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A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY

Will Shortly Be Appointed to Investigate Provincial Finances

Hon. R. G. Tatlow Makes Shortest Budget Speech on Record---Who Pays Hon. Bob Green's Traveling Expenses?

[Special to The Daily News.]

Victoria, Jan. 19.—(Press Gallery, Legislative Assembly.)—Probably the shortest budget speech on record in a British Columbia legislature was delivered this afternoon by finance minister Tatlow. The minister contented himself with the barest kind of outline of the reductions he hoped to effect and the source from which he hoped to derive increased revenue, and then took his seat, after speaking for perhaps less than half an hour.

He prefaced his remarks by pointing out that the balance between revenue and expenditure for many years past had not only not been maintained, but the latter had exceeded the former by $900,000. This policy had had the effect of depleting the treasury, and this was the condition in which the McBride government found the provincial treasury when it took over the reins of office. Not only was there no money, but there were heavy liabilities to be met. The minister declared that he had frankly taken the country into his confidence and had floated a million dollar loan, by that means tiding over the difficulty and leaving a small surplus. He then went on to enumerate the headings under which he anticipated an improved showing during the current fiscal year. From the new assessment measure he anticipated $335,000. From the Chinese poll tax $200,000. Increased revenue from all sources he placed at $471,000, but this sum was open to a number of reductions which would limit it to about $328,000. The interest on dyking account was included in expenditure, a course which had never been followed before. Although the flotation of the new loan increased charges under the sinking fund and interest by $150,000, this interest would decrease at the rate of $5,000 a year. Civil servants' salaries were reduced by $21,000. Reductions were also provided for under the head of administration of justice and of legislation. This latter was due to there being no prospect of a general election. The increase for maintenance of public institutions was accounted for through putting the charges for the fisheries department under that head. Education and charity had naturally increased with the growth of the province. Regarding education, he foreshadowed the rapid approach of the time when the increased cost would necessitate the municipalities taking up the burden. The government hoped by careful management to make the small appropriation for public works this year go further than the larger ones usually went in the past. Provision was also made for a refund of $10,000 to the municipalities for the maintenance of lepers, and in the supplementaries for $5,000 for a commission to enquire into the financial condition of the province.

Tatlow places the debt of the province at $11,000,000 or $12,000,000. He pointed out that the annual charge in the shape of interest on this amount totalled about one-quarter of the revenue, which was a serious obligation. Passing to other matters he reminded the house that the increased tax on Chinese by discouraging importation would materially reduce the revenue from that source.

The debate was adjourned by McInnes.

Apart from the delivery of the budget speech, the special business of the afternoon lay in committee on the Supreme Court bill, on which progress was reported. Two points were discussed, one was the power of the legislature to designate how long a judge should have practised before he becomes eligible for the bench, the other had reference to the place of residence of judges. On the first point the attorney-general did not care to express an opinion, stating that it might come up in a more formal way later on. On the second point raised there was a lengthy discussion. It was argued by Drury that the province was dealing with something ultra vires in attempting to control the place of residence of the judges.

The attorney-general admitted this, to the extent of saying the matter was a joint one, the province indicating its wishes and the dominion government operating to carry out the desire of the province.

Mr. Bowser offered an amendment to the bill, which ultimately carried, that two of the judges should reside in Vancouver and Nelson respectively.

The leader of the opposition was opposed to a provision requiring judges to discharge their duties in the districts to which they were assigned, dwelling on the great advantages of the circuit court system, and urging an enlargement of the powers of county court judges. If the government, however, proposed to decentralize the court, he though the place of residence of a Kootenay judge should be left optional between Nelson and Rossland.

The attorney-general and finance minister acknowledged the advantage of centralization, but the latter claimed that owing to the peculiar position of Victoria it was inadvisable in British Columbia.

Tatlow wanted Nelson, the capital of the Kootenays, named as the judge's residence for that section.

The amendment carried, as well as one by the leader of the opposition, by which the county court judges are not deprived of authority to take chamber applications at points where a supreme court judge is available.

The premier put through the second reading of the bill amending the Public Schools Act. It requires ten pupils instead of seven to be in attendance before aid can be granted to any school; it obliges holders of third class certificates to take the normal course, and provides for high schools taking fuller advantages of affiliation with the universities.

In committee on the bill amending the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies Act, Mr. Tanner secured a change whereby aid to these organizations must not exceed double the amount raised by subscription. This bill, together with one amending the Coal Mines Act, and another, the Sanitary Drainage Companies Act was reported. The bill relating to the attachment of debt has passed its second reading.

The Health bill was committed and reported. Two petitons were presented during the day. One was from the Pacific, Northern & Omineca Railway company, opposing the application of the Coast-Yukon railway, and the other from the Vancouver & Yukon opposing the granting of False creek foreshores to Vancouver city.

Oliver is asking on Thursday if Green was paid travelling expenses on his recent visit to Kootenay, if he attended the political convention in Nelson, and if so, is it usual to pay ministers for attending conventions?

SHIPMENTS OF ZINC ORE

PAYNE MINE PRODUCT BOUGHT BY JONES OF IOLA.

SLOCAN STAR SHIPPING AGAIN AT RATE OF CAR PER DAY.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Sandon, Jan. 19.—Mr. Jones of the Lanyon Zinc works, Iola, Kansas, has bought the zinc from the Payne. He is reported to have bought 1000 tons. It all has to be shipped within the next thirty days. The price paid has not been divulged, but it is generally understood that he paid more for it than he was paying last year. Mr. Jones has also bought about 300 tons of zinc ore from Phil Hickey of the Ivanhoe, this is now being loaded.

Rawhiding has been very active the past week and quite a good many cars of ore have been brought down. The last couple of days the trails have been blocked by timber and small slides. The unusual mildness seems to be the cause of slides coming down so early in the winter. There has been no frost of any consequence to hold the snow.

The Slocan Star has started in shipping again and a car a day is being brought down.

At the Ivanhoe the new wire has been stretched and the buckets are now being put in place, and the tram should be ready to start in the next few days.

M. S. Logan of Nelson, who had a lease on the Slocan Sovereign threw up the lease a few days ago and has taken off all the men. He has shipped one car of ore during the six weeks he had the lease.

D. Moore was in the camp last week and predicts a good summer for the Slocan. He thinks the zinc industry will make great strides.

The new city council was returned by acclamation, three new aldermen being nominated, namely, J. Thompson, C. Bigney and W. Bennett. The city finances were never in better shape than at present. The past year it has paid off $2000 of its old indebtedness and has plenty of money in the treasury.

THE SOLEMN CEREMONY

OF BLESSING THE WATERS PERFORMED AT ST. PETERSBURG.

THE CZAR AND DIPLOMATIC CORPS WERE IN ATTENDANCE.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 19.—The czar made his first public appearance this season at today's solemn ceremony of blessing the waters. In the orthodox church this rite is commemorative of the baptism of the Saviour. It occurred in an open chapel built on the Quay extending from the winter palace. It was preceded by a religious service within the palace which was attended by the imperial family with the exception of the czarina (whose condition was such as to make her unable to be present) and the court officials, nobility and representatives of the foreign powers. The latter drove to the palace in great state with outriders wearing the traditional hunting knives, belts, caps and streaming plumes of the national colors. The scene outside the chapel was extremely impressive. The thermometer registered below zero and the atmosphere was clear. In the background was the sprawling pink city, snow mantled over which the gilded domes of the churches hung like golden bubbles blown against a blue sky. In front was the broad frozen Neva the, banks and bridges massed with humanity. Along the quay the people were held back by a troop of mounted gendarmes. The bareheaded procession moved through double lines of imperial infantry and a sailor guard from the palace to the chapel with the cross and gospels held aloft, preceded by the metropolitan and the higher clergy, in gold-embroidered vestments, with church banners and followed by the scarlet gowned court choir, the chamberlains and other court officials. Then came the officers of the crack regiments, without their overcoats, thus permitting a gorgeous display of uniforms, bearing the battle flags of the empire. Next was the magnificent chevalier guard, in white tunics with gold cuirasses and double eagled helmets; hussars and red lancers with sable tipped head dress and crimson facing. The grand dukes immediately preceded the czar, who carried himself easily. He wore a simple uniform, that of the famous Preobrajensky regiment, the cross of St. Andrew glittering on his breast. This was his only decoration. The czar, who held his hemlet in his hand, looked strong and well.

A rocket screaming up from the middle of the river signalled his majesty's appearance which was greeted with a salvo of artillery of 101 guns from the fortress of St. Peter and Paul, punctuated with the simultaneous chiming of the bells throughout the city. When the czar had taken up his position in the chapel and the ice below had been broken the metropolitan blessed the shadowy waters and the cross was dipped thrice therein.

The diplomatic corps and the ladies of the court witnessed the brief ceremony from the windows of the palace. The Japanese minister, M. Kurino, was among those present.

When the rite was finished thousands of people swarmed across the ice and dipped up the water with which to sanctify their homes. Similar ceremonies were observed throughout Russia.

The diplomats exchanging views at the palace unanimously agreed that the Russo-Japanese situation has much improved.

NEGRO RACE DENOUNCED

HE IS MORE ANIMAL AS A FREE MAN THAN AS A SLAVE.

EDUCATION DECLARED TO BE THE CURSE OF THE COLORED MAN

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 19.—In his inaugural address, delivered today before a joint session of the Mississippi legislature governor James K. Vardaman, declared that the growing tendency of the negro to commit criminal assaults on white women is the manifestation of the racial desire for social equality. In strong terms he declared that education is the curse of the negro race and urged an amendment to the state constitution that will place the distribution of the common school fund solely within the power of the legislature. Governor Vardaman said:

"As a race, he is deteriorating morally every day. He has demonstrated that he is more criminal as a free man than as a slave, that he is increasing in criminality with frightful rapidity, being one third more criminal in 1890 than he was in 1880. You can scarcely pick up a newspaper whose pages are not blackened with the account of unmentionable crimes committed by a negro brute, and this crime I want to impress upon you, is but that manifestation of the negro's aspiration for social equality, encouraged largely by the character of the free education in vogue, which the state is levying tribute upon the white people to maintain. The character of the education for the negro ought to be changed. Wisdom would suggest that we cannot improve him by educating him hand and heart. There must be a moral substratum upon which to build or you cannot make a desirable citizen."

The governor also declared that the people of the nation should rise up and demand the repeal of the 15th amendment.

WAS HEAVILY AFFLICTED

A MICHEL HOME MADE DESOLATE BY SEVERAL DEATHS.

FOUR INMATES CARRIED OFF WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Michel, Jan. 19.—Of the several homes in Michel recently visited by death one in particular has been made desolate by that awful visitor. First disablement of one member of the household, next sickness, and then within a fortnight there were four vacancies in the home circle. In the home under notice there resided Mr. and Mrs. Smith, (the latter formerly Mrs. Roberts), Mr. and Mrs. James and their two children, and four unmarried young men. Mrs. James and two of the young men were children of Mrs. Smith by her first husband. About two months ago Mr. James met with an accident in which one of his legs was so seriously injured as to incapacitate him from work for several weeks. No sooner had he got about again than he was attacked by quinsy. Before he had quite recovered, his wife became very ill. Then came the recent fatal explosion in No. 2 coal mine at Michel and of the seven men who lost their lives on that occasion, three were from the Smith-James household, viz., David J. Roberts, (son of Mrs. Smith and brother of Mrs. James), Thomas Evans and Richard S. Thomas. The two last named although not blood relations to them, had lived with the Roberts a long while, one for ten years and the other for a shorter period. The shock of this disaster so aggravated the illness of Mrs. James that last Saturday she died. Today she was buried in the cemetery at Fernie where only eight days before hundreds of fellow-workmen and other friends and sympathizers had stood in the snow with bared heads and listened to the solemn words of the ministers and to the rich harmony of the voices of Welsh comrades, who sang several hymns as requiems over the bodies of their dead countrymen. The choir of the Michel Methodist church also attended and sang a fitting farewell to those of the dead who but two short weeks before had been of their number. Truly the hand of death lay heavy upon the household so desolated.

Sunday night in the Methodist church here Rev. A. E. Marshall held a memorial service in connection with "the recent sad death of seven of our boys," as the notice read. There was a crowded attendance at the church and the service was a solemn and impressive one, all the more so since the church choir had the previous night, in the death of Mrs. James, lost another of its members.

UNITED MINE WORKERS

Spent the Day in the Transaction of Routine Business.

Indianapolis, Jan. 19.—At the convention of the United Mine Workers of America today, president Mitchell announced the standing committees.

Decided opposition has sprung up against levying a five per cent increase in the per capita for the purpose of publishing the United Mine Worker as a monthly magazine for free distribution to members of the organization. There is also opposition to the proposal to engage in the banking business. Routine business occupied the day.

MAYOR BOYD IN CHARGE

He Dismisses Chief Woydt and Assumes Personal Control of Police

Outcome of Long Standing Differences Over Question of Suppression of the "Wide Open" Element

[Special to The Daily News.]

Spokane, Jan. 19.—The long standing row between mayor L. F. Boyd and chief of police E. M. Woydt resulted tonight in the mayor issuing a proclamation, declaring an emergency, and removing the chief and assuming personal command.

Captain Coverley was placed in charge of the force, and the city council, in session at the time, was notified that the mayor had taken charge.

The mayor asked that the chief be removed, but the council referred the matter to the judiciary committee. Both the chief and captain Coverley tonight claim to be in command of the department, but the chief has gone home and Coverley is in charge.

After the defeat of ex-mayor Byrne for re-election last spring, and before he retired from office, he made Woydt chief of police in revenge against the tenderloin element for not supporting him.

Woydt has been more severe on the saloon and variety theatre element than any other chief in the history of Spokane. He has enforced the anti-gambling law and stopped all box rustling by women in saloons and variety theatres and made reforms which have been protested against by that element. The mayor heretofore has been unable to secure his removal.

The mayor is said to be in favor of a wide open town. He alleges, however, in his proclamation, that he takes charge of the police force because Woydt is inefficient and because the department is becoming each day less useful, and that there is a lack of harmony in the force. He claims the chief has ignored captain Coverley, the second in command. He also refers to the raid on a supposed gambling resort, which was made by the orders of the chief to some of the men, when captain Coverley was in charge, but without the captain's knowledge. He says Harry Green and others arrested at the time were discharged because the chief failed to produce the evidence which he claimed to have.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—At the cabinet meeting this afternoon it was decided to call the house on March 10th. The nominations for the bye-elections in Westmoreland and Rouville, necessary owing to the calling of Messrs. Emmerson and Brodeur to the cabinet, will be held on January 30th, polling February 6th, if necessary.

KING PETER MAY ABDICATE.

His Successor on Servian Throne Must Agree to Punish the Regicides.

Vienna, Jan. 19.—King Peter of Servia, according to a press report, is prepared to voluntarily renounce the throne and allow the powers to nominate his successor.

The prince of Montenegro is said to have received a mandate from Russia to close up the precarious situation in Servia, and king Peter is alleged to have recognized the untenability of his position and to be willing to abdicate. His successor, it is added, will only be permitted to ascend the throne conditionally on his agreeing to punish the leaders of the conspiracy which resulted in the assassination of king Alexander and queen Draga, removing all those who were directly or indirectly concerned in the regicides. The statement published is not confirmed, but all reports indicate that affairs in Servia are steadily growing worse and that they are causing the greatest anxiety in Russia and Austria. The Servian conspirators are said to be openly threatening to take revenge on Europe by joining in the expected Macedonian outbreak in the spring.

SMUGGLING CHINESE INTO U. S.

Trial of Those Implicated in Erie Canal Drowning Incident.

Elmira, New York, Jan. 19.—The case of the United States against William Dingman, Frank Fisher, alias "Kid" West, and May Simpson, all of Buffalo, was continued in the federal court here today. The prisoners, under indictment by the federal grand jury, are charged with having been in charge of the arrangements to smuggle a party of Chinese into this country from Canada, when the wagon in which they had been concealed was tipped over and three were drowned in the Erie canal. Chinamen who were saved told the story which led to the arrest of both men. This afternoon chief of police Hassett, of Buffalo, testified that the Simpson woman told him she was no squealer, and that if he doubted her could write to the police of Buffalo, who would tell him that she was all right. She told him that the Buffalo police and the Pullman car conductors had been fixed. She offered him, he swore, five dollars apiece for all the Chinamen who passed through Olean en route to Chicago. The woman was to bring them from Buffalo in a covered wagon and put them aboard the trains in Olean. In the instance on trial this mode of procedure was being carried out when the wagon broke, precipitating the Chinamen into the canal.

WHITAKER WRIGHT TRIAL

NOTORIOUS COMPANY PROMOTER IN THE WITNESS BOX.

TELLS OF HIS RELATION WITH LATE LORD DUFFERIN.

London, Jan. 19.—There was a considerable crush in court and a buzz of anticipation when Whitaker Wright, the company promoter, whose trial on the charge of fraud began January 11th, in the high court of justice, entered the witness box today.

The former financier was composed and answered questions firmly. He told of the foundation of the London & Globe Corporation, which, he declared, was prosperous until the end of 1899, after the South African war had started, when matters became disastrous. The witness added that he had assisted the company out of his private pocket, lending it between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000. Previous to this he had prepared a settlement of $1,500,000 on his family, giving $500,000 to each of his children. But in 1899 he supplied the company with $1,500,000 to save it from suspension. Consequently the settlement on his family was never carried out. Wright admitted that he held only 2,500 shares of the London & Globe Corporation at the time of the crash, and said he tried to induce the late lord Dufferin to resign his directorship because the newspapers attacked him over lord Dufferin's shoulders. The witness had intimated to lord Dufferin that the position of chairman of a speculative company was undignified, but lord Dufferin replied that he was well satisfied and that he wished to retain the position.

LYTTLETON LACKS TACT

MAKES INOPPORTUNE REFERENCE TO ALVERSTONE'S RULING.

AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE CANADA CLUB.

London, Jan. 19.—At the annual dinner of the Canada club, at which lord Strathcona presided, the guests included sir James Thomas Ritchie, lord mayor of London, sir Rivers Wilson and others.

Colonial secretary Lyttleton ruffled the feelings of the Canadians present by upholding in a speech lord chief justice Alverstone's recent ruling in the Alaska boundary case.

The duke of Marlborough, under secretary of state for the colonies, spoke a little later and succeeded in smoothing matters out by a tactful speech in which he recalled his visit and paid a tribute to Canadians for their love of the late queen Victoria and mentioned his personal experiences in South Africa, where he said he witnessed the bravery and resourcefulness of the Canadian troops. The duke concluded his remarks amid great applause, with an eulogistic toast to the "Maple Leaf" and all Canadian citizens.

BRODEUR SWORN IN.

Railway Commission Act to Take Effect on February 1st.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—An order in council has been passed bringing the Railway Commission Act into force on February 1st.

Brodeur was sworn a member of the privy council and minister of inland revenue at 11 o'clock this morning at Rideau hall. Laurier was present at the ceremony. Brodeur took charge of his department at once.

Mr. Speaker Brodeur, who succeeds Mr. Bernier as minister of inland revenue in the dominion government, is the son of one of the men who were out in 1837 against the Quebec counterpart of the Family Compact. His maternal grandfather was killed in the fight at St. Charles, so that the speaker is Rouge of the deepest tint on both sides of the family. He is forty-one years of age, an advocate of repute, whose mastery of English is perfect. He has, according to Morgan written much for the French press of Montreal. Mr. Brodeur has been in the commons since 1891, and early took high place as a debater. He became deputy speaker in 1896 ,and has been speaker since 1900. Mr. Brodeur is by conviction a free-trader. He will make an excellent minister, having displayed great administrative ability as speaker.

FOR UNION CONTROL.

Eight Thousand St. Louis Hackmen To Go on Strike Today.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19.—Robert Lewis, vice-president of the carriage drivers and hackmen's union, announced today that 8,000 members of the union would strike tomorrow morning.

No public carriages or hearses, except the 250 carriages and eight hearses under the control of the union, will be allowed to operate in St. Louis, he says.

GERMANY AND SAN DOMINGO.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 19.—San Domingo advices from a trustworthy source, which have been received here, are to the effect that Germany is quietly buying control of certain Belgian claims against San Domingo with the intention of ultimately seizing Samana bay to enforce their payment. These claims antedate the American company and aggregate $3,000,000.

RUSSIAN ANARCHISTS.

Resident in Germany are Subject to Russian Police Supervision.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—Baron Richthoff, the secretary for foreign affairs, declared in the reichstag today that the German government was aware that the Russian embassy employed an official to watch over Russian anarchists in Germany but the government was not aware that German subjects were likewise under observation. The declaration was called forth by a statement of Herr Haas, socialist, that Russia employed a chief of spies in Berlin at $9,000 a year, that this man was permitted to use German police agencies as though they were Russian, even to opening mail addressed to Russians and to searching houses. Von Richthoff said he was not aware that Russian agents had committed crimes or attempted to persuade others to commit crimes.

U. S. TREATY WITH CHINA

IS DECLARED TO BE UNFRIENDLY AND UNDIPLOMATIC.

PLAIN STATEMENTS BY RUSSIAN AGENT AT PORT ARTHUR.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The only advices received at the American state department today from the east came from United States minister Allen, at Seoul. He reported that Korea is in a panic condition and there is apprehension of a riot at any moment. The intimation is conveyed that interested foreign emissaries are at the bottom of these disturbances, the result of which may be to afford an excuse for intervention and the placing of large forces in Korea, thus precipitating a hostile condition between Russia and Japan.

Seoul, Jan. 19.—Russia complains that Korean soldiers are causing trouble. Korea answers that Russia must not interfere. The tension in Seoul is increasing, and the native press, which probably is inspired, is more bitter against foreigners than formerly. The emperor's trusted advisers are holding daily councils. The Russian and English legations have increased their guard by 16. Japan is buying and storing much rice in north Korea. The ginseng trade is dead. The Korean general, Yihakakiun, whose sympathies are pro-Russian, has made a veiled threat against foreigners.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—Apprehension that there might be war between Japan and Russia, which prevailed in the foreign office here for two or three days last week, has been replaced by temporary confidence that Russia will be able to satisfy Japan. The official news from St. Petersburg describes the relative attitude of the powers as Japan firm and Russia as conciliatory. Japan and Russia now exchange ideas informally by telegraph daily.

London, Jan. 19.—The Port Arthur correspondent of the Daily Mail cables that he has had an interview with admiral Alexieff, the Russian viceroy in the far east, who spoke hopefully of the possibility of arranging a modus vivendi with Japan. His diplomatic agent, M. Plarcon, emphasized the impossibility of Russian evacuation of Manchuria, and said:

"Orders were given six months ago to evacuate New Chwang and Manchuria provided the Chinese will agree to terms but owing to the intrigues of the Japanese minister with Wai Wu Pu, (Chinese foreign board) these orders were countermanded."

M. Plarcon declared the action of the United States in making a commercial treaty with China without Russia's consent, under existing circumstances, was unfriendly and undiplomatic. Russia, he said, would not open or allow consuls at Mukden and Antung under the present regime. If Japan wanted Korea, Russia, M. Plarcon said, would not interfere, provided other powers allowed it, and, he added:

"Russia did not ask Japan's consent to occupy Manchuria, neither was it necessary for Japan to seek Russia's permission to establish a protectorate in Korea."

M. Plarcon concluded by saying the United States and other nations were more interested in the situation than was Russia.

The correspondent adds that the action of the United States government had quite upset viceroy Alexieff's calculations.

A TERRIFIC SNOW SLIDE

PARALYZES TRAFFIC ON C. P. R. WEST OF LAGGAN.

TRACK TORN UP FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Winnipeg, Jan. 19.—Traffic on the C. P. R. west of Laggan was completely paralyzed yesterday. Word of a terrific snowslide has reached Winnipeg. An avalanche of snow left the mountain side some miles west of Laggan, at a point near Bear creek, rushing and tumbling down the height and carrying everything before it. A monstrous pile tore up the tracks for several hundred feet and wiped away the telegraphic wires. As far as known no one was injured, but trains will be greatly delayed.

While bucking snow on the Souris branch this morning, an engine and caboose were ditched, and roadmaster Regan, F. Pickerman and F. Sanderman were injured, but not seriously.

CHAMBERLAIN IN LONDON

Addresses a Large and Enthusiastic Meeting in Guild Hall

"The Future of This Country Lies in the Future of the British Race in Our Colonies and Possessions"

London, Jan. 19.—The Guildhall was packed today to hear Joseph Chamberlain speak. Chamberlain received a great ovation. He declared that the provincial centres of commerce in the United Kingdom had been heard from in regard to his tariff proposals, and he believes the same arguments he used in the provinces would appeal equally to imperialistic London. London would no longer be the world's clearing house if Great Britain's present relations with the colonies and the general neutral countries of the world were disturbed by a diminution in the multiplicity of the extent of the transactions which hitherto have been creating new wealth.

His opponents claimed that the recent board of trade returns destroyed his contentions, but he intended to base his future arguments on these returns as they proved that the growth of foreign exportations to British colonies had greatly exceeded the growth of exportations from the motherland. The position of Britain was deteriorating, and though he anticipated no immediate catastrophe the situation called for some remedy. The framework of a new empire must be built up under new conditions by adopting the protective policy adopted by every other civilized nation and creating new bonds of union with the colonies. Mr. Chamberlain in an eloquent peroration, pointed out that the struggle for life and existence in the future would not be between the cities or between kingdoms, but between mighty empires. The minor states would come off bodly. "Profiting by the experience gained when the finest jewel the British empire ever possessed, the United States, left us for a separate existence, a new empire has arisen, greater than any in the world. But the great work of keeping and making permanent this heritage remains to be solved. In the great revolution which separated the United States from Great Britain, the greatest man that the revolution produced, in my judgment, was Alexander Hamilton. He was a scholar and a statesman. He left a precious legacy to his countrymen when he said to them, 'Learn to think continentally.' I venture now to give you a similar message, learn to think imperially and remember that the future of this country lies in the future of the British race in our colonies and possessions."

Almost simultaneously with Chamberlain's exposition of his policy in the Guildhall, the duke of Devonshire and lord George Hamilton addressed at Liverpool an equally enthusiastic if smaller meeting, held under the auspices of the unionists Free Food Lodge. The duke of Devonshire said he was coming more and more to believe that the government was right in advocating a policy of retaliation against protectionist countries, but with premier Balfour allowing himself to be so dragged into the Chamberlain propaganda it would be impossible for the unionists to maintain their alignment with the government before the country. He referred to the Chamberlain commission, representing the highly organized industries, which would prepare a tariff scheme whereby they would benefit and they would be able to force it on the country to the detriment of the consumer and less organized manufacturers. The meeting passed a resolution declaring against a general protective system.

A BLOEMFONTEIN DISASTER.

Reservoir Bursts and 60 Persons Were Drowned.—The Town in Mourning.

Bloemfontein, Jan. 19.—It is now estimated that 60 persons were drowned as a result of the bursting of a reservoir here on Sunday, which destroyed 176 houses and three hotels. There was a public funeral and interment this morning of 23 of the bodies already recovered. The shops are closed and the town is in mourning.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Destroyed by Fire in Montreal.—Loss Estimated at $100,000.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Montreal, Jan. 19.—The Ste. Cunegonde Roman Catholic church, St. James street, west, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is about $100,000.

ONCE BITTEN TWICE SHY.

New York, Jan. 19.—Mrs. Ellen Cunningham, 60 years of age, who died yesterday in Christ hospital, Jersey City, of complicated diseases, had refused to have a physician, saying she could not pay. Bank books showing deposits to her credit of $20,000 were found in her rooms.

R. D. WILMOT RE-NOMINATED.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 19.—Queens-Sunbury conservatives have nominated R. D. Wilmot, the present member, for the house of commons at the next elections.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1670.
THE GREAT STORES OF THE GREAT WEST
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Our Great Clearing Sale

Still in Full Swing

A Chance on the Sewing Machine or Gramaphone with every dollar you spend

MEN'S TWEED AND SERGE SUITS. $8.50. REGULAR $12.00.

MEN'S HEAVY WOOL UNDERWEAR, $1.00 A GARMENT, REGULAR $1.25.

THE BEST MINERS' BOOTS IN THE WEST, SPECIALLY TREATED LEATHER, MAKING THEM ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF, $4.25.

MEN'S COATS AND VESTS, $2.20. REGULAR $5.00.

MEN'S MELTON SHIRTS, 75c. REGULAR $1.25.

HEAVY SARANAC CALF SKIN GLOVES. THE BEST WORKING GLOVE YOU EVER BOUGHT FOR $1.00 A PAIR.

MEN'S SEPARATE TWEED WAISTCOATS, $1.00. REGULAR $1.50.

HEAVY WOOL SOCKS, 25c PAIR. REGULAR 35c.

HATS.—A LOT OF GOOD GRADE FELT AND STIFF HATS IN BLACK, TANS AND GREYS. YOUR CHOICE, $1.25.

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See our line of Shin Guards, Ankle Supports, Pucks and Hockey Gloves. Prices the Lowest

Nelson Hardware Co.

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A MORENA
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Aggregate Resources Exceeding $72,000,000

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BRYDGES, BLAKEMORE & CAMERON, Limited

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

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GEOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

The McBride government appears bent upon doing as much injury to the province as is possible during the period the people will stand for their administration of public affairs.

They started out by increasing taxation where it bore most heavily upon those least able to meet further demands of this nature. It has been shown clearly and conclusively that the new taxation imposed by the Assessment Act will retard industry, drive many people out of business and practically wipe out the jobbing trade in this province. This was bad enough. By way of apology, friends of the government asserted that increased revenues were necessary if public works were to be prosecuted in this province in accordance with its growing needs.

Now we find that in spite of adding grievously to the burdens of the taxpayers the government intimate that it will be impossible to provide adequately for the carrying out of necessary public works. It is going to be heralded abroad that despite our boasted rich natural resources, and notwithstanding largely increased taxation, this province is still too poor to provide those roads and trails and bridges, etc., which are so essential to the development of our resources.

It is a little matter that Nelson should should be deprived of the promised court house. It is a very serious matter that inadequate provision should be made for the construction of public works that will facilitate the rapid opening up and settlement of vacant lands, and supplement the work of the prospectors who day by day are making known fresh fields of mineral wealth.

At this stage in the growth of the province liberal expenditures upon public works would be the greatest economy any government could exercise.

The sickening part of the situation is to know that there never was the slightest need for the increase in taxation as inaugurated by the McBride government, or for the curtailment of expenditures upon needed public works.

A finance minister, who understood his business and was not subject to the dictation of the banks and one or two big corporations, would have readjusted the system of taxation in force prior to this session of the legislature and by equalizing its incidence would have relieved certain members of the community of the unfair share of taxation they had heretofore been bearing, collected a very materially increased proportion from certain other members of the community, who heretofore have largely escaped taxation altogether, and in the outcome have had at his disposal ample funds for all requisite public works. Of course, it is assumed that with such a finance minister there would be associated a minister of public works who would not allow his subordinates to run his department.

There is just this gleam of comfort in the estimates presented to the legislature on Monday. The greatly reduced appropriations for public works will lessen the amount to be wasted by the incompetent crew now in charge of the lands and works department, from the chief down. This is no partisan statement. If the public ever be made conversant with the facts in connection with the new Government house scandal, the foregoing remarks will sound hopelessly tame and inadequate.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

Byron E. Walker, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in the course of an address at the annual general meeting of shareholders, made use of the expression, in speaking of British Columbia, "Now that the finances of the province have been put upon a sound basis."

Mr. Walker did not explain how this had been accomplished. He simply made the bare statement that our finances were on a sound basis.

Some further explanation is surely in order.

We all know that the government borrowed one million dollars, payable in ten years, at a high rate of interest, to pay off the overdraft. Beyond that and the imposition of taxes that will cripple the producing powers of the province we know of nothing done to bring about the desirable state of affairs vouched for by Byron E. Walker.

Is it to be accepted as proof of sound financial standing that one is able to borrow money at a high rate of interest to pay off old debts? If so, there are scores of men in this and other provinces who will temporarily believe they are on easy street. The illusion will be dispelled directly they approach one of Byron E. Walker's numerous subordinates with a proposition for an extension of credit based upon any such grounds.

Byron E. Walker stands among the few recognized authorities on finance in Canada. He says that British Columbia finances are now upon a sound basis. He should say more. At least he might tell us how it was done. If a business can be placed upon a sound basis by borrowing money to pay off old debts incurred, not for productive purposes, but because of bad management, it will come as news to most business men in the west.

To men not conversant with the inner mysteries of finance, the fact that the government had been compelled to borrow $1,000,000 at a high rate of interest, to pay off an overdraft, and had further been compelled to increase taxation in such a manner as to cripple business enterprise and retard development, and further, in face of the loan and presumably increased revenues, they had to admit inability to carry out needed public works, would all go to indicate that finances were upon anything but a sound basis.

However, the Canadian Bank of Commerce dictated the government's policy, and probably Byron E. Walker felt that he had to say a word for his own handiwork.

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

The article appearing elsewhere in this issue descriptive of the beet sugar industry at Raymond, Alberta, will be read with a great deal of interest by all those concerned in the industrial progress of the west. What appears to be a very important industry is now established on a reasonably stable basis in southern Alberta through the energy and enterprise of the Mormon settlers. The profitable conduct of the beet sugar making industry right at our doors should mean a good deal for British Columbia housekeepers. Sugar is an important item of consumption and figures largely in the weekly housekeeping bill. If our Albertan neighbors can produce a good article and lay it down here as cheaply as the imported product, doubtless a large inter-provincial trade will result. The pluck and perseverance of the Raymond settlers merit full measure of success, and British Columbians will rejoice to learn that their undertaking continues to prosper exceedingly.

PROGRESS AT THE PAYNE.

Manager Garde Says Zinc Process Has Proved a Great Success.

A. C. Garde, general manager of the Payne mine, came down from the north last evening and is stopping at the Hume. He will be in town for a day or so. Asked about the progress made at the Payne with special reference to the new zinc separating process, Mr. Garde said: "We have been mining now a little over two months and so far I think I can say that the process has proved an unqualified success. We have disposed of 500 tons to the Lanyon company at Iola, Kansas, but are making arrangements to conclude a 1,000-ton contract with Antwerp people, taking advantage of the low rate offered by the C. P. R. of $13 a ton. I quite agree that eventually the problem of treating the zinc will be solved by the erection of local plants, but we will first have to make a start and show what we can do. The first shipments out of Butte were sent to Wales, and at a cost of $24 a ton, and I think that the offer of the C. P. R. should be taken advantage of in order to demonstrate what we can do. The mine is looking very well, and I am satisfied with the outlook. I am getting ready to get out my annual report to the directors, and do not care to go into details at present. I regret the delay in arranging the lead bounty payments. Every dollar that the mine owners will receive out of the bounty for some considerable time to come will at once go back into the properties in the shape of additional work, and the sooner the money is paid out the sooner will work be increased on many properties. There is already a good sum due many of the mining companies, and I hope a settlement will be forthcoming shortly as money is needed for development."

COLD SNAP IN MONTREAL.

Thermometer Registered Thirty Below Zero Yesterday.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Montreal, Jan. 19.—Cold weather records for many years past were smashed early this morning, the thermometer registering 30 degrees below zero in this city. It was even colder in the surrounding districts, in some places the mercury going down to 45 below. The intense cold is causing great suffering in the poorer districts, where it is utterly impossible to heat stoves. All the trains reaching the city are between four and five hours late.

CHOYNSKI'S WATERLOO.

Boston, Jan. 19.—Kid Carter, of Brooklyn, knocked Joe Choynski out after two minutes of fighting in the first round before the Criterion athletic club tonight. Choynski had the better of the round up to the knockout, when Carter landed a vicious right hand jab in the stomach and the Chicago man went down and out.

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

KOOTENAY FRUIT MEN

A DISTRICT ASSOCIATION WAS FORMED LAST NIGHT.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AND MUCH ENTHUSIASM DISPLAYED.

! James Johnstone's initial effort to unite the fruit growers of the city and district, and all those interested in the trade into an association for mutual benefit and protection, was crowned with success last night, by the result of the meeting in the board of trade rooms.

Notwithstanding the cold snap, about 40 persons, two of whom were ladies, were present when Mr. Johnstone called the meeting together, and a very representative gathering it was, many nearby ranchers coming in for the meeting and several stating that they were instructed to act and speak for others who were unable to be present but who were fully prepared to enthusiastically support the movement.

Among those present were James Johnstone, A. D. Emory, Thomas Morley, Onslow Newling, Mrs. T. Morley, Alfred Bunker, James McPhee, J. W. Ford, A. B. Shannon, James Williams, James L. Hughes, Walter Maguire W. T. Buggin, Thomas Greenwood, O. J. Gibert, J. A. Kelley, J. Tarry, J. W. Holmes, George Fleming, Mrs. Charles Moore, Charles Moore, R. G. Shaw, N. Hoover, R. C. M. Hood, G. A. Neve, C. Mulity, N. K. Bjerkness, George Shiell, Robert Robertson, R. Helme and J. E. Annable.

Mr. Johnstone was called upon to preside, and A. D. Emory acted as secretary for the meeting.

In a brief speech the chairman set out the objects for which the meeting was called, and impressed upon his hearers the importance of forming an association which would prevent the selling of fruit at 60 cents a crate, as happened last year, and result in $3 a crate, being nearer the proper figure.

After an animated and businesslike discussion, in which many of those present joined, it was resolved to organize "The Kootenay Fruit Growers' Association." James Johnstone was then elected president, Alfred Bunker vice-president, Onslow Newling secretary, and Thomas Morley treasurer.

An executive of seven was then selected by ballot, 13 candidates having been nominated. The seven chosen were Messrs. Broadwood, Tarry, Ford, Gibert, Wright, Emory and McPhee.

A committee of six to canvass for membership was then selected, and another committee, to report on rules, fees and regulations was chosen, to report at the next meeting.

A long discussion followed on the employment of Chinese on the ranches and by the trade generally, but no definite action was taken.

At 10.30 the meeting adjourned, to meet again at the call of the chair. It is probable that a second meeting will be called very shortly, when the question of incorporation and the matters left over last night for further consideration will be disposed of.

The association has most certainly started off with bright prospects, judging from the enthusiasm displayed at the initial gathering.

A SERIES OF MISHAPS.

Three Train Wrecks on the Crow's Nest Line in the Past Few Days.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Michel, Jan. 19.—The C. P. R. has had a succession of short interruptions to its train service on the Crow's Nest line during the last five or six days. Last Tuesday or Wednesday a freight train was wrecked near Woodpecker, Alberta, on the prairie portion of the road. On Thursday a head-on collision between two freight trains occurred between Crow's Nest and Michel, and last evening a freight train entering Michel yard from the east, just before the arrival of the eastbound passenger train, jumped a switch and blocked the road for about fourteen hours. No lives were lost in any of these accidents. Among those who unintentionally spent Monday night here were Geo. McL. Brown, and division superintendent Taylor, of the C. P. R., and Lloyd A. Manly, ex-mayor of Grand Forks, B. C.

FROZEN TO THE BRAKE BEAM.

Tourist's Unpleasant Experience in a Stolen Ride From Michel to Fernie.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Fernie, Jan. 19.—An unknown man was found this morning under the caboose of a freight train with his hands frozen to the iron rods. He is supposed to have stolen a ride from Michel on the brake beam and to have been unable to get free when the train reached Fernie and so had to spend the remainder of the night under the car. He was sent down to the hospital this morning after being released.

A LOGGER SHOT AND KILLED.

Fatal Outcome of a Drunken Brawl in a Jaffray Hotel.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Fernie, Jan. 19.—A provincial constable arrived from Jaffray yesterday having in custody a hotelkeeper named Galler, who stands charged with having shot and killed a logger at Jaffray yesterday. Two witnesses of the tragedy and the body of the dead man were also brought here. Full details of the occurrence are not yet obtainable, but it is stated that deceased and two other men were making a "rough house" of Galler's hotel and that the former seized Galler's wife and was choking her, whereupon Galler snatched up a loaded double barrelled shot gun that was handy and fired both charges into deceased, killing him on the spot.

SCHOOL OF RAILROADING.

Montreal, Jan. 19.—The board of governors of McGill university has at present under consideration the proposal to found a school of railway engineering and transportation in general in connection with the university.

SAVE YOUR FEET

Don't go on wearing poor fitting shoes until your feet are ruined.
For from two dollars up we can give you shoes that will promptly relieve your aching feet and make you comfortable.

Fred L. Irwin

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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.

FOR SALE

Four choice lots in Hume Addition. A bargain at $650.

R. J. Steel

Nelson Steam Laundry

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

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Grower and Importer of Plants, Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Peonies, Azalias, Holland Bulbs, Camellias, Etc. Largest and choicest selection in British Columbia.
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FRESH AND SALTED MEATS

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Orders by mail receive careful and prompt attention.

FISH AND POULTRY IN SEASON.

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

COFFEE

SELECTED FROM THE BEST OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION.

ALL VARIETIES IN OUR STOCK.

WE OFFER FOR A SHORT TIME,

Rio Coffee

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

Kootenay Coffee Co.

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

Silver King Hotel

Under Old Management

RATES $1 PER DAY AND UP

BARTLETT HOUSE

(Formerly Clarke House.)
The best $1.00 per day house in Nelson. None but white help employed. The bar the best.

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TREMONT HOUSE

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN
MEALS 25c ROOMS FROM 25c TO $1.00

MALONE & TREGILLUS, 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.

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DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
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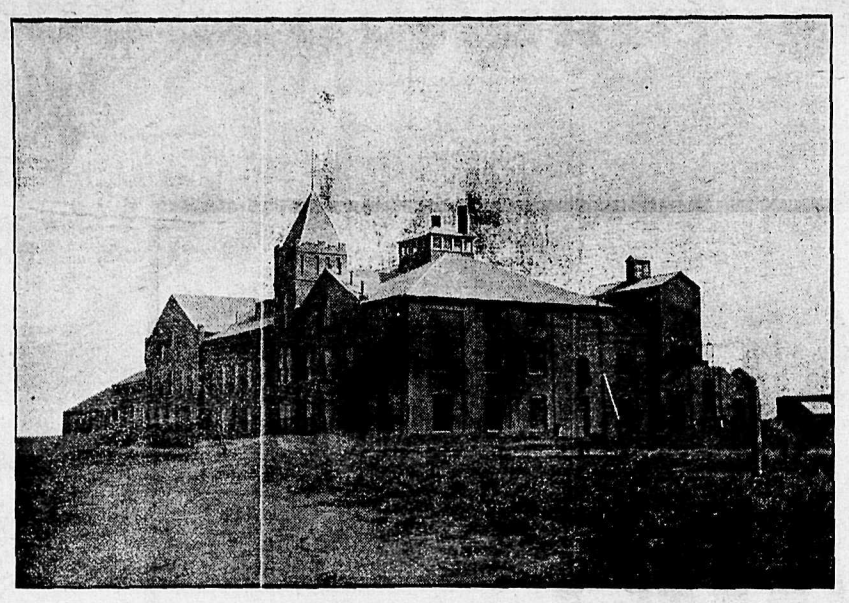
A SHORT TALK ON "WANT" ADS

The "Want Ad" in the daily papers has become an important factor in modern domestic and commercial life. Its value is created by the extent of territory covered by the circulation of the newspaper in which it appears, and the thoroughness with which such territory is covered.

THE NELSON DAILY NEWS covers the whole of Southern British Columbia upon the day of publication. Every day in the week it is read in Nelson, Kaslo, Sandon, Slocan City, New Denver, Cranbrook, Morrissey, Fernie Michel, Ymir, Grand Forks, Eholt, Phoenix, Greenwood, Midway and all intermediate points by a constantly increasing number of regular subscribers. THE DAILY NEWS is sold on all trains and steamboats in Kootenay and without exception provides the best medium of making known any and every "Want" in quarters where these "Wants" may be best supplied

To secure help of any sort, a situation of any kind, to find lost articles, to secure board or boarders, lodging or lodgers, to borrow or loan money on any kind of security, to buy or sell real estate, furniture, sewing machines bicycles, safes, typewriters, etc., etc., recourse should be had to the "WANT AD" columns of THE DAILY NEWS.

The Cost is Nominal. ONE CENT PER WORD Each Insertion.



RAYMOND SUGAR MILL.

BEET SUGAR IN ALBERTA

MORMON ENTERPRISE CREATES NEW INDUSTRY AT RAYMOND

STORY OF THE UNDERTAKING AND PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

(Special Correspondence of The Daily News)

Lethbridge, N. W. T., Jan. 18.—There is no better evidence of the inherent life and energy of the west than the rapidity with which industrial and mercantile enterprises are rising to a substantial fabric upon pioneer occupations. Wholesalers cannot work entirely from Montreal or Vancouver, and it is not economical or necessary that raw products should all go east for manufacture and the western consumer pay freight both ways. There must be before long an increase in the number of industrial enterprises devoted to the conversion of characteristic western raw products into finished articles. The curing, packing and canning of meat would be a gain to the western consumer and producer alike. So would the extension of woollen manufactures and the tanning of hides. It is in the matter of long distances and double freights that the west is touched. There is good hope, however, in that the country is unaffected by some of the troubles of the east in the overcapitalization of uncertain enterprises and recent crashes of all classes of industrial stocks. Our country is growing and has the susceptibility of an energetic colony and our economic problems will find quick solution.

There is no better evidence of the enterprise of the west than the recent establishment of the beet growing business and the making of beet sugar over in southern Alberta. It speaks well for the enterprise of the promoters that while there is still available within the territories considerable free grant land outside of the semi-dry country of southern Alberta and western Assiniboia they have preferred to take chances on the investment of large capital on the dry areas to convert them to intensive agriculture, for of course the establishment of the beet sugar business is inseparably connected with the practice of irrigation and the construction of irrigation works must necessarily mean a very considerable addition to the value and cost of land.

THE BLESSING OF ARIDITY.

The Canadian prairies have been subject to a very rapid evolution. They have passed in 30 years from the savage and whiskey trader to the cowboy and from the cowboy to the agriculturist. The cowboy looks on recent changes with disappointment. His verdict that the country was no good for the farmer is being disproved very emphatically in the irrigated districts and to some extent in other parts hitherto considered dry, but where the cultivation of the soil conserved such precipitation as comes and discloses unsuspected possibilities for the growth of farm crops. In fact the irrigation farmer considers aridity a blessing. Under dry conditions there is no such thing as souring of land by too much moisture at seeding time, and with water available it can be applied whenever required. The drenching of land during heavy and violent rainstorms carries off the best part of the soil ,which is the light humus constituent. More important than this, however, is the effect of drenching rains in flooding away soluble plant foods. The fertility of the Nile valley which has endured cropping for ages, is said to be due to the deposition of sediment on the subsidence of the spring floods. This is shown by actual estimate to be an inadequate explanation and it is now undeniably settled that the superiority of irrigated lands over lands supplied by natural rainfall consists in the preservation of its soluble plant foods, such as lime, potash, magnesia and sulphuric and phosphoric acid. Under dry conditions these are sealed and held except when required; under natural rainfall they are subject to be flooded off at any time. Aridity then seems to be a double blessing in that it is at once crop insurance from artificial watering and means soil conservation by the saving of its soluble plant foods.

FAVORABLE LOCAL AND GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The growing of the sugar beet in Alberta on a large scale is warranted by experiments that have been carried on during four or five years and have been entirely favorable and successful. Early experiments around the settlement of Magrath gave a high sugar content, ranging from 17 per cent upwards, and the sugar content of the total of this year's crop ran to 17.91 per cent, which record is not equalled by any of the sugar states this year except Colorado, which runs from 17 to 23 per cent. The general fertile property of the soil of southern Alberta, and its friable, easy-working character make it an ideal one for all classes of roots. The dry climate, particularly the late, dry, fall season, prevents any second growth in the beet, which reduces the percentage of saccharine matter. Irrigation makes it possible to give the beets a well-tempered supply of moisture throughout the season, but be left to mature under moderately dry conditions.

The condition of sugar demand relative to production shows the best possible warrant for the extension of the sugar making business in Canada. At present we import over three hundred million pounds of raw sugar, on which the consumer pays three million dollars customs. We do not produce a fifth of what we use and the same conditions prevail in the United States. There is no shadow of a possibility of the beet sugar business being overdone, and it will more and more supplant the cane sugar business on account of its being more cheaply produced. It is a heavy commodity and the institution of beet sugar concerns in the west is of very great importance.

RAYMOND, ALBERTA.

The new town of Raymond, which is the centre of the industry, has a somewhat romantic history. The first Mormons who came to the country established the town of Cardston. They came in 1887. Mr. C. O. Card, after whom the town was named, was the leader in the pioneer band of 20 or 30 who came overland in that year. Quite a cluster of settlements arose in this neighborhood, and they are enjoying good times. This district is well up towards the great divide and sufficient moisture falls on this side to make the growing of all kinds of farm crops possible and profitable.

With the inauguration in 1898 of the canal of the Canadian Northwest Irrigation, with headquarters at Lethbridge, a new era of immigration opened. The towns of Magrath and Stirling took their rise. Mormon families earned farms under the ditch by doing construction work. The magnificent possibilities of the country under irrigation being demonstrated by these new Mormon settlements, word went back to the home folks in Utah and from this arose the sugar enterprise. Utah has half a dozen beet sugar centres about which important towns have grown up. The sugar business there under irrigation is a complete success and its establishment has been accompanied by a wide industrial and general mercantile development.

Jesse Knight, a fortunate operator in mines near Provo, Utah, conceived the idea of providing a home in the Canadian west for some of his less fortunate co-religionists, and the founding of Raymond was the result.

It is a matter of common knowledge and is borne out by the word of Mr. Knight himself, that his mining success arose from his following the direction of a dream. After having expended all his available dollars in the development of a lead, he had determined to give up the venture as there was no pay in sight. A midnight vision of success a few feet in advance of where his last stubborn efforts were expended gave him new courage, and he followed up the work next day and struck rich ground. He is a candid, unpretending man, and tells his experience with the sincerity and modesty that preclude ridicule or incredulity. The town is named after his son Raymond, a stalwart fellow who enjoys more than a local reputation for roping and riding, and who has the practical management of a large ranch enterprise in the country immediately south of Raymond.

The progress of Raymond during the 18 months since it was first begun might give one the impression that it had been "visioned" into a mushroom prosperity. There is no sign of a slack up in sight. The town now has a population approaching 2,000 people. It is incorporated as a town, has a school with five teachers, a number of large mercantile concerns of all sorts. The Mormons have a good sized church, and the Presbyterians a church and resident minister. The Bank of Montreal has a busy branch in town and will build a large building the coming season. The town is on a standard gauge branch of the south line connecting Lethbridge with Great Falls, with daily mails, has first class telegraphic and local and long distance telephone service.

It is the habit of Mormon settlers to congregate in towns and villages, even though their interests are mainly agricultural. It would seem to be a want of economy to go long distances night and morning to labor instead of settling immediately on the farms. On the other hand there are certain advantages in living together. The social isolation of the agriculturist is not known among them. They follow a modified communal system in work. There is no profit sharing or common ownership of lands except perhaps in a corporate pasture or grazing tract, but a knowledge of each other's circumstances leads to the weak being helped and the unfortunate settler is thus as strong as his neighbor. Tithes are payable for purposes of relief and assistance and are doled out by the church officers. There is strictly speaking no clerical class. The church dignitaries are usually the prominent and successful business men, but there is nevertheless a strong and effective church organization among the Mormons and its material and ordinary utilitarian purpose is perhaps some explanation of its influence. The faculty for organized or corporate endeavor that belongs to the Mormon people is the explanation of their success as colonists. They can endure considerable want and live simply and cheaply. Individually as farmers they can teach the settler from eastern Canada nothing at all.

The corporate principle has an important effect on the growth of their towns. It is the case that new towns frequently lag with respect to certain interests by reason of want of sufficient capital by individuals. In Mormon settlements as soon as a want is felt a company is formed to inaugurate the enterprise. The complexity and interknitting of town and country interests gives stability to business and the urban and suburban interests keep sympathetic pace with each other. This close community of interests may perhaps make it somewhat difficult for a Gentile to get a good foothold in a Mormon town. There is no sentiment against Gentiles, but the Mormon system aims at being self-contained.

The growing of sugar beets is peculiarly a Mormon work. The little plot well tilled is the ideal of the irrigation farmer, and on this account many farm propositions can exist in small radius. Raymond has a large number of five and ten acre beet plots in or adjoining the town limits. An acre of beets requires considerable labor, but the gross returns are large.

GROWING THE BEET.

The soil required for the beet is a deep, rich, loose soil. It requires careful preparation and must be in high tillage. The production of a perfect beet depends on so many conditions of soil, seed, moisture and harvesting that it cannot be left to the haphazard or unschooled agriculturists. The prairie sod is usually sown in grain the first year. After the grain is taken off the stubble is burned and the land is disked three or four times and is absolutely loose to a depth of six or seven inches. It is then plowed a depth of eight or nine inches, and this gives a chance for the beets to penetrate when the drills are made in the spring. The seeding is usually done under the direction of an agricultural expert or superintendent of agriculture for the factory interests. The beets are sown in drills 20 inches apart and as the skill of the farmer increases they are sown as close as 16 inches. In this way the beet is of better quality. A very large beet is not desired, as it deteriorates in saccharine properties when forced to too great a growth. About three and a half or four pounds is the correct weight. The plants are thinned to about six inches in the drills. Little boys and girls from 10 to 14 years of age do a good deal of the work of thinning under the direction of a man. A boy will attend to about eight acres of beets in a season. A special plow with two perpendicular knives about eight inches apart and a horizontal knife that passes right under the beet is used for harvesting. This plow loosens and scuffles the ground so that the beets are easily pulled and thrown in heaps for topping. The ideal beet is not globular like a turnip, but more like a parsnip or carrot.

PROFITS OF THE INDUSTRY.

It is estimated that the cost in interest on land, taxes, seed, labor, etc., is about $34 or $35 per acre. This of course must vary greatly with the cost of these in different localities. The yield varies from 12 to 25 tons per acre. Fifteen tons is a good crop. The value of the beets per ton depends on the sugar content. The price is usually fixed before the sowing season, and contracts made in advance. For beets containing from 14 to 17 per cent of saccharine matter the price runs from $4.25 to $4.75 per ton; for 18 per cent, $5.00 per ton; for 19 per cent, $5.25 per ton, though the price varies in different localities and in different years. It is easily seen, however, that the total proceeds may usually and safely be counted at from $60 to $75 an acre, and even considering the cost of production the net returns per acre are seen to be large. The yield under irrigation is uniformly shown by statistics to be larger than with natural rainfall, as is also the sugar content.

THE SUGAR FACTORY.

The factory which has been put up for the handling of the product of the lands about Raymond and neighboring settlements is a magnificent building. It cost in the neighborhood of half a million dollars and is an up-to-date one. Surrounded by beet fields with large stretches of grain skirting the factory centre the factory and surroundings make a striking feature on the open, gray prairie. The buildings with necessary outbuildings and appurtenances, cover an area of nearly five acres. The main building is 350 feet long and 70 feet wide. There is a 100 foot long boiler house, five large beet sheds and a sugar warehouse that will contain 2,000,000 pounds of sugar. In addition to these there is a lime burning plant and extensive machine shops. The building is three stories high and required a million and a quarter of brick for its construction, 25 cars of steel and machinery, 50 cars of lumber, and 2,500 barrels of cement, besides a large quantity of glass. Part of its equipment is a fine chemical laboratory. When running at full capacity the factory requires 50,000 gallons of water daily. The ideal capacity of the factory is 400 tons of beets daily. The factory employs 150 men, 75 on day shift and the same number on night shift. It consumes 20 tons of lime rock per day and 40 tons of coal. The output for a full season's run of from 60 to 80 days will be 10,000,000 pounds of sugar.

Owing to the land not yet being in good shape for beet production the output for the first season was only about three-quarters of a million pounds, but the promoters are well satisfied. The dryness of the winters has resulted in the best crop being hindered this year by the coming up of volunteer crops of grain, the seed shelled from a previous year's harvest not having sprouted until spring. The sugar turned out is of fine quality of very transparent crystal.

KINDRED INDUSTRIES.

The general stimulation of other interests is a noticeable feature attending the inauguration of the sugar business in the district. The demand for coal and lime, the carrying of beets and other things, is helping transportation, banking and general mercantile interests are helped and the feeding of cattle and sheep on the pulp or refuse of the factory all mean the engaging of considerable capital and the increase of business. The general improvement of agriculture by more perfect tillage and the establishment of a suitable rotation of crops is not the least of the benefits noted. Finally, the production of sugar in the middle of a large field of consumption is going to cheapen the product for the western consumer. It is more than probable that other factories will be established in the neighborhood in the near future.

MAKING SUGAR.

The sugar maker requires a beet to be brought in in nice clean shape. It must be properly trimmed and topped so as to leave nothing but the clean root. The sheds are right beside the factory. Into these the farmer drives his wagon and delivers his beets. They run down a slope on each side to a trough in the middle. The beets are let into this trough by a trap as required, and are floated down into the factory, the trough being on an incline. This partially washes the beets, but they undergo more perfect washing by being elevated by a large revolving beet wheel and delivered into a washing vat and worked about in the water by revolving arms. After being washed they are elevated into the beet slicer, which cuts them into small strips about the size of slate pencils. These small pieces are called "cossettes." They next undergo a process of diffusion. They are passed into a series of diffusion batteries through the cells of which hot water is passed, into which the sugar content of the beet passes in solution. This water is of about 90 degrees temperature. This process is repeated several times and when the water passes out of it is a weak sugar solution, being about 90 per cent water.

While a new batch of cossettes goes in for diffusion, the juice is passed on to what is called the carbonating process. The solution contains other substances besides sugar, and the taking out of these is what the refining process consists of. These other substances constitute impurities, and they are found principally in the crown of the beet and consist of inorganic salts. They cannot be filtered out, and their elimination is a chemical process. With the juice heated to proper temperature, there is put into each tank a quantity of milk of lime. This combines with the impurities and makes a solid which can be filtered out. It is impossible to know how much milk of lime is required to take up the impurities, and as the impurities must all be taken out, there is usually too much put in. When this is the case, the lime begins to unite with the sugar. This combination must be broken up, and to do so carbonic acid gas is forced into the solution, and it united with the lime and puts the sugar back in solution. If this itself is continued too long, the impurities themselves will be reliberated and pass into solution also.

To take out the solid impurities, the juice is forced through what are called filter presses, which are metal frames covered with cloth.

Another class of machines is necessary to complete the refining process. Sulphur dioxide gas is manufactured, and being forced through the solution, the last of the lime is removed and the juice is partly bleached.

The rest of the process is chiefly evaporation. This is begun in a series of tanks, into which the juice is run. The tanks are pierced by a large number of brass tubes into which steam is forced and the heat from the tubes does the work of evaporation. For this purpose the exhaust steam of the factory is utilized in the first tank. In three succeeding tanks the steam from the juice itself is used. When this process continues for some time the juice becomes a good thick liquor and is ready for the sugaring off process.

The juice is elevated to storage tanks above the final evaporating pan, into which it is allowed to run for the crystallizing process. The size and appearance of the crystals depends upon how long the crystallization process continues. If continued too long the crystals will be too small for a fashionable sugar, and when this has been shown to be the case by testing on a piece of glass, the error is rectified by letting in more juice to retard the process. This is technically called giving it a drink. When the evaporation process is complete the sugar is let down by a trap in the bottom of the pan, usually 15 or 20 tons of it, and is kept moving in a mixer. This mass consists of a combination of sugar and molasses. By a series of centrifugal machines acting on the principle of a cream separator, they are separated, the molasses by reason of its being lighter, is swung off and the sugar is left behind. The sugar is then drenched or washed and delivered into a dryer, which is a long inclined clyinder, into which the sugar enters damp at one end and emerges dry at the other. At the lower end of the dryer the sugar is sacked or barreled and taken into the warehouse after a 17 or 18 hour process from the time it left the sheds.

TROUT LAKE TOPICS.

Things Appear to Be Very Prosperous in That Camp.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Trout Lake, Jan. 18.—Never did Trout Lake have as bright prospects as at present. Several California capitalists were in last week looking over the townsite, locating lots, to erect business blocks. The town is to have a large restaurant in the near future, also a tobacco and cigar store. William Abrahamson has completed a fine residence for William Harlow, who expects to move his family here the coming week. There is not a vacant house or shack in town. Every carpenter is busy working. Mr. Edge is giving his mansion the third layer of plaster. When completed it will be equal to some of the fine residences of large cities. He has had several applicants trying to rent it. Mr. Abrahamson has started another dwelling, which is already rented.

J. N. Dally, who took over the insurance business here of Baillie, Vars & Carpenter, was delayed several days trying to secure a vacant house.

The Lucky Boy mine still continues to produce a fine lot of good ore.

F. Elliot was called to Revelstoke on law business this week.

Mr. Baillie was hiring men last week to work on some claims he is interested in in this district.

Several specimens of free gold were seen last week passing from hand to hand, but no one knew just where they came from, as the owners came and got supplies and discarded their old snowshoes for new ones and left without dropping a hint.

There were also specimens from the famous strike made last fall in Eight-Mile basin that were equal to the Lucky Jack. Fifty dollars was offered for one piece, weighing less than half a pound.

The snowfall has been very light for the winter.

Big Jim McDonald has been superintending some work for the sawmill which is nearly completed.

Every hotel in town is doing a large business, and some hotel keepers complaining that their houses are too small to accommodate the public.

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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.

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Teaming and Packing done. Saddle Horses for Hire. Hacks and buggies on call day and night. Stables on Stanley street, between Silica and Carbonate. Telephone 67. P. O. Box 183. Nelson, B.C.

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Headquarters for Mining and Commercial Men. Most comfortable hotel in the District. Sample room in connection. Everything first-class.

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There is no satisfactory substitute for either.
Only one best tea Blue Ribbon's it.

Gold Finch Mining Co., Ltd.

Capital Stock $500,000 in 500,000 $1 Shares

This Company, just organized, has acquired the entire property and plant formerly owned or controlled by the Northwestern Development Syndicate, Ltd. No question as to completing the purchase and clearing title, as all future payments may be made in stock, at option of the company. To enable a resumption and prosecution of work at the property, a small block of the capital stock is being offered for subscription at $1.00 per share; 20 cents a share with application, and 10 cents a share monthly until paid for. For each share purchased, the purchaser will receive one share bonus stock, which will make the stock cost 50 cents per share. No bonus stock will be offered after this first allotment has been sold.

Full information about the property or the Company cheerfully given, and applications for stock received by

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OFFICIAL BROKERS

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Dry Goods and Groceries.
CHARLES RICHARDS. P. O. Box 345.
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CREE & HUTCHISON, P.O. Drawer 17.
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Restaurants.
T. H. ELLIOTT. Opposite rear of Depot.
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A BRILLIANT MARRIAGE

COUNTESS WARWICK'S DAUGHTER AND LORD HELMSLEY.

LADY MARJORIE GREVILLE IS A NOTED SOCIETY BEAUTY.

London, Jan. 19.—Lady Marjorie Greville, daughter of the earl and countess of Warwick and viscount Helmsley, grandson and heir apparent of the earl of Feversham, were married at Warwick today. King Edward sent lady Marjorie a diamond and ruby brooch.

The ceremony took place in St. Mary's Collegiate church. The beauty of the bride, the social position of her mother, the countess of Warwick, and the popularity of the bridegroom combined to make the wedding one of the great social events of the year.

For the accommodation of the London guests a special train was run, reaching Warwick at noon, a half-hour before the beginning of the ceremony. The marriage was conducted by the bishop of Oxford, assisted by the Rev. Canon Rivington, vicar of St. Mary's Collegiate church, and the Rev. H. S. Symonds, rector of Little Easton, Essex. The company assembled in the church was a most distinguished one. In the pews reserved for the relatives of the contracting parties were seen the earl of Feversham, the earl of Shrewsbury, the dowager countess of Shrewsbury, the duke and duchess of Sutherland, lady Algernon-Gordon Lennox, the duke of Leinster, the marchioness of Londonderry, lord and lady Castlereagh, lord Ingestre, sir Edgar and lady Helen Vincent, the countess of Wilton and lady Alexandra Paget.

The bridesmaids were fourteen in number, namely, lady Marjorie Manners, lady Marjorie Erskine, Miss Ivy Gordon-Lennox, Miss Winifred Paget, the Hon. Ethel Gerard, Miss Astor, Miss Brenda Woodhouse, lady Rosemary Leveson-Gower, Miss Molly Beckett, Miss Little, Miss Cicely Horner, lady Violet Finch, Miss Vera Dugdale and Miss Felice Greville. The children among the bride's attendants wore beautiful dresses of soft white satin with full skirts, wide bands, bodice of white chiffon, with capes of red velvet tucked into the waistband. The older young ladies wore similar costumes, except that the red velvet formed a kind of a stole instead of being tucked into the waistband. They wore Romney picture hats, trimmed with feathers, and carried big white marabout muffs, the gift of the bridegroom. The two little pages, the Hon. Maynard Greville and viscount Grey de Wilton, wore costumes of white satin, red velvet hanging capes, red silk sashes, white stockings and white shoes with red heels.

The bride's dress was a wonderful Parisian creation of soft white chiffon, trimmed with Mechlin lace, the gift of the countess of Warwick.

The bride was escorted to the church by a troop of the Warwickshire imperial yeomanry, and on its way to the altar the bridal procession passed between two rows of lord Helmsley's troop of Yorkshire yeomanry and a troop of Essex yeomanry, of which lord Warwick is the honorary colonel.

The wedding breakfast, following the ceremony at the church, took place in the great hall of Warwick castle, which was cleared for the purpose, as it was the only room large enough to accommodate the two hundred and fifty guests.

At four o'clock the bridal couple left the castle for Milverton, en route for Ingestre, the earl of Shrewsbury's beautiful seat, near Stafford, where the honeymoon will be passed.

Lady Marjorie Greville, the bride of today, has been brought up entirely under her mother's care. In accordance with lady Warwick's views, her daughter has lived a life of quite pastoral simplicity, devoting herself as soon as her years and experience permitted to helping in the management of the model dairies, etc., on the family estates in Warwickshire and Essex. She is an ardent lover of outdoor sports, and is especially skillful as a whip. Lady Marjorie is noted for her beauty and her photographs rival in sales those of any stage beauty in London. She is a brunette, with brilliant black eyes, a dazzling complexion, perfect features, and a petite figure.

Viscount Helmsley, as already stated, is the grandson and heir of the earl of Feversham, head of the house of Duncombe. The latter was founded by sir Charles Duncombe, who was lord mayor of London at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The county seat of lord Feversham is Duncombe park, in Yorkshire, a splendid mansion in the Doric style, originally planned by Van Brugh.

Lord Helmsley is now private secretary to lord Selbourne and intends to run for parliament at the next election. His father died from consumption, to which his sister, the duchess of Leinster, likewise succumbed. His three aunts, lady Helen Vincent, lady Cynthia Graham and lady Ulrica Duncombe, are considered among the most beautiful women of England, and it may be said that the young viscount also possesses a liberal share of the good looks for which his family has long been famous. He is fairly rich, though not so rich as Waldorf Astor's son, who, it is said, the countess of Warwick hoped would be fascinated by her beautiful daughter, lady Marjorie Greville, the bride of today.

IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

Sheep Men Enjoying Good Times—The Coming Federal Campaign.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Lethbridge, N.W.T., Jan. 19.—The sheep men of the ranch districts are enjoying good times. They have scarcely felt the effect of the beef slump and most of the stuff that has been turned has been at usual prices, wethers are running at about $3.80 per cwt., and a bunch of 3000 that are being finished on a grain and beet pulp ration at the Raymond sugar factory are understood to be sold at five cents per pound for spring delivery.

There is no reason to look for any let up in immigration to the settlements to the south during the ensuing season. Some stock has already gone through the customs at this point for settlers in the neighborhood. The Lethbridge district which is settled almost exclusively by Ontario and eastern United States settlers will receive considerable accessions during the incoming season. The irrigation people in addition to developing a large area of newly acquired land to the east and southeast for both ranch and farm enterprises are opening out choice tracts by new lateral extensions to the canal in the Lethbridge division.

The Lethbridge board of education sometime ago received a recommendation from a sub-committee of its members favoring the introduction of free text books into the town schools. The finding of the committee was that the introduction of text books at the town's charge would be an economy to the community owing to the books being subject to systematic and regular supervision by teachers and by there being no books wasted after a pupil had completed the work of a given standard. It would mean likewise that the pupils would always have books. No provision is made by the Territorial school ordinance for the buying of books by local boards. The department, however, has been consulted and it will probably result in Lethbridge pioneering the consistent extension of the principle of absolutely free common school education by this provision.

The recent liberal nomination at which Malcolm McKenzie, of McLeod, was the choice, is generally satisfactory to the constituency. C. W. Simmons whose name was the only other one before the convention and who ran Mr. McKenzie close up, is one of the nominee's most enthusiastic supporters and is an active campaigner. When the man who knows will say when the issue is to be decided there will be a brisk time in the new constituency of Alberta. The majority of the electorate are liberal. Mr. McKenzie is well and favorable known and the result will be right especially in the light of the popularity of the liberal administration. The fullest credit is conceded to the government for its masterly, prompt and economical solution of the transportation question by the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, the vigorous immigration policy of the government is commended and it is felt that the Laurier government has a just conception of the needs and potentialities of the west. J. Herron, the conservative nominee has been engaged for some months in a laborious personal canvass of the constituency in order to become acquainted with the electors, but no public meetings have been held by either party.

TRADESMEN COMPLAIN

Don't Like the Idea of the Coal Company Paying Off Their Men at the Mine.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Fernie, Jan. 19.—Local trades people are feeling aggrieved at the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company in connection with an innovation the company introduced on Saturday, 16th inst., the company's payday for last month. It appears that heretofore it has been the custom to require all the men employed at the Coal Creek mines, distant between four and five miles from Fernie, to attend at the company's office in the town to receive their pay. Last Saturday all who desired to be paid at the mine were given opportunity to receive payment at the mine office and in the evening those not paid at the mine were paid at Fernie. The result of this change was that much money that under the old conditions would have been spent in various stores and saloons in town, was either kept by the men or spent at the Trites-Wood Company's store at the mine, where that firm has a monopoly.

Whilst the company is keeping well within its rights in paying its employees at the mines, it would appear that common fairness to the town merchants requires that they be permitted to open branch stores at the mines, if they decide it would pay them to do so. Under the new order of things the Trites-Wood Company has a "cinch" at the Coal Creek and Michel mines. Apart from this it is probably to the best interests of both the company and its employes that the wages be paid where there is no saloon at hand to tempt men to spend their money in drink.

IROQUOIS DAMAGE SUITS.

Anticipated That Claims Will Amount to Upwards of $6,000,000.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—In anticipation of a flood of death claims and personal injury suits, amounting to upwards of $6,000,000, the financial interests behind the Iroquois Theatre Company have commenced a fight to prevent the coroner's jury disclosing the identity of the killed. Under instructions of attorney Pyne, the managers will refuse to answer questions touching the financial backing of the play house.

PAYDAY AT MICHEL.

Michel, Jan. 18.—Saturday, 15th inst., was the monthly payday here for the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company's men. In the evening there was much rejoicing at two places were open house was kept, the occasions being two weddings, one of a Slav couple and the other of an Italian. Numbers of the visitors partook of the hospitality so freely offered and everybody who attended one or other of the festivities had a right good time.

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LEAVE BYERS' CORNER—
1.30 for 2 p.m. game.
3.30, 5.50 for 4 o'clock game.
7.30, 7.40 and 9.10 for 8 o'clock game

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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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NELSON SODA WATER FACTORY—M. Cummins, Lessee.—Every knewn variety of soift drinks. P. O. Box 38, Telephone No. 31, Hoover Street, Nelson. Bottlers of the famous St. Leon Hot Springs Mineral Water.

HARDWARE.

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

GROCERIES.

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

ASSAYERS' SUPPLIES.

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

WANTED

NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—Jan. 9.—Am leaving this morning on a three weeks trip to Winnipeg. J. H. Love.

COOKS, Waiters and Kitchen Help of any kind for hotel or mine boarding houses can be obtained from A. B. Sloan, Box 164, Nelson, B. C.

WANTED — Situation as bookkeeper or clerk, by a young man. Good references as to character. Apply this office.

WANTED—Young married couple seek situation; man handy, wife good plain cook, good manager. Address Richard Robinson, 387 Stella avenue, Winnipeg.

WANTED—1,000 feet of second hand, one-inch gas pipe. Apply to A. L., The Daily News office.

WANTED—Good, reliable ladies to take orders for our tailor made skirts and skirt supporters. Good commission. Write now and get samples for spring trade. Dominion Garment Co., Guelph, Ont., Box 209.

PIANO TUNING

PIANO TUNER—A practical piano tuner, Mr. James B. Muir, employed by the Mason & Rich Piano Co., will attend to all orders left at Morley & Co.'s. He is a resident of Nelson.

VAPOR BATHS

VAPOR BATHS for Rheumatism, La Grippe and Colds. Massage, Vapor, Shampoo Baths, Hair Shampoing and Scalp Treatment. Mrs. Kirk, over Royal Bank

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

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

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Gray's Ranch at Kokanee, B. C. Good land, good timber. Easy terms. For particulars apply to A. S. Gray, Kokanee, or T. C. Collins, Nelson.

FOR SALE—Three shares Imperial Development stock, $2,000. J. B. Winlaw.

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.

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LOST—One bunch of keys between C. B. & D. Co. and P. Burns. Finder please leave at The Daily News office.

TYPEWRITING

R. M. YOUNG, Stenographer and Typewriter, Aberdeen Block, Baker St., Nelson, B. C. Phone 139A.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Loans on improved real estate.
Straight mortgage at 6 per cent or monthly repayment system.

H. & M. BIRD

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.

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.

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

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Sept. 1903.

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

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.
3—FAST TRAINS DAILY—3

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

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

CHANGE IN TIME.
Columbia & Western—West Cascade.
Effective January 17th.
(Daily Except Sunday)

Read down		Read up
8.00 Lv	Nelson	Ar 21.35
8.15	Granite	21.22
8.24	Beasley	21.15
8.40	Bonnington Falls	21.00
8.45	Slocan Junction	20.55
9.02	Thrums	20.35
920	Castlegar Junction	20.20
9.25		20.15
		20.10
9.30	West Robson	19.55
9.36	Material Yard	19.50
10.09	Shields	19.14
10.26	Coykendahl	18.56
10.49	Tunnel	18.31
11.17	Farron	18.04
11.47	Coryell	17.29
12.22	Fife	16.48
12.39	Cascade	16.30
12.54	Gilpin	16.14
13.09	R. & G. F. Jct.	16.00
13.15	Grand Forks	15.53
13.20	Granby	15.48
13.37	Fisherman	15.30
14.12	Eholt Jct	15.05
16.10	Phoenix	13.25
14.37	Greenwood	14.37
14.47	Boundary Falls	14.20
15.05 Ar	Midway	Lv 14.06

Cafe Car Service
NELSON TO GREENWOOD
Meals a la Carte
J. S. CARTER, D.P.A., Nelson. E. J. COYLE, A.G.P., Vancouver

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

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)
L. Manitoba...Feb. 6 L. Champlain. Feb. 20
ALLAN LINE
(From St. John)
Parisian.....Jan. 30 Pretorian.....Feb. 28
DOMINION LINE
(From Portland)
Canada.....Feb. 6 Dominion.....Feb. 27
AMERICAN LINE
Philadelphia..Jan. 30 St. Louis.....Feb. 6
RED STAR LINE
Zeeland.....Jan. 30 Finland.....Feb. 6
CUNARD LINE
Saxonia.....Jan. 30 Etruria.....Feb. 6
WHITE STAR LINE
Majestic.....Feb. 3 Oceanic.....Feb. 10
FRENCH LINE
La Champagne Feb 4 La Lorraine..Feb. 11
ALLAN STATE LINE
Corinthian.....Feb. 4 Numidian.....Feb. 18

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

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

KOOTENAY RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, OPERATING

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY.

9.00 a.m. Lv..KASLO...Ar. 3.15 p.m.
1.00 p.m. Lv. SANDON. Ar. 11.35 a.m.
(DAILY)

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, KASLO-NELSON ROUTE.

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

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

For further particulars call on or address.

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

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.

BLANK BOOKS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
DIARIES FOR 1904

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

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

PRICE OF METALS.

New York, Jan. 1.9—Bar silver 56 7-8; Electrolytic copper 12 5-8; Amalagamated copper, 50 3-4.
London, Jan. 19.—Lead £11 16s 3d.

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

H. E. Macdonell returned last night from a trip to the Boundary country.

The sheet of ice now formed at the rink is the best of the season and last night the rink was througed with skaters. Tonight the city band will be in attendance.

At the record office on Monday C. C. French registered the location Mary H., on Goat Mountain in the Goat river sub-division. The location was filed in the Creston sub-office on January 16th.

Sheriff Tuck was prevented going to Rossland yesterday to make the appointment of deputy sheriff and he could not say yesterday who would be appointed or just when the vacant position would be filled.

J. B. Henderson, manager of the Canadian Timber& Sawmills, Ltd., of Trout Lake, who has been at the Strathcona for the past few days on a business trip, leaves for the north on the early boat this morning.

In the small debts' court before E. A. Crease yesterday, the case of Kirk vs. Electric Dispatch and Messenger Service, was disposed of, resulting in a judgment going for the plaintiff for $7.85 and costs. The action was one for wages.

After the skating hours last night the Nelson hockey boys held their first practice this season. Another practice will be held this evening and the management desire a full turnout in order that a good team may be selected for the forthcoming match with Rossland.

Judging from the very large shipments of coke and coal passing over the C. P. R. for the smelters, there is little chance of a return of the fuel famine complained of some months ago. On Monday last there were 161 cars of coke and coal on their way to the smelters in the Kootenay division.

Before the police magistrate yesterday two more of the boys charged with snowballing a Chinaman came up for trial. His worship discharged one of the accused lads holding that there was no evidence to convict him and the other boy at the request of counsel engaged in the case was merely fined the costs of the proceedings.

The Spokane Falls & Northern Railway Co., announce that they will make a rate of a fare and a half from this city to Spokane and return, if a party of ten or more is made up, to hear Patti, who sings in Spokane on next Saturday evening. Those who desire to join the party are requested to advise Mr. Tackabury as early as possible.

The cold snap which commenced at an early hour yesterday morning and which promises to continue for some days has revived the drooping spirits of both curlers and skaters. The rink was open last night for skating and curling, but no schedule games were played. Tonight the rinks skipped by Mason and Hedley will play off in the president and vice-president series.

At the last meeting held in this city early in the past summer of the synod of the diocese of Kootenay, a resolution was passed recommending the appointment of a resident archdeacon and acting on the recommendation, his lordship bishop Dart of New Westminster, has appointed Rev. H. Beer, rector of Kaslo, to the office in question. Mr. Beer is an Ontario man who served the church in that province, later in the western states, and finally in Alaska and the north, coming from there to his present charge at Kaslo.

The absence of the attorney-general from the provincial capital is given as the reason why the government has not announced the appointment of license and police commissioners for this city. Information reached here yesterday confirming the statement made the day previous, that no appointments had been made and were not likely to be made for some cause or other for two or three days yet. Meantime the decapitated hotel and the two saloons, are doing business as usual under the permits issued by the mayor on Friday last.

The deadlock over the appointment of a city health officer which resulted from a tie vote at the first meeting of the city council on Monday night at which the mayor declined to give the deciding vote, was broken yesterday morning, and a settlement said to be satisfactory to both of the medical applicants, was arrived at by mayor Hamilton. His worship has continued ex-mayor Rose in office as medical health officer until the end of March and on and after April 1st Dr. E. C. Arthur will fill the position.

The Fernie Free Press confirms the report of the appointment of T. R. Stockett as general manager of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. Since his return to Fernie Mr. Stockett has made the following appointments: R. G. Drinnan to be assistant to the general manager, with duties similar to those formerly performed by the general superintendent; Andrew Colville, superintendent and mine manager at Coal Creek mines; W. A. Letcher, chief clerk to the general manager.

JUST RECEIVED
FRESH SMOKED KIPPERS
12 1-2 CENTS PER POUND

T. S. McPherson

Sam Smith, late of England, desires to express his thanks to Rev. and Mrs. E. H. H. Holman, of the Congregational church, and their several friends for all the kindness they have shown him during his run of hard luck in this city. Mr. Smith is obliged to resign his office of vice-president of Everybody's club as he is leaving for Greenwood this morning, but he hopes that the club will continue to prosper and prove a great success.

At a regular meeting of the Nelson Trades and Labor Council last night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, A. B. Sloan; vice-president, W. J. Poole; secretary, Frank Phillips; treasurer, H. Mackenzie; sergeant-at-arms, J. H. Ringrose; statician, Jos. T. Morrison. Executive, legislative and grievance committees were also appointed. It is the intention of the legislative committee to carefully watch all matters affecting labor that may come before the provincial legislature. Three new delegates were obligated.

EFFECT OF COLD IN NEW YORK.

Dogs Driven to Desperation Are Freely Using Their Teeth.

New York, Jan. 19.—Never in the hottest days of August have there been so many dog-bite cases in Harlem hospitals as during the last three weeks. Thirty-six cases of injuries have been treated. Lack of warmth and the difficulty of obtaining food, when even refuse is frozen, has driven stray dogs to a condition of wolfish irritability, similar to that produced by the heat of mid summer. Several of the more dangerously injured are still in the hospital. All the victims are men.

WOULD TREAT WITH US.

Detroit Board of Commerce on Reciprocity With Canada.

Detroit, Jan. 19.—The Detroit board of commerce tonight adopted resolutions declaring "That the joint high commission should be reconvened for the purpose of negotiating a new reciprocity treaty with Canada, and that the approach to its deliberations on the part of the United States should be in such a spirit of liberality and concession as may lead to an agreement satisfactory and beneficial to both countries."

Resolutions were also adopted endorsing the attitude of the national administration towards Panama.

RUMOR OF POPE'S DEATH

Did Not Cause His Holiness Any Worry Rather the Reverse.

Rome, Jan. 19.—The rumor of the death of the pope, which was circulated in Madrid, having come to the ears of the pontiff, his holiness exclaimed to a friend: "What already? Leo was left in peace for five years after his election, while with me these rumors have begun at only the end of a few months. It may be a good thing to look at this from a superstitious standpoint, but I am not inclined that way and think it may even prolong my life."

FARED BETTER THAN CLALLAM.

Rough Experience of Newfoundland Coasting Steamer.

St. Johns, Nfld., Jan. 19.—The coasting steamer Virginia had a terrible experience in last Sunday's gale. She had a number of passengers on board her. Her decks were swept by seas, her compartments flooded and it was feared that she would founder. She was unable to reach harbor and remained at sea all night coming in today.

SHOOTS WIFE AND MOTHER-IN-LAW

Then Committed Suicide By Shooting Himself Through the Heart.

San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 19.—In a fit of anger Everett E. Bourne, a crippled railroad fireman of this city, shot and instantly killed his wife and mother-in-law last night, shot W. S. Beatty, his wife's stepfather, and then committed suicide, shooting himself through the heart.

BROCKVILLE LIBERALS

Nominate Daniel Derbyshire As Their Standard Bearer.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Toronto, Jan. 19.—Daniel Derbyshire, president of the eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, was nominated for the commons today by the liberals of Brockville.

ANYTHING BUT THE G. T. P.

Toronto, Jan. 19.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R. addressed the Canadian club yesterday, making it clear that the solution of the transportation problem of Canada was in the utilization of waterways.

PANAMAIANS VERY BRAVE.

Panama, Jan. 19.—The constitutional convention met in session today. O. Barrio, minister of war, said the Panamaian army was prepared and ready to defend against any invasion of Panama and that the reported invasions of Panamaian territory by Colombian troops lacked confirmation. The constitutional convention will report tomorrow.

TWO GRIT NOMINATIONS.

T. C. Robinette, K. C., to Make the Run in Centre Toronto.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Toronto, Jan. 19.—T. C. Robinette, K. C., was nominated by the liberals of Centre Toronto for the commons tonight.

The liberals of Chambly and Vercheres, Quebec, have re-nominated their present member, Victor Geoffrion.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Hume—Mrs. P. A. Dwyer and sons, W. H. Brenelton, Silverton; D. W. Moore, Trail; R. S. Phillips, A. G. Low, J. D. Scott, E. Cass, J. McNicol, Vancouver; H. P. Manly, Grand Forks; Jas. Waugh, Winnipeg; A. E. English, wife and child, Edmonton; L. Farrell, H. Fairfield, Cranbrook.

THE STRATHCONA
(FORMERLY HOTEL PHAIR.)

Strathcona—H. Sturgeon, J. S. Lister, Rossland; A. C. Garde, Payne mine; Robert Irving, Kaslo; A. H. Gracey, city.

Madden—James Tarry, Riverview; H. Schwittee, Grand Forks; T. Moffat, Toronto; Patrick Moran, Kootenay Landing.

Nelson—Mr. and Mrs. James, Spokane; Mr. and Mrs. Gayner, Montreal; J. T. Bedard, P. Foster, Greenwood.

Grand Central—Albert Foster, W. Del Peu, Ymir; J. S. McCaslin, Pilot Bay; G. Emerson, Victoria; James R. Dawson, Winlaw; J. A. McDonald; A. J. Blanchard, Salmo; Dan McDonald, Fred Hamlin, Ymir; Thos. McGuigan, Sandon; W. McDonald, Greenwood; J. Hume, Slocan Junction.

Tremont—W. B. Andrews, Fernie; John Murphy, Ferguson; A. W. Maxwell, C. R. Black, Spokane; Walter Rignay, Northport; J. Madigan, Sandon; John Douglas, A. B. Irving, city.

Bartlett—Joseph Harwood, London; A. Reid, Ferguson; G. Walters, Eholt; M. Stellor, Venus mine.

EFFECT OF RECIPROCITY.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The United States senate required less than a minute today to dispose of the motion to refer to the committee on postoffices, the various resolutions looking to an investigation of the postoffice department.

An argument which met with enthusiastic approval of the minority side, in favor of reciprocity with Canada, was made by Mr. Sullivan. He declared that such a treaty would defeat the Chamberlain free trade idea between Great Britain and her colonies

WHERE IT DOES GET COLD.

Malone, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The mercury touched 25 degrees below zero in Malone at 7 o'clock this morning. At Mountain View it reached 43 below.

Fonda, N. Y., Jan. 19.—All records for cold weather have been broken in the Mohawk valley, the official thermometer registering 38 degrees below zero here today.

SCHOOL BOYS WON'T KICK.

Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The cold here today was so intense that two schools were compelled to close because of inability of janitors to get the temperature above 55 degrees and the shops of the General Electric works were compelled to close for the same reason. Temperature today ranged from 15 to 35 below zero.

MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIAN TROOPS

Pekin, Jan. 19.—The detachments of Russian trops at Chang Wang Halo and Shan Hai Kwan, have been withdrawn to Manchuria. The only Russian troops remaining in this province is a small detachment at Tien Tsin and the legation guard at Pekin.

REAL COLD IN EASTERN CANADA

Montreal, Jan. 19.—Low temperature readings are reported from east Ontario and part of the province of Quebec this morning. Brockville and Smith's Falls report 41 below. Pembroke 38 below. Kingston, 30 below. St. Johns, Que., 44 below. Sorel, 35 below. Sweetsburg, 34 below. Three Rivers, 30 below.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE.

All Signs Point to a Desire on Part of Russia to Avoid War.

London, Jan. 20.—The German newspapers this morning appear to be paving the way to the Russian retreat in the negotiations with Japan, and in the capitals of Europe the opinion now inclines to a peaceful issue in the far east.

The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Mail reports a lengthy conference of the Japanese cabinet on Tuesday, and says the emperor is receiving the ministers of finance and marine and naval chiefs. The correspondent says he has learned that Mr. Kurino, Japanese minister at St. Petersburg, has sent in a confidential report in which he says that at a secret meeting of the Russian grand dukes and the minister of war, Kuropatkin, and some of his colleagues declared in favor of peace.

Lever's Y-Z (Wiso Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time. 30

THE OIL INDUSTRY.

Development Retarded in the Flathead District By Government Inactivity.

R. A. Welsh, of Vancouver, one of the directors of the Western Oil & Coal Co., when in Fernie the other day told the Free Press that his company had just completed a deal with the Vancouver Petroleum syndicate by which they gained possession of the latter's oil properties adjoining their own in Alberta.

The company have two oil boring machines steadily at work, and these are now down about 1,300 feet. Although oil has not yet been struck they have abundant evidence of oil prospects. The Rocky Mountain company which struck a 350 barrel flow on an adjoining claim are at work on other claims. The transportation question is a serious one with these companies as the 40 mile road is in a deplorable condition and freighting costs 90 cents per hundred. Each have spent a couple of thousand on improving the road and about $50,000 on developing their claims. An oil boring machine is manned by nine men, whose monthly payroll amounts to $1,000. The oil claims extend across a valley from the Flathead country and it is possible that the company will use Fernie for its outfitting point when the government builds a road into the Flathead.

The Western Company hold eight miles of good looking oil claims on the Elk at Morrissey and vicinity. Not only has the company paid their license fees on this property, but they have done the required assessment work, but the licenses have been withheld. The company are anxious to begin active operations by boring for oil, but until they have their licenses they will not expend a cent on further development. If the government redeems its pledge by granting the licenses in May rapid development work will be pushed on these claims.

To be sick, blind, paralyzed!
But to be thus and with out means of support!
Yet, no one need be so situated;

At a Cost of About 4c. a Day You may Procure from
The Maryland Casualty Company
ITS
Health "Acme" Policy

Which pays $25 per week for 52 weeks when ill with any of these 30 Diseases:—Typhus Fever, Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Brain Fever, Yellow Fever, Empyemia, Pleurisy, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, Acute Endo-Carditis, Congestion of Brain, Varioloid, Asiatic Cholera, Measles, Diphtheria, Erysipelas, Appendicitis, Peritonitis, Diabetes, Small Pox, Cholera Morbus, Tetanus, Chicken Pox, Apoplexy, Mumps, Typhilitis, Acute Hepatitis, Colitis, Acute Meningitis, Scarlatina, Pneumonia.
Annual Premium, $15. Proportionately smaller premiums for smaller benefits.

IF PERMANENTLY BLIND OR PARALYZED, $2500
McDermid & McHardy.
Agents for East and West Kootenay.

Annoying
AND
Painful

to stumble through life and often be subject to irreparable accidents, all for the want of good sight, which can be obtained at a moderate price. Why neglect this duty? See to it now.

PATENAUDE Bros.,
Opticians

Discount Sale
25 per cent off Picture Frames. 25 per cent off Pictures,
25 per cent off Miscellaneous Books
(Excepting New Novels, School and Technical Books.)

Over 6000 Volumes
to select from in every department of literature. Don't miss this opportunity of securing Genuine Bargains.

Sale Lasts During January Only.

Canada Drug & Book Co.

The Beautiful in Jewelry

Just at this season of the year we hear very little about the "Beauties of Nature." But if we have our eyes and ears open we will see and hear a great deal about the beautiful in jewelry. It is because so many are taking advantage of the great sale going on this month at

J. J. Walker The Leading Jeweler

Every article marked down. You get genuine values at bargain prices.

Auction Sale
OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
—ON—
Friday, Jan. 22nd
AT 2 P. M.

Acting under instruction from Mrs. R. H. Williams we will offer for sale at the residence, Fairview, corner Oak and Chatham streets, on the car line, all of her valuable household furniture, Sideboard, Extension Table, Lady's Escritoire, Centre Tables, Easy Chairs, Good Cheer Range, Garden Tools, Linoleum, Bedroom Sets, Heating Stove, Lounges, Carpets and Rugs, Pictures, Bric-a-Brac, Etc., Etc.,

TERMS CASH—Goods on view morning of sale.

C. A. Waterman & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.

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.

Extract From Dominion Government Analyst's Report

ANALYSIS OF BREAKFAST FOODS	Fat
Malt Breakfast Foods	1.03
Force	1.27
Malta Vita	1.35
Grape Nuts	0.58
ROLLED OATS	7.21

On the whole I am of opinion that as a well balanced material for porridge, these analytical results justify me in claiming a very high, if not the highest place for oatmeal, and especially in the form of ROLLED OATS.
A. McGILL, Assistant to Chief Analyst, Ottawa.

No better ROLLED OATS than the B. & K. BRAND
The Brackman-Ker Milling Co, Ltd.

Our Personal Guarantee Goes With Every Can of Tartan Canned Goods
Peaches. Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Black Raspberries, Plums, Etc.
Preserved With Finest Granulated Sugar
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J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., Limited

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Herring in Tomato Sauce, ... 2 tins	35c
Herring, Fresh, per tin	15c
Salmon ..... 2 tins	25c
Heinze Pork and Beans, in Chili Sce	15c
Heinze Pork and Beans	20c
Catsup, per pint bottle	20c
Mixed Pickles, per pint bottle	20c
Baking Powder, 12 oz. tins	15c
All kinds of Spices, ¼lb. tins	10c
Toilet Soaps, per box	10c to 25c
Condensed Cream, per tin	10c
Laundry Soap, ...	7 bars for 25c

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60c Cashmere Hose at 50c per pair, extra good.
$3.50 Blouses, Monday, special price, $2.00 each.
Special cut prices on Ladies' and Children's Furs.
10c White Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, special, 5 cents each.

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