THE DAILY NEWS

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BLOCKS 4593 AND 4594

Will Now be Available for Development by Bona Fide Prospectors

Announced From Ottawa That Federal Government Has No Intention of Disallowing Bill No. 16

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ottawa, March 3.—It is understood the dominion government has decided not to interfere with the bill passed by the legislature of British Columbia two sessions ago dealing with certain blocks of land in southeast Kootenay which were to be given to the C. P. R. as a subsidy for the Columbia and Western railway and were afterwards refused by the government.

The bill which the legislature passed endorsed the action of the government in withholding the land from the C. P R. Of course the subject is one in which the dominion is concerned.

The last chapter has probably been written in the sensational history of the southeast Kootenay blocks 4593 and 4594, figures that have danced like a nightmare before the eyes of all concerned in British Columbia politics during two or three years past. These blocks it will be remembered were given to the C. P. R. as lieu lands in satisfaction of subsidy earned on construction of the Columbia & Western railway, although no nearer than 100 miles to that railway at any point, and therefore not fairly to be classed (as they were classed by the government of the day of which Mr. Dunsmuir was premier) "contiguous lands."

They were also important factors in the satisfaction of an alleged obligation of the British Columbia government to the C. P. R. under a certain verbal arrangement alleged by then attorney-geenral Eberts to have been made during the Turner regime, which agreement was cited as justification and reason for certain important granting acts of the legislature in subsequent sessions, although it was afterwards proven by the evidence of sir Thomas Shaughnessy before the Columbia & Western inquiry committee, to have been mythical insofar as his remembrance went.

Blocks 4593 and 4594 have for years been regarded by those familiar with the country as especially valuable in view of the reputed presence in them of coal and oil measures, hence the extreme desire of the railway company to secure them in place of a much greater acreage elsewhere.

Upon the passage of bill 16 of the British Columbia session of 1903 the hope of the C. P. R. securing possession of these rich lands seemed to expire. This act absolutely nullified the proposed grant, declared it contra to the spirit of the original subsidy act alleged to be given effect to, and ratified and confirmed the cancellation of the grant by order-in-council during the latter days of the Dunsmuir government.

With such legislation as bill 16 upon the statute book, one would have naturally looked to the McBride government to forthwith proceed to give it force and effect by determining the legitimate rights of prospectors, timbermen and others interested in the tract by legislation preserved to the people, especially as delay in so doing has worked great hardship upon important industry, and incidentally upon the development of the country and the provincial revenues.

The natural assumption that the government would recognize the acts of its own parliament as sound appears to have been departed from, however, by the McBride government, which took the most unusual course of still holding up development in blocks 4593 and 4594 by asserting that action would be impolitic until the expiry of the time in which the C. P. R. might apply for and the federal government exercise if it saw fit, the right of disallowance. It is greatly to be doubted if ever a provincial government, allegedly standing for provincial rights in matters of undoubted purely provincial concern, ever took such a peculiar course, practically inviting challenge of the intra vires of its own enactments. And certainly the general reader will seek a special reason for such an eccentric governmental course.

The last prop of the McBride government has fallen however, now that the legislation in question (bill 16 of 1903) comes clearly within the scope of provincial legislative authority, and will not be interfered with. Blocks 4593 and 4594 are therefore confirmed as inalienably the property of the people of British Columbia.

It is now up to the government of premier McBride to set about the task of recognizing and determining the rights of possession among the host of claimants and prospectors and locators—and of doing this at once in order that the legitimate and profitable development of this section of the province may proceed.

QUEBEC BYE-ELECTIONS.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Montreal, March 3.—Candidates for vacancies in the local house were named in four constituencies today. Berthier, Maskinonge, Portneuf and Shefford. The following candidates were nominated:

Berthier—Joseph Lafontaine, liberal; Victor Allard, conservative.

Maskinonge—J. Desauliers, liberal; Geo. Lafontaine, conservative.

Portneuf—Dr. Deguise, liberal; Damase Naud, conservative.

Shefford—Dr. Mathieu, liberal; A. E. Duberger, independent liberal, and Pierre Hubert, independent.

A DAILY MAIL DESIRED

THE UPPER LARDEAU NEEDS A BETTER SERVICE.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE ELECTORS

[Special to The Daily News.]

Beaton, March 3.—A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Beaton and the vicinity was held at the school house recently to pass resolutions urging the needs of a daily mail service for the Lardeau district, and requesting W. A. Galliher, M.P., to use his influence with the dominion government for the purpose of having the government's dredge placed in commission to clean out the channel from the deep water landing to Beaton a distance of three-quarters of a mile.

With reference to the improvement of the present inadequate postal service, the following resolution was passed: "Whereas, the Lardeau district is provided with a three-time-a-week mail service; and,

"Whereas, the said district is entering upon a period of greater commercial, mining and lumbering activity that the present mail service is wholly inadequate to the demands; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by this meeting that its chairman and secretary write the Nelson board of trade, the trades committee at Poplar, the trades committee at Trout Lake City and Hon. W. A. Galliher, urging the needs of a daily postal service throughout the Lardeau."

In connection with the resolution sent W. A. Galliher was a largely signed petition by the electors and residents of Camborne and Beaton. The petition points out the present inconvenience the traveling public and the business interests of the Upper Lardeau suffer by having to go an additional three-quarters of a mile to make connection with the boats that ply on the northeast arm of Arrow lakes during a period of from three to five months, while the dredging of a deep water channel up to Beaton would cost but a small sum. This improvement has been repeatedly urged and the citizens here are at a loss to understand why the work has not been carried out long ago, especially as information comes from outside sources, though your correspondent admits it is unconfirmed by any reliable authority, that the government dredge on the Arrow lakes, is from time to time lying idle though the crew is still in commission.

The indication for an early spring, that will be welcomed by the prospector and mining operator, is to be found in the rapidly disappearing snow and bright sunny days. The "Gateway to the Lardeau" is preparing itself for the dawn of a more prosperous mining and commercial season.

FOR TIMBER DUES

Logging Outfits Have Their Cuts Seized By the Government.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Victoria, March 3.—The provincial government through its timber inspectors have made two seizures on account of stumpage dues on Vancouver island. One is a Victoria logging company, operating at Port Renfrew, and the other is a logging company which has been cutting at San Juan.

The former company shipped logs to Blaine. The latter, which is a Seattle company, also shipped out of the country, but in addition sold logs to the Sydney mill now owned by Moore of Seattle. The government officials state that the companies were warned repeatedly in the matter. They were notified that their cut was in excess of dues paid, and were ordered to make up arrears. In default of this the seizures took place. Not only were logs taken at Port Renfrew and San Juan, but timber cut from a part of the output from San Juan is under dispute at Sydney.

CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH

Lund Says it is Going into Few Hands In the United States.

Olof Lund, of Spokane, who formerly was a hotel man in this city, lectured last evening under the auspices of the local socialists in the old liberal committee rooms on Vernon street before an audience that numbered about 100. The lecture was entitled "The Social and Economic Problems of the Day."

Though Mr. Lund spoke for nearly two hours and held the close attention of his audience throughout, the main thread of his argument was devoted to the concentration of wealth. It was contended by him that if the wealth of the United States goes into the hands of the few as rapidly in the next ten years as it has in the past ten years, 10 per cent of the people would own all the wealth and the other 90 per cent will have nothing.

The remedy that he proposed was a co-operative commonwealth of all of the people for all of the people. It was his contention that the means of production and distribution, democratically administered, should be kept in the hands of the people and that then there would be neither millionaires or paupers. Mr. Lund stated that the statistics of the bureau of labor of the United States proves that every man that laborers produces $10.55 worth of products per day, but gets only one-fifth of that amount in wages. Under what he called a rational system everybody would have all that he produced and those who do not produce would have nothing.

Mr. Lund speaks at Addy, Wash., this evening and at Chewelah, Wash., tomorrow evening.

WILL SINK HER SHIPS

RUSSIANS APPARENTEY REALIZE HOPELESS SITUATION AT PORT ARTHUR--JAPANESE LAND 60,000 MEN AT WON SAN

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—Ominous rumors have spread through business circles that Port Arthur will be abandoned to the enemy, after sinking the ships, as was done in the Crimean war.

LONDON, March 4.—The general idea among correspondents in the far east appears to be that no important land battle is expected before the end of March.

A dispatch to the Daily Express from Chemulpo, dated March 2nd, says that 15,000 Japanese troops have landed at Chinampo and gone to Ping Yang. A Harbin correspondent of the Daily Chronicle gives a rumor that 60,000 Japanese have landed at Won San.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph asserts that three separate Japanese armies have landed in Korea, and the Paris edition of the New York Herald publishes a report from Chee Foo to the effect that six Japanese cruisers, escorting ten transports, have been seen steaming in the direction of the gulf of Liao Tung. Nothing in any of these reports is improbable, but it is evident that Japan is maintaining strict secrecy as to her plans. Under date of March 3rd, a Chee Foo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that although Japan has lost a small cruiser, and that the machinery of two of her warships has been damaged, these have probably been fully repaired, and in any event Japan has complete command of the sea, and will resume her naval movements, the landing of Japanese troops at the best strategic positions, and the occupation of territory near Port Dalny as soon as the winter moderates. He predicts that having crossed the Yalu, the Japanese will threaten Kirin, cutting the railroad and menacing Vladivostock, while a second force deals with the Liao Tung peninsula.

According to the Chee Foo correspondent of the Morning Post, a Japanese battleship has run aground near Chemulpo, but the injuries sustained are not believed to be of a serious character.

"Refugees from Port Arthur," the Nagasaki correspondent of the Times cables, "believe there were thirty thousand troops there in the middle of February. They report that the ten thousand Russian troops who were dispatched to Korea the beginning of February, were so ill equipped with transports and supplies that it was thought they would be compelled to return. They say also that the Russians treated the Japanese at Port Arthur so brutally that they fled to the seashore, embarked in small harbor boats in an endeavor to reach Port Dalny. A great number of them were drowned."

PARIS, March 4.—The Harbin correspondent of the Matin says that sixty thousand Japanese have now landed at Won San, their objective point being Manchuria In Korea the weather is cold. The sea is still rough around Port Arthur.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says the Newsky shipyards are about to begin the construction of ten submarine vessels of the English type. Work on these ships will be rushed.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—In reply to a telegram sent him by general Dogdanovitch, viceroy Alexieff says: "Your message has strengthened our unalterable determination to fight until the death, for our faith, the czar and the country."

SEOUL, March 3.—The Russian forces at Anju are compelling the Koreans to supply them with rice, fodder and fuel. The Russians are fortifying Antung heavily with the apparent intention of preventing the Japanese from crossing the Yalu river.

VLADIVOSTOCK, March 3.—Eye witnesses of the naval fights at Port Arthur have just arrived here. They declare that the losses of the Japanese up to February 25th were greater than has been admitted in foreign newspapers. In addition to five steamers sunk, they say that five torpedo boat destroyers, one gunboat and two torpedo boats were put out of action and several others are so damaged that they will require extensive repairs.

CHAMBER APPLICATIONS

Cases Heard Before the Chief Justice Yesterday—Sale of Byers' Estate.

In chambers yesterday before chief justice Hunter, judgment was given on the application made the day previous in three cases of Lamb and Leadbeater against the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., in which the defendant company sought to have S. S. Taylor and W. R. Ross, M.P.P., added to the suits as party defendants on the ground that the arrangements made by the solicitors in question with their clients, the plaintiffs, gave them an interest in the subject matter of the actions.

The learned chief justice refused the applications with costs to be paid the solicitors forthwith after taxation.

In Balfour & Co., vs. Ingram Muir et al., an appeal from the registrar on the question of taxation of costs and as to whether the defendants were entitled to sever in their defence and tax two sets of costs was finally referred to the trial judge, Martin, J., for adjudication, the learned judge having a knowledge of all the facts of the case.

S. S. Taylor, K.C., supported the application and John Elliot opposed the appeal.

In John Vallance the younger, vs. Hamilton Byers, John McCullough the younger, and H. Byers & Co., J. A. Macdonald, of Rossland, for the liquidator appointed by the court, G. W. McBride, obtained an order fixing the remuneration of the liquidator until further and final order, and directing the liquidator to advertise for tenders in papers published in Nelson, Vancouver and Winnipeg, for the sale of the following four parcels of the estate of Hamilton Byers & Co.: No. 1, the stock in trade fixtures and warehouse of the firm in Nelson. 2, stock in trade, fixtures and store of the firm in Sandon. 3, real estate in Nelson. 4, real estate in Kaslo. Before any bid is accepted the liquidator must apply to the court for further directions.

CHAMPION FIGURE SKATER.

New York, March 3.—With nine firsts out of a program of 16 events, W. F. Duffy, of the New York Athletic club, won the annual figure skating championship of the United States tonight.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

WILL BE PUSHED THROUGH DIRECTLY CONRACT IS RATIFIED

LONDON SHAREHOLDERS WILL ACCEPT NEW PROPOSAL.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Montreal, March 3.—F. W. Morse, third vice-president of the Grand Trunk system, says: "The changes made in the Grand Trunk Pacific agrement are slight and I believe will be found generally satisfactory to the people of Canada. There is little doubt the Grand Trunk shareholders will ratify it or that it will be passed by parliament.

"The construction of the road by both the Grand Trunk railway and the government will be commenced as soon as possible."

"Mr. Hays will return to Montreal soon after the meeting in London on Tuesday next."

LEAD SMELTER CHARGES

SUBJECT OF THE PROLONGED CONFERENCE OF MINING MEN.

NO DECISION REACHED—FURTHER CONFERENCE ON WEDNESDAY.

The conference between representative lead mine owners and local smelter men that has been in progress the greater part of the week has so far failed to result in any definite action.

Whilst those concerned in the conference have maintained a discrete silence with regard to the matters under consideration, it has been more or less of an open secret that the chief subject of debate was the question of lower freight and treatment rates for the product of the silver-lead mines of the Slocan and east Kootenay.

It is alleged that the representative of one of the chief European smelting concerns has offered a rate very considerably lower than any rate heretofore obtainable from the local smelters. The story goes that this European firm is prepared to enter into a two year contract to take a very large tonnage of B. C. lead ores at this reduced rate.

The mine operators, it is said, would gladly close with the offer were it not for the fact that in exporting their ores they stand to lose the bounty given by the dominion government.

Here is presumably the real crux of the question. T. G. Blackstock, representing the St. Eugene mine, has been the spokesman for the lead mine owners in the conference with Messrs. Campbell and Aldridge. His proposition so it is said, is that the mine owners should agree to supply the local smelters with a fixed tonnage, sufficient to produce lead enough to fill the Canadian demand, at the present treatment rates, and that in consideration of this bargain the local smelter managers should cooperate with the mine owners in an effort to secure from the dominion government payment of the bounty on ores exported for treatment.

For the present the conferences have come to an end. There is to be a meeting in this city next Wednesday evening, however, when the whole matter will be threshed out again. This meeting will be open to others than those directly concerned in the production and smelting of lead ores. The question is recognized as being of very great moment to the entire Kootenay country and the attendance of those who are indirectly interested in the welfare of the mining industry will be welcomed.

CANADA'S MINERAL WEALTH.

Returns of Output For 1903—Rossland District's Contribution.

Toronto, March 3.—Members of the Canadian Mining Institute now in session here, have been presented with advance copies of the summary of the mineral output of Canada last year, prepared by T. D. Ingall, of the geological survey. The total metallic production is placed at $33,707,403; structural material and clay products, $8,017 045; all other non-metallic products, $21,202,062; estimated value of products not returned, $300,000, grand total for 1903, $63,226,510, as compared with $63,885,999 in 1902. A paper on Rossland ore by E. B. Kirby, manager of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, shows that the production of the district up to January 1904 was 1,620,540 tons, worth $26,000,000.

NELSON VS. ROSSLAND.

Special Train For Tonight's Hockey Match Leaves at 3.45—Great Game.

The Nelson hockey team will do battle with the Rossland hockeyites for the third, and probably the last time this season, tonight at the rink in the Golden city.

Nelson has been victorious once and once has been defeated so that the game tonight will settle the supremacy of the respective teams for this winter.

The local club have chartered a special train which will leave for Rossland at 3.45 this afternoon returning after the match is over. The club has gone to great expense in hiring the special and it is expected that their efforts will be rewarded by a large turnout of Nelson people to witness the final game of the season and to cheer our lads on to victory.

The game tonight is certain to be a fast one from start to finish and those who go over will see the game of the season.

Manager Musselman says that a strong team will represent Nelson, that the boys have been practicing carefully and are in the best of training and spirits and that they are confident of winning.

The Rossland people are worked up over the affair and it is absolutely certain that a great game will be pulled off. Return tickets cost $2.50 with half price for children under 12 years of age.

SMITH HAS FIVE WIVES

HEAD OF MORMON CHURCH TESTIFIES IN SMOOT CASE.

WOULD NOT ABANDON HIS SPOUSES AND CHILDREN.

Washington, March 3.—Attorneys for the Protestants in the Smoot investigation today said they expected to prove that the defendant is associated with a hierarchy, which practices polygamy and connives at violations of the law, and that his very vote as a senator of the United States is subject to the wish and command of the Mormon church.

President Jos. Smith confessed that he himself had continued to cohabit with his plural family since the manifesto of 1890, and that he realized that he was violating the state laws. President Smith also testified that Reed Smoot had to get the consent of his associate apostles in the chair before he could become a candidate for senator. The confession of president Smith was the sensation of the proceedings today before the senate committee of privileges and elections. Mr. Smith said that the manifesto of 1890 left those with plural families in the unfortunate situation of being compelled to defy the law or desert their families. For himself he had preferred to "take chances with the law" rather than to disgrace himself and degrade his family by abandoning his wives and the children that they had borne him. He admitted that he had had children by all of his five wives since the manifesto and said he had acknowledged them without intereference or disturbance from the people of Utah.

The defence will take the witness stand tomorow.

TO ABANDON YIN KOW

Japanese Are Expected There as Soon As River Opens.

Yin Kow, March 3.—The Russo-Chinese bank is closing preparatory to removing to Mukden. Women and children are preparing to leave Yin Kow in anticipation of the arrival of a Japanese fleet which is expected when the river opens probably a fortnight hence.

On account of the impossibility of defending the coast of Yin Kow, until such time as a thaw permits the construction of entrenchments and forts, the Russians have prepared to retire up the main railroad line. There are practically no defenses here, and although the shifting and re-shifting of troops and artillery to the small forts at the mouth of Liao river has the appearance of an intention to defend Yin Kow, the military authorities depend upon an inland engagement to put a stop to the Japanese advance.

As far as it is yet known the only plans decided upon are first that general Kouropatkin's headquarters are to be at Mukden; second, that the plain west of Tashihachio, which is almost impossible of defense, will be held if posible on account of the railroad connecting with Port Arthur; third, Hai Chang and Liao Yang are the extreme limits to which troops will be withdrawn on account of the exposure of the railroad at these points.

DENIES THE ALLEGATION

Premier Balfour States That He is Not a Protectionist.

London, March 3.—Premier Balfour aroused both cheers and derisive laughter by the statement in the house of commons this afternoon that he had never advocated protection in or outside the cabinet.

The assertion was elicited by a request of Mr. McNeil (nationalist), that Mr. Balfour give the public an opportunity of reading his pamphlet advocating protection. Mr. Balfour declared that no such pamphlet was in existence and added the above intimation that he was not a protectionist.

YMIR'S MINERS' UNION.

Ymir, March 3.—The following officers were elected by acclamation by the Ymir Miners' union last evening for the ensuing six months: President, Andrew Burgess; vice-president, Joseph Lahey; financial secretary, W. B. McIsaac; recording-secretary, Myles McInnes.

Ore to the value of $116,073 was shipped into the United States via the port of Waneta last month, while the collections on dutiable goods coming in amounted to $830,97. It seems a great pity that our Canadian smelters cannot take care of these ores instead of having to ship them out of the province.

KING EDWARD HAS A COLD.

London, March 3.—King Edward is suffering from a cold in the head and is confined to the house. He expects to be out tomorrow. Queen Alexandra attended the horse show at Agricultural Hall today.

HUNDREDS ARE HOMELESS

As the Result of Prairie Fires in Oklahoma Territory

Flames Swept Two Counties--Several Lives Known to Have Been Lost--Town of Lawton Threatened

Lawton, Oklahoma, March 3.—Reports indicate that five persons have been burned to death and that there are a thousand square miles of territory in Kiowa and Commanche counties swept by Prairie fires. Hundreds of people are homeless and it is impossible to estimate accurately the financial loss.

A. W. Crawford, Mrs. Henderson and two daughters, living near Lawton, were seriously burned, one of the daughters probably fatally.

More fatalities are expected as reports from some districts are meagre.

At Hobart, the county seat of Kiowa, the fire approached from the east, destroying everything. Spreading to the southwest, the fire swept 70,000 acres of government military and timber reserves, and Indian reserves, destroying several Indian houses and 40 head of government cattle. In this district, Dick and John Harmon, brothers, and a man named Fisher, perished. Two others, women, were also killed.

Late at night the fire began moving southward toward this city. At midnight 5000 people of the city were battling with the approaching flames. The advance line of the fire was fully two miles in length. A thousand men turned their efforts to checking the fire at the grass borders. Water from every source was carried and distributed along the line. This served the purpose of checking the advancing lines of fire but was of little avail in hindering the continual rolling of fire brands into the streets of the city. In more than 100 places flames arose from dwellings, barns, and outhouses. Wherever a blaze grew men were put to quench it with water. As a result of the cool judgment of the fighters the city's loss was only $10,000.

Families lay out on the prairies throughout the freezing night until the storm had passed with thin clothes on. Hundreds of people are destitute and suffering from the cold.

IN FEAR AND TREMBLING.

St. Petersburg, March 3.—Since the disappearance of the Japanese fleet from before Port Arthur the Russian authorities have been awaiting anxiously the next move of the Japanese on sea. There is an inclination to believe that the Japanese have been discouraged by the failure of their attacks and perhaps by losses they have not announced. It is evident, even from the meagre information regarding the Russian dispositions in northern Korea, that the plan for checking the Japanese land advance is perfected or that heavy reserves are being brought up the Yalu river. Every energy of the authorities is now directed to prevent a blockade of the Siberian railway. Twenty new sidings, each 2200 feet, are being erected. Owing to the heavy movement of rolling stock carrying reinforcements, war munitions and commissariat stores eastward, there is great danger that in bringing back the empty cars the whole line may be stopped. With the sidings now building the authorities hope to be able to keep the line clear and to send 11 trains in each direction daily. Mail advices from Siberia say that the army reserves from the rural districts seem to be much more anxious to go to the front than the townsmen. Many of the latter are presenting physicians' certificates of illness. The government bank balance on March 1st showed a decrease of only $4,000 000. The gold in hand amounted to $456,000,000.

MADE THEM ALL LAUGH.

"Why Smith Left Home," a farce comedy was given at the Nelson opera house last evening before a crowded house by the C. P. Walker company. The fun began with the rising of the curtain and continued almost incessantly until it was rung down. The audience laughed and applauded and gave the players a full measure of apreciation.

FLOODS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburg, March 3.—Swollen by the downpour of a night, the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers started to rise about 9 o'clock this morning and at midnight had risen 10 feet and were still rising at the rate of 3-10 of a foot an hour The damage will be heavy.

BOODLE BISMARCK IS DEAD.

New York, March 3.—John Keenan, well known in the days of the famous "Boodle" board of aldermen, as the "Bismarck of the country democracy," died today at his home in Hollis, N.Y.

CHINA WILL STAND ALOOF.

Paris, March 3.—Credence is not given by the foreign office to the reports that China is on the eve of joining Japan in the war. Chinese troops sent north have instructions to enforce her neutrality.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1670.

Clearing Sale Still Booming

The store is teeming with bargains this week. We draw your attention to just two items:

Ladies' Blouses
in Flannel, Flannelette, Cashmere, Lustre and White and Colored Lawns. The prices range from
50c to $3

Dress Goods
A number of pieces yet left consisting of good dark serviceable Cashmeres and Coverts. Per Yard
35c and 50c

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

With which is Amalgamated
The Bank of British Columbia

HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO.

Paid up Capital, $8,000,000. Reserve Fund, $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.

FOR RENT

VICTORIA ST.—House, 10 rooms, modern improvements, suitable for boarding $20.
VICTORIA ST., Cor. Cedar.—House, 7 rooms, modern conveniences, good location. $15.00.
WATER ST.—Seven rooms, modern improvements, $15.00
WATER ST.—Near Hospital, flat, 4 rooms, complete bath room, hot and cold water, gas, central location, $10.00.
FAIRVIEW—Six rooms, modern improvements, grate, good location, $15.00.
Cottage, 4 rooms, $7.00.
Small furnished house, $12.00.
HOUSTON ST.—Five rooms, 2 lots, nice garden, chicken house, $10.00
Small house, $8.00.
OBSERVATORY ST.—Seven rooms, complete bath room, electric light fixtures, good garden, grounds neatly laid out, $20.00.
OBSERVATORY ST.—Five rooms, bath room and all conveniences, nice garden, $15.
CARBONATE ST.—Seven rooms, water, 2 lots, $9.00
CARBONATE ST.—Seven rooms, double parlors, grate, electric light fixtures, modern conveniences, $20.00.
STANLEY ST., Cor. Houston—Two story house, 5 rooms, $10.00.
LATIMER ST., Cor Hall—Cottage, 4 rooms, nice garden, $9.00.
Cottage, 3 rooms, $7.00.

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BAKER STREET, NELSON.

THE DAILY NEWS

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

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UNION LABEL — TYPOGRAPHICAL — NELSON, B. C.

THE LEAD MINING SITUATION.

Neither the better prices, the increased demand, nor the dominion government bouty have stimulated the silver-lead mining industry as was anticipated. We were told recently that the reason for the continued comparative inactivity was the lack of capital on the part of mine owners wherewith to prosecute development work and that some time would yet have to elapse, whilst efforts were being made to secure this necessary article, before the output of the silver-lead mines was materially increased.

From what has ben transpiring in town during the past few days the inference is fair that one of the chief reasons for the continued restricted output of our silver-lead mines is the alleged excessive smelter charges, which make the mining of a very large percentage of the lead bearing ores of the Slocan and east Kootenay unprofitable.

Whether the charges of local smelters be excessive or not, whether even this question be a factor in the present situation, we cannot at this writing authoritatively affirm or deny.

The mine owners and smeltermen, who have been in conclave here for several days past, maintain strict secrecy as to the nature of their deliberations and all requests for an authoritative statement in the premises has been met with a counter request that for the present nothing be said on the subject.

So long as there appeared to be prospect of something being done of a practical nature as the result of these mometous deliberations The Daily News cheerfully complied with the request to make no more than brief mention of the fact that the mine owners and smelter men were talking over the situation.

The conferences have ended and so far as those most directly concerned therein will say anything at all their statement simply amounts to this, that nothing was done but that a semi-public meeting will be held in Nelson next Wednesday when the whole matter will be discussed, the state of the lead mining industry fully explained and, presumably, a verdict asked of the assemblage.

Now, if outsiders who, whilst they may not be directly engaged in the mining industry, either as producers or smelters of ore, are very materially concerned in the prosperity of the industry, are to be invited to attend this meeting and pass upon the matters then broached, it seems to us only reasonable that some advance notice of what is likely to be brought up should be given them. Snap decisions in so vital a matter perchance as the continued operation of our smelters are not desirable and certainly are not calculated to best serve the common interest.

On the other hand it may be that the mine owners have real grievances in the matter of smelter charges. If it be true, as is currently reported, that foreign smelters are prepared to contract for a large tonnage of B. C. lead bearing ores at a rate far below that quoted by local smelters, the circumstances surrounding such a proposition should be made known at once if those not specially conversant with the industry are to be called upon to exert any influence in the matter.

The point of view of the outsider, we take it, is, that of all things most desirable at this juncture, the renewal of activity in the silver-lead mining district is the chief. Anything that can bring about that result would, generally speaking, meet with popular support. To gain this end temporary local sacrifices would doubtless be cheerfully borne. But before men can be reasonably asked to participate in deliberations that may be attended with very far reaching results, directly affecting their business interests, they must be placed in unreserved possession of all the facts. Short of this we cannot see that any real benefit is likely to arise from the proposed meeting next Wednesday evening.

There are not lacking rumors of the topics that have ben discussed by the mine owners and the smelter men the past few days. These rumors may have substantial basis in fact, but without an authoritative announcement from those who took part in the conference, no one will feel justified in accepting street talk as adequate grounds upon which to base an opinion one way or the other.

Undoubtedly one of the chief matters under discussion has been the lead bounty provided by the dominion government. The question as to whether or not an arrangement could be come to whereby the bounty could be paid upon lead ore exported for treatment was a prime consideration. This of course is a question in which every Canadian taxpayer has an interest. This bounty is the contribution of the Canadian people, made for the purpose of placing the silver-lead mining industry upon a stable basis. Before any changes can be made in the disposition of this bounty the people will have to be thoroughly informed upon all the circumstances which may be alleged as justifying such changes.

Sunlight Soap will not injure your blankets or harden them. It will make them soft, white and fleecy. 7B

A TALK WITH A BANKER

NEW RAILROADS PROMISED IN THE BOUNDARY COUNTRY.

CONSIDERABLE DEVELOPMENT WORK TO BE DONE.

W. Spier, manager of the Eastern Townships Bank of Phoenix, is in the city and is making his headquarters at the Strathcona. He has been a resident of Phoenix for several years and as in his capacity of bank manager is compelled to make a close study of conditions in that section and to keep in close touch with finances. As will be seen by reading his interview Mr. Spier realizes that transportation is necessary for the further development of the country.

The extension of the Great Northern from Grand Forks to Phoenix, he says, is expected at some time. Just when it will be he does not know, but from time to time there are rumors current that the work of construction will soon be commenced. It would, he says, of course, be of benefit to Phoenix to have another railway and would add materially to its importance.

It is stated that the Kettle Valley railway is to extend its lines from Grand Forks up the north fork of the Kettle river to the Franklin camp. This extension, he says, would give transportation to a promising mining country extending along almost the entire length of the road. It would add to the importance of the Boundary centres, as the mines opened along the line would send their ores to the Boundary smelters, while the people residing along the line would naturally trade in the larger Boundary towns. It would result in the bringing of new capital and blood into the country and would aid materially in its upbuilding.

It is expected by Mr. Spier that there will be a great deal of development work in the Boundary this year. This will be principally on properties along the Canadian Pacific railway between Grand Forks and Phoenix and particularly on Hardy mountain. The ore on Hardy mountain is of a little higher grade than it is in the Phoenix camp.

The rauching business is growing, he says. Fruit, vegetables and nearly all classes of farm products grow prolifically in the vicinity of Grand Forks and almost everywhere in the valleys and all the products raised find a ready market in the nearby mining towns. There is considerable profit in farming there. There is considerable land, cleared and uncleared and suitable for cultivation, that can be acquired on easy terms by those who would purchase and farm it.

In conclusion, Mr. Spier said: "The output of ore in the Boundary will be larger than ever this year, and this means that an increased number of men wil be employed and an augmented payroll. The number of ranchers is increasing each year and the product is enlarging, and taken altogether, the outlook in the Boundary is of rather an encouraging character."

Mr. Spier returns to Phoenix this morning.

PROSPECTIVE SENATOR.

Montreal, March 3.—It is stated here on good authority that William Mitchell, of Desmondville, is to be called to the senate in the place of the late senator Cochrane.

PREMIER ENAMELLED WARE

We have some odd lines, chiefly in Tea and Coffee Pots, nicely decorated, in PREMIER ENAMELLED WARE, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices.

SEE OUR WINDOW.

Ashdown Hardware Co.

THE GRANBY IS GROWING

ITS CAPACITY TO BE INCREASED TO 4000 TONS A DAY.

INTENDS TO OPERATE PROPERTIES NEAR THIS CITY.

A. C. Flumerfelt, assistant to the president of the Granby Mining, Smelting & Power Co., is at the Strathcona, having just returned from a visit to the coast.

"Matters are moving along swimmingly at the mines and smelter. We are at present mining and smelting only a little short of 2000 tons a day. The six furnaces are now kept in continuous operation. It is the intention to add six more furnaces to the Granby plant making 12 in all and giving the plant a capacity for reducing 4000 tons of ore a day. I understand that the addition is to be made this summer, but as Jay P. Graves, the vice-president and general manager, has the matter under consideration, I cannot speak positively about the details.

Referring to a group of silver-lead properties in the neighborhood of this city owned by himself and associates, Mr. Flumerfelt said they owned the Golden Eagle, the Dexter, Dexter fraction, just east of the Poorman-Granite

The claims have all been crown granted. Some time since 13 tons of this ore was sent to the smelter and gave very satisfactory returns. Mr. Flumerfelt said that he proposed this spring to have some additional work done on these claims and possibly may keep a force of men employed all summer, if the early results secured justified it.

"At Coleman," said Mr. Flumerfelt, "we are taking out 3000 tons of coal a month, and the quantity is to be increased continuously. Switches are being put in from the Canadian Pacific railway to handle our product. The foundations for the first battery of 100 coke ovens are now being put in. Already some 1500 feet of underground work has been done. The town is growing. There are now about 200 men employed and a few families have moved in. There are three general stores, a hardware store, two hotels, a large boarding house and a banking office. Coleman," he said, "is certain to become considerable of a place.'

THE B.P. TELEGRAPH CO.

GOVERNMENT LINES ON VANCOUVER ISLAND LEASED.

COMPANY ORGANIZED BY D. V. MOTT AND C. H. GIBBONS.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ottawa, March 3.—The current issue of the Canadian Gazette announces that an order in council has been passed approving the lease to C. H. Gibbons, of Vancouver, and D. V. Mott, of Fernie, in trust for the British Pacific Telegraph Co., for 21 years, of the dominion government telegraph lines on Vancouver island. These lines were originally built about ten years ago and have since been maintained chiefly for the purpose of affording distressed shipping and seamen facilities for communicating with owners, agents or the authorities at Victoria; and not being designed for commercial uses, have been a continual drain upon the federal treasury. The last report of the dominion superintendent of telegraphs, Mr. Keeley, attached to the report of the minister of public works for 1902, states that the expenditure on the Victoria-Cape Beale line alone for the year ended June 30th, 1902, was $7,927.69, while the revenue therefrom in the same period was but $363.81.

At the same time, the lines not being viewed as capable of producing commercial profits, but indifferent activity has been shown in their maintenance by the C. P.R., to whom practically it not theoretically or o..cially, the lines had been handed for operation under the responsible supervision of the resident agent of the public works department at Victoria.

The British Pacific Telegraph Co., which Messrs Gibbons and Mott are now incorporating under the Companies' Act of the dominion—which will be capitalized for the present at $25,000 and stock in which is already all taken up and fully paid for—aims to make the lines acquired commercially profitable, while maintaining them in such efficiency as to relieve them of their past reproach of unreliability. The Victoria-cape Beale line connecting as it does with the Pacific cable at Bamfield creek, its American terminus, the intention is to make this line an independent link between the telegraph lines of America, converging at Victeoria, and the cable—access to which has heretofore been monopolized by the C. P. R. The volume of cable business is already large and it is believed that with the promised independent conection and the competation which it will stimulate, the business will be largely developed.

In return for the lease concessions from the government, which relieve the company of the necessity of building lines from Victoria to the Pacific seaboard, the company guarantees the government immunity from further expense in maintenance and operation of the line gives free transmission to all government messages, shipping distress reports, weather and departmental bulletins. A small cash payment is also made annually to the government, so that a considerable loss is replaced by a certain revenue, in addition to line reliability being in the future assured. The government retains the right to terminate the lease (with compensation to the company to be fixed by arbitration) should nationalization of telegraphs be decided upon as a feature of Canadian government policy at any time during the life of the lease.

The British Pacific Telegraph Co. will have its head offices at Victoria. D. V. Mott, the Fernie lumberman, will fill the presidency, C. H. Gibbons being vice-president and general manager, and T. W. Paterson, M.P.P. in all probability secretary-treasurer.

The company assumes possession of the Vancouver island lines on May 1st next.

THE SITTINGS ARE ENDED

JURY AWARD ROD. McDONALD $1500 DAMAGES.

IN AN ACTION AGAINST THE HALL MINES SMELTER CO

A Nelson jury yesterday awarded Roderick McDonald $1500 for the loss of his right hand whilst employed at the sampling mill in the Hall Mines smelter on the 7th of September, 1903.

Mr. McDonald has been in the employ of the smelter company for several years past and has always been regarded by the management as a careful and efficient workman. After he recovered from the effects of the accident in question the company found work for him and he is still in their employ.

According to the evidence given yesterday McDonald was employed on the 7th of September last in feeding ore to the roller crushers in the sampling rooms at the smelter and in cleaning the roller crusher with a broom after a sample had been run through and preparatory to treating another ore sample, the plaintiff's right hand was drawn in between the cogs of the machine and so badly mangled that amputation at the wrist was necessary. The left hand was also injured.

At the trial yesterday it was alleged that the machine was not properly guarded by fenders and that the company was guilty of negligence. The plaintiff claimed $4000 damages.

The defence was that the plaintiff knew of the danger and voluntarily undertook the work and did not exercise due care, as he could have stopped the machine for the purpose of cleaning it.

S. S. Taylor, K.C., and with him Jas. O'Shea appeared for the plaintiff, and Joseph Martin, K.C., and with him A. Whealeer for the defendants.

The jury who tried the case consisted of George Ritchie (foreman), John McLatchie, J. A. Irving, W. H. Jones, A. T. Walley, B. B. Smith, H. T. Irvine and William Brown.

The plaintiff put in the evidence of R. R. Hedley, the smelter manager, taken on discovery, the notice of injury and a photograph of the crusher in which the accident occurred. The plaintiff was then called and gave a detailed account of just how the acident happened and cross-examination did not materially shake his story.

The plaintiff's case was then closed and at 12.30 the defence called John Scoley, the foreman of the feed floor of the smelter, and Robert R. Hedley, the manager of the works.

It was shown that since the accident the company had put guards over the cog wheels of the machine, but the court told the jury that they need not consider this circumstance one way or the other.

After Mr. Martin and Mr. Taylor, the latter at considerable length, had addressed the jury, the court very briefly reviewing the evidence charged the jury, who retired to consult at 3.35. An hour and five minutes later the jury filed out of their room, took their seats and foreman George Ritchie informed the court that they found the company guilty of negligence and awarded Roderick McDonald, the plaintiff, the sum of $1500 damages.

In discharging the jury the court merely said: "I trust both sides will be satisfied with the decision you have arrived at. You are discharged from any further attendance."

Judgment was then entered for the plaintiff on Mr. Taylor's motion for $1500 and the costs of the action.

This was the last case on the list and the sittings were accordingly adjourned sine die.

Guaranteed pure Sewing Machine Oil 25c a bottle. Sewing Machine Needles to fit any Sewing Machine at Taylor & McQuarrie's, Tailors, Baker St., Nelson, B. C.

THE NELSON HOUSE

THE ONLY EUROPEAN HOTEL IN THE CITY — Centrally Located

ACCOMMODATION UP-TO-DATE
BRIGHT AND WELL VENTILATED ROOMS.
The meals served in the Cafe second to none.
Bar in connection with all the choicest wines, liquors and cigars.
Bus meets all trains and boats.

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.

Valaze

Makes a Bad Skin Good and a Good Better

Valaze

Eradicates Freckles, Wrinkles Sallowness, Blackheads, Pimples and Roughness, and all Blemishes and Eruptions of the Skin, rendering it soft and transparent.

Valaze

HEADQUARTERS FOR SMOKERS' SUPPLIES

There is nothing in this line that you cannot find at

Thurman's

FOR SALE

A GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTORS

$3150.—Three houses and two lots on Victoria street, with monthly rental of $55. Terms. This offer for one month only.

R. J. Steel

Nelson Electric Tramway Company Limited

NELSON, B. C.

CARS FOR CURLING

LEAVE BYERS' CORNER—
1.30 for 2 p.m. game.
3.30, 3.50 for 4 o'clock game.
7.30, 7.50 and 8.10 for 8 o'clock game

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.

Madden House

Baker St. Nelson.

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

THOMAS MADDEN, Proprietor.

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 $2.50 UP.
FINLAY McLEOD, Proprietor.

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 25c TO $1.00

MALONE & PRECILLUS, 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

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

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.

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.

5 and 10 Acre Blocks

of land, suitable for fruit growing, close to Nelson, fronting on lake, within 15 minutes of electric cars; can be irrigated all over. Finest location in the Kootenay. For Sale, Apply C. Newling, Box 63, Nelson, B. C.

RICH GOLDFIELDS OF THE LARDEAU

A Splendid Field for the Mine Operator, Miner, Prospector, Mechanic, Merchant and Professional Man

The free gold belt is one of the largest yet found in Canada, extending as it does from the head of Kootenay Lake to beyond the head of Arrow Lakes. In only a few places, like along Fish Creek, the Lardeau River and the Duncan River, has the ground to any extent been prospected and exploited The results at Ferguson, Camborne and Poplar have demonstrated the great mining worth of the district.

At first silver-lead ledges were looked for and exploited. The lack of transportation, which is now provided, acted as a handicap, but still the ledges are so marvelously rich, that large profits have been made, even where it was necessary to pack the output over long distances to the point where it could be put on board boats to be sent to the smelters.

Latterly attention has been drawn to the free milling gold ledges, and a number of lodes containing this character of ore have been opened up.

There are now stamp mills in several places and others in contemplation. For instance, Camborne has three ten-stamp mills and there is a twenty-stamp mill near Ferguson. Poplar will add a couple to the list this summer and soon hundreds of stamps will be thundering away and pounding out wealth from ore from the free gold ledges.

There are still large areas to prospect. The free gold discoveries at Poplar and Gold Hill last summer are the wonder of the mining world.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Address the Mining Department of The Daily News, Enclosing Stamps for Reply.

Blue Ribbon's leaden packet preserves indefinitely the rich delicious flavor of this wonderful tea. Carefully sealed in pound and half-pound lead packets. Try the Red Label. Only one best tea. Blue Ribbon's it.

NOTICE

On and after March 1st we will occupy the store on the southeast corner of Josephine and Baker Streets, formerly occupied by J. H. Vanstone, Druggist. Here we will be pleased to serve our old as well as new customers.

Nelson Hardware Co.

Box 631. SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS. Nelson, B. C.

THE COAL FIELDS OF THE CROW'S NEST PASS

In the foothills on the east side of the Rocky mountains, across the dividing line between British Columbia and Alberta, the coal seams of the Crow's Nest Pass country are repeated. But even this neighborhood does not mark the limit of the occurrence of coal, for eastwards many miles, at Lethbridge and further still at Souris, coal mines are being worked in seams of coal varying in character and quality from the lignites of the eastern portion of the Northwest Territories to the bituminous coals of the Rocky mountains. The coal regions also extend many miles northward, for at Anthracite and Canmore, on the C. P. R. main line, anthracite coal has been mined for several years. Coal outcrops in many places, and it is probably widely distributed over the prairie region to the eastward as well as through the foothills of the Rockies. The abundance of good fuel thus provided compensates for the comparative absence of timber for firewood from the big agricultural and pastoral districts of southwestern Alberta.

VI.

During the 1902 season a considerable area of the coal belt in the vicinity of Blairmore was investigated by Mr. Leach whose official report was published in the summary report of the geological survey for 1902. A map, by Mr. Leach, of the area examined, accompanied his report, in which much valuable information is gvien as to these coal-bearing rocks.

BLAIRMORE-FRANK FIELDS

From Mr. Leach's report it is gathered that the Blairmore-Frank coal fields are situated a few miles east of the summit of Crow's Nest pass and are separated from the Crow's Nest coal field proper by the main range of the Rocky mountains. To the south they are cut off by the Devono-carboniferous rocks of the Flathead range. To the north the limit of coal bearing rocks is not as yet defined. Eastward the belt of lower cretaceous coal bearing rocks extends about 14 miles from Crow's Nest lake, where it is overlaid by rocks of upper cretaceous and Laramie age, also coal bearing, but to a lesser extent.

The construction of the Crow's Nest branch of the C. P. R., which crosses the coal bearing strata almost at right angles, has removed earlier transportation difficulties, with the result that during the past few years a great deal of work has been done, chiefly prospecting and surface stripping, so that it is now known the productive coal measures are very much more extensive than was at first expected they would prove to be.

The region within the boundaries examined by Mr. Leach is, roughly speaking, divided into almost equal parts by the Livingstone range. To the west of this range and between it and the main range of the Rockies the country is somewhat rough and broken, and generally timbered. To the east of the Livingstone range the character of the country changes abruptly, the rough, wooded hills giving place to low, rounded, grassy ridges, gradually decreasing in height until the open prairie of the Old Man river is reached. The general direction of the valleys and ridges throughout this area is north and south, coinciding with the strike of the rocks, but the Crow's Nest and Old Man rivers have cut narrow, gorge-like channels, locally known as "gaps," through the strata of the mountains almost at right angles.

In comparing the middle and lower cretaceous rocks of this area with those of the Crow's Nest coal field, a general similarity is at once seen, with, however, a very marked diminution in thickness in the rocks of this district, especially in the case of the lower dark shales underlying the coal measures. The geological structure of this area is somewhat complex, much faulting and folding being in evidence. The description of the rock occurrences is largely technical, so it is not here quoted. Following the line of railway eastwards from Crow's Nest lake no coal is found until after passing the junction of Nez Perce creek with Crow's Nest river and reaching a short distance west of the mouth of McGillivray creek. This is where the International company is opening up a mine at Coleman, distant 10 miles east from the Crow's Nest railway station. Between two and three miles east of Coleman coal again occurs near the railway. A mile and a half beyond, near Blairmore, and as well at a like distance farther east, at Frank, coal seams have been opened. Between Frank and the eastern limit of the area examined by Mr. Leach the coal reappears at intervals but as the rocks are much crumpled and folded it is probable that the same seams are repeated by folding several times.

Two sections across the coal bearing rocks were measured, one at Cat mountain, on the west flank of Livingstone range, in the central northern part of the area examined, and the other at the east side of Byron creek, near its head, south of Turtle mountain. The Cat mountain section was considered to be fairly complete; although it is possible other seams occur below the last one noted. In this, 21 seams of coal, ranging in thickness from 15 inches to 15 feet 3 inches, and giving a total thickness of 125 feet 3 inches of coal, were found to occur in an aggregate of 742 feet of measures. The Byron creek section was probably not complete, for owing to the lateness of the season and the thick drift covering, it was not at the time it was taken practicable to strip the surface farther down. This section as measured was 479 feet 9 inches, and in it were found to occur 11 seams varying in thickness from 3 feet 3 inches to 12 feet, and totalling 101 feet 9 inches of coal. There was very little resemblance found to exist between these two sections, but uniformity was not looked for since the two points at which the measurements were made are 23 miles apart. Measurements made by H. T. Collett of a partial section on McGillivray ridge, on the northern extension of the measures the International company is opening up, showed five seams of coal, together 50 feet 6 inches in an aggregate of 150 feet 6 inches of measures. These seams were respectively, in descending order, 2 feet 6 inches, 5 feet, 5 feet, 25 feet and 13 feet. A section of the main tunnel of the Lille colliery, on Gold creek, about 3 1-2 miles north from Frank, showing six seams of coal as occurring in measures totalling 96 feet 6 inches in thickness. These seams were, respectively, 6 inches, 1 foot 5 inches, 2 feet, 1 inch, 3 feet 3 inches and 4 feet 7 inches. It should be kept in mind that all these measurements were taken in 1902. They are quoted as being the only data of this nature available to the writer, but it is quite probable that later developments have shown seams that are more workable to occur on the last mentioned property.

Two years ago Frank B. Smith, at one time mining engineer at the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company's Coal creek colliery, and afterwards inspector of coal mines in the Northwest Territories, contributed a paper on "Coal mining in the Northwest Territories," and from this the following is quoted: The coal at Lethbridge is superior in quality to that farther east, and the closer the foothills of the Rocky mountains are approached the more this becomes marked. It contains less moisture and is more bituminous in character. A comparison of four different analyses of coal will exhibit this transition:

	Souris.	Lethbridge.	Blairmore.
Moisture	16.92	12.08	2.07
Volatile	38.58	26.87	22.84
Fixed carbon.	40.72	54.93	68.35
Ash	3.78	6.12	6.74
	100.00	100.00	100.00

As later information as to several of the properties working than that published in Mr. Leach's report has been obtained, the particulars he gave of these will not be quoted here. The following may, however, prove of interest: "The coals and lignites of the upper cretaceous and Laramie have been opened up in several places, chiefly to supply the local demand for domestic fuel. In most cases, however, the highly contorted condition of the strata renders mining difficult and uncertain. . . It is now proved without a doubt that very large deposits of coal exist in this area, but success in future mining operations will depend largely on the selection of the best available sites. In this connection several factors have to be taken into consideration, such as the quality of the coal, transportation facilities, the absence of faulting, and the altitude of the coal seams themselves. With regard to the last mentioned, it is the general opinion among local mining men that, for the present at least, the coal below the level of the valleys cannot be profitably extracted in competition with that won by drifting into the mountain sides and requiring no hoisting or pumping machinery."

INTERNATIONAL COAL & COKE COMPANY, LIMITED.

This company was organized last year by officials of the Granby Consolidated M. S. & P. Co. Although an entirely separate organization from that of the well known copper mining and smelting company, its main object is understood to be the supply of fuel for the smelting furnaces of the latter company. Other trade will no doubt be sought whenever the output of the colliery shall be sufficiently large to make it of advantage to sell in other markets as well. The International company has a nominal capital of $3,000,000. Its directorate consists of Messrs. A. C. Flumerfelt, president; H. N. Galer, vice-president and treasurer; W. G. Graves, secretary; C. A. Fowler, P. A. Paulson and D. Schultz. The coal lands secured are those known as Paulson & Newport's, these crossing the Crow's Nest railway between three and a half and four and a half miles west of the town of Blairmore. They extend about seven miles north and south on the strike of the coal measures, and have a width of one miles. The greater length of these lands is south of the railway, which, following the course of the Crow's Nest river, runs close to where the coal seams pass under the wash in the valley and below water level, but to reappear in the hills to the northward. George S. Baton, of Elliott & Baton, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who examined these coal lands for the organizers of the company, is stated to have reported favorably on the property. The following are excerpts from his report: Your coal field near Blairmore is remarkable for the number and thickness of the seams it contains, and from the fact that the outcrops are near the railway, with enough bottom land between to permit of a good plant being built there. Already six seams of workable thickness have been proved on the property, these totalling about 50 feet of clean coal. The seams run in a northerly and southerly direction through the property, and that they are regular and consistent is shown, first by the conglomerate rock which overlies them and which, being very hard, is well defined on the surface, and next by the fact that they are found in good condition wherever they have been tested. Starting at the railroad and going south, the outcrop begins at water level near the railway and then gradually rises to an elevation of 700 feet, then falls to 300 feet above the railway, at the tunnels started at about two miles away. As the coal pitches at about 35 degrees, this will give an average of 700 feet on the pitch and make about 14,000,000 tons here above water level. From these tunnels south to the end of the property, about three miles, the hill rises higher. A rough estimate gives an average of 2,000 feet on the seams, which would make about 50,000,000 tons, or a total tonnage in the five miles south of the railway of 64,000,000 tons above water level.

When Coleman was visited last month by the writer it was seen that the valley there has a width of from a quarter to half a mile, with the hills rising from it both north and south. There are stated to occur on the company's lands nine known seams of coal, but as yet only five of these have been prospected. Three have been opened near the railway, which passes within 200 yards of the main entry. These seams have a westerly dip of about 35 degrees and, with one exception, are all east of and under that now known as No. 2, and on which for the present most of the development work is being done. No. 1, the most westerly seam yet opened here, is about five feet in thickness, No. 2 is 14 feet, No. 3, which is opened two miles away to the southward is 17 feet, No. 4 is 11 feet and No. 5 about 7 feet.

The main entry, on No. 2 seam, is being double tracked. The heading is in between 700 and 800 feet, and it is being advanced about 8 feet a day. The entry is 10x14ft, which size will be maintained until, at 1,000 feet in, a crosscut tunnel will be run to the eastward to cut the other seams. The intention is to make this easterly road the main haulage way, and in opening it ample provision will also be made for ventilation. The mine is being opened on the pillar and stall system, with barrier pillars. The workings will be ventilated by a Capell fan 16 feet in diameter. The system of haulage to be used has not yet been decided upon, but it will probably be either rope or compressed air. Meanwhile horses or mules will be used.

The coal being mined from No. 2 seam is excellent steam coal. At the time the mine was visited about 130 tons a day were being taken out and loaded on railway cars, the C. P. R. taking all that could be supplied by the mine. It was expected that by February 1st the output would be at the rate of 200 tons per day. This coal is quite free from impurities, clean coal the whole 12 to 14 feet from roof to floor. No. 5 had been opened and the heading was in about 200 feet. This is the best coking seam the company has, so far as yet determined. Further development was being deferred until some of the coke ovens should be ready to receive the coal, so as to avoid a second handling. Analyses of these coals showed that No. 2 gives about 30 per cent volatile combustible matter, 60 per cent fixed carbon and 10 per cent ash. The coking seam is lower in volatile, not more than 24 to 25 per cent, with fixed carbon 64 to 70 per cent, only 1 to 2 per cent moisture, and practically no sulphur. It makes a firm coke of generally good quality.

The initial equipment of the colliery will be for an output of about 2,000 tons a day. Orders were placed three or four months ago for much of the machinery, as follows: Link Belt Machinery Co., Chicago, mine car haul-up chains for hauling the loaded car up to the tipple; Mill & Mine Supply Co., Pittsburg, cross-over car tip, for dumping the loaded cars; Connesville Mfg. & Mines Supply Co., bin slide fixtures; Stilwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co., pumps; Phoenix Iron Works Co., Meadsville, Pennsylvania, engines, and Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., electrical equipment. Delivery before March 1st was guaranteed in each case. The steam boilers, together about 600 horse power, and the structural steel required, are being obtained in Canada. Standard mine cars 36in. gauge are coming from the Hockensmith Wheel & Mine Car Co., Penn Station, Pennsylvania.

The haul-up chains on the incline to the tipple, which will be built alongside the Crow's Nest railway, will be arranged to run at the rate of 60 feet per minute, raising the cars at the rate of two and a half per minute. If increased to full capacity of four cars per minute the rate will be 100 feet per minute. The blocks on the chain will be 24 feet apart. The storage bins at the tipple will have a present holding capacity of about 1,000 tons; enlargement will be made as required. The coal screening and loading apparatus will have screens and a horizontal picking belt.

The construction work in hand includes the laying of about four miles of railway trackage for shipping facilities for coal and coke and the erection of the first battery of 104 coke ovens. The ovens will be of the beehive type, having an output capacity of 1 1-2 to 1 3-4 tons per day. It is intended to erect 400 ovens in all. There are 80 to 100 men employed in construction work and 40 to 50 in and about the mine. Comfortable bunk and boarding houses have been erected, and a commodious building for mine offices is ready for occupation, having lately been completed. More men will be put on as more faces are opened in the mine, the expectation being that by next July or August the output will be well on towards 1,000 tons a day.

Edward E. Reynolds, C.E. and M.E., who resigned his office of mine inspector of the seventh district, Pennsylvania, to accept the position of general superintendent for the International company, is directing the opening up of the mines and the putting in of the surface works. Daniel Elliott, an English coal miner of many years experience both in England and the United States, is mine foreman. The town of Coleman, which is fast building up within 300 or 400 yards of the colliery, bids fair to become the leading town of southwestern Alberta.

BORDEN TALKS SENSE

Address Upon Loyalty of French-Canadians at Toronto.

Toronto, March 3.—Hon. L. P. Brodeur addressed the Empire club at its noonday luncheon today on the loyalty of French-Canadians to the empire.

"French Canadians," he said, "prize too highly the advantages they enjoy under the safeguards of the British constitution to wish to change their position for another that the accidents of the future might create. The French-Canadian knows too well that independence would be for the present a mere utopia in which would be lost his safeguards, that the existing constitution has been established for his interest, his laws and his language; he knows that a national or political alliance with any other country would mean the forfeiture of the same advantages.'

TRAIN STRUCK SNOW BANK.

Winnipeg, March, 3.—The passenger train from Prince Albert for Regina yesterday struck a hard snow drift near Aylesbury at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the whole train left the rails. Neither train nor rails were damaged and all the passengers escaped unhurt. The train was delayed 12 hours.

C. P. R. TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Montreal, March 3.—C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending February 29th, 1904, were $791,000; for the same week last year, $745,000.

VICTORY FOR ENGLAND.

Sydney, N.S.W., March 3.—The fourth test between English and Australian cricket teams was won by the English by 157 runs.

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woolens and flannels,—you'll like it. 32

DREYFUS AGAIN.

Paris, March 3.—The court of cassation began at noon today the consideration of the appeal of Alfred Dreyfus for a revision of his trial.

Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago, speaks to young women about dangers of the Menstrual Period—how to avoid pain and suffering and remove the cause by using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"To Young Women:—I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds.

"If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** that was the only medicine which helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment, and was cured a month later. I am like another person since. I am in perfect health, my eyes are brighter, I have added 12 pounds to my weight, my color is good, and I feel light and happy."—Miss Agnes Miller, 25 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The monthly sickness reflects the condition of a woman's health. Anything unusual at that time should have prompt and proper attention. Fifty thousand letters from women prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound regulates menstruation and makes those periods painless.

READ WHAT MISS LINDBECK SAYS:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has greatly benefitted me. I will tell you how I suffered. My trouble was painful menstruation. I felt as each month went by that I was getting worse. I had severe bearing-down pains in my back and abdomen.

"A friend advised me to try Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. I did so and am now free from all pain during my periods."—Jessie C. Lindbeck, 1201 6th Street, Rockford, Ill.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Remember, every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., her advice is free and cheerfully given to every ailing woman who asks for it. Her advice has restored to health more than one hundred thousand women. Why don't you try it, my sick sisters?

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

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ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER, SHINGLES AND MOULDINGS, BAND-SAWN AND TURNED WORK. AN UP-TO-DATE DRY KILN IN CONNECTION.

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

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

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REPAIRING AND JOBBING A SPECIALTY

Marine, Mining and Mill Machinery, Ore Cars, Buckets, Tanks, Etc. Iron and Brass Casting. A complete stock of Shafting, Supplies, Fittings, Etc., always on hand.

Estimates for all classes of work furnished upon application. Mail orders receive prompt and careful attention. Scrap Iron bought by the carload.

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F. J. MITCHELL

RAILWAYS AND SMELTERS

OBSERVATIONS BASED UPON RECENT LEGISLATION.

REMEDY FOR ALLEGED GRIEVANCES AVAILABLE

Editor, The Daily News: A review of certain legislation enacted by the Dominion parliament in favor of the Canadian Pacific railway, brings to light some startling facts of interest to the producers of silver-lead ores in British Columbia. Taking up first chap. 52, 2 Edward VII., assented to May 15th, 1902, we find a form of class railway legislation, whose dangerous tendencies are well illustrated when we consider the causes, which have led to the present stagnation prevalent to this class of mining in the Kootenays. It should be noted that in this act, nothing has been said or provided for, that the company so endowed with the additional powers has had any restriction placed upon its operations in the utilizing of its tremendous powers as a common carrier to work harm or injury to other industries engaged in the same line of operation, whether domestic of foreign.

The act reads in section 9: "The company, may, in order to utilize its land grant and the land grants of other railway companies owned or controlled by the company, in so far as they are available for mining or lumbering operations, engage in general mining, smelting and reduction, the manufacture and sale of iron and steel and lumber and timber manufacturing operations, upon such lands or in connection therewith, and may sell and dispose of the products thereof, and may also make such agreements with the actual or intended settlers upon such lands as it deems expedient for promoting the settlement and cultivation thereof, including the advancing of moneys for such purposes and upon the security of the lands settled upon respectively."

This legalizes the entrance of the Canadian Pacific railway into the smelting enterprise, with no restrictions, as above mentioned placed upon its operations.

It is a well known fact in this portion of British Columbia, that the railway policy in regard to its mineral traffic is dictated to the traffic department by the manager of the smelter closely affiliated therewith. A further fact exists that the only other smelting competition is allowed to live by sufferance, the plant being by no means modern or well situated, setting the pace in the scale of costs to figure treatment charges. By means of its smelter connection the railway by exercising its power, or rather by the abuse of that power, has driven from the field all other smelting competition inimical to its trade lines of traffic. Before the adoption of this policy the line was in imminent danger of having its traffic diverted to feed the American lines. The organization of the lead smelting industry in the United States also introduced an additional element of danger. The cenralizing policy of that industry to throw the ores of a certain class and grade to certain plants more economically fitted by practice and position to treat them, forced the ores of the Kootenay to points where the Canadian Pacific railway could not participate in the haul with any more profit than was in the small arbitrary to the point of connection. The constant friction between the road and the smelting companies to the south, coupled with the large surplus of lead on hand at the close of 1900, were the prevailing factors that marked the withdrawal of the American smelters from this field, and also closed to our producers the market that was of greater promise in relation to prices. A scale of prices has been substituted far lower than the old, and when we couple that fact with the statement that no previous effort was made to provide a market as profitable to the producer as the old market, we then have not far to look for the present stagnation that has resulted.

The entrenched power of the Canadian Pacific railway forced this policy on her weaker competitor, the Kaslo & Slocan railway, with her connection to the south. What has been the effect on the country at large? On every hand in the silver-lead districts of the Kootenay, we find only stagnation in the industry; the producer robbed of his legitimate profit, has no capital for development, the development being the most important factor for traffic making purposes, owing to the geological formation of the camps, and the uncertainties of returns on investments. It is the one factor to be most sedulously nursed.

By the act of May 15, 1902, the legalized concentration of power in the hands of a common carrier, this enormous power to make or break any enterprise, has had one result in the making of capital timid to come to the rescue of the silver-lead industry by providing competitive smelting facilities, and has also barred out any competition from the outside. There is an old saying that misery loves company, and if this is any comfort to the people of the Kootenay, let it be said that the Canadian Pacific railway has had to face her trouble with the rest.

Now we turn to the effort of the producer to help himself out of the difficulty, and we will note what the effect will be on the general question. His first effort was along the lines of appealing for a high tariff. This being refused a bounty was requested and granted. In other words, the producer has tried his hand in procuring legislation, the effect of which will be to keep the present price basis, supplementing thereto the amount received from the bounty fund. It appears that the monopoly of the railway is to be retained. Let us sum up the situation to the points above described. The country previous to the effort of the railway to force the traffic to the most profitable trade lines to its interest was prosperous.

The coercion used to force the trffic to these trade lines, without any previous effort to provide a market equally profitable has resulted in commercial stagnation to the territory served. The dominion parliament in the liberality of its ignorance by the act of May 15, 1902, has legalized the departure of the railway from its legitimate field of work and rendered it possible to force out the necessary competition in smelting facilities. In other words, has created a monopoly for the benefit of the Canadian Pacific. The producer tries his hand at the game, and his effort has resulted in the strengthening of the monopoly, by making the people pay for some of the difference of the price between profit and loss.

So the situation stands today; the handiwork of corporate effort looking for a monopoly on one side, and the mistaken effort of the producer, if looked at in this light, for a remedy on the other.

Who has the best of the argument? The producer should have, as on him the structure rests. Without his effort the railway can have no traffic. It would be like killing the goose, etc. But he decidedly has the worst of the argument. What a fine sarcasm that was, the substitution of the campaign cry, "Canada for the Canadians," to that of "Canada for the Canadian Pacific." There is one law governing the transportation companies, applicable everywhere. It is, that imposing burdensome restrictions too great to be borne by the territory served will surely react in the lessening of the traffic to be carried. Robbing a country of its best market, without substituting as good a one, will result in stagnation and loss of trade. The Canadian Pacific railway policy, formulated by a middleman has resulted in a house of cards. How may it be overthrown.

The Railway Act of 1903 prescribes the remedy, and does not necessitate that marshalling of forces so necessary to the business men of Spokane.

It is contained in sections 266-7, viz.:

266.—Where traffic is to pass over any continuous route in Canada operated by two or more companies, the several companies may agree upon a joint tariff for such continuous route, an' the initial company shall file such joint tariff with the board, and the other company or companies, shall promptly notify the board of its, or their, assent to and concurrence in such joint tariff. The names of the companies whose lines compose such continuous route shall be shown by such tariffs.

267.—In the event of failure by such companies to agree upon any such joint tariff as provided in the preceding section, the board on the application of any company or person desiring to forward traffic over and such continuous route, which the board considers a reasonable and practicable route, or any portion thereof, may require such companies, within a prescribed time, to agree upon and file in like manner a joint tariff for such continuous route, satisfactory to the board, or may, by order, determine the route, fix the tolls and apportion the same among the companies interested, and, may determine the date when the toll or tolls so fixed shall come into effect and traffic shall be carried by the companies in accordance therewith.

(2. Upon any such order being made the company shall as soon as possible, or within such time as the board may require, file and publish a joint tariff in accordance with this act and in accordance with such order.

(3). In any case when there is a dispute between companies interested as to the apportionment of a through rate in any joint tariff, the board may apportion such rate between such companies.

(4.) The board may decide that any proposed through rate is just and reasonable, notwithstanding that a less amount may be allotted to any company out of such through rate than the toll such company would otherwise be entitled to charge.

It is not to be supposed that the Canadian Pacific railway will be contented with the small arbitrary allowed in a through rate to the United States to points it cannot reach. Rather will they make the conditions such that the traffic will stay in the trade lines of the system. The producer will thus be benefited, and the business world may then get some measure of prosperity in Kootenay. If the smelting companies can be shown that there will be no return to the old tactics it is safe to say that there will be brought into the camp some competition that will be a factor in the modernization of obsolete plants; they will have to come up to the standard to live. It will compel the finding of new markets and will be decidedly beneficial to the producer all around. It is to be hoped that our producers will have the necessary business sense to take advantage of their opportunity. The material for the argument can be picked up from the stagnation of the industry during the past years.

(Sgd.) GEO. HUSTON.

Sandon, B.C., March 1st, 1904.

FRUITS OF FIELDING TARIFF

Melbourne, Victoria, March 3.—Premier Deakin today announced in the house of representations that the federal government was prepared to alter the tarift in favor of Great Britain making sacrifices if necessary, to secure reciprocal preferences.

GRAND MASTER I. O. O. F..

Winnipeg, March 3.—R. H. Shanks for several years grand lodge secretarywas today elected grand master of Manitoba Odd Fellows.

Exclusive Tailors—that's us to a dot. One suit only of each pattern. Your choice is exclusive if you place your order with Taylor & McQuarrie, Tailors, Nelson, B. C.

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Iron and Brass Castings of every description. Machine Work of all kinds. Jobbing and Repairing a specialty. We keep in stock Shafting, Pulleys, Boxes, Hangers, Flanges, Couplings, Ore Car Wheels and Axles, Logging Cars, Lumber Trucks, Cast Washers, etc. Break Down Jobs rushed through with dispatch.

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1 Saw Carriage complete, medium weight.
1 Saw Frame and mandrel, with friction feed.
2 Hoe Tooth 56in Circular Saws, good as new,
1 pair small engines, steam feed.
1 *Economist Planer.*
1 Friction nigger.
I am putting in a heavier feed and will have no use for the above after May 20th

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NOTICE

A general meeting of the Kootenay Fruit Growers' Association will be held on Saturday, March 12th, at 8 p.m. in the Board of Trade Rooms.

O. NEWLING, Secretary.

NOTICE

Election of officers of Nelson Miners' Union will take place on Saturday, March 5th, 1904. Members govern yourselves accordingly.

FRANK PHILLIPS, Secretary.

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

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A. MACDONALD & CO.—WHOLESALE Grocers and Provision Merchants.—Importers of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Dried Fruits, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Tobaccos, Cigars, Butter Eggs, Cheese and Packing House Products. Office and Warehouse, corner of Front and Hall Streets. P. O. Box 1095. Telephone 28.

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.

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THE B. C. ASSAY & CHEMICAL SUPPLY Cmpany, Ltd.—733 Pender St., Vancouer, 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—Bushmen.

SEWING MACHINES to rent $3 per month. Needles and repairs for all makes of Sewing Machines kept in stock. The Singer Mfg. Co., Baker street.

WANTED—Competent girl or woman for general housework in family of three; soon to move into clean furnished house. Apply to Mrs. Charles Scott, Carney Block, over Kootenay Coffee Store. References required.

MUSIC LESSONS

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

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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.

IF YOU WANT to buy first class dry wood ring up 178 or call on Joe D. Rochon, Room 2, Bellevue House, Hall street.

THE WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine—Three times the value of any other; one-third easier, one-third faster. Rotary motion and ball bearings. The lightest running machine in the world. Needles of all kinds. Taylor & McQuarrie, Agents, Nelson, B.C.

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FOR RENT—TWo furnished rooms, steam heated. Apply P. O. Box 571.

YMIR LICENCE DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that James D. Band, of Nelson, has made application under the provisions of the "Liquor Licence Act, 1900," for an hotel licence for the Grove Hotel, at Fairview, and that a meeting of the Board of Licence Commissioners will be held to consider such application at the Court House, at the City of Nelson, on Tuesday the fifteenth day of March, 1904, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

C. W. YOUNG,
Acting Chief Licence Inspector,
Chief Constable's Office, Nelson, B. C., February 29th 1904.

CLUB HOTEL

Cor. Stanley and Silica Sts., Nelson, B.C.

RATES $1.00 PER DAY.

Under new management. Good rooms, first class meals 25 cents, six o'clock dinner. Special rates to steady boarders.

JOHN GRANT, Manager.

TICKETS

TO ALL POINTS

East and West

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

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

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

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

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

RAILWAY

LOCAL TRAINS NELSON

Lv.		Ar.
5.00 a.m. Daily	S. S. Moyie Landing Crow's Nest Route	Kootenay 4.00 p.m. Daily
7.00 a.m. Ex Sunday	S. S. Kokanee, Mon., Wed., Fri., Lardo, Poplar Creek, Trout Lake Points	Kootenay 6.30 p.m. Ex Sunday
8.00 a.m Ex Sunday	Rossland-Trail	10.35 a.m. Ex Sunday
3.00 a.m. Ex Sunday	Grand Forks, Greenwood Phoenix, Midway	9.35 p.m. Ex Sunday
9.15 a.m. Ex Sunday	Slocan City, New Denver, Sandon and Slocan Points.	3.40 p.m. Ex Sunday
6.40 p.m. Daily	Rossland, Trail, Col. River, Vancouver, Seattle, Etc.	9.35 p.m. Daily

Low Settlers Rates Westbound

Tickets on Sale March 1st

For rates, tickets and information apply to local agents or write

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

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

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

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

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

Atlantic S.S Sailings

C. P. R. ATLANTIC S.S. LINE
(From St. John)
Lake Erie....March 5 L. Manitoba...Mar 19

ALLAN LINE
(From St. John)
Bavarian.....March 5 Parisian....March 12

DOMINION LINE
(From Portland)
Canada.....March 12 Vancouver..March 26

AMERICAN LINE
St. Louis....March 5 New York..March 12

RED STAR LINE
Finland.....March 5 Vaderland...March 12

CUNARD LINE
Etruria.....*March 5 Lucania*....March 12

WHITE STAR LINE
Majestic.....March 2 Oceanic.....March 9

FRENCH LINE
La Champagne.Mar 3 La Lorraine..Mar 10

ALLAN STATE LINE
Siberian.....March 3 Corinthian..March 17

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

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KOOTENAY RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED OPERATING

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED
KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY

9.00 a.m. Lv..KASLO..Ar 2.15 p.m
1.00 p.m. Lv.SANDON.Ar 11.25 a.m
(DAILY)

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED
KASLO-NELSON ROUTE

6.00 a.m Lv...NELSON..Ar 7.15 p.m
8.40 a.m Ar...KASLO..Lv 5.35 p.m

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

For further particulars call on or address

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

CARPENTER AND JOINER

I am prepared to do all kinds of carpenter and cabinet work. Pianos and furniture repaired and repolished, upholstering and carpet laying. B. W. MICEWICZ, corner Stanley and Victoria streets.

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.

Quarts.—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.

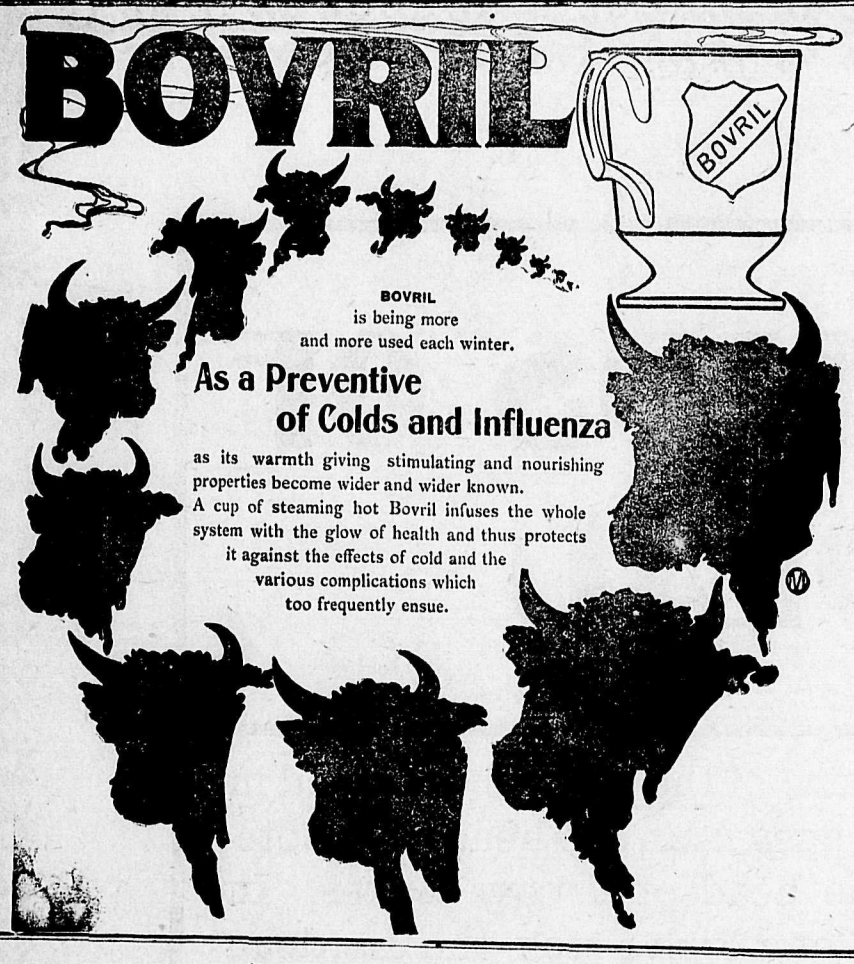
The boundaries of a claim may be defined absolutely by having a survey made and publishing notices in the Yukon Official Gazette.

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 Minister of the Interior.



Blue Ribbon's leaden packet preserves indefinitely the rich delicious flavor of this wonderful tea. Carefully sealed in pound and half-pound lead packets. Try the Red Label. Only one best tea. Blue Ribbon's it.

NOTICE

On and after March 1st we will occupy the store on the southeast corner of Josephine and Baker Streets, formerly occupied by J. H. Vanstone, Druggist. Here we will be pleased to serve our old as well as new customers.

Nelson Hardware Co.

Box 631. SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS. Nelson, B. C.

THE COAL FIELDS OF THE CROW'S NEST PASS

In the foothills on the east side of the Rocky mountains, across the dividing line between British Columbia and Alberta, the coal seams of the Crow's Nest Pass country are repeated. But even this neighborhood does not mark the limit of the occurrence of coal, for eastwards many miles, at Lethbridge and further still at Souris, coal mines are being worked in seams of coal varying in character and quality from the lignites of the eastern portion of the Northwest Territories to the bituminous coals of the Rocky mountains. The coal regions also extend many miles northward, for at Anthracite and Canmore, on the C. P. R. main line, anthracite coal has been mined for several years. Coal outcrops in many places, and it is probably widely distributed over the prairie region to the eastward as well as through the foothills of the Rockies. The abundance of good fuel thus provided compensates for the comparative absence of timber for firewood from the big agricultural and pastoral districts of southwestern Alberta.

VI.

During the 1902 season a considerable area of the coal belt in the vicinity of Blairmore was investigated by Mr. Leach whose official report was published in the summary report of the geological survey for 1902. A map, by Mr. Leach, of the area examined, accompanied his report, in which much valuable information is gvien as to these coal-bearing rocks.

BLAIRMORE-FRANK FIELDS

From Mr. Leach's report it is gathered that the Blairmore-Frank coal fields are situated a few miles east of the summit of Crow's Nest pass and are separated from the Crow's Nest coal field proper by the main range of the Rocky mountains. To the south they are cut off by the Devono-carboniferous rocks of the Flathead range. To the north the limit of coal bearing rocks is not as yet defined. Eastward the belt of lower cretaceous coal bearing rocks extends about 14 miles *from Crow's Nest lake*, where it is overlaid by rocks of upper cretaceous and Laramie age, also coal bearing, but to a lesser extent.

The construction of the Crow's Nest branch of the C. P. R., which crosses the coal bearing strata almost at right angles, has removed earlier transportation difficulties, with the result that during the past few years a great deal of work has been done, chiefly prospecting and surface stripping, so that it is now known the productive coal measures are very much more extensive than was at first expected they would prove to be.

The region within the boundaries examined by Mr. Leach is, roughly speaking, divided into almost equal parts by the Livingstone range. To the west of this range and between it and the main range of the Rockies the country is somewhat rough and broken, and generally timbered. To the east of the Livingstone range the character of the country changes abruptly, the rough, wooded hills giving place to low, rounded, grassy ridges, gradually decreasing in height until the open prairie *of the Old Man river is reached.* The general direction of the valleys and ridges throughout this area is north and south, coinciding with the strike of the rocks, but the Crow's Nest and Old Man rivers have cut narrow, gorge-like channels, locally known as "gaps," through the strata of the mountains almost at right angles.

In comparing the middle and lower cretaceous rocks of this area with those of the Crow's Nest coal field, a general similarity is at once seen, with, however, a very marked diminution in thickness in the rocks of this district, especially in the case of the lower dark shales underlying the coal measures. The geological structure of this area is somewhat complex, much faulting and folding being in evidence. The description of the rock occurrences is largely technical, so it is not here quoted. Following the line of railway eastwards from Crow's Nest lake no coal is found until after passing the junction of Nez Perce creek with Crow's Nest river and reaching a short distance west of the mouth of McGillivray creek. This is where the International company is opening up a mine at Coleman, distant 10 miles east from the Crow's Nest railway station. Between two and three miles east of Coleman coal again occurs near the railway. A mile and a half beyond, near Blairmore, and as well at a like distance farther east, at Frank, coal seams have been opened. Between Frank and the eastern limit of the area examined by Mr. Leach the coal reappears at intervals but as the rocks are much crumpled and folded it is probable that the same seams are repeated by folding several times.

Two sections across the coal bearing rocks were measured, one at Cat mountain, on the west flank of Livingstone range, in the central northern part of the area examined, and the other at the east side of Byron creek, near its head, south of Turtle mountain. The Cat mountain section was considered to be fairly complete; although it is possible other seams occur below the last one noted. In this, 21 seams of coal, ranging in thickness from 15 inches to 15 feet 3 inches, and giving a total thickness of 125 feet 3 inches of coal, were found to occur in an aggregate of 742 feet of measures. The Byron creek section was probably not complete, for owing to the lateness of the season and the thick drift covering, it was not at the time it was taken practicable to strip the surface farther down. This section as measured was 479 feet 9 inches, and in it were found to occur 11 seams varying in thickness from 3 feet 3 inches to 12 feet, and totalling 101 feet 9 inches of coal. There was very little resemblance found to exist between these two sections, but uniformity was not looked for since the two points at which the measurements were made are 23 miles apart. Measurements made by H. T. Collett of a partial section on McGillivray ridge, on the northern extension of the measures the International company is opening up, showed five seams of coal, together 50 feet 6 inches in an aggregate of 150 feet 6 inches of measures. These seams were respectively, in descending order, 2 feet 6 inches, 5 feet, 5 feet, 25 feet and 13 feet. A section of the main tunnel of the Lille colliery, on Gold creek, about 3 1-2 miles north from Frank, showing six seams of coal as occurring in measures totalling 96 feet 6 inches in thickness. *These seams were, respectively,* 6 inches, 1 foot 5 inches, 2 feet, 1 inch, 3 feet 3 inches and 4 feet 7 inches. It should be kept in mind that all these measurements were taken in 1902. They are quoted as being the only data of this nature available to the writer, but it is quite probable that later developments have shown seams that are more workable to occur on the last mentioned property.

Two years ago Frank B. Smith, at one time mining engineer at the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company's Coal creek colliery, and afterwards inspector of coal mines in the Northwest Territories, contributed a paper on "Coal mining in the Northwest Territories," and from this the following is quoted: The coal at Lethbridge is superior in quality to that farther east, and the closer the foothills of the Rocky mountains are approached the more this becomes marked. It contains less moisture and is more bituminous in character. A comparison of four different analyses of coal will exhibit this transition:

	Souris.	Lethbridge.	Blairmore.
Moisture	16.92	12.08	2.07
Volatile	38.58	26.87	22.84
Fixed carbon.	40.72	54.93	68.35
Ash	3.78	6.12	6.74
	100.00	100.00	100.00

As later information as to several of the properties working than that published in Mr. Leach's report has been obtained, the particulars he gave of these will not be quoted here. The following may, however, prove of interest: "The coals and lignites of the upper cretaceous and Laramie have been opened up in several places, chiefly to supply the local demand for domestic fuel. In most cases, however, the highly contorted condition of the strata renders mining difficult and uncertain. . . It is now proved without a doubt that very large deposits of coal exist in this area, but success in future mining operations will depend largely on the selection of the best available sites. In this connection several factors have to be taken into consideration, such as the quality of the coal, transportation facilities, the absence of faulting, and the altitude of the coal seams themselves. With regard to the last mentioned, it is the general opinion among local mining men that, for the present at least, the coal below the level of the valleys cannot be profitably extracted in competition with that won by drifting into the mountain sides and requiring no hoisting or pumping machinery."

INTERNATIONAL COAL & COKE COMPANY, LIMITED.

This company was organized last year by officials of the Granby Consolidated M. S. & P. Co. Although an entirely separate organization from that of the well known copper mining and smelting company, its main object is understood to be the supply of fuel for the smelting furnaces of the latter company. Other trade will no doubt be sought whenever the output of the colliery shall be sufficiently large to make it of advantage to sell in other markets as well. The International company has a nominal capital of $3,000,000. Its directorate consists of Messrs. A. C. Flumerfelt, president; H. N. Galer, vice-president and treasurer; W. G. Graves, secretary; C. A. Fowler, P. A. Paulson and D. Schultz. The coal lands secured are those known as Paulson & Newport's, these crossing the Crow's Nest railway between three and a half and four and a half miles west of the town of Blairmore. They extend about seven miles north and south on the strike of the coal measures, and have a width of one miles. The greater length of these lands is south of the railway, which, following the course of the Crow's Nest river, runs close to where the coal seams pass under the wash in the valley and below water level, but to reappear in the hills to the northward. George S. Baton, of Elliott & Baton, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who examined these coal lands for the organizers of the company, is stated to have reported favorably on the property. The following are excerpts from his report: Your coal field near Blairmore is remarkable for the number and thickness of the seams it contains, and from the fact that the outcrops are near the railway, with enough bottom land between to permit of a good plant being built there. Already six seams of workable thickness have been proved on the property, these totalling about 50 feet of clean coal. The seams run in a northerly and southerly direction through the property, and that they are regular and consistent is shown, first by the conglomerate rock which overlies them and which, being very hard, is well defined on the surface, and next by the fact that they are found in good condition wherever they have been tested. Starting at the railroad and going south, the outcrop begins at water level near the railway and then gradually rises to an elevation *of 700 feet, then falls to 300 feet* above the railway, at the tunnels started at about two miles away. As the coal pitches at about 35 degrees, this will give an average of 700 feet on the pitch and make about 14,000,000 tons here above water level. From these tunnels south to the end of the property, about three miles, the hill rises higher. A rough estimate gives an average of 2,000 feet on the seams, which would make about 50,000,000 tons, or a total tonnage in the five miles south of the railway of 64,000,000 tons above water level.

When Coleman was visited last month by the writer it was seen that the valley there has a width of from a quarter to half a mile, with the hills rising from it both north and south. There are stated to occur on the company's lands nine known seams of coal, but as yet only five of these have been prospected. Three have been opened near the railway, which passes within 200 yards of the main entry. These seams have a westerly dip of about 35 degrees and, with one exception, are all east of and under that now known as No. 2, and on which for the present most of the development work is being done. No. 1, the most westerly seam yet opened here, is about five feet in thickness, No. 2 is 14 feet, No. 3, which is opened two miles away to the southward is 17 feet, No. 4 is 11 feet and No. 5 about 7 feet.

The main entry, on No. 2 seam, is being double tracked. The heading is in between 700 and 800 feet, and it is being advanced about 8 feet a day. The entry is 10x14ft, which size will be maintained until, at 1,000 feet in, a crosscut tunnel will be run to the eastward to cut the other seams. The intention is to make this easterly road the main haulage way, and in opening it ample provision will also be made for ventilation. The mine is being opened on the pillar and stall system, with barrier pillars. The workings will be ventilated by a Capell fan 16 feet in diameter. The system of haulage to be used has not yet been decided upon, but it will probably be either rope or compressed air. Meanwhile horses or mules will be used.

The coal being mined from No. 2 seam is excellent steam coal. At the time the mine was visited about 130 tons a day were being taken out and loaded on railway cars, the C. P. R. taking all that could be supplied by the mine. It was expected that by February 1st the output would be at the rate of 200 tons per day. This coal is quite free from impurities, clean coal the whole 12 to 14 feet from roof to floor. No. 5 had been opened and the heading was in about 200 feet. This is the best coking seam the company has, so far as yet determined. Further development was being deferred until some of the coke ovens should be ready to receive the coal, so as to avoid a second handling. Analyses of these coals showed that No. 2 gives about 30 per cent volatile combustible matter, 60 per cent fixed carbon and 10 per cent ash. The coking seam is lower in volatile, not more than 24 to 25 per cent, with fixed carbon 64 to 70 per cent, only 1 to 2 per cent moisture, and practically no sulphur. It makes a firm coke of generally good quality.

The initial equipment of the colliery will be for an output of about 2,000 tons a day. Orders were placed three or four months ago for much of the machinery, as follows: Link Belt Machinery Co., Chicago, mine car haul-up chains for hauling the loaded car up *to the tipple; Mill & Mine Supply Co.,* Pittsburg, cross-over car tip, for dumping the loaded cars; Connesville Mfg. & Mines Supply Co., bin slide fixtures; Stilwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co., pumps; Phoenix Iron Works Co., Meadsvills, Pennsylvania, engines, and Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., electrical equipment. Delivery before March 1st was guaranteed in each case. The steam boilers, together about 600 horse power, and the structural steel required, are being obtained in Canada. Standard mine cars 36in. gauge are coming from the Hockensmith Wheel & Mine Car Co., Penn Station, Pennsylvania.

The haul-up chains on the incline to the tipple, which will be built alongside the Crow's Nest railway, will be arranged to run at the rate of 60 feet per minute, raising the cars at the rate of two and a half per minute. If increased to full capacity of four cars per minute the rate will be 100 feet per minute. The blocks on the chain will be 24 feet apart. The storage bins at the tipple will have a present holding capacity of about 1,000 tons; enlargement will be made as required. The coal screening and loading apparatus will have screens and a horizontal picking belt.

The construction work in hand includes the laying of about four miles of railway trackage for shipping facilities for coal and coke and the erection of the first battery of 104 coke ovens. The ovens will be of the beehive type, having an output capacity of 1 1-2 to 1 3-4 tons per day. It is intended to erect 400 ovens in all. There are 80 to 100 men employed in construction work and 40 to 50 in and about the mine. Comfortable bunk and boarding houses have been erected, and a commodious building for mine offices is ready for occupation, having lately been completed. More men will be put on as more faces are opened in the mine, the expectation being that by next July or August the output will be well on towards 1,000 tons a day.

Edward E. Reynolds, C.E. and M.E., who resigned his office of mine inspector of the seventh district, Pennsylvania, to accept the position of general superintendent for the International company, is directing the opening up of the mines and the putting in of the surface works. *Daniel Elliott*, an English coal miner of many years experience both in England and the United States, is mine foreman. The town of Coleman, which is fast building up within 300 or 400 yards of the colliery, bids fair to become the leading town of southwestern Alberta.

BORDEN TALKS SENSE

Address Upon Loyalty of French-Canadians at Toronto.

Toronto, March 3.—Hon. L. P. Brodeur addressed the Empire club at its noonday luncheon today on the loyalty of French-Canadians to the empire.

"French Canadians," he said, "prize too highly the advantages they enjoy *under the safeguards of the British* constitution to wish to change their position for another that the accidents of the future might create. The French-Canadian knows too well that independence would be for the present a mere utopia in which would be lost his safeguards, that the existing constitution has been established for his interest, his laws and his language; he knows that a national or political alliance with any other country would mean the forfeiture of the same advantages.'

TRAIN STRUCK SNOW BANK.

Winnipeg, March, 3.—The passenger train from Prince Albert for Regina yesterday struck a hard snow drift near Aylesbury at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the whole train *left the rails.* Neither train nor rails were damaged and all the passengers escaped unhurt. The train was delayed 12 hours.

C. P. R. TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Montreal, March 3.—C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending February 29th, 1904, were $791,000; for the same week last year, $745,000.

VICTORY FOR ENGLAND.

Sydney, N.S.W., March 3.—The fourth test between English and Australian cricket teams was won by the English by 157 runs.

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woolens and flannels,—you'll like it. 32

DREYFUS AGAIN.

Paris, March 3.—The court of cassation began at noon today the consideration of the appeal of Alfred Dreyfus for a revision of his trial.

Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago, speaks to young women about dangers of the Menstrual Period—how to avoid pain and suffering and remove the cause by using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"To Young Women:—I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds.

"If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** that was the only medicine which helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment, and was cured a month later. I am like another person since. I am in perfect health, my eyes are brighter, I have added 12 pounds to my weight, my color is good, and I feel light and happy."—Miss Agnes Miller, 25 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The monthly sickness reflects the condition of a woman's health. Anything unusual at that time should have prompt and proper attention. Fifty thousand letters from women prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound regulates menstruation and makes those periods painless.

READ WHAT MISS LINDBECK SAYS:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has greatly benefitted me.** I will tell you how I suffered. My trouble was painful menstruation. I felt as each month went by that I was getting worse. I had severe bearing-down pains in my back and abdomen.

"A friend advised me to try Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. I did so and am now free from all pain during my periods."—Jessie C. Lindbeck, 1201 6th Street, Rockford, Ill.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Remember, every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., her advice is free and cheerfully given to every ailing woman, who asks for it. Her advice has restored to health more than one hundred thousand women. Why don't you try it, my sick sisters?

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

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ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER, SHINGLES AND MOULDINGS, BAND-SAWN AND TURNED WORK. AN UP-TO-DATE DRY KILN IN CONNECTION.

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REPAIRING AND JOBBING A SPECIALTY

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F. GURD, Secretary.

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AILWAYS AND SMELTERS

BSERVATIONS BASED UPON RECENT LEGISLATION.

EMEDY FOR ALLEGED GRIEVANCES AVAILABLE

Editor, The Daily News: A review certain legislation enacted by the ominion parliament in favor of the anadian Pacific railway, brings to light me startling facts of interest to the roducers of silver-lead ores in British olumbia. Taking up first chap. 52, 2 dward VII., assented to May 15th, 1902, e find a form of class railway legislation, whose dangerous tendencies are ell illustrated when we consider the auses, which have led to the present agnation prevalent to this class of mining in the Kootenays. It should be oted that in this act, nothing has been aid or provided for, that the company o endowed with the additional powers as had any restriction placed upon its perations in the utilizing of its tremendous powers as a common carrier to work harm or injury to other industries engaged in the same line of operation, whether domestic of foreign.

The act reads in section 9: "The company, may, in order to utilize its land grant and the land grants of other railway companies owned or controlled by the company, in so far as they are available for mining or lumbering operations, engage in general mining, smelting and reduction, the manufacture and sale of iron and steel and lumber and timber manufacturing operations, upon such lands or in connection therewith, and may sell and dispose of the products thereof, and may also make such agreements with the actual or intended settlers upon such lands as it deems expedient for promoting the settlement and cultivation thereof, including the advancing of moneys for such purposes and upon the security of the lands settled upon respectively."

This legalizes the entrance of the Canadian Pacific railway into the smelting enterprise, with no restrictions, as above mentioned placed upon its operations.

It is a well known fact in this portion of British Columbia, that the railway policy in regard to its mineral traffic is dictated to the traffic department by the manager of the smelter closely affiliated therewith. A further fact exists that the only other smelting competition is allowed to live by sufferance, the plant being by no means modern or well situated, setting the pace in the scale of costs to figure treatment charges. By means of its smelter connection the railway by exercising its power, or rather by the abuse of that power, has driven from the field all other smelting competition inimical to its trade lines of traffic. Before the adoption of this policy the line was in imminent danger of having its traffic diverted to feed the American lines. The organization of the lead smelting industry in the United States also introduced an additional element of danger. The cenralizing policy of that industry to throw the ores of a certain class and grade to certain plants more economically fitted by practice and position to treat them, forced the ores of the Kootenay to points where the Canadian Pacific railway could not participate in the haul with any more profit than was in the small arbitrary to the point of connection. The constant friction between the road and the smelting companies to the south, coupled with the large surplus of lead on hand at the close of 1900, were the prevailing factors that marked the withdrawal of the American smelters from this field, and also closed to our producers the market that was of greater promise in relation to prices. A scale of prices has been substituted far lower than the old, and when we couple that fact with the statement that no previous effort was made to provide a market as profitable to the producer as the old market, we then have not far to look for the present stagnation that has resulted.

The entrenched power of the Canadian Pacific railway forced this policy on her weaker competitor, the Kaslo & Slocan railway, with her connection to the south. What has been the effect on the country at large? On every hand in the silver-lead districts of the Kootenay, we find only stagnation in the industry; the producer robbed of his legitimate profit, has no capital for development, the development being the most important factor for traffic making purposes, owing to the geological formation of the camps, and the uncertainties of returns on investments. It is the one factor to be most sedulously nursed.

By the act of May 15, 1902, the legalized concentration of power in the hands of a common carrier, this enormous power to make or break any enterprise, has had one result in the making of capital timid to come to the rescue of the silver-lead industry by providing competitive smelting facilities, and has also barred out any competition from the outside. There is an old saying that misery loves company, and if this is any comfort to the people of the Kootenay, let it be said that the Canadian Pacific railway has had to face her trouble with the rest.

Now we turn to the effort of the producer to help himself out of the difficulty, and we will note what the effect will be on the general question. His first effort was along the lines of appealing for a high tariff. This being refused a bounty was requested and granted. In other words, the producer has tried his hand in procuring legislation, the effect of which will be to keep the present price basis, supplementing thereto the amount received from the bounty fund. It appears that the monopoly of the railway is to be retained. Let us sum up the situation to the points above described. The country previous to the effort of the railway to force the traffic to the most profitable trade lines to its interest was prosperous.

The coercion used to force the trfic to these trade lines, without any previous effort to provide a market equally profitable has resulted in commercial stagnation to the territory served. The dominion parliament in the liberality of its ignorance by the act of May 15, 1902, has legalized the departure of the railway from its legitimate field of work and rendered it possible to force out the necessary competition in smelting facilities. In other words, has created a monopoly for the benefit of the Canadian Pacific. The producer tries his hand at the game, and his effort has resulted in the strengthening of the monopoly, by making the people pay for some of the difference of the price between profit and loss.

So the situation stands today; the handiwork of corporate effort looking for a monopoly on one side, and the mistaken effort of the producer, if looked at in this light, for a remedy on the other.

Who has the best of the argument? The producer should have, as on him the structure rests. Without his effort the railway can have no traffic. It would be like killing the goose, etc. But he decidedly has the worst of the argument. What a fine sarcasm that was, the substitution of the campaign cry, "Canada for the Canadians," to that of "Canada for the Canadian Pacific." There is one law governing the transportation companies, applicable everywhere. It is, that imposing burdensome restrictions too great to be borne by the territory served will surely react in the lessening of the traffic to be carried. Robbing a country of its best market, without substituting as good a one, will result in stagnation and loss of trade. The Canadian Pacific railway policy, formulated by a middleman has resulted in a house of cards. How may it be overthrown.

The Railway Act of 1903 prescribes the remedy, and does not necessitate that marshalling of forces so necessary to the business men of Spokane.

It is contained in sections 266-7, viz.:

266.—Where traffic is to pass over any continuous route in Canada operated by two or more companies, the several companies may agree upon a joint tariff for such continuous route, an the initial company shall file such joint tariff with the board, and the other company or companies, shall promptly notify the board of its, or their, assent to and concurrence in such joint tariff. The names of the companies whose lines compose such continuous route shall be shown by such tariffs.

267.—In the event of failure by such companies to agree upon any such joint tariff as provided in the preceding section, the board on the application of any company or person desiring to forward traffic over and such continuous route, which the board considers a reasonable and practicable route, or any portion thereof, may require such companies, within a prescribed time, to agree upon and file in like manner a joint tariff for such continuous route, satisfactory to the board, or may, by order, determine the route, fix the tolls and apportion the same among the companies interested, and, may determine the date when the toll or tolls so fixed shall come into effect and traffic shall be carried by the companies in accordance therewith.

(2. Upon any such order being made the company shall as soon as possible, or within such time as the board may require, file and publish a joint tariff in accordance with this act and in accordance with such order.

(3). In any case when there is a dispute between companies interested as to the apportionment of a through rate in any joint tariff, the board may apportion such rate between such companies.

(4.) The board may decide that any proposed through rate is just and reasonable, notwithstanding that a less amount may be allotted to any company out of such through rate than the toll such company would otherwise be entitled to charge.

It is not to be supposed that the Canadian Pacific railway will be contented with the small arbitrary allowed in a through rate to the United States to points it cannot reach. Rather will they make the conditions such that the traffic will stay in the trade lines of the system. The producer will thus be benefited, and the business world may then get some measure of prosperity in Kootenay. If the smelting companies can be shown that there will be no return to the old tactics it is safe to say that there will be brought into the camp some competition that will be a factor in the modernization of obsolete plants; they will have to come up to the standard to live. It will compel the finding of new markets and will be decidedly beneficial to the producer all around. It is to be hoped that our producers will have the necessary business sense to take advantage of their opportunity. The material for the argument can be picked up from the stagnation of the industry during the past years.

(Sgd.) GEO. HUSTON.

Sandon, B.C., March 1st, 1904.

FRUITS OF FIELDING TARIFF

Melbourne, Victoria, March 3.—Premier Deakin today announced in the house of representations that the federal government was prepared to alter the tarift in favor of Great Britain making sacrifices if necessary, to secure reciprocal preferences.

GRAND MASTER I. O. O. F.,

Winnipeg, March 3.—R. H. Shanks for several years grand lodge secretarywas today elected grand master of Manitoba Odd Fellows.

Exclusive Tailors—that's us to a dot. One suit only of each pattern. Your choice is exclusive if you place your order with Taylor & McQuarrie, Tailors, Nelson, B. C.

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Home Grown and Imported
Carden, Field and Flower Seeds
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Rhododendrons, Roses, Greenhouse and Hardy Plants

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Eastern Prices or Less. White Labor.

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NELSON, B. C.

OLDEST AND LARGEST IN THE KOOTENAYS

Iron and Brass Castings of every description. Machine Work of all kinds. Jobbing and Repairing a specialty. We keep in stock Shafting, Pulleys, Boxes, Hangers, Flanges, Couplings, Ore Car Wheels and Axles, Logging Cars, Lumber Trucks, Cast Washers, etc. Break Down Jobs rushed through with dispatch.

FOR SALE

1 Saw Carriage complete, medium weight.
1 Saw Frame and mandrel, with friction feed.
2 Hoe Tooth 50in Circular Saws, good as new.
1 pair small engines, steam feed.
1 Economist Planer.
1 Friction nigger.
I am putting in a heavier feed and will have no use for the above after May 20th

J. B. WINLAW
WINLAW, B.C.

The Nelson Business College

NELSON, B.C.

BOOKKEEPING—The famous Sadler-Rowe Budget System. (Business Papers handled as in actual business).
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(TRADE MARK REGISTERED)

Something good for old and young, rich and poor.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

If not ring up 2-5-8.

Made only by

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OXFORD CAFE

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Meals at all hours. Open day and night.

BUSINESS MENS' LUNCH

from 12 to 2.30 p. m., 25c.

WARD ST., NEXT DOOR TO OFFICE SALOON.

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REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
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WARD STREET NELSON, B. C

NOTICE

A general meeting of the Kootenay Fruit Growers' Association will be held on Saturday, March 12th, at 8 p.m. in the Board of Trade Rooms.

O. NEWLING, Secretary.

NOTICE

Election of officers of Nelson Miners' Union will take place on Saturday, March 5th, 1904. Members govern yourselves accordingly.

FRANK PHILLIPS, Secretary.

WHOLESALE HOUSES.

PRODUCE.

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

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GROCERIES.

A. MACDONALD & CO.—WHOLESALE Grocers and Provision Merchants.—Importers of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Dried Fruits, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Tobaccos, Cigars, Butter Eggs, Cheese and Packing House Products. Office and Warehouse, corner of Front and Hall Streets. P. O. Box 1085. Telephone 28.

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 1085. Telephone 28.

ASSAYERS' SUPPLIES.

THE B. C. ASSAY & CHEMICAL SUPPLY Cmpany, Ltd.—733 Pender St., Vancouer, 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.

WANTED

NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. Wanted—Bushmen.

SEWING MACHINES to rent $3 per month. Needles and repairs for all makes of Sewing Machines kept in stock. The Singer Mfg. Co., Baker street.

WANTED—Competent girl or woman for general housework in family of three; soon to move into clean furnished house. Apply to Mrs. Charles Scott, Carney Block, over Kootenay Coffee Store. References required.

MUSIC LESSONS

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.

IF YOU WANT to buy first class dry wood ring up 178 or call on Joe D. Rochon, Room 2, Bellevue House, Hall street.

THE WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine—Three times the value of any other; one-third easier, one-third faster. Rotary motion and ball bearings. The lightest running machine in the world. Needles of all kinds. Taylor & McQuarrie, Agents, 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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W. R. BEATTY, CRANBROOK, B. C., Undertaker and Embalmer. Telegraphic orders will receive special attention. Will go anywhere at any time.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

A NEATLY TYPEWRITTEN Letter on high grade paper denotes a successful concern and is in itself a business bringer. The Remington Typewriter is the recognized leader among writing machines. The new models with polychromatic ribbon and attachment produce highly attractive and effective work. F. C. Winkler, Nelson, Sole dealer for Southern Interior of British Columbia.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—TWo furnished rooms, steam heated. Apply P. O. Box 571.

YMIR LICENCE DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that James D. Band, of Nelson, has made application under the provisions of the "Liquor Licence Act, 1900," for an hotel licence for the Grove Hotel, at Fairview, and that a meeting of the Board of Licence Commissioners will be held to consider such application at the Court House, at the City of Nelson, on Tuesday the fifteenth day of March, 1904, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

C. W. YOUNG,
Acting Chief Licence Inspector.
Chief Constable's Office, Nelson, B. C., February 29th 1904.

CLUB HOTEL

Cor. Stanley and Silica Sts., Nelson, B.C.

RATES $1.00 PER DAY.

Under new management. Good rooms, first class meals 25 cents, six o'clock dinner. Special rates to steady boarders.

JOHN GRANT, Manager.

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GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

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

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

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LOCAL TRAINS NELSON

Lv.		Ar.
5.00 a.m. Daily	S. S. Moyie Landing	Kootenay Crow's Nest Route	4.00 p.m. Daily
7.00 a.m. Ex Sunday	S. S. Kokanee, Mon., Wed., Fri., Poplar Creek, Trout Points	Kootenay Lake, Lardo, Lake	6.30 p.m. Ex Sunday
8.00 a.m Ex Sunday	Rossland-Trail		10.35 a.m. Ex Sunday
3.00 a.m. Ex Sunday	Grand Forks, Phoenix,	Greenwood, Midway	9.35 p.m. Ex Sunday
9.15 a.m. Ex Sunday	Slocan City, New Denver, Sandon and Slocan Points.		3.40 p.m. Ex Sunday
6.40 p.m. Daily	Rossland, River, Vancouver,	Trail, Seattle, Etc.	Col. 9.35 p.m. Daily

Low Settlers Rates Westbound

Tickets on Sale March 1st

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SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN RY
NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY. CO
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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.

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

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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General Passenger Agent, Spokane, Wash

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C. P. R. ATLANTIC S.S. LINE
(From St. John)
Lake Erie....March 5 L. Manitoba...Mar 19

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DOMINION LINE
(From Portland)
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AMERICAN LINE
St. Louis....March 5 New York..March 12

RED STAR LINE
Finland.....March 5 Vaderland...March 12

CUNARD LINE
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WHITE STAR LINE
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Siberian.....March 3 Corinthian..March 17

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

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KOOTENAY RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED OPERATING

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KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY

9.00 a.m. Lv. KASLO Ar 2.15 p.m
1.00 p.m. Lv. SANDON Ar 11.25 a.m
(DAILY)

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED
KASLO-NELSON ROUTE

6.00 a.m Lv...NELSON Ar 7.15 p.m
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Tickets sold to all parts of the United States and Canada via Great Northern and O. R. & N. Company's lines.

For further particulars call on or address

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I am prepared to do all kinds of carpenter and cabinet work. Pianos and furniture repaired and repolished, upholstering and carpet laying. B. W. MICKEWICZ, corner Stanley and Victoria streets.

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.

Te 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, subject to royalty at such rate as may be specified by order-in-council.

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Sept 1903.

JAMES A. SMART,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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About one man in ten doesn't know his neighbors are saving money on every deal because they do so.

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Baker Street.

PRICE OF METALS.

New York, March 3.—Bar silver 57 3-4; Amalgamated copper 46 7-8; electrolytic copper, 12 3-8; Spelter, firm.
London, March 3.—Lead £11 17s 6d.

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

The Ontario-Slocan Lumber Co, will supply the lumber for the Monitor concentrator to be erected in a few months.

Among the guests at the Strathcona and Hume hotels there are expert bowlers, and there is talk of a three-game match betwen teams from these hostelries.

Dr. E. C. Arthur left last night for Revelstoke and Kamloops, where he will visit and inspect the Odd Fellows' lodges. He expects to arrive home on Wednesday next.

The many friends of Mrs. C. Miller, Hoover street, will be pleased to learn that the lady has recovered sufficiently from her recent accident to be out and about once more.

Hon. chief justice Hunter who has been presiding over the supreme court sittings here for the past three weeks, leaves for the provincial capital this morning, going by way of Spokane.

The sheriff has hauled down the Union Jack from the court house flag staff, and presumably will have more "tucks" put in the "glorious rag" before it floats again, which will be when the assizes open here in May next.

N. Carmichael, of the Highland mine, near Ainsworth, is in the city. He came to look after 200 tons of concentrates sent from the mine to the Hall Mines smelter. The Highland mine has been shipping concentrates steadily for the past 18 months.

G. H. Barnhart, manager of the Ymir mine, is at the Hume. Mr. Barnhart reports that 40 stamps are kept in continuous operation in the company's mill. Matters in the mine are running along about as usual with nothing of a striking nature to report.

A meting of the supporters of the new government in the Success club's mock parliament will be held this evening at 8.30 in the club rooms for the purpose of forming a cabinet and outlining legislation for the remainder of the session. A full attendance of members is particularly requested.

J. Gourley, of the firm of McGregor & Gourley, of Galt, Ont., is a guest at the Hume. The firm is engaged in the manufacturing of woodworking machinery such as planers, etc. He reports that a considerable market is developing for his machinery in British Columbia, that he is out here to sell his goods and is selling some, but could dispose of more.

At the mining recorder's office on Thursday, certificates of work were granted M. Egan for work done on the Rio Tente mineral claim since 18th March, 1903, and to J. J. Driscoll as agent for M. R. Driscoll and Hugh Nixon for work done on the Lucknow fractional, and Robin Hood mineral claims since the 4th day of March, 1903, and 14th day of September, 1903, respectively.

J. K. Salter, the caretaker of the court house has had a busy time since the sittings opened. The court room has been thronged daily by large crowds of witnesses, spectators and professional men and it has been no easy task to keep the room properly heated and ventilated each day. Mr. Salter will now be able to recuperate until the assizes open in May.

On Wednesday evening a merry party of young folks, consisting of 12 couples, chartered a four-horse sleigh and drove out to Roberts' ranch. Soon a dance was in progress and there followed an excellent supper. The sleighing party returned to town in the evening, the members of which declared that they enjoyed themselves very much.

In the Star vs. White case, the chief justice intimated yesterday that owing to the illness of manager Parrish in Spokane he had been unable to consult with that eminent mining engineer as to the work that should be done at the Slocan Star mine. His lordship may meet Mr. Parrish at Spokane today, otherwise the order directing the work will be settled at Victoria where Mr. Bodwell and Mr. Davis will confer with the chief justice.

At a meeting held of the executive committee of the recently formed St. Patrick's society of this city, it was decided to hold a supper at the Queen's hotel on the evening of St. Patrick's day. In order not to interfere with the concert at the opera house on the same evening the supper will not commence until 10 o'clock. The program for the evening has been intrusted to a strong committee and "the day" will be fitly celebrated this year.

"Have you any Italians working in your mine?" counsel asked C. V. Jenkins, acountant of the War Eagle-Centre Star mines, who was in the witness box this week at the sittings. "Yes," replied Mr. Jenkins, "we have some Italians working for us." "Are the Italians of all nationalities?" innocently asked counsel. "No," said the witness, rather puzzled, "they are just Italians." And it is a fact that the counsel in question has joined the recently formed Hibernian society in this city.

John Hampson, manager of the Alice mine, near Creston, is at the Hume. Mr. Hampson is preparing the way for the erection of the new tramway at the mine and thinks that by August next all the new machinery will be in place and in working order. He has received a letter from Horace Mayhew, the English investor, who is interested in the Alice, written from Montreal. Mr. Mayhew recalled with pleasure his recent trip in the Kootenays, and it is possible he may return here again next fall. He and his wife will sail for England from New York on the 9th inst. on the Oceanic.

Our efforts to maintain a high quality standard have made our fish department a very popular one among appreciative lovers of fish foods.

SPECIALS

Whole Dressed Cod Fish .. per lb. 10c
Mackerel, large ..... each 30c
Labrador Herring ..... per doz. 50c
Salmon Bellies ....per lb 12 1-2c
Canned Salmon, B. C. pink .. each 10c
Clam Chowder ..... each 12 1-2c
Herrings in Tomato Sauce, Marshall's ....each 20c
Bloaters, Marshall's .....each 20c
Finnan Haddie, pound tins each 12 1-2c
Fresh Mackerel, pound tins each 12 1-2c
Sardines in Tomato Sauce 3 tins for 25c

T. S. McPherson

Phone 10, Nelson.

H. & M. BIRD

DISTRICT AGENTS FOR C. P. R. LANDS—Lots in Nelson; terms one-third cash. Agricultural and Timber Lands.

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OCEAN ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE CORPORATION—Sickness and Accident policies.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Best in the world. Ask for rates.

FIRE INSURANCE

Best Canadian, Scotch and English Companies.

REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE

$2100—A six roomed house and lot on Victoria street west, very handy for C. P. R. depot, all modern improvements. Easy terms to suit purchaser.
$1900—Nine roomed house close to C. P. R., all modern improvements. Rents at $25 per month. Terms.
$1700—Seven roomed house close to C. P. R., all modern improvemets. Rents at $20 per month. Terms.
$1600—A five roomed cottage and two corner lots on Mill street. Good position, all modern improvemets.

FOR RENT

$8.00—Four roomed cottage corner of Ward and Gore streets.
$20.00—Eight roomed house, all conveniences, on Park street, near Vernon.
$10.00—Four roomed cottage near the car barn. Calsomined and renovated throughout.

BRUSH UP

What is more annoying than the dust that is bound to get into a room We can relieve you of the annoyance by purchasing one of the following brushes.

DUSTLESS FLOOR BRUSHES BANISTER BRUSHES
STOVE BRUSHES SCRUB BRUSHES
SHOE BRUSHES WHISK BROOMS
AND CARPET SWEEPERS

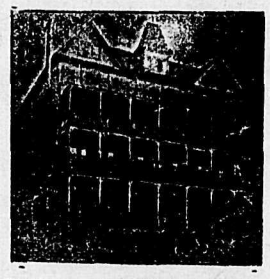
PRICES FROM 20 CENTS TO $3.50

McLACHLAN BROS.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Hume—Mrs. Temple and niece, Halifax; Miss Clint, Quebec; C. B. Hallett, Truro; Mrs. Hunter and daughter, Didsbury, Alta.; R. J. Kirkwood, Slocan; A. B. Buckworth, Ymir; W. C. Brown, Winninpeg; Mrs. C. H. Dickson, Kaslo; N. A. Hill, Montreal; G. A. Wey, G. H. Ramsay, Vancouver; John Hampson, R. J. Long, J. B. Barton, Creston; S. Miller, Port Hill; S. S. Cullerton, Spokane; D. R. Whitehead, Toronto.

THE STRATHCONA.
(FORMERLY HOTEL PHAIR.)



Strathcona—G. A. Mitchell, Rossland; H. E. Hause, Brandon; T. A. Brady, Montreal; H. J. Lipscomb, Toronto; W. Johnston, Vancouver; A. M. Whiteside, Greenwood.

Tremont—Bell Smith, Spokane; R. Carr, Cranbrook; T. Hall, Sandon; J. Sitar, J. Potocky, Shields.

Queens—E. J. Higgins, Robert Price, M. Price, G. Hanna, Rossland, D. A. Stewart, Ainsworth; W. Kirikpatrick, Ymir; D. H. Herrine, Hayden, Montana; W. Crewling, New York; A. Winlaw, Winlaw Siding.

Nelson—N. Potinger, J. D. McIntyre, E. M. Russel, E. McCandlish, N. T. Pike, Athena, Oregon; J. R. Olson, Slocan; R Loveland, Fife; M Buchner, Kansas City.

Grand Central—Mrs. W. R. Beattie, Sandon; M. J. Flynn, Silverton; J. Madden—D. H. McKinnon, Silver King mine; James Tarry, Riverview; G. W. Lewis, Spokane.
Mondor, T. McRostie, J. B. Strong, F. Bradley, Ymir; A. Anderson, Northport; Mrs. W. J. McIntosh, Slocan.

The steamer Kaslo yesterday brought down a carload of ore from the Empire mine at Bear lake, consigned to the Hall Mines smelter.

The band will play at the rink this evening and there will be skating every afternoon and evening while the cold weather lasts until further notice.

T. G. Blackstock and James Cronin, who have been in the city for the past week conferring with the silver-lead miners and the smelter men have gone over to Rossland.

W. L. Germaine, secretary of the British American Trust Company, and local manager of the Grand Forks branch, has been at the Strathcona for the last day or so and will leave for the Boundary this morning. The company has offices at Victoria, Vancouver and Coleman, Alberta, and does a general banking, loaning and insurance business. Mr. Germaine said there was a growing business feeling for the better throughout the Boundary country. The extension of the Great Northern railway, and of the Kettle Valley railway which now looks probable will open up a good deal of new territory this summer and generally the business outlook is favorable.

A "points" competition in the local curling club will be played today and tomorrow, during which days, one sheet of ice will be reserved specially for "points" play. The competition will be divided in four classes, viz., leads, seconds, thirds and skips. There will be four prizes, one for the winner in each class. The players will be classified according to position played by them in their rinks in the recent local bonspiel.

A returning visitor from Spokane last night said that S. F. Parrish, trhe manager of the Le Roi, who has been called in by the court in the Star vs. White case, has been seriously ill at Spokane, and it is doubtful if he will be able to take up the work in question for some time. Mr. Parrish has been operated upon for a growth in the nose and as a result a bleeding of the nose set in which could not be stopped for a couple of days. Mr. Parrish is at the hotel Spokane and is not expected to leave there for some days yet.

$30 light brown Venetian Covert Coat (short overcoat), made in style of coming season. Chest 36, price $14.00. A. Gee, Merchant Tailor, Tremont Block.

Eye Headache

These conditions of the eye (errors of refraction) often give rise to severe nervous symptoms, such as Headache, Nausea, Dizziness, Pain in the Eye, and often cause loss of Sight. If the headache, pain, nausea, etc., cease when the patient doses the eyes or on going into a dark room, it is a sure sign that the eyes are at fault, and the condition should be corrected by glasses.

PATENAUDE Bros.,

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

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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."

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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.

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It's a World Wide Saying

that a spoiled child is a domestic nuisance. In like manner it is equally true that a spoiled clock or watch is equally so. Many a timepiece is utterly ruined by being experimented on by so-called watchmakers. Now we don't experiment. We know the remedy to apply to the disease and the result is a perfect cure. Thousands can testify that this is correct. Become one of the happy ones.

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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

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Unqualified endorsements received from all who used it last year and repeat orders pouring in.

It pays to Fertilize your ground scientifically. No guess work about Chemical Fertilizers.

Order early as no Stock wil be carried here.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Limited

Kootenay Agents—Victoria Chemical Company, Limited.

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BOSTON BAKED BEANS
3 lb. Can 15c.
We offer 5 cans only at this price

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We have just received a consignment of Shoes from GETTY & SCOTT, Special Makers of CHILDREN'S FINE FOOTWEAR. LOW PRICES! RELIABLE QUALITY.

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Nothing More Important to Baby's Health than the Food he Eats.

Nestle's Food, 50 cents.
Horlick's Malted Milk, 50c and $1.00
Robinson's Prepared Barley, 35 cents.
Mellin's Food, $1.00.
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Many other things for the baby Puff and Powder Boxes. Infants' Hair Brushes. Nipples. Nursing Bottles Teething Rings, Etc.

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JUST ARRIVED—The finest quality ever offered at this season of the year

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will sell 500,000 acres of the poorer portions of their railway land grants at the following prices and on the following terms: 100,000 acres at 10c per acre, and 400,000 acres at 5c per acre. No sale of less than 10,000 acres. Land in each sale to be selected by the seller. Purchaser to pay purchase price and taxes for the year 1904 in cash on date of sale. Survey of lands included in each sale to be made at purchaser's expense by a Provincial Land Surveyor in a manner and within a time satisfactory to the seller. Conveyance to be according to seller's usual form prepared at expense of purchaser. Apply to.

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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. Telephone 146.

PAUL NIPOU.
Proprietor and Manager.

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

SPARKLING DIAMOND JEWELRY

The latest improvements in settings, insuring the maximum security, display and sparkle. The designs are the latest new century styles. Lowest prices, quality considered.

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WE WILL SELL
2000 SHARES ST. EUGENE
AT 41 1-2 CENTS

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HIGH-CLASS CORSET SALE

A chance ladies seldom get in B. C. We are overstocked in high priced Corsets. La Vida and W. B.

Three lines that we will sell at less than cost to clear out: La Vida, number 690, regular price $6.00, cut to clear $4.50.

W. B., number 962, 959, and 969, regular price $3.50. cut to clear $2.00.

La Vida Corsets on sale are in white and black. W. B. in drab only.

KERR & CO.

WARD AND BAKER STS., NELSON