu, Feb. 16.—At a meeting of Japanese merchants here, $142,000 was subscribed to the Japanese war loan.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—A dispatch has been received here from the Russian minister at Pekin, Paul Lessar, saying that upon his official inquiry, the Chinese government informed him that Wei-Hai-Wei remains leased to Great Britain.

Tokio, Japan, Feb. 16.—The entire press of Japan is united in keen appreciation of the deep and generous sympathy which is being shown Japan by western countries and argues that this will be the means of drawing the east and west more closely together.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 17.—Viceroy Alexieff on February 16th, has issued an order of the day admonishing the soldiers with regard to patriotic duty, and expressing his confidence in victory.

HOIST BY HIS OWN PETARD.

Captain of Yeneisei Invented System Which Blew Up His Boat.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—A meeting of the council of the empire was held today. It was attended by the heir presumptive to the grand duke Michael and other grand dukes.

Vice-admiral Makaroff, the ice breaker specialist of the Russian navy, and until recently commander in chief at Cronstadt, has gone to the far east.

The spirit of patriotism at Moscow has resulted in the rough handling of a number of people who failed to take off their hats while the crowds were singing the national hymn. It is even reported that some of the offenders were killed, but this is not confirmed officially.

Captain Stephanoff, who was blown up with the torpedo gunboat Yeneisei, and who himself invented the system for laying submarine mines which is considered responsible for the catastrophe, had caused the Yeneisei to be fitted with his device for the rapid laying of mines whereby a trolley line extended beyond the vessel's stern along the mines slid out and dropped into their places. This plan did away with the cumbersome work of laying the mines from small boats. The accident was due to the excessive strain on the Yeneisei's cables while the mines were suspended pending immersion. The two cables snapped and one mine collided with another.

AN EYE UPON INDIA.

Russia Dreads British Hostility.—Alexieff in Bad Repute.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—Lieutenant-general Ivanoff, governor-general and commander of the troops in Turkestan, has gone to Tashdend with general Sakharoff, chief of the staff of the military district. It is said in high military circles that general Ivanoff has been instructed to prepare for the contingency of military action in the direction of India in the event of Great Britain adopting an attiude openly hostile to Russia or attempting to prejudice Russian interests in Persia or Thibet.

Public opinion in Russia even among military men is strongly opposed to admiral Alexieff, who is accused of incapacity. A movement is on foot in favor of the immediate appointment of general Kouropatkin, the war minister, to command the Russian land forces, and to give admiral Skrydloff command on the sea.

JAPAN BITTERLY RESENTS

Inhuman Conduct of Russians and May Retaliate in Kind.

Tokio, Feb. 16.—The sinking of the Akonoura Maru and the treatment of the refugees is creating a feeling which betokens a bitter and relentless war. It is improbable that the Japanese will retaliate in kind whatever excess is committed by the Russians. The Japanese are unable to understand why the men and women refugees at Harbin were divided. It is suspected that Russia intends to hold the men at Port Arthur in the hope of avoiding a bombardment. This appears improbable. The refugees were residents of Harbin and started south on February 9th with 300 companions. One half of these were women. They reached Mukden on the 10th and were ordered to leave the train by Russian soldiers who cruelly abused them and detained the party which they finally divided, the men being ordered to proceed to Port Arthur. The women were sent to New Chwang, where United States consul Miller provided food and transportation for them to Shan Hai Kwan. The women say they saw several Japanese refugees cruelly beaten and wounded by Russian soldiers and robbed of money and jewelry. Some of the Japanese government and people are deeply stirred by these reports. They point to their own correct attiude towards the Russians in Japan and denounce the Russians as barbarians.

JAPANESE AT WONSAN.

Landing Provisions and Munitions of War There.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from Port Arthur, dated February 15th, denies that the Japanese are landing at Chin Wang Tao, a port on the southern border of Manchuria, close to the Chinese Northern railroad. The sea there is covered with ice for a distance of 14 miles from the shore, and this would make a landing extremely difficult. No Japanese have been seen on the Yalu river. The Japanese are landing provisions and munitions of war at Wonsan on the east coast of Korea and north of Seoul.

THREE DISABLED.

Authoritative Report Concerning Injuries to Russian Warships.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The Japanese minister today received a dispatch from Tokio stating that trustworthy information has reached the Japanese government to the effect that as a result of the Japanese attack on the Russian squadron off Port Arthur at midnight of February 8th, the Russian battleship Retvisan is still aground outside the port. The Czarevitch has been towed into the port and the Pallada is still aground at the entrance of the port. All three, the dispatch says, are disabled. The dispatch says that as a result of the bombardment on the morning of the 9th, the Novik is seriously damaged, but the Askold, Diana and Poltava were only slightly damaged.

LEAVE WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

Washington, Feb. 16.—According to a high state department official there will be no more notes exchanged at present relative to the neutralization of China and the restriction of the theatre of war. Having induced the powers to accept the general principle of neutrality the American state department feels that chapter is closed. An attempt to go into details at this time would almost certainly tend to disrupt the present satisfactory arrangement for one or the other of the powers would have something to suggest which would be a bone of contention.

United States secretary of state Hay today received responses from Austria-Hungary and from Portugal to his neutrality proposition, the answers in each case amounting to an acceptance of the principles. This completes the list of answers from all of the powers addressed on the subject with the single exception of Russia.

A BUBBLING BARON.

Berlin, Feb. 16.—The utterances of baron von Reichenberg, the German consul at Moscow, who is described as having made a speech to a crowd of Russians, saying among other things that Japan treacherously attacked Port Arthur, are severely commented upon by the German press. The government probably will repudiate the consul's sentiments and reprimand him.

The issue of $25,000,000 in Russian notes announced from St. Petersburg today caused all Russian securities to weaken on the bourse. An impression among the bankers is that Russia designs to pay abroad in gold and at home with notes. The belief is that Russia naturally will seek loans here and in Paris within a couple of months, especially if she has a success on land.

REQUEST WAS REFUSED.

Captain of Variag Wanted British Ship to Fire on His Waterline.

London, Feb. 17.—The Seoul correspondent of the Daily Mail in the course of a descriptive narrative of the Chemulpo battle, says that before the fight the captain of the Russian cruiser Variag held a conference with the British, French and Italian captains aboard the British cruiser Talbot, in which he asked for the protection of a foreign warship in leaving the harbor. The request was refused. A British launch delivered a protest to the Japanese admiral immediately before the action. The Americans present refrained from attending the naval conference or partaking in the demonstration, although some of the Russian wounded were received on board the United States gunboat Vicksburg. While the Variag was being sunk, her captain, fearing that the Japanese would reach the vessel before she settled down, requested the captain of the Talbot to fire at her waterline. This request was also refused.

RUSSIAN COAL STATION

On Rose Island, Off Chemulpo, Seized by Japanese.

Paris, Feb. 17.—The Petit Parisien this morning publishes a dispatch from Tokio dated February 14th, in which the correspondent says that wounded Japanese who have reached there from Port Arthur, declare that on the morning of February 6th, the Japanese squadron, composed of 55 vessels, including transports, received orders to sail for Port Arthur. The night attack was made by the torpedo boat destroyers, none of which were injured. In the bombardment of the Russian forts between 11 o'clock and noon on February 9th all the attacking vessels were hit by the Russian fire. The cruiser Iwate had her three decks pierced by a shell and the battleship Fuji's smokestack was destroyed. No ship, however, was injured so that drydocking was necessary. The same correspondent says a Japanese squadron has seized the Russian coal depot on Rose island, off Chemulpo.

In another dispatch from Tokio, dated February 16th, the correspondent of the Petit Parisien says that local newspapers are publishing long accounts of the ill treatment of Japanese in Manchuria and that the Japanese government has requested the United States to take measures for the protection of Japanese subjects there.

THREATENING DEMONSTRATIONS

Made Against British and American Gunboats.

Yingkow, Feb. 15.—Threatening demonstrations have been made against the British gunboat Espiegle and the United States gunboat Helen by Russian soldiers, whose assault upon and depredations against other foreigners continue. The civil administrator is making every effort to arrest the offenders and has assured captains Carton and Sawyer and consul Miller that full reparation will be made.

The 11th Siberian regiment paraded at New Chwang today in full strength. The Russian authorities deny the report of the loss of the Russian vessels near Wei-Hai-Wei. It is stated here that Japan will wait indefinitely to land troops in Manchuria as she considers that the control of the seas obtained by Japan nullifies to a great extent Russian interest in the east.

POSSIBLE BREACH OF NEUTRALITY

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—Admiral Wirenius has been instructed to hold the Russian squadron, consisting of the battleships Oslabya, the cruisers Aurora and Demitri Donskoi, and a number of torpedo boat destroyers at Jibutil, French Somaliland, until further orders.

Paris, Feb. 16.—The stopping of the Russian squadron at Jibutil may lead to international complications, Jibutil being a neutral French port. It is understood France is not likely to ask the squadron to leave.

FRESH ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.

Made On Sunday.—One Russian Warship Damaged.

Tokio, Feb. 16.—A report has reached here that the Japanese torpedo fleet reattacked the Russian fleet at Port Arthur February 14th, and it is thought one Russian warship was damaged.

COAL IS CONTRABAND.

Vancouver, Feb. 16.—Customs officials here have received instructions from Ottawa not to permit coaling of warships of belligerents at any British Columbia port.

THE PATRIOTIC BROWNIES.

Vancouver, Feb. 16.—The Japanese resident in this city have already raised $25,000 as a contribution to the national Red Cross fund.

[For further war news, including loss of the Russian cruiser Boyarin, see page 2.]

GERMANS IN AFRICA.

Are Having a Little Taste of the Honors of War.

Berlin, Feb. 16.—A dispatch to the Lokan Anzeiger from Okehandja, German southwest Africa, says that in an outpost skirmish near Seels, February 14th, the German column, marching to the relief of Windhoek, lost three men killed and two men wounded. The dispatch also says that continuous firing has been heard in the direction of Opjembingwe, supposedly from Gysas column in the attack on the Hereros, who escaped to the mountains with stolen cattle.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Rev. Anne Shaw Has Been Elected Their President.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Rev. Anne H. Shaw has been elected president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association. Rev. Anne Shaw succeeds Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and the latter takes the position of vice-president at large. All the rest of last year's officers, excepting one auditor, were re-elected. Miss Cora Smith, of Minneapolis, succeeded Mrs. Mary Coggeshall, of Des Moines. Portland, Oregon, was selected as the meeting place for the next convention.

BEWARE OF VALENTINES.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 16.—As the result of a quarrel, which started over a valentine, John Carley, aged, 30, is dead from a bullet wound, and Miss Minnie Howard, his step-sister, is under arrest charged with the shooting.

BERLIN'S BOOT FACTORY

BIGGEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE DOMINION.

COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY FIRE LAST NIGHT.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Berlin, Ont., Feb. 16.—One of the most disastrous conflagrations in Berlin history ocurred this evening when the large four story building of the Berlin Felt Boot Company, the largest of the kind in the dominion, was burned to the ground. The fire was discovered in the spinning and carding room, on the first floor about 6.45 o'clock and no time was lost in getting the fire brigade out, but owing to the severity of the weather, low pressure, and a strong wind, very little could be done to save the structure. The fire raged for over two hours and a half and is still burning.

The Waterloo fire brigade arrived about 8 o'clock to render assistance. Pieces of burning embers carried for miles. The fire was quite visible at a distance of six miles north. The orgin of the fire is not yet known. The loss is estimated by George Rumpel, one of the proprietors, at one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, insurance forty or fifty thousand.

The industry employed about 200 hands, and was established 30 years ago. It was known from Vancouver to Halifax.

RESCUED AFTER MANY DAYS

Sole Survivor of Schooner Emma Otter Wrecked in Barclay Sound.

Victoria, Feb. 16.—The three-masted schooner Emma Otter, with three hundred and sixty thousand feet of lumber from Gray's Harbor to San Francisco, which cleared Aberdeen, February 7th, struck heavily on the bar and commenced leaking Captain Hansen and five of the crew abandoned the vessel on the 11th instant, she being then waterlogged, leaving on board seaman Henry Byndall. Since that date the vessel has been drifting about the coast dismasted, in fierce gales, a helpless hulk. She was sighted today drifting on the rocks at Barclay Sound entrance. Two Indians rescued Byndall and took him to Clayoquot. The Otter is going to pieces on Leonard island and will be a total loss. Nothing can be learned of the fate of captain Hansen and his men.

IN HANDS OF RECEIVER.

Chicago Motor Vehicle Company Said to Be Bankrupt.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—The Chicago Motor Vehicle company was placed in the hands of a receiver today by judge Tuthill in the circuit court on application of J. P. Primley and H. W. Hoyt, stockholders, who claimed they would be defrauded if the anticipated scheme to divert the assets of the company be carried out. The Chicago Motor Vehicle company is capitalized at $1,000,000, and for two years has operated a large plant at Harvey, Illinois. Heavy losses are alleged to accompany the present operations of the plant at Harvey and it is said that the company has assets worth less than $110,000 and debts of $210,000.

SITUATION IN THE BALKANS

Austrian Troops Being Mobilized to Watch the Turks.

Vienna, Feb. 16.—The situation in the Balkans is creating great uneasiness. Official denials of the rumors of the mobilization of the Austrian troops have failed to reassure the public and it is still asserted that the government intends to mobilize two army corps provisionally for the purpose of guarding the Balkan frontier, because of fears that Turkey will provoke Bulgaria into war.

DOLLAR WHEAT.

That Figure Offered in Toronto for No. 1 Hard Yesterday.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Toronto, Feb. 16.—Dollar wheat was quoted in Toronto for the first time in several years that figure being offered for No. 1 Manitoba hard.

PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

Atlanta, Georgia, Feb. 16.—A passenger train on the Western & Atlantic railroad has been wrecked at a high bridge over Chattahoochee river, eight miles from Atlanta. Many passengers are reported hurt. A wrecking train with doctors has gone to the wreck.

IDENTITY OF FROZEN MAN.

Brandon, Man., Feb. 16.—The man frozen to death on the prairie yesterday has been identified as William Allen, of Souris. It is supposed that he came from Souris with the hockey team last Friday as there was a return ticket from Souris on his person. The body is awaiting the arrival of friends.

ALL QUIET AT BOGOTA.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Mr. Snider, the United States charge at Bogota, has cabled the American state department under date of February 13th, as follows: "Complete quiet prevails everywhere. Elections passed off quietly but not known whether Reyes has been elected president. Talk of Panama seems to have completely subsided."

DENMARK AND HOLLAND.

Copenhagen, Feb. 16.—A treaty or arbitration between Denmark and Holland, was signed February 12th to become effective when the ratifications are exchanged. It contains no limitations in regard to questions which can be decided by The Hague arbitration court.

DEAN DIED AND THE BOY LIVED.

Huntsville, Ont., Feb. 16.—Jesse Dean, a farmer of the township of Chaffey, and his hired boy, while going through a cattle-shed when the roof fell in, owing to the weight of snow on it, and both were buried. Dean was taken out dead, but the boy escaped unhurt.

NOT A NICE SITUATION.

Nantucket, Mass., Feb. 16.—The ice condition about Nantucket was worse today than at any time this winter but the island was held firmly in the grasp of a fog. The ice on the shoals is at least fifty feet high.

Great Clothing Event

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY — INCORPORATED 1670

In Men's and Boy's Clothing

FISH

FOR THE LENTEN SEASON

Smoked Goldeyes, very fine	per dozen, 70c.
Smoked Bloaters	per pound, 12 1-2c
Smoked Kippered Herrings	per pound, 12 1-2c
Finnan Haddie	per pound 15c
Boneless Codfish	per pound 12 1-2c
Shredded Codfish	per packet, 12 1-2c
Loch Fyne Herrings, from Scotland	per keg, $1.75
Labrador Herrings	per pail, $2.00
Labrador Mackerel	per pail, $2.75
Fresh Mackerel, in tins	15c
Finnan Haddie, in tins	15c
Kippered Herrings in tins	15c
Anchovies in barrels	35c
Dried Smoked Herrings	per box 30c

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.

THE DAILY NEWS

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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Daily, per year, foreign	8 00

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Weekly, per year	2 00
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UNION LABEL — TYPOGRAPHICAL — REGISTERED 1893

NO TARIFF TINKERING.

Finance minister Fielding has publicly announced that there will be no general revision of the tariff at the next session of parliament. He has not said that there will be no changes and, in fact, he intimated plainly that, in accordance with the policy heretofore followed by the government, necessary changes would receive every consideration. He said in effect that the tariff of 1897 had proved to be a good tariff in its day and generation, it had worked well, and if on examination it should be found that some industries were suffering or in need of urgent attention they would receive such consideration as the government was at all times willing to give. But one thing was emphasized, the government would continue its policy of not tinkering with the tariff. Mr. Fielding thought that it would be a mistake for the Canadian manufacturers to insist on a tariff that would antagonize the best interests of the dominion at large. It should be the business of every public man to guard against arraying one interest against another.

We have a revenue tariff, said the finance minister, that carries with it a considerable measure of protection. We want you to have enough protection to do business, but we insist that you should not have any more than is necessary. We go to the farmer and say to him that he should take a broad view of this tariff, and submit to moderate protection, so that the manufacturers may exist. And we say to the manufacturers that they must look to the condition of the farmers.

CHINESE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Recent London cable dispatches tell of mass meetings held to protest against the importation of indentured Chinese into the Transvaal. At one of these meetings a letter was read from sir William Vernon Harcourt, in which he said the great self-governing colonies of Australia and New Zealand, which had had a bitter experience of the yellow peril, with one voice cried shame. The proposal had lowered the British name in the estimation of the world. The gold mines were to be manned, not by men, but by animals in human form, who would be treated like lepers and compelled to cry unclean. The Cape would never federate with a Chinese stricken province. It would throw back the moral sense of the nation a whole century since the emancipation of the slaves.

Earl Carrington said that when he was governor of New South Wales the Chinese coolies were shut out. If the home government had objected the colony would have been lost. Sydney C. Buxton, M. P., said Britain would not have poured out her blood and treasure if she had known that South Africa was to be handed over to John Chinaman. Mr. McNamara, M. P., said if the ordinance passed every British soldier would tear his South African medal from his breast and throw it into the gutter. Resolutions were passed denouncing the scheme as a grave and moral evil, and declaring that a proper solution of the labor shortage was the employment of British workmen at a reduced cost of living.

Similar testimony could have been borne by representatives of British Columbia had any been present at these meetings. It does seem monstrous that after all the sacrifice made by British men and women to hold South Africa the sources of industry its wealth affords should be handed over to Chinese slave labor, for that is what it will amount to, simply to still further enrich the multi-millionaires who own and operate the great mines of the Transvaal.

It is not pleasant to think that the British people sacrificed the lives of hundreds and thousands of their best and spent millions simply to provide a new field of industry for Chinese coolies, but that appears to be about the sum and substance of the situation if the mine owners are to be permitted to import coolie labor to work in the mines.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The recent decision of the supreme court of Montana in favor of the Amalgamated Copper company is really the most serious blow that F. Aug. Heinze has yet received. It is not a mortal blow, but a series of such, it is feared, might unhorse the knight who has so often tilted against the copper trust. Outside of its merely personal aspects, the decision has a legal phase that is interesting. In Montana among a majority of the citizens, however, they figure the matter out principally from the personnel of the contestants. The decision upholds the constitutionality of the law of Montana authorizing corporations to invest in the stock of another. The plaintiff in the case, who is one of Heinze's partners and adherents, is refused relief on the ground that he has no standing in court, because only the state can proceed in an action like the one under consideration, on the ground that it is opposed to public policy. Next the court takes up the copper trust or merger on its merits and declares that the combination of various copper companies under the Amalgamated Copper company involves no criminal intent or public injury. The consolidation, the decision continues, had no hurtful effects on either prices or wages. The price of copper continued to decrease after the trust was formed, but there was no reduction in wages. The court failed to find that there was hurtful discrimination of other companies among the subsidiary companies or against the minority stockholders. Hence the decision of the court was against Heinze's man Friday, McGinnis.

If bye-elections be any indication of the trend of public opinion the Balfour government will not survive an appeal to the country. The conservatives have lost seat after seat recently. The latest loss was sustained last Saturday, when St. Alban's division of Hertfordshire, formerly held by a conservative, went liberal by a majority of 132. In the election of 1901 the conservative candidate was returned unopposed. Chamberlain's fiscal campaign does not appear to have set the heather on fire far.

The Daily News gave the facts in another instance of gross discrimination against Nelson in the matter of freight rates on the part of the C. P. R. yesterday. Is it not time our business men took some more energetic action in this matter? If the C. P. R. is to be permitted to continue to strangle the trade of this city Nelson will soon lose the proud position it occupies in southern British Columbia. The new railway commission has been organized. It has large powers. Immediate steps should be taken to lay all the facts in this freight rate scandal before the commission. There is precious little use in parleying further with minor officials. They can do nothing beyond promising to call the attention of their superiors to the complaints. The board of trade should at once memoralize the railway commission and ask for an immediate investigation into a situation which threatens the very existence of this city.

JOKER AND THELMA SOLD.

They Have Been Purchased By a Seattle Broker.

The following notes are taken from the Poplar Nugget:

George W. Vogel, a Seattle mining broker, has purchased the Joker and Thelma claims from John and Oscar Nelson, William Schmock and Joseph Pattison. The claims lie between the Swede group and the Home Run. The price has not been made public.

J. L. Whitney, of Rossland, was in camp during the week inspecting the work on the Home Run. The tunnel is in 45 feet, and it is expected that it will tap the ledge within the next 30 feet.

Wm. West and Peter T. Keillor, of Cranbrook, arrived in town Friday to work on the Cranbrook, East Kootenay and Porcupine claims, situated near the Swede group. They will commence work as soon as material can be taken up to the property.

The tunnel on the Buffalo group is in between 25 and 30 feet, and in another couple of weeks the ledge will have been crosscut at a depth of about fifty feet. Two shifts are now working in the tunnel.

Orange Hamilton has sold all his interest in the Lucky Jack to B. Crilly for $6,000. Orange was the discoverer of the rich ore on the Lucky Jack and one of its locators.

BALTIMORE FIRE LOSSES.

William Blakemore, of the firm of Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Ltd., in discussing insurance matters yesterday said: "Order is being evolved out of the chaos which immediately followed the Baltimore fire. The insurance companies now know what their losses are and the losers know exactly where they stand. According to the best available data the loss by the fire was about $125,000,000. According to a compilation made by a leading eastern Canadian paper the forty leading insurance companies will have to pay of this loss $13,116,000, which represents nearly all the insurance which all the companies will have to pay. It will not be any great hardship for the companies to meet their losses. Take the German-American, the Phoenix and Hartford, the German Alliance and the New Hampshire companies, for instance. Their combined losses will be about and and a quarter million dollars. This is a large sum you will say. It is less, however, than one tenth of their policy holders' surplus held for such disasters. When it is considered that only one tenth of the surplus is necessary to meet the losses sustained by a great conflagration you will have some idea of the strength of the better class of insurance companies. The insurance companies, while they do not care to have many such conflagrations as the Baltimore fire, know that they occur occasionally and provide for such events in the surplus held for such disasters and are promptly ready to pay them when they do happen. If this were not so the insurance companies would have to go out of business whenever a great conflagration took place."

CONFIRMED WINDOW SMASHER.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 16.—Miss Blanche Boles was sentenced to serve 30 days in jail and pay a fine of $100 for her second offence in smashing the windows of buildings in which "Joints" were operated a year ago. Miss Boles smashed the windows of five buildings. She has been serving a 33 day sentence for smashing the first windows of the series of five. This sentence expired on Saturday.

NO TIME FOR SHOWS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—Commissioner general Alexandrovsky today officially announced the abandonment of the proposed participation of Russia in the St. Louis exposition.

Sunlight Soap brightens and cleanses everything it washes. Quite as good for cleaning household utensils as washing clothes. 12B

Kitchen Requisites

Flour, Bread, Cake, Tea and Coffee Tins

A well appointed kitchen is the good housewife's pride. The above are necessary appointments. They ensure absolute cleanliness; are made of heavy tin nicely decorated, and look well.

Flour Tins	25 and 50c to $1.00
Bread Tins	$1.00 to $1.40
Cake Tins	.75 to $1.50
Coffee Tins	.25 to .75

See Our East Window

Ashdown Hardware Company

Smoke the Best

A MORENA or INTERIOR CIGAR Fills the bill.

TRY THEM

NEW SOURCE OF TROUBLE

NEUTRAL POWERS MAY HAVE TO INTERVENE AT ONCE.

TO STOP RUSSIAN ATROCITIES IN MANCHURIA.

New Chwang, Feb. 17.—Viceroy Alexieff left Port Arthur today, proceeding to Harbin with general Pflug, the chief of staff, and the general staff. It is said that the Russian army and navy commands will be reorganized and that general Kerpatisky will command the Yalu division, which is expecting to be attacked by the Japanese forces.

Atrocities are daily perpetrated both by the police and troops, and it is impossible for the civil administrator of New Chwang to control the city. It is feared a reign of terror will be precipitated if the neutral powers remain inactive.

A captain of police with 10 soldiers, without provocation, destroyed the contents of a hotel owned by a German where three Japanese had registered under the protection of the civil administration. These Japanese were bound, stabbed and robbed of food, money and jewelry. They, with three women refugees, were rescued with difficulty by United States consul Miller. The civil administrator had assured Mr. Miller all would be protected. The administration admits the gravity of the situation but declares that viceroy Alexieff alone can remedy it. It is believed here that the maintenance of order at this treaty port and the prevention of these violations of international rights can be insured only by an instant international proclamation supported by an armed force.

Mines have been constructed and preparations made for depositing them at the mouth of the river here where the forts have been occupied by a field battery of artillery and guns from the Russian gunboat Sivoutch.

THE BOYARIN BLOWN UP.

Another Russian Cruiser and All on Board Lost.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—There is a report circulated here today that the Russian cruiser Boyarin was blown up last Saturday and that all her officers and crew 197 in number were lost, which is confirmed from a private source. The Boyarin was 348 feet long, 41 feet beam and 16 feet draught. She was 3,200 tons displacement and her trial speed was 25 knots. Her armament consisted of six 4.7in guns, eight 10.8in, two 10.4in and three machine guns. She was also fitted with six torpedo tubes. The Boyarin was last reported as having taken part in the engagement of February 9th at Port Arthur.

PROVISIONING THE ARMY

Will Be a Difficult Matter for Russia in the Far East.

New York, Feb. 16.—According to a dispatch from Russia, says the Times, the provisioning of the army in the far east is causing great anxiety, as nothing can be obtained there in the winter, not even forage for the horses. Even were the railway in perfect order, it would not suffice to carry the food for 150,000 to 180,000 men. The Russian soldiers bear hardships better than European troops and the Siberian forces are even hardier than the rest of the Russian army, but in St. Petersburg, it is well known that the Siberian forces are far below European armies in tactics, rapidity of movement, or marksmanship.

QUIET AT PORT ARTHUR

But Business Is at a Standstill.—Alexieff Is Hopeful.

Port Arthur, Feb. 15.—The firing on the German cruiser Hansa by Japanese warships occurred while she was proceeding to Port Arthur to take away the German residents and not when the latter were on board of her. The Hansa was not damaged. On her arrival at Port Arthur she took on board a number of the wives of Russian sailors and left the port without further incident.

The work of repairing the damaged Russian battleships is progressing rapidly. The city and the fortress were undamaged by the Japanese attack. The people are anxious and business is at a standstill, but tranquility prevails. After the religious service today there was a military review before the viceroy, admiral Alexieff, who denounced the action of the Japanese as barbarous and expressed confidence in Russia's ultimate success.

THREE JAPANESE GUNBOATS

Alleged to Have Been Sunk in Night Attack on Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—A semi-official telegram dated from the headquarters of the viceroy at Port Arthur says the German cruiser Hansa which has been sent to remove German subjects from Port Arthur, and which has on board also a number of Russian women and children, had been fired upon by Japanese warships. The telegram reiterates the statement that three Japanese torpedo boats had been sunk in a night attack on Port Arthur. All was quiet on February 13th within the sphere of the war operations.

JAPANESE WILL LAND

Near the Port of New Chwang.—Gateway to Manchurian Capital.

Paris, Feb. 16.—Advices through the French government's channels confirm the previous reports to the effect that the Japanese are preparing to make a landing west of Liao Tung peninsula or near the port of New Chwang. Owing to the sandy shallowness near this port it is expected that the landing will occur at the rocky points eastward of the town. As this is the port of entry of the capital of Manchuria, considerable importance is being attached here to the movement.

RUSSIAN TROOPS.

To the Number of 60,000 Now Nearing Harbin, Manchuria.

New York, Feb. 16.—The arrival is reported of 60,000 Russian troops at Irkutsk, says a Herald dispatch from Port Arthur by way of Chee Foo. They are now nearing Harbin. Manchurian trains are now running regularly bringing supplies from Siberia. Admiral Alexieff is still making his headquarters at Mukden. A Russian fleet is reported to be moving in the direction of Korea or southern Japan with the intention of bombarding the nearest port, causing a diversion in favor of Port Arthur.

TROPHIES OF WAR.

Flag of the Cruiser Variag Presented to the Mikado.

Tokio, Feb. 16.—The flag of the Russian cruiser Variag, recently sunk off the harbor of Chemulpo, which was presented to the emperor as the first trophy of war, reached Sasebo yesterday on the cruiser Chyoda, together with the anchor, a gun and several other souvenirs of the destroyed warships. The captain of the cruiser Chyoda has been summoned to Tokio to repeat to the emperor the story of the engagement.

WORSE THAN TORPEDOES.

Russian Soldiers Being Frozen to Death on Lake Baikal.

Berlin, Feb. 16.—6.40 p. m.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Tagliche Bundschau says that 600 Russian soldiers have been frozen to death while marching across lake Baikal, eastern Siberia. The correspondent adds that the temporary railway across the lake is not yet completed; that a large detachment of the troops was sent on a 22-mile march over the ice-covered lake and that it is presumed that part of these troops lost their way in a snowstorm and perished.

RUSSIANS LEAVE SEOUL.

Seoul, Feb. 16.—The Russian minister and all the resident Russians left this city on Friday last, the 12th instant, on a special Japanese train. Upon its arrival at Chemulpo it immediately went to the jetty between Japanese soldiers. The Russian minister bowed to the westerners present, but not to the Japanese, boarding a launch in attendance with one hundred Russian soldiers on board. The minister appeared very much depressed, and his wife wept. The party went on board the French cruiser Pascal which sailed for Chee Foo this morning at 10 o'clock. She had in all 700 Russians aboard.

SWEDE FROZEN TO DEATH

Winnipeg, Feb. 16.—The body of a Swede was found frozen stiff leaning against a wire fence a few miles east of Brandon yesterday.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal. 24

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.

LAKEVIEW HOTEL

Still doing business at the old stand, corner of Hall and Vernon streets. Best one dollar day house in Nelson.

No Chinese employed.

August Thomas PROPRIETOR.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SMOKERS' SUPPLIES

There is nothing in this line that you cannot find at

Thurman's

FOR SALE

$1000—Six roomed house, half block from Baker street. Modern. Terms.

$1700—Six roomed house and two lots, Victoria street. A bargain.

$1800—Eight roomed house and two lots, Victoria street. All conveniences.

$1800—Seven roomed house and lot, Victoria street.

Also houses and lots in all parts of the city.

R. J. Steel

Nelson Opera House

J. E. ANNABLE, Manager.

3 Nights and Saturday Matinee

COMMENCING

Thursday, Feb'y 18

RETURN ENGAGEMENT OF

LIVING CANADA

(REGISTERED)

Everything New

Popular prices, 25c, 35c and 50c.

Matinee: Children 15c, Adults, Night Prices.

DANCING CLASSES

NOW FORMING.

Professor Louis A. Hepburn, of New York, and late associate instructor of Beaman's Conservatory of Dancing in Montreal, begs to announce to the public of Nelson that his school will be opened in the Opera House building on Wednesday, 23rd December in the afternoon and evening. Will be open every afternoon and evening for the next three months. For further information call at the Hall.

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.

FOR SALE

50 acres choice fruit lands.
30 acres choice fruit lands.
26 acres well improved.
Separately or en bloc. Nothing better in the Kootenay.

C. E. MILLER, Nelson, B.C.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL

NELSON, B. C.

E. C. CLARKE, Proprietor.

Lighted by Electricity. Heated by Hot Air.

RATES $2.00 PER DAY.

First class Dining Room. Large and Comfortable Bedrooms. Sample Rooms for Commercial Men.

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.

COFFEE

SELECTED FROM THE BEST OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION.

ALL VARIETIES IN OUR STOCK.

WE OFFER FOR A SHORT TIME,

Rio Coffee

OUR OWN ROASTING,

At 6 pounds for $1.00
50 pound lots, per pound 16c
100 pound lots, per pound 15c
Cash with order. State if wanted whole roasted, or ground.

Kootenay Coffee Co.

BOX 182, NELSON, B. C.

McLeod Hotel

CORNER FIR 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.

Silver King Hotel

Under Old Management.

RATES $1 PER DAY AND UP

BARTLETT HOUSE

(Formerly Clarke House.)

The best $1.00 per day house in Nelson. None but white help employed. The bar the best.

G. W. BARTLETT - Prop.

TREMONT HOUSE

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN

MEALS 25c ROOMS FROM 50c TO $1.00

MALONE & PREGILLUS, Proprietors

Baker Street, Nelson.

When you're weary, when you're done,
Try a "REISTERER," just try one!
One large glass at a decent bar
Puts you right and—there you are.

JOHN McLATCHIE

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.

STANLEY STREET. NELSON, B. C.

F. C. GREEN. F. S. CLEMENTS

GREEN & CLEMENTS

Civil Engineers and Provincial Land Surveyors.

P. O. Box. 145. Phone 261.

Cor. Kootenay and Victoria Sts., Nelson

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.

H. D. ASHCROFT

MINERS' LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

Teaming and Packing done. Saddle Horses for Hire. Hacks, buggies and Cutters on call day and night. Stables on Stanley street, between Silica and Carbonate. Telephone 67. P. O. Box 153, Nelson.

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.

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 204, Hall Street, Nelson, B. C.

Miss Nellie Holmes, treasurer of the Young Woman's Temperance Association of Buffalo, N. Y., strongly advises all suffering women to rely, as she did, upon **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your medicine is indeed an ideal woman's medicine, and by far the best I know to restore lost health and strength. I suffered misery for several years, being troubled with menorrhagia. My back ached, I had bearing-down pains and frequent headaches. I would often wake from restful sleep, and in such pain that I suffered for hours before I could go to sleep again. I dreaded the long nights as much as the weary days. I consulted two different physicians, hoping to get relief, but, finding that their medicine did not seem to cure me, I tried your **Vegetable Compound** on the recommendation of a friend from the East who was visiting me.

"I am glad that I followed her advice, for every ache and pain is gone, and not only this, but my general health is much improved. I have a fine appetite and have gained in flesh. My earnest advice to suffering women is to put away all other medicines and to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**"—MISS NELLIE HOLMES, 540 No. Division St., Buffalo, N.Y.

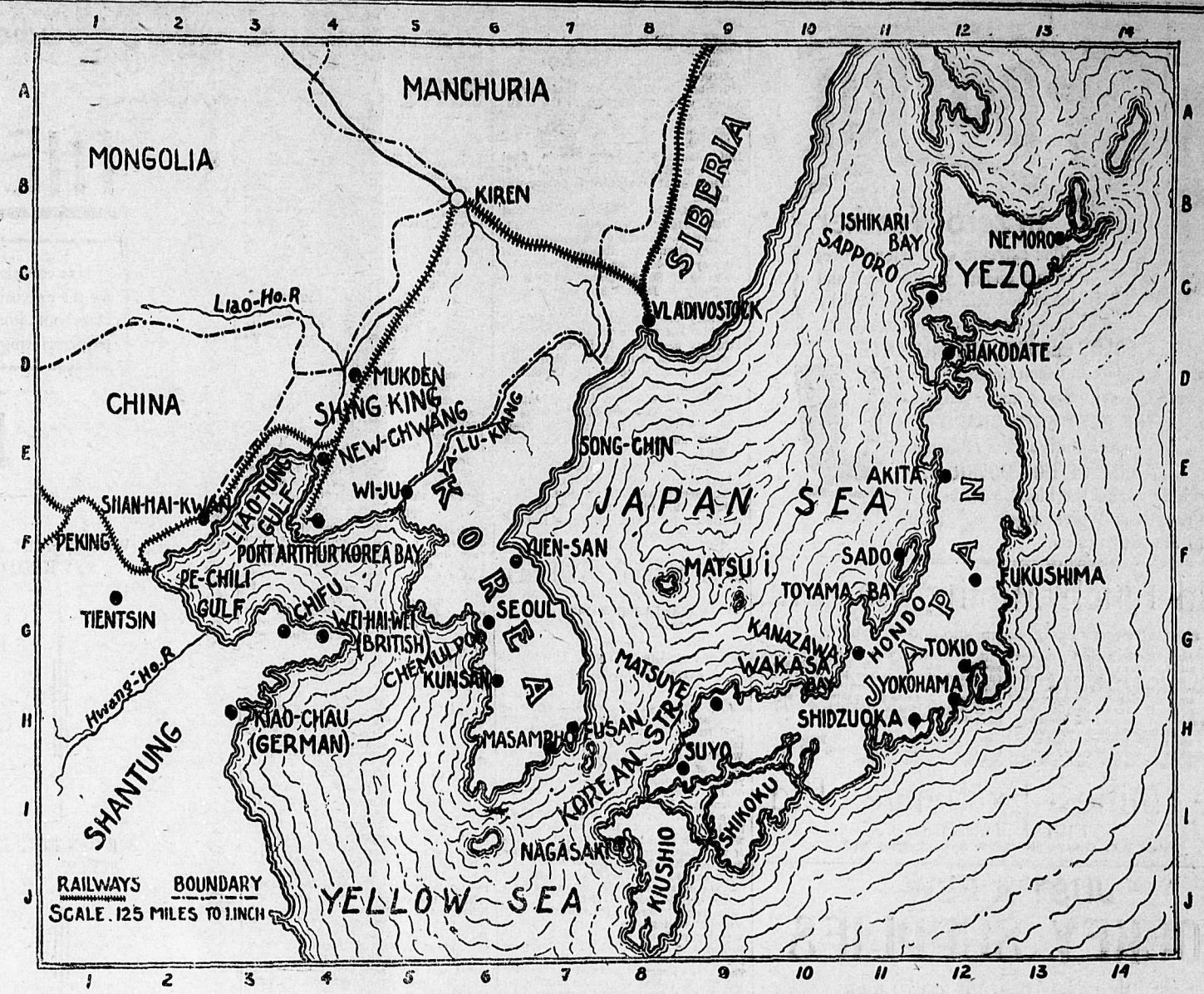
Miss Irene Crosby, prominent in Social Life in East Savanah, Ga., adds her testimonial to the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—"It always gives me pleasure to find an article of real value and unquestioned merit. I have found **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** well calculated to relieve and cure the various troubles arising from irregularities and menstrual pains.

"Much suffering could be spared if we only paid more attention to proper living and diet, but as long as women do not do this, your **Vegetable Compound** has come to the front as a true friend in need. I have been very pleased indeed with the relief it has brought me. I find that I have perfect health now, and that my mind is also more clear and active since I used your **Vegetable Compound.** It has been of great benefit to me, and I gladly recommend it. Very sincerely yours, MISS IRENE CROSBY, 313 East Charlton St., East Savannah, Ga."

Remember that every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her case or symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and is cheerfully given to any ailing woman who asks for it.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.



WHERE JAPAN AND RUSSIA ARE FIGHTING

GIBRALTAR OF FAR EAST

LOCATION AND FORTIFICATIONS OF PORT ARTHUR.

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION WHICH HAS RESULTED IN WAR.

Port Arthur has been much talked of during the past few years, when affairs of the orient have been under consideration, for since 1890 Russia has had possession of this point, by virtue of a treaty made with China. And during the years of her possession Russia has not been idle, but has been steadily preparing for what she saw was an inevitable conflict with any one of five nations, which were, with her, equally ambitious in the east.

Port Arthur is one of the beauty spots of the north Pacific and its harbor is one of the best which that great coast affords. Nestled behind several hills between the two higher of which the waters of the Korean gulf finds a passage way, and widens out finally into a broad expanse of continually quiet water, this Russian port offers a safe refuge from those terrible storms for which the China sea has long been famous.

Like all of the eastern cities Port Arthur has a new and old town, the older portion of course, being confined to the harbor front and to a few of the smaller hills directly back of the bay. Some distance from the bay and west of the old town the Russians have laid out a new town complete, and when this is finished Port Arthur will boast of as beautiful buildings and streets as any city of the far east.

The visitor in the Russian city cannot expect to see much of anything except what is on the main streets, and a carriage drive of two hours is sufficient for anything of interest that the town may have.

Soldiers are to be seen at every turn on the road, and the town is distinctly a Russian fort. The surrounding hills contain nothing but batteries both masked and open, and appear to be very complete from the general driveway.

The Russians have labored constantly during the past five years to make this eastern port invincible against any attack, for Port Arthur is the real terminus of the great Trans-Siberian railway, and the Russian depot of supplies in the east. Should Port Arthur fall, then the first step will be taken in the destruction of the railway branch which goes north to Harbin from Port Arthur, joining the main line at that point. The Russian railway branches at Harbin, one section continuing to Vladivostock and the other cutting off south to Port Arthur.

So it appears that the Japanese have carefully figured out their plan of attack from the start, and have determined to strike at the Russian stronghold. The Port Arthur harbor was supposed to be impregnable not only because of the forts, but also by reason of the numerous mine fields, automobile torpedo stations, search lights and all other appliances of war now used in harbor defence.

When I was in Port Arthur a French captain told me that the foreign naval officers generally considered this Russian port very strongly fortified and that to his knowledge the following guns were in position to resist a naval attack: Thirty-one 12in. guns, forty-four 6in, fifty-two 4in rapid fire guns. He told me that the 12in. guns had a range of some 1,500 yards and that he did not see how any attacking fleet could possibly have a chance to get into the bay.

Yet in the first blow of the war, the Japanese have sent four of their torpedo vessels through all the Russian defences and have again astonished the world by their ability on the sea. They will undoubtedly continually attack the Russians on the sea until the fleets of the czar are destroyed. Then the little yellow army, trained in all the methods of the twentieth century, and equipped with the most modern weapons, will slowly creep along the Russian railroad until this has been captured and the Russians will have absolutely no base of supplies in the east.

In the fighting to come it must be remembered that Japan can withstand a reverse much more easily than can her opponent. Japan is but 700 or 800 miles away from the seat of war, while St. Petersburg is nearly across the world. With the Russian railroad in Japanese hands the czar will have no means of transporting his troops except by boat, and with the Japanese fleet ever active, no Russian troop ship will be able to land soldiers along any part of the coast. It is the railroad that the Japs are after as shown by their attack on Port Arthur, and before many days the big Japanese army now marching over the forbidden ground of the Hermit Kingdom, will undoubtedly be safely entrenched along the Harbin-Port Arthur branch.—Frank E. Force in Minneapolis Tribune.

CHRONOLOGY OF RUSSIAN AGGRESSION IN THE FAR EAST WHICH HAS RESULTED IN WAR.

1860—Russia annexes the extreme eastern part of Manchuria, thus securing the port of Vladivostock.
1881—Russia occupies more Manchurian territory.
1885—Russian colonies established in Manchuria.
1891—Czar Alexander III. issues a rescript for the building of the Trans-Siberian railroad.
1895—Treaty of Shimonseki, making peace between China and Japan. France, Germany and Russia compel Japan to withdraw her claims as to portions of the Liaotung peninsula, and Japan yields to superior force.
1896—Private treaty between China and Russia, the latter promising to defend China against the world; Manchurian railway agreement perfected.
1897—Germany gets possession of Kiau-Chou; Russia takes the opportunity to seize Port Arthur and Talien Wan.
1900—Boxer rebellion gives further opportunity to Russia to fasten her grip on Manchuria.
1901—Protests by Japan and other powers as to Russian encroachments on Chinese territory.
1902—Treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Japan is signed January 30th. China-Russian treaty signed April 8th for the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia, declaring the province to be an integral part of China; China's commercial treaty with Great Britain signed September 5th.
1903—Russia fails to keep pledge to evacuate Manchuria, and April 23rd demands new conditions as to the carrying out of the Manchurian treaty.
June—Japan and the United States object to the new conditions, and Russia later says she has demanded no new conditions. Russia begins movements on the Yalu river under pretense of taking up timber concessions.
July—Japan protests and presses Korea to open the port of Wiju to foreign trade, Great Britain and the United States concurring in the demand.

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Pavloff, Russian minister to Korea, makes threats.

August—Japan proposes a modus vivendi the 12th, and negotiations are opened. Japan presses Russia for fulfilment of all treaty conditions.

September—Russia gives new pledge that New Cwhang and Mukden would be evacuated October 8th, but later demands grants for landing places and military post stations, and Japan evinces resentment.

October 8.—China signs commercial treaties with Japan and the United States.

October 15.—Japan agrees to recognize dominant interests of Russia in Manchuria, but wants Chinese sovereignty unimpaired. It also demands recognition of Japanese influence in Korea and the opening of Yongampho and other ports, besides a neutral zone on both sides of the Yalu river.

October 30.—Reoccupation of Mukden by Russia is reported.

December—Japanese diet opens the 10th and the government is censured for the inadequacy of its measures.

December 17.—Russia makes reply to Japan's last note, but it excludes Japan altogether from the Manchurian question.

December 21.—Russia is asked to reconsider its reply.

December 28.—Emergency ordinance is issued in Japan, giving the government unlimited credit.

December 29.—High court of war is held, with the emperor in the chair. Admiral Togo is put in command of the fleet; he captured the Taku forts in 1900.

1904. January 5.—Japan sends final note to Russia, intimating her demands must be acceded to or war will result.

January 8.—Review of troops is held at Tokio and great enthusiasm is shown.

January 15.—Russia delays answer and Japan shows impatience.

January 30.—Minister Kurino makes inquiries at St. Petersburg as to when a reply to Japan's last note may be expected.

February 3.—Russia's reply is sent to Tokio, but proves unsatisfactory.

February 5.—Baron de Rosen, Russian minister, is notified at Tokio that Japan intends to sever diplomatic relations with Russia.

February 6.—Minister Kurino, Japanese envoy, demands his passports at St. Petersburg and receives them. Baron de Rosen is notified to quit Tokio.

February 8.—Japan declares she will take military and naval steps to protect her interests in the east.

February 9.—First naval engagement occurs off Port Arthur. Three Russian warships disabled.

IS A FIERCE STRUGGLE

ORGANIZED LABOR HAVING A HARD FIGHT IN COLORADO.

DEPORTATIONS AND OTHER UNCONSTITUTIONAL METHODS.

J. A. Baker, member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners is in Nelson, having just returned from a trip through Idaho, Utah, Oregon and Washington. Mr. Baker has been an officer of the W. F. M. for the past three years and during that period he represented on the executive the miners of British Columbia. In that capacity his duties were largely confined to British Columbia but he was called to Denver on November 30th last to participate in the deliberations of the executive and also to take an active part afterwards in the work that was being carried on. The principal business was the strike of the metalliferous miners in the Cripple creek district.

Mr. Baker's story of the conditions that attained during that period surpasses anything perhaps, in the annals of the struggles of organized labor to secure a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. The extraordinary assumption of authority and the daily breaches of the constitution were beyond anything yet experienced on this continent. Mr. Baker yesterday, in giving a recital of the occurrences in which he was an active participant, said:

"The situation in Colorado is something that has not a parallel in history. The mine owners' association, the executive and military power of the state, and the citizens alliance, are arrayed against the union men. This triple combination declared that the strike should not be ended until the Western Federation of Miners was driven out of the country.

"At the request of the Mine Owners' Association, governor James H. Peabody declared that a state of insurrection existed in the Cripple Creek mining district, including its several mining towns. The chief executive declared that military rule was necessary. He ordered out the state national guard, and most of the members were recruits picked up in various portions of the state, and the majority did not constitute the regular militia. This action was taken in the face of a protest signed by a large majority of the citizens of the district, stating that there was no occasion whatever for such action. The military was turned over to the command of the Mine Owners' Association to use in such a manner as it saw fit in order to break up the miners' organization.

USED TO SECURE NON-UNION MEN

"The military was used as a recruiting agency for the unfair mines. Several hundred were enlisted in the ranks of the military companies, brought in in uniforms and then put to work in the mines. During this period, too, the military arrested, without due process of law, everyone who had the courage of his convictions. They were incarcerated in a 'bull pen' prison made specially uncomfortable for the occasion. It was a large enclosure with a high board fence and had little shacks and tents for the accommodation of the hundreds of prisoners. The shacks were reeking with filth and vermin and the prisoners were subjected to all of the indignities that could be heaped upon them by the soldiers. There were a few resident traitors in the district and all they had to do was to denounce and point out a union man and he was immediately arrested by a file of soldiers and thrown into the 'bull pen.' When they protested against the indignity and inquired why they were deprived of their liberty no satisfaction whatever was given them. The governor was appealed to and his reply was that the arrests of the union men was a military necessity, and that was all that he would say.

"The imprisoned members of the miners' union were continually offered their liberty on condition that they would sacrifice their principles and go to work in the unfair mines. They were also offered liberty if they would leave the district, after giving a solemn promise never to return. Failing in that they were told they would have to remain in prison indefinitely. At first no one, not even an attorney, was allowed access to them in the 'bull pen.' They were soon covered with vermin. After awhile the authorities allowed the wives and children of the miners to carry them in clean clothes occasionally.

TRIED TO FORCE A CONFLICT.

"Every effort was made to irritate the union men and in order to force them to commit overt acts against the conditions they were subjected to. In the town of Telluride, for instance, after men were subjected to arrest without warrant and without charge, they were taken out on the street and worked with balls and chains attached to their legs. The members of the military, on every occasion, would deride and insult the miners and their wives and children. They even went so far as to arrest a woman and his six-year-old child. A woman, working as a domestic in a restaurant, stated that she thought the miners were right and for this expression of opinion, she was promptly arrested by the soldiers. Lawyers, private citizens and men who were in no manner identified with the miners' union had only to say something favorable to the miners when they would be promptly jailed and held for long periods without a charge being laid against them.

"The miners, much to their credit, kept their heads and tempers, and refused to fall into the trap that was laid for them. It is certain that the mine owners desired nothing more than even a little resistance to their high handed proceedings in order to create an insurrection and shed as much blood as possible. Besides they only wanted a pretext to call in the federal troops; in fact, they did apply for the troops to the president and he refused to order the regulars to go there. A joint telegram was sent to president Roosevelt, while the Western Federation of Miners' executive was in session at Denver, requesting him to make an impartial investigation of the situation. The president did not acknowledge the receipt of the message. We then sent a similar message to the Colorado senators, Teller and Patterson, asking that an investigation be made. They took the matter upin the senate at once in an effort to have a senatorial commission appointed to investigate conditions. Pressure has and is being brought to bear by all organized labor throughout the country to have this done, but so far the efforts have not produced results. We still hope that something will be done.

WHOLESALE DEPORTATION.

"During the past six or eight weeks a system of deportation has been put into effect in order to clear the district of the members of organized labor. Union men are arrested, held in jail for a few days, and then they are put on board a train and escorted outside of the district by a military guard and told never to return. Many of the men so deported owned their homes and had their families and all of their earthly possessions in the places they were deported from. Hundreds were banished in this way. In a few instances, they returned and most of the remainder are waiting on the borders of the district until the reign of terror is over, to return.

A STRICT CENSORSHIP.

"During the entire period of military occupation a strict censorship has been maintained over the press, the telegraph and the telephone. The right of habeas corpus has been totally suspended. The courts act, but the military refuse to serve their summonses, or to carry out their judgments and decisions. All this was done by order of governor Peabody. In the opinion of unbiased and disinterested men, both inside and outside of the district, the entire proceedings in the district, from start to finish, were the worst ever perpetrated in any civilized community. Drunken soldiers would go to houses in which there were only women and terrorize them, knowing that their husbands were in the 'bull pen.' When complaint was made the soldier ruffians would be let off with a mild reprimand.

MR. BAKER ARRESTED.

"On the night of December 19th, while in attendance at a regular meeting of the Victor Miners' union, in the city of Victor, in the Cripple Creek district, the hall was invaded by a posse of military. The officer in charge inquired for me, and when I told him who I was I was placed under arrest. They held me under guard until the following day, about 13 hours, at their military headquarters. I was then taken before major McClellan, the officer in charge of the camp. I protested against my arrest and asked him why I had been deprived of my liberty. Major McClellan gave me no satisfaction. I then told him that I was not aware that I had broken any of the laws of the country. He told me that he believed I had not, and also stated that he was satisfied that I had no intention of doing so, but that they would not allow any officer of the Western Federation of Miners in that locality. Then he gave me until the time of the departure of the train that afternoon to get out of the district.

"This same officer was approached by a committee of citizens of the Cripple Creek district, who protested against the military outrages, and pointed out to him that the acs of the military were a violation of both the state and federal constitutions. In reply to this he replied: "To hell with the constitution.'

A POOR BRITISH CONSUL.

"On my arrival in Denver, I, in company with an attorney, called upon the British vice-consul, Harold V. Pierce, and requested him to interview the governor and demand that I be allowed to proceed about my business, wherever the same called me, so long as I did not break any law, without intereference from the troops, a right which I had under the provisions of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States. This he positively refused to do, claiming that he thought the governor was justified in the steps he had taken. My attorney then asked him if he had a copy of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and he replied that he had not, and he could not or would not explain to us what the treay was. The attorney asked him if he could tell him who the British ambassador was at Washington, and he replied that he could not. He then asked me to state my case to him in writing, and that he would give his reply in writing. The reply which he gave was in substance the same as his verbal statement. I have since taken the matter up with the ambassador at Washington and doubtless he will be heard from later.

"Mr. Pierce, the vice-consul at Denver, is connected with the management of the Argo smelter. This concern was one of the most prominent in inducing the governor to act in the Cripple Creek district in the manner which he has. The same concern own the Denver Republican, which was about the only paper allowed in the 'bull pen' prison. This shows which side this paper is on.

UNION STORES STARTED.

"At the outset of the strike the Citizens' alliance, whose sole mission is the disruption of organized labor, in order to do their part in bringing the miners into subjection, immediately raised the price of all commodities as high as they consistently could They also issued a joint notice that goods would be sold for cash only. This necessitated another move on our part. We had to fight the devil with his own fire. So we began installing stores of, our own where the miners could buy goods for cost. We put in two at first, one at Cripple Creek and one at Victor. The third was founded at Anaconda and the fourth at Goldfield. I had just purchased the latter store but was arrested before I could take the inventory, and another union man had to take it. The Federation buys the goods in large quantities, pays cash and secures the discounts, ships in carload lots, and the goods reach the miners' hands at a less price than most of the stores can purchase them for. This is so plainly apparent that on the last afternoon I was in the city of Cripple Creek no less than four of the merchants came to me and requested me to purchase their stocks, offering them at 70 cents on the $1 of the invoice price, less the cost of freight. We were forced into the store business for self-protection through the action of the Citizen's alliance. Now that we have fairly embarked in the business it is our intention to continue to maintain these stores. As soon as the fight is ended the local unions will take them over and continue to run them.

"The store venture of the federation was really a profitable one. The federation is compelled to give its men who are out of work sufficient to maintain them. They would, if the stores had not been in existence, have been compelled to pay the exorbitant prices put into effect by the Citizen's alliance. The stores, therefore, have been a source of profit to the Federation as they have served to cut down the actual amount which otherwise we would have been compelled to disburse. The relief funds are remitted to the local unions, which in turn apportion them among the miners, who in turn pay cash to our stores for the goods.

AN ADDITIONAL EXPENSE.

"In addition to the expense of maintenance we have been subjected to another in the form of defending men whom the Citizen's alliance have been endeavoring to railroad into the penitentiary. This form of prosecution has cost us large sums as we have been compelled to retain the very best legal talent that could be engaged. So large has been the expense that it has been necessary to appeal to other labor organizations. It is on this matter that I have been engaged since I left Colorado. Other representatives of our organization have been sent to different sections of the country on the same mission. In all cases were appeals have been made the various organizations have responded most cheerfully and as substantially as they were able. They realize that this is not only the fight of all organized labor, but also a struggle on behalf of humanity.

"The central organizations have given us their moral as well as material support and have been strong and vigorous in denunciation of the high handed proceedings that have been carried on in Colorado.

"The Mine Owners' Association, when it induced governor Peabody to order out the state troops agreed to bear all the expense of paying and maintaining those under arms. At the present time the major portion of the soldiers has been withdrawn. This action is of political significance, as the Citizens' alliance has declared that it will endeavor to pledge the representatives and senators to pass a bill to reimburse the mine owners for their outlay for the soldiers.

IMPORTED MEN UNDESIRABLE.

"The imported men have proven very unsatisfactory to the mining companies employing them, as the results which they so fondly expected have not been attained. We do not hold that miners could not be made of some of these men, or that they cannot learn the business in time. They are of a class picked up in the large populous centres who are not much in love with work, and but few of them will ever make even the most ordinary of miners. They are largely of the criminal class, too, and in some of the richer properties they have been stealing the high grade ore. The common name for them in Colorado is 'high graders.' The companies are beginning to realize that they will not do and are holding out inducements to the union men to return. It has really been a help to our cause to have these incompetent men there as it has exhausted the reserves of the companies and they have not secured the desired results. In other words the companies are beginning to realize that scab labor is unprofitable.

"As soon as I have finished some local business I intend to make a tour of the principal centres of British Columbia and western Washington on the same mission referred to above, and have no doubt I will receive the same encouragement and support for our Colorado brethren that I have in other places which I have recently visited. In conclusion, I would like to state that the union men of Colorado are, if possible, more determined to secure their rights than they were when the struggle began early in August of last year. I feel justified in assuring every member of organized labor that this struggle will not be ended until it is settled right and on the principles of truth and justice."

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COUNSEL AND EXPERT

JUST AGREE TO DIFFER ON THE VEIN THEORY.

A TIMELY ADMONITION FROM THE COURT.

Not a great deal of real progress was apparently made on the fourth day of the trial of the extra-lateral rights case at the sittings yesterday. Expert W. J. Elmendorf was practically on the witness stand all day, under cross-examination by E. P. Davis, K. C., or re-examination by his own counsel. Just before the court adjourned for the day, the defence called professor John P. Parks, of Spokane, and after that gentleman had accounted for his standing as a mining expert and engineer, his further examination was postponed until this morning at 11 o'clock, when the case will proceed.

A great portion of Mr. Davis' cross-examination yesterday was directed to map and model measurements, the real value of which will only be developed when the plaintiffs case is disclosed later on. Mr. Bodwell again expressed himself as being a good deal, if not entirely, in the dark, as to what the cross-examination was directed, and for that reason, as he stated, his re-examination of Mr. Elmendorf was necessarily brief. There were a few mild tilts between counsel, but generally the case proceeded smoothly and evenly with but few incidents." The continued interest in the case was again manifested by the large attendance of spectators, including several ladies, who graced the proceedings with their presence during the afternoon session.

Speaking generally, and from an onlooker's standpoint merely, comment ending the trial not being desirable, it may fairly be stated that Mr. Elmendorf maintained his original position throughout his lengthy cross-examination, well holding his own with the questioning counsel and deepening the good impression made by the witness in his testimony in chief. It is probable that on what appeared yesterday that when the plaintiffs' case is disclosed Mr. Elmendorf will be recalled by the defence.

The learned chief justice interposed here and there during the day, and his request to expert Elmendorf just before the witness finally left the stand, to sum up certain aspects of his evidence, and his lordship's terse statement setting out modern judicial methods of conducting trials as opposed to the old style, were the chief incidents of the day.

In his evidence in chief Mr. Elmendorf had spoken positively concerning the "general course" of the Slocan Star vein easterly as commencing on the eastern end line of the Slocan Star claim about the centre, passing out of the Star side at the northwest portion cutting off corner of the Jennie and passing on through the Silversmith and out of the claim's western end line a little to the south of the centre. He had also described with some particularity the discovery explored by No. 5 tunnel on the Star vein towards the end of the barren space on the vein where the workings reached the northern side line of the Silversmith extended downwards as shown on the plan. According to the witness the vein, which had been followed all the way, took a particularly sharp turn to the south just beyond where it crossed the side line of the Silversmith and the defendants in exploring for the vein had stopped going on on the vein just outside the side line and had drifted to the southwest a distance of 120 feet, where they picked up the vein once more. The point from which the drift started being inside the side line referred to. Later they had come back along the vein to the point where they had left off following it previous to running the drift. Upon these two statements Mr. Davis cross-examined the witness at great length. First, however, counsel asked many questions as to the dip and strike of the vein and the witness was asked repeatedly to give the angles made by lines drawn from points on the line said to indicate the general course of the Slocan vein and other points at different positions of the lower workings and on the apex line. The witness said there was no such thing as "the general dip of the vein between stations 41 and 49." The shattered condition of the ground where the vein along No. 5 tunnel took a sharp turn to the south from the Windsor back into the Silversmith ground was gone into at length by the witness, who defended the action of the defendants in leaving off following the vein and mining the 120 foot drift which caught up the vein to the south, and added that finding the vein as they did was proof of its existence and maintained that the defendants always knew they were on the vein, so well was it defined. The continuity of the vein was maintained around the sharp curve mentioned, but before exploring it the defendants could not know what its course was and they were justified in running the drift and spending $1,000 in doing so, though they knew that they would eventually have to explore the vein on from the point where they stopped in any case.

Witness said he had not seen a vein with just the same twists and curves as the Slocan vein took, but he had seen veins with as sharp and even sharper curves.

"What," said Mr. Davis, "where have you ever come across a vein having such convolutions as this alleged vein of yours. It is a regular contortionist. It makes a right angle turn four times, and another nearly at right angles; five curves which eventually produce right angle lines, all in a space of less than 500 feet?" The witness stuck to his curves and angles, and described mines in the states where he had seen them.

Then came more measurements of angles and spaces and figures as to ore samples. About the latter Mr. Bodwell made a liberal offer and he and his legal opponent exchanged compliments to an extent that caused the court to interject: "These pleasantries amuse but do not instruct the court," and the legal lights got back to strict business.

The big porphyry dyke, said the witness, was older than the Slocan Star vein, had it not been there first the vein would not have followed the course it does around it.

The Court: "What makes you think the Star vein is a continuous one?"

"Because," replied the witness, "it is a characteristic vein filling either with or without ore all through the workings as I have already explained, with certain vein fillings and with well defined walls throughout. It certainly does not stop at the barren spots, the walls continue and all the characteristics of the vein, except ore, are found right along until the ore comes in again."

"The barren places prove nothing; ore might be found at lower levels below the barren places. Ore occurs in places vertically and horizontally. The vein might easily be barren on the surface and contain ore lower down, or the conditions might be reversed. The integrity of the vein as it exists can be proved."

The Court: "But the vein must end somewhere; why not at the barren spots?"

After lunch counsel read from Le Conte's work on geology, a standard work, a definition of the general filling of metalliferous veins and asked the witness if he agreed to that. Mr. Elmendorf did agree generally, but made an exception as to siderite forming a portion of the vein in place of forming a portion of the vein filling.

A lengthy cross-examination on the course of the Slocan vein in and out of the Silversmith claim followed and counsel dropped the witness at 2.50.

In rebuttal Mr. Bodwell went all over again the witness' description of the general course westerly of the Star vein and quoted a definition of siderite or spathic iron from a mining work by R. A. Stretch, with which the witness agreed. Mr. Bodwell then identified the extra-lateral law of British Columbia with the American statutes and the court suggested that the law in question had proved a gold mine to the legal profession and the experts of both countries. To Mr. Bodwell the witness said that there was no extension of the Star vein in the lower levels or elsewhere save as shown on the workings. If a second vein existed anywhere in the territory under consideration the vein filling would differ and the general appearance of the vein, characteristics of gangue, would be different because of later date. He knew of nothing which would support the theory of a cross vein existing. It could not extend across the Rabbit Paw and Heber Fraction ground. There was no other visible vein outcropping save as shown by the red cord on the model. There was no break in the walls of the Star vein they are continuous throughout. Then as to the measurements he had been asked to make on cross-examination and the questions as to dip and strike of the vein, porphyry dyke and country rock, especially as applied to the spot on the north side line of the Silversmith claim where the formation is greatly broken up just where the vein takes a sharp curve south, the witness declared with mild sarcasm that such a spot was a "beautiful place" to find the dip and strike of the vein or country rock adjoining and he illustrated on the blackboard how from his understanding any and all kinds of dips and strikes for short spaces could be found. "You can find in such a place," he concluded, "just whatever you please. In time it will all be there, but it will not demonstrate anything."

Referring to the method of sampling the porphyry the witness said the values he found there would mean that about 5 cents of silver to the ton would be realized in one spot and 75 cents a ton where the greatest value was given, the average value from the porphyry, with silver at 50 cents, would be 17 1-2 cents. The witness defined "blended structures" as one proof of vein filling by ascension in addition to what he had already stated. The curves in stratified rock caused fractures and broken ground.

Counsel indulging in a side fight on certain methods of procedure the court remarked that as to modern judicial methods: "There are plenty of precedents in the modern English reports to show that nowadays counsel play with their cards on the table and not up their sleeves as formerly," an intimation that the legal gentlemen smiled at and got back to business. No doubt the presiding chief justice meant just what he said, his lordship having stated the same proposition with a different wording two or three times already.

The witness from his standpoint disposed of what is supposed to be the plaintiffs' contention as to the existence of different or other veins than the one contended for by the defendants, by describing several "small calcite seams" "pressure veins or fractures" which were to be met with in the formation generally, but which he said had no vein fillings, walls or other characteristics of a pure fissure vein, and he swept away all claims to establish other veins than the Star vein, which he declared was the only true vein in the territory.

When the court asked the witness to sum up on certain points, Mr. Elmendorf said that the Slocan Star vein as shown by the No. 5 or lower level, was continuous as could be proved by inspection throughout its length through the Star claim from the east end line to the west end line of the Silversmith. It had the same hanging and footwalls throughout, the same vein filling, with the exception that in spaces the ore was wanting. It could be easily followed from its appearance and by inspection and comparison. He could not say whether the barren vein filling was common or uncommon in the surrounding district from his own knowledge, but was informed that it was a common occurrence. The ore in the east and west ends of the workings was so similar that he could not tell it apart, nor could the miners at work distinguish it. It was somewhat difficult to follow the foot and hanging walls around the sharper curves in spots, but their existence has been clearly demonstrated and any good working miner could easily follow the vein throughout its length as exposed in the workings and on the surface outcropping.

The witness was then excused and Mr. Bodwell called professor John R. Parks, of Spokane, another expert witness, who gave an account of his qualifications and then the court adjourned until 11 o'clock today. Professor Parks' story will be taken up from the start in tomorrow's issue.

THE LATE MARK HANNA

FUNERAL TAKES PLACE AT CLEVELAND ON FRIDAY.

HIS DEATH REGRETTED BY LEADERS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 16.—President Roosevelt has decided not to go to Cleveland to attend the funeral of senator Hanna. He will, however, attend the services at the capitol tomorrow. The special train bearing the remains of the dead senator will leave here tomorrow morning for Cleveland. The train will be met at the borders of the state by governor Herrick, who will accompany it to Cleveland. The body will lie in state Thursday at the armory. The funeral will be held on Friday in St. Paul's Episcopal church. The services will be conducted by bishop Leonard.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 16.—The value of the estate left by the late senator Hanna is estimated at from seven to eight million dollars. It is stated that he owned at least 15 per cent of the stock of the Cleveland electric railway, capitalized at $23,500,000, in addition to being largely interested in vessels and iron mining properties. He was a director in the United States National bank, Guardian Trust Company, the People's Savings & Loan Company, of this city, and the Cleveland & Pittsburg railway. He was a large stockholder in the American Ship Building Company and the Pittsburg Coal Company. He owned the Euclid opera house in this city.

Indianapolis, Feb. 16.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, has sent a personal telegram of condolence to Mrs. Hanna, saying that in senator Hanna's death labor had lost a sincere friend.

Mr. Mitchell said today: "The death of senator Hanna is a distinct loss to the cause of industrial peace. The latter years of his life were given to the promotion of the work of reconciliating the interests of employers and employes. I enjoyed the friendship of senator Hanna and to an unusual degree his confidence in matters of this kind, and I know of many things he has done, of many sacrifices he has made in the interest of organized workmen for which he neither sought nor received credit. His efforts as chairman of the national civic federation brought him into close relationship with nearly all the trade union movements, and he had the trust and respect of all of them."

Wm. D. Huber, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and president James Lynch of the International Typographical Union, expressed themselves in a similar strain with respect to senator Hanna as a friend of the working man.

KOOTENAY PRESBYTERY.

A Number of Divines in Attendance—Proceedings.

The Kootenay Presbytery met in the parlors of St. Paul's church at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Forenoon, afternoon and evening sessions were held and considerable business transacted.

Rev. D. L. Gordon, of Fernie, was appointed moderator in place of Rev. H. Young. The latter was appointed secretary.

Those in attendance were: Rev. J. C. Herdman, superintendent of missions; Rev. W. G. Fortune, of Cranbrook; Rev. J. R. Robertson, of Grand Forks; Rev. M. D. McKee, of Greenwood; Rev. J. Glassford, of Nakusp; Rev. W. G. Brown, of New Denver; Rev. W. Simmons, of Slocan; Rev. George Findley, of Ainsworth; and Rev. Mr. Ross, as corresponding member; lay members, Capt. D. C. McMorris of this city.

The call of Rev. H. R. Grant of Pincher Creek, from Rossland was sanctioned by the Presbytery. It was decided that his induction should take place some time in April in the Rossland church.

The Presbytery outlined the plan for holding a summer school at Edmonton, after the meeting of the synod.

The school is to last for three days. Principal Patrick, of Manitoba college, is to be present, and also Dr. Marcus Dods, of Scotland. Rev. Mr. Robertson was appointed on the committee of arrangement for the school and was requested to have ready a paper on some suitable subject to be read on the occasion.

At the forenoon session Dr. J. C. Herdman gave an interesting Bible reading on the Sermon on the Mount, which was listened to with reverent interests.

The sessions of the Presbytery will be resumed this morning.

SAN DOMINGO REBELS.

Attack United States Consulate—Admiral Wise Advised of the Insult.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The rebels in San Domingo have committed another breach of international law, which added to those preceeding, are making up a formidable case that may justify the United States government in intervening to restore order and protect their property in the distracted island.

Today minister Powell received from the vice-consular agent at Samana, a despatch dated Feb. 9th, to this effect: "Insurgents entered our consulate at Samana with armed forces, and took two refugees out."

The state department promptly communicated this information to the navy department with a request that proper action be taken by the navy authorities to protect the United States consulate. This was promptly transmitted to admiral Wise.

MISSIONARIES IN DANGER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16.—Relatives and friends of missionaries now stationed in Korea, Manchuria, and Japan are alarmed for their safety. The latest news received by the missionary society was obtained in a letter from Rev. F. Arthur Noble, dated January 1st. He wrote: "The general conditions here in Seoul as well as elsewhere are good, however all our work is much affected by the general disturbance in the condition of the country. It is difficult to keep the Christian troops out of political questions. We are expecting Japanese troops to land in two or three days. They are needed here to keep the Korean soldiers in order, in case war should be declared."

TO NURSE THE WOUNDED.

New York, Feb. 16.—Dr. Anita Newcombe McGee, prominently identified with the American hospital service during the Spanish- American war, will take to Japan a corps of trained nurses for hospital service with the Japanese army. The Japanese consul, Uchida, stated today that he had arranged for the acceptance of Dr. McGee's offer by the Japanese Red Cross society.

NOT OVERLOOKING ANYTHING.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 16.—The Houghton Wagon Company, which recently shipped five hundred army wagons in several lots to Russian ports on the Pacific, has been notified from St. Petersburg that the last shipment fell into the hands of the Japanese. The despatch does not state the size of the shipment.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—Cable advices have been received by the California Fruit Canners' Association that their shipment of canned goods, shipped on the steamer Coptic a month ago, and consigned to Port Arthur, had been seized by the Japanese government at Nagasaki. As shipments consigned to neutral ports are not subject to seizure, merchants hope in that way to reach their consignees. A large shipment of mess meats for the Russian government, aggregating one million pounds is now here to be shipped on the steamer which sails for the Orient next week. The shipment will in all probability be consigned to Shanghai and reshipped there for Port Arthur.

THE KNIGHTS ENTERAIN.

Pleasant At Home and Dance Given in Fraternity Hall.

The annual at home and dance of Knights of Pythias lodge, No. 25 in Fraternity hall last evening, was a well attended, successful and brilliant social function. The attendance was large, the music was lively and up-to-date, and the supper provided bounteous and carefully prepared, and the result was that the Knights and their friends had a delightful time. The members of the lodge were in full uniform and presented a handsome appearance scattered as they were among their guests, each endeavoring to make everyone in attendance feel that they were at home. The ladies present were very handsomely gowned, and, as usual on occasions of this kind, enjoyed themselves to the limit.

There were 20 dances on the program and some extras. Just before supper C. Everette Warriner gave a mandolin solo, much to the pleasure of those who heard it. Just before the affair broke up H. Bodmer rendered a piano solo in excellent style and was loudly applauded. The upper hall was the secene of the supper and the card playing. Around three sides of the hall tables were arranged on which was spread the feast of turkey, salads and other good things which was thoroughly enjoyed by the revellers at 12 o'clock. Inside of the banquetting tables a number of smaller tables had been arranged and here those who like cards better than terpsichorean evolutions enjoyed the playing of whist and other card games. The committee on arrangements, W. Irvine, I. G. Nelson, and J. J. Walker deserve much credit for the excellent manner in which everything was arranged. The party broke up at 2 o'clock this morning.

Following are the officers of the lodge: J. L. Porter, C.C.; A. H. Clements, V.C.; Gus Erickson, M. of W.; G. M. Gunn, prelate; J. H. Vanstone, M. of E.; Geo. Joy, K.R. and S.; Gus Thomas, M. of F.; L. K. Larsen, I. G.; J. White, O. G.; trustees, W Irvine, I. G. Nelson, T. L. Lillie.

YMIR NEWS NOTES.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ymir, Feb. 16.—Born this morning to Mr. and Mrs. McIsaac, a son.

A Christian Endeavor Society has been formed at Ymir.

Considerable activity is being displayed at Cedar creek, opposite Waneta, where a hydraulic plant is being installed by Dr. Wells, of Northport, and his associates. This creek was a big producer in the early '60's, and it is believed with modern machinery that considerable gold can be recovered.

A Great Northern rotary plow has been working between here and the summit the past two days, cleaning out the cuts and generally removing snow from the roadbed. Regular shipments of Hunter V. ore are now going into Nelson. The output has been restricted of late owing to shortage of cars, but this will soon be overcome as superintendent Morgan has a supply of cars coming up that will be equal to any emergency.

Frank Crowe is seriously ill and his recovery is still uncertain.

THE GUN WAS LOADED.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 16.—"Marshal shoot?" asked three-year-old Leo Hollies.

"No, I won't," replied his four-year-old brother, who held a revolver in his hand. A second request by the younger brother was complied with, and the ball lodged at the base of the younger child's skull. Death was instantaneous. The revolver had been found by the elder boy in his father's room.

MAIL STAGE HELD UP.

Lake City Colo., Feb. 16.—The stage which runs between Lake City and Saplino has been held up by masked men and the registered mail rifled. As this is pay day at the mines in this vicinity, it is believed that considerable money was secured by the robbers, who escaped. A sheriff's posse has gone in pursuit of them.

CONSUL NOSSE'S PROTEST.

Against Anti-Japanese Legislation Passed By Local Legislature.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—Consul Nosse waited on premier Laurier and governor-general Minto today, protesting against the anti-Japanese legislation passed by the British Columbia legislature at the recent session.

METHODIST MISSIONARIES SAFE.

New York, Feb. 16.—A cable message foom Seoul, Korea, reached the office of the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church in this city today announcing the safety of all Methodist missionaries in Korea and the safe arrival from Shanghai of bishop Davidson S. Moore.

Mechanics, Farmers, Sportsmen!

To heal and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc. use The "Master Mechanic's" Tar Soap. Albert Toilet Soap Co Mfrs.

Mother's Bread

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Something good for old and young, rich and poor.

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Houses and offices to rent, and lots for sale in all parts of the city. Ranches and farm lands throughout Kootenay for sale.

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A modern ten-roomed house in a most desirable position on Silica street, and lot 40x120. This is one of the best residences in the city.

Prices and terms on application.

Six Roomed Cottage and two corner lots on Silica street, close to Stanley, $1,300. Terms.

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CAMP AND MINERS' FURNISHINGS.

A. MACDONALD & CO.—WHOLESALE Jobbers in Blankets, Underwear, Mitts, Gloves, Boots, Rubbers, Overalls, Jumpers, Mackinaw and Oilskin Clothing, Camp and Miners' Sundries. Office and Warehouse, corner of Front and Hall Streets. P. O. Box 1095. Telephone 28.

ASSAYERS' SUPPLIES.

THE B. C. ASSAY & CHEMICAL SUPPLY Cmpany, Ltd.—733 Pender St., Vancouver, B. C.—Direct importers of Assayers' Supplies. Sole agents in B. C. for Battersea crucibles, etc. Selling agents for F. W. Braun Co.'s specialties. Cary furnaces, Etc. Wm. Ainsworth & Co., and Beckers Sons' fine balances. Agents for Assay Mabor the superior substitute for Bone Ash. Write for sample and explanatory circular. Silver free Lead and Litharge. Get our prices before buying elsewhere.

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NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. Wanted—First class hotel cook. Waitress.

WANTED—A good live agent to handle sewing machines. Apply at The Singer Mfg. Co., Baker street, Nelson.

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HAS YOUR LOVE of Music died out because you cannot play the Piano as you used to do? Six lessons in McDonald Smith's system of Touch and Technique will more than restore your powers without any hard practice at the keyboard, and this, should your age be 16 or 60. Or, is your playing going off from lack of time to practice? A few lessons in the system will improve your playing to a degree you would hardly credit, though you should touch no keyboard for weeks. Complete course, $10. F. J. Painton, Corner Hall and Silica.

H. S. BODMER, Pianist, (Geneva and London), desires pupils in Music, French and German. Also engagements, concerts, dances, etc. Address Postoffice, Nelson, B. C.

FOR SALE

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.

FRUIT TRESS AND NURSERY Stock.—Anyone requiring Nursery stock or anything in the fruit tree line would do well to communicate with Wm. Stubbs, Nelson, B. C.

DETECTIVE AGENCY

THE McLEOD DETECTIVE AGENCY—Prompt attention given to all matters of business. Strictly private. A number of years experience in police and detective work. Address all communications to A. McLeod, Blairmore, Alberta.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

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Tickets on sale February 10, 11, 12, 13, good to return till February 15.

For programmes and complete information apply to local agents.

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

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

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Buffet cars run on trains between Spokane and Rossland.

EFFECTIVE MARCH 1st, 1903.

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

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Dominion..... Feb 27 Canada..... March 12

AMERICAN LINE

New York..... Feb 13 St. Paul..... Feb 13

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Vaderland..... Feb 13 Kroonland .... Feb 20

CUNARD LINE

Umbria..... Feb 13 Ivernia ..... Feb 20

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THOMAS MADDEN, Proprietor.

Synopsis of Regulations for disposal of Minerals on Dominion Lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at $10 per acre for soft coal and $20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—Persons of eighteen years and over and joint stock companies holding free miner's certificates may obtain entry for a mining location.

A free miner's certificate is granted for one or more years, not exceeding five, upon payment in advance of $7.50 per annum for an individual, and from $50 to $100 per annum for a company, according to capital.

A free miner having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1500x1500 feet by marking out the same with two legal posts, bearing location notices, one at each end on the line of the lode or vein.

The claim shall be recorded, within fifteen days if located within ten miles of a mining recorder's office, one additional day allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction. The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locater may upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1.00 an acre.

Permission may be granted by the minister of the interior to locate claims containing iron and mica, also copper, in the Yukon territory, of an area not exceeding 160 acres.

The patent for a mining location shall provide for the payment of royalty on the sales not exceeding five per cent.

Placer Mining. Manitoba and the N.W.T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee, $5, renewable yearly. On the North Saskatchewan river claims for either bar or bench, the former being 100 feet long and extending between high and low water mark. The latter includes bar diggings, but extends back to the base of the hill or bank, but not exceeding 1,000 feet. Where steam power is used, claims 200 feet wide may be obtained.

Dredging in the rivers of Manitoba and the N. W. T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—A free miner may obtain only two leases of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable in the discretion of the minister of the interior.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars of the river below low water mark; and subject to the rights of all persons who have, or who may receive entries for bar diggings or bench claims, except on the Saskatchewan river, where the lessee may dredge to high water mark on each alternate leasehold.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles, but where a person or company has obtained more than one lease one dredge for each fifteen miles or fraction is sufficient. Rental $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of two and a half per cent collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

Dredging in the Yukon Territory.—Six leases of five miles each may be granted to a free miner for a term of twenty years, also renewable.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars in the river below low water mark, that boundary to be fixed by its position on the 1st day of August in the year of the date of the lease.

The lessee shall have one dredge in operation within two years from the date of the lease, and one dredge for each five miles within six years from such date. Rental, $100 per mile for first year, and $10 per mile for each subsequent year. Royalty, same as placer mining.

Placer Mining in the Yukon Territory.—Creek, gulch, river and hill claims shall not exceed 250 feet in length, measured on the base line or general direction of the creek of gulch, the width being from 1,000 to 2,000 feet. All other placer claims shall be 200 feet square.

Claims are marked by two legal posts, one at each end, bearing notices. Entry must be obtained within ten days, if the claim is within ten miles of mining recorder's office. One extra day allowed for each additional ten miles or fraction.

The person or company staking a claim must hold a free miner's certificate.

To discoverer of a new mine is entitled to a claim 1,000 feet in length, and if the party consists of two, 1500 feet altogether, on the output of which no royalty shall be charged, the rest of the party ordinary claims only.

Entry fee, $10. Royalty at the rate of two and one-half per cent on the value of the gold shipped from the Yukon Territory to be paid to the Comptroller.

No free miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim on each separate river, creek or gulch, but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and free miners may work their claims in partnership by filing notice and paying fee of $2. A claim may be abandoned, and another obtained on the same creek, gulch or river, by giving notice and paying a fee.

Work must be done on a claim each year to the value of at least $200.

A certificate that work has been done must be obtained each year; if not, the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned, and open to occupation and entry by a free miner.

The boundaries of a claim may be defined absolutely by having a survey made and publishing notices in the Yukon Official Gazette.

Hydraulic Mining, Yukon Territory.—Locations suitable for hydraulic mining, having a frontage of from one to five miles, and a depth of one mile or more, may be leased for twenty years, provided the ground has been prospected by the applicant or his agent; is found to be unsuitable for placer mining; and does not include within its boundaries any mining claims already granted. A rental of $150 for each mile of frontage, and royalty at the rate of two and one-half per cent on the value of the gold shipped from the Territory are charged. Operations must be commenced within one year from the date of the lease, and not less than $5,000 must be expended annually. The lease excludes all base metals, quartz and coal, and provides for the withdrawal of unoperated land for agricultural or building purposes.

Petroleum.—All unappropriated Dominion Lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and within the Yukon Territory are open to prospecting for petroleum, and the minister may reserve for an individual or company having machinery on the land to be prospected, an area of 640 acres. Should the prospector discover oil in paying quantities, and satisfactorily establish such discovery, an area not exceeding 640 acres, including the oil well and such other land as may be determined, will be sold to the discovery at the rate of $1.00 an acre, subsubject to royalty at such rate as may be specified by order-in-council.

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Sept. 1903.

JAMES A. SMART, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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

PRICE OF METALS.

New York, Feb. 16.—Bar silver, 59 1-2; Electrolytic copper 12 to 12 1-4; Amalgamated copper 48 7-8; Spelter firm; domestic $5 to $5.10.

London, Feb. 16.—Lead £11 12s 6d.

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

D. C. Johnson ore buyer of the Northport smelter, is at the Strathcona.

H. Giegerich, of Kaslo, and D. W. Moore, Trail, were among the arrivals at the Hume yesterday.

John Hampson, of the Alice mine, who has been in the city for several days, left yesterday for Creston.

Harry Wright, M.P.P., has returned from Victoria, where he has been attending the sittings of the local legislature.

The steamer Kaslo yesterday brought down three carloads of ore for the Hall Mines smelter, one from the Rambler, and two from the Reco.

J. A. Macdonald, leader of the provincial opposition, arrived in town from Rossland last evening to attend the sittings of the supreme court.

D. M. Wood, deputy collector of customs in the Rossland district, is in the city in attendance on the Presbytery of the Kootenays, which is in session here.

Rev. J. H. White, late pastor of the Methodist church in Nelson, but who is now superintendent of Methodist missions, who has been in the city for several days, left last night for the coast.

An oyster supper will be given by the ladies of the Methodist church on Friday, the 26th February, in the vacant shop, corner of Baker and Josephine streets. Salads, home made bread and cake will also be served.

The calendar is pretty active just now. Sunday was St. Valentine's day, Monday began the Chinese new year, yesterday was "Pancake" or Shrove Tuesday, and today is Ash Wednesday, or the first day of the Lenten season.

The annual meeting of the Nelson Library Association will not be held today. There will be no meeting until a decision has been reached by the city council as to the measure of financial assistance to be extended the public library.

In chambers before chief justice Hunter yesterday morning A. M. Johnson, for the defendants, in the pending action of Rutherford vs. Pool et al., a Poplar case, applied to have the case set down at the current sittings of the supreme court. Rex Macdonald, contra. Application refused with costs.

John Stilwell Clute, mayor of Rossland, is at the Strathcona. He is here in attendance on the sittings of the supreme court in his capacity as barrister. He said: "You may have noticed that we held bye-elections in Rossland on Monday and that our side won. I hope and trust that everything in our municipality will now go on calmly and peacefully in the future."

At St. Savour's church today there will be special lenten services. Matins, Holy Communion and sermon at 10.30 a.m., litany and communication at 5 p.m., and evensong and address at 8 o'clock this evening. All through Lent week day services will be held at 5 o'clock. On Thursdays, litany and sermon, on other week days, evensong and short address.

A lady typewriter brought here from Spokane yesterday had serious difficulty in getting her typing machine through the Canadian customs at Waneta. The customs official at that point demanded a $50 deposit, which was to be returned later if the machine was taken back, but the lady was quite unable to comply with the demand. A kindly mining man, well known all over Kootenay, came to the rescue as soon as he heard of the trouble. He gave his cheque for the amount very readily although the lady was quite a stranger to him, and the machine was allowed to follow its owner to this city. The lady has been engaged to type write the evidence in the extra-lateral rights trial.

THE LUXURY OF LENT

When appetites incline willingly to teachings which abjure meats for a season, nature provides other foods the devout may enjoy with the keenest of relish, the waters yield bountifully, while modern processes send fruits and vegetables to our tables as sweet and fresh as when gathered from the tree or vine. Here you will find a complete assortment:

Finnan Haddie.....per lb 16c
Smoked Kippers .....per lb 12½c
Salt Mackerel .....each 30c
Salt Labrador Herring....per doz. 50c
Codfish, whole in block, per lb 12½c
Dessert Fruits — Peaches, Pears, Plums, Pineapple, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blueberries, per tin 20c
Tomatoes, Quaker Brand (the best) Ripe, Ruddy and Delicious, 3 tins for 50c
Corn, Peas, Beans.....per tin 25c
Hazelwood Butter, pure and delicious fresh from the Creamery, per lb 40c

T. S. McPherson
PHONE 10

The St. Valentine's leap-year dance at the Success club last night proved a most delightful affair in every way. Irwin's orchestra provided the music and after midnight the ladies, taking advantage of their leap year privileges, took charge of the entertainment and much merriment ensued in consequence.

All the hotels in the city are filled to overflowing at the present time, and beds are at a premium. The Hume and Strathcona turned away many applicants last evening and the night previous, and last night incoming arrivals were busy hunting accommodation up to midnight.

The fourth cleanup of the stampmill of the Calumet and B. C. Gold Mines took place last week at Camborne and gave values of $8,000, according to the Camborne Miner. The value of the gold in the brick was $7,640 and the concentrates are valued at $360, making the toal $8,000. The quantity of rock treated was 900 tons and the total time of the mill run was 690 hours. Although the cleanup was $3,400 less than that of December still it is very satisfactory. The falling off is due to the fluctuating nature of the quartz.

Counsel have jokes among themselves, wherof the mere layman knows not the point. The two leading counsel in the pending extra-lateral rights case have come here fresh from the famous Dunsmuir will case at the coast where a great deal of the evidence offered was from medical experts, hence the counsel are still full of long names and phrases dear to the doctor man. Mr. Bodwell yesterday asked an expert witness in the box what were the characteristics of porphyry, and was answered, "orthoclase, biotite and pyroxine." Said Mr. Davis, K.C., "Are you sure there is no strabismus in it?" and both the learned counsel grinned. Strabismus is medical talky-talk for "cross-eyed," a term that came up frequently in the Dunsmuir trial.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday the "Living Canada" entertainment will be given at the Nelson opera house. Among the living pictures will be skating, snow-shoeing and winter sports in Montreal. There will also be views of Niagara Falls, phases of life in the Northwest, in Great Britain and in South Africa. An incident occurred during the showing of South African troops on the march, when an old man in the audience screamed: "There goes my boy, George." The old man became so excited that he had to be carried from the hall. His son had been killed in South Africa; but the picture had been taken previously and the soldier's face and figure came out so prominently that in them the fond father recognised the counterfeit presentment of his son.

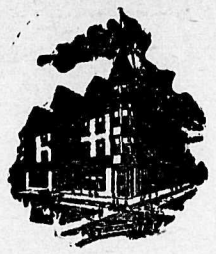
THE ROSSLAND LEAD.

It Has Widened Out to Ten Feet With Good Values.

It is reported that the free gold vein on the Rossland property, which widened out from four to six feet in width during the stoping operations, has now increased to a width of 10 feet, with good values says the Camborne Miner. This is a welcome feature in the development of this property and means larger values for future mill runs. All the quartz that is being treated in the Oyster mill is being taken from the Rossland. The narrowness of the lead heretofore, made clean stoping an impossibility, and the consequence wa that much waste or barren rock was blasted out and sent to the mill with the quartz for treatment, which would cause the values of the cleanup to be much lower than would be the case if nothing but the quartz was treated.

It can therefore be understood that the increase in the Rossland lead will have a great effect on future cleanups at the Oyster mill, and will cause them to be far more valuable than the two previous months' returns.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.



Hume—D. W. Moore, Trail; W. M. Wood, Rossland; John T. Black, H. C. O. Adney, New Denver; W. H. Stewart, H. A. Small, H. Snell, Vancouver; E. K. Finron, L. E. Ruby, Spokane; H. Giegerich, Kaslo; F. Geller, Cranbrook; J. L. Riggs, Spokane; J. A. Macdonald, Toronto; J. Charger, Montreal, W. H. Ker, Nanaimo.

THE STRATHCONA.
(FORMERLY HOTEL PHAIR.)

Strathcona—J. Stillwell Clute, J. A. Macdonald, Rossland; D. C. Johnson, Fred A. Rogers, Spokane; C. M. Edwards; M. McInnes, Cranbrook.

Lakeview—A. Kelly, Ferguson. R. Rodgers, W. J. McCormick, Spokane; J. McCauley, Fernie; C. Farnell, Ymir; J. Parrish, Salmo; A. J. Livingston, Kuskonook.

Tremont—W. G. Martin, Venus mine; J. McLaughlin, Robson; Hugh Gillis, Kaslo; John Minnis, Spokane; Geo. Matthews, Salmo; Miss Lizzie Weber, Rossland.

Queens—Miss Lottie Smith, T. A. Rogers, Mrs. W. Davis, Spokane; T. D. Wandcock, Slocan; Mrs. L. Lillier, Fernie; J. M. Tymon, Cranbrook; D. McDonald, Mrs. John McDonald, Miss Kate McDonald, Oroville, Wash.

Bartlett—J. W. Ross, Sandon; W. R. McBeth, T. Smith, Venus mine; F. Walker, F. McCauley, Fernie; L. Mathews, Spokane.

Madden—John Foster, John Graham, Three Forks; T. L. Carr, Slocan.

Grand Central—D. O. Day, Poplar; Ell Pecord, Juno mine; Mrs. Olson and children, Kaslo; W. O. Steele, Ymir; J. F. Freeman, Erie; C. Skyhack, Spokane.

AN ASBESTOS MONOPOLY.

Standard Oil Company Said to Have Secured Control of the Ontario Mines.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Asbestos, as a manufactured commodity, is now said to be controlled by the Standard Oil company. That corporation has contracted for the entire output of the Ontario asbestos mines, from which comes all but a small per cent of the asbestos of the world.

The material is now to be employed for a hundred new purposes. Railroad coaches are to be built from it, tunnels are to be lined with it, and fireproof furniture is to be made from it.

As an indication that there is no exaggeration in the outlook, the corporation has prepared plans for asbestos cars built with the steel frames for the underground system in the Rapid Transit company of New York. It also has the contract for lining with asbestos the larger part of the tunnel of the system. Asbestos planks, experiments have shown, can be shaped and used exactly as wood. They may be sawed and planed and polished; they will bear weight and stand wear; they are much lighter than wood.

The principal source of supply is in the eastern part of Canada, where a family of five members own the land where it is found. They refused the Standard Oil company's bid of $5,000,000 for the property, but made a long time contract for all of the output of the mines.

TO SHIP TO GERMANY.

Payne Mine Makes Contract to Ship 2500 Tons of Zinc Ore.

The Payne has closed a contract with the Aaron Hirsh & Sohn company, of Halderstadt, Germany, for about 2,500 tons of zinc, says the Sandon Standard. The deal was closed last Saturday by S. Hirsh, representing L. Vogelstein, a Wall street broker. The ore will be shipped in bulk and will comprise the most of the year's output of the Payne. With a market for silver, lead, zinc and iron, the Payne should be on velvet before long.

BAD STORM IN N. Y. STATE.

Trains On All Railroads Delayed—Arctic Weather Prevails.

Hoosic Falls, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The thermometer fell to 22 degrees below zero today, the intense cold being accompanied by a gale that piled the snow in huge drifts. The trains run from one to five hours late.

Utica, N. Y., Feb. 16.—This section is in the clutches of the worst storm of years. Trains on all railroads are late from a few minutes to seven hours, some being stalled and others cancelled. Freight traffic is at a standstill and it will be several days before passenger travel can be resumed with any degree of regularity.

JOHN JONES KILLS JOHN DRAKE

Baltimore, Feb. 16.—John Jones was arrested today charged with the murder of John Drake (colored). Jones, who is a driver for a local brewing company, said that he quarrelled with Drake Sunday night and later left him with the threat that he would brain him with a hatchet. Shortly afterwards Jones found Drake in a stable and locking the door he attacked the negro with the hatchet and hacked and kicked him to death.

PANAMA'S FIRST PRESIDENT.

Panama, Feb. 16.—Dr. Manuel Amador was unanimously elected first president of the republic of Panama today. Dr. Pablo Arosemena, Domingo Obaldia, and Dr. Carlos Mendoza were elected to fill respectively the positions of first, second and third vice-presidents.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Newark, New Jersey, Feb. 16.—Geo. Jaggers was tonight found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Bevans. Mrs. Bevans was killed and her husband seriously wounded by shots fired through the window in their home at Sandyston township, October 23rd. Jaggers was arrested on suspicion on the day of Mrs. Bevans' funeral. The evidence against him was circumstantial. He will be sentenced on February 27th.

REAR-ADMIRAL COTTON RETIRES.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Announcement was made today at the United States navy department of the retirement at his own request of rear-admiral Cotton, commander in chief of the United States European squadron.

A DESTRUCTIVE BLAZE.

New York, Feb. 16.—The five story building at 16 and 18 Park Place, occupied by Hilbert's restuarant, the American Sports Publishing Co., and other concerns, was destroyed by fire tonight. The loss is $100,000.

A FEATHERWEIGHT MATCH.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16.—Eddie Hanlon the California featherweight boxer, was matched today to meet George Becker before the National athletic club, March 1st.

UP TO DATE MEDICOS.

Vancouver, Feb. 16.—Medical men of this city are now engaged in a series of interesting experiments with radium.

I wish to announce that I have a comfortable three-seated sleigh and can accommodate passengers either to or from the train or boats. Ring up 'Phone 174. John Linebaugh.

Shape and Style—The suits we make are fashionable; have good strong wearing qualities. Taylor and McQuarrie, Baker street, Nelson, B. C.

NOTICE

KOOTENAY LAKE GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

Notice of Annual Meeting—In accordance with the by-laws of the society, the annual general meeting will be held in the board of trade rooms, on Tuesday, March 8th at 3 p.m.

Membership Conditions—All annual subscribers of the sum of Ten Dollars are members of the society, eligible to take part in the election of directors for the ensuing term, and in case of illness are entitled to free treatment in the hospital.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Secretary

SILVERWARE

THIS IS THE TIME OF YEAR ESPECIALLY SET APART FOR ENTERTAINING.

GOOD SILVERWARE AND CUT GLASS ADD GREATLY TO YOUR SUCCESS AS A HOSTESS.

WE HAVE A CHOICE SELECTION OF THESE GOODS IN STERLING SILVER PLATED WARE, ALL LATE DESIGNS.

TRY OUR SILVER POLISH

PATENAUDE Bros.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS

THE BOOKS IN
The Self and Sex Series

FOR MEN.
By Sylvanus Stall, D.D.
"WHAT A YOUNG BOY OUGHT TO KNOW."
"WHAT A YOUNG MAN OUGHT TO KNOW."
"WHAT A YOUNG HUSBAND OUGHT TO KNOW."
"WHAT A MAN OF 45 OUGHT TO KNOW."

FOR WOMEN.
By Mrs. Mary Wood-Allen, M. D.
"WHAT A YOUNG GIRL OUGHT TO KNOW."
"WHAT A YOUNG WOMAN OUGHT TO KNOW."
"WHAT A YOUNG WIFE OUGHT TO KNOW."

$1,000 PRIZE BOOK
By Mrs. Emma F. A. Drake, M. D.
"WHAT A WOMAN OF 45 OUGHT TO KNOW."

Any of the above mailed free on receipt of price, $1.25.

Canada Drug & Book Co.

ALL ABOARD

If you can't get any other kind of a "pass," take a tie-pass. It will surely pay you. This week, the greatest railroad men's sale ever put on in the inland metropolis is in progress. There is nothing chep about it—prices are low, but the goods are high grade.

Let me regulate your watch.

J. J. Walker The Leading Jeweler

CASH PRICES

Everything of the Finest Quality

7 cans Tomatoes	$1.00
10 cans Peas	1.00
10 cans Beans	1.00
10 cans Corn	1.00
6 cans Strawberries	1.00
6 cans Raspberries	1.00
6 cans Peaches	1.00
6 cans Pears	1.00
6 cans Plums	1.00
10 cans Jam	1.00
12 cans Salmon	1.00
10 lbs Seeded Raisins	1.00
10 lbs Cleaned Currants	1.00

J. A. Kirkpatrick & Co., Ltd.
Wholesale and Retail GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

THE GREAT WEST LIFE

Earns the Largest Rate of Interest of any Insurance Company doing business in Canada.

SEVEN PER CENT
Lowest Premiums of any Insurance Company.

Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Limited
GENERAL AGENTS.

IT'S A SHAME

that your hens don't lay when eggs are so high.

Try a change of feed. We have several varieties.

Pratt's Poultry Food might induce a fresh start.

Its a regulator.

THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO Limited.

15c A CAN **Canned Fish**

FRESH HERRINGS
FINNAN HADDIE
HERRINGS IN TOMATO SAUCE
KIPPERED HERRINGS
FRESH MACKEREL
SMOKED HALIBUT

Bell Trading Co.

Make Room Sale

We must make room for new goods. In going through our stock we find a number of broken lots, good goods but not many of a kind.

We will give you an opportunity for a few days to buy them cheap: 100 pairs Men's Shoes 8 to 11, $2.25; for mer price $3.50 to $5.50.

150 pairs Women's Shoes, Laced and Buttoned, 2 1-2 to 7, $1.95.

The Royal Shoe Store

NEW DRUG STORE
WARD ST., 3 DOORS BELOW BAKER

PHONE A 214
W. RUTHERFORD DRUGGIST NELSON

D. McARTHUR & CO.

See our many new odd pieces of Furniture, just received. We have the finest line of Carpets and Linoleums in the Kootenays.

D. McArthur & Co.
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers

Spring Clearing Sale
STILL CONTINUES

Besides our bargain counters and windows we give a few more snaps:

Fine Dongola Shoes at	$3.00
Gloves, worth $1.00 for	65c and 75c
Solid Calf Faced Lined Glove for	$1.00
Underwear, worth $1.25 for	75c
A few more $1.50 Flannel Shirts for	50c
Balance of Winter Caps all at	20 per cent off
Don't overlook our Blue Serge Suits at	$8.00
Or our Scotch Tweed Suits at	$12.00

BEST VALUE IN KOOTENAY.

J. H. WALLACE'S
IS THE PLACE

SALE OF
ODDS and ENDS!

The final cleanup of the season. Special bargains in all winter goods. Blouses at half price $1.50 for 75c, $3.50 for $1.75, $4 for $2.

CUT PRICES ON WHITEWARE

KERR & CO.
WARD AND BAKER STS., NELSON.

Wedding and Engagement RINGS

Our stock of these is unquestionably the largest in Western Canada. Be it a fine solitaire or a plain little keeper, we have it.

OVER 1600 STYLES.

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

FOR RENT

Victoria Street—7 rooms, complete bath room, electric light; excellent location; house in good condition; $15. A SNAP.

Carbonate Street.—Cottage, 7 rooms; nice garden; two lots; complete bath room; $12.

Edgewood Ave.—7 rooms; complete bath room; electric light; large garden, with fruit; corner lots. $15.

Furnished House.—Lately occupied by T. G. Procter. 8 rooms; every convenience; splendid location; two lots. This is one of the best class houses in the city.

Latimer Street.—2 cottages, 4 rooms each; $9.00.

We have several small houses from $5.00 up.

Store on Baker Street for rent. Good business stand.

We have three ranches on Kootenay lake for sale. Prices range from $1,000 to $4,500.

ALL RENTS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

M'DERMID & M'HARDY
BROKERS, NELSON, B.C.