THE DAILY NEWS

VOL. 2 NELSON, B. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1904 NO. 269

Library, Legislative Assembly FEB 29 1903 VICTORIA, B. C.

MADE TREATY WITH KOREA

apan's Latest Move in Far Eastern Conflict--Russia Outwitted

rea Now Removed From Ranks of Neutral Powers and May be the Field of Military Operations

Washington, Feb. 24.—Secretary Hay s received information that Japan has gotiated a treaty with Korea whereby guarantees the independence and inrity of Korea. In return Korea gives an extensive military rights and the cials here regard the negotiation of treaty as a declaration by Japan of protectorate over Korea. It is suped that Japan is given the right to tify Korea and assume control of all rea's defences. The declaration of a tectorate over Korea by Japan of rse removes Korea from the ranks of tral powers and makes the hermit gdom as legitimate a field of milly operations as Japan itself.

is believed Russia will refuse to gnize Japan's right to establish a tectorate.

he Russian ambassador in conversa with secretary Hay pointed out that an's declaration had come too late be observed by Russia as the St. ersburg government already had anced that Japan's conduct in Korea been such that it would be impossfor Russia further to regard as valid orders or declarations issued by ea.

Mr. Takihira, the Japanese minister, lared that the information given him newspaper men was the first he had eived.

The treaty is regarded here as one of cleverest of the many startling dipatic movements that have been made connection with the whole eastern estion. The effect is to place Japan a high moral plane, for it is underod that this treaty is an announcent to the world that if she prevails her struggle with Russia, involving litary occupation of Korea, Japan will te no advantage of that fact but will ntain the independence of the hermit gdom. On the other hand, the Rus*n note complaining of the violation* Korean neutrality by Japan, is believhere to be intended to pave the way r future heavy reclamations, indeed volving the seizure of Korea and its nexation for violation of neutrality the event that Russia triumphs in e present struggle.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Russia will nore Japan's newly negotiated treaty ith Korea guaranteeing the independce and integrity of the hermit kingom, and has so informed the United tates. Russia's protest to the powers, is declared on high authority, will be nored by the Tokio government. In iplomatic circles, secretary Hay's anouncement of the negotiation of the apan-Korean treaty created a sensation. While the treaty, it is stated, opens up ossibilities for new international comlications in the far eastern war, the iplomatic corps here express the firm elief that there is no ground for appreension at present that the war will xtend beyond the two belligerents and Korea. It will not surprise diplomats onversant with Japan's plans to see an arly announcement from Tokio declarng that practically all Korean ports will e opened eventually to the commerce of he world.

BEEN AMONG FARMERS

JOHN HOUSTON TELLS OF NORTH-WESTERN TOWNS.

CITIES OF EDMONTON AND CALGARY ARE PROSPTROUS.

John Houston, M.P.P., has returned from a visit to the Northwest Territories. He left Victoria when the legislature adjourned two weeks ago, spent one day in Vancouver, two days in Calgary, three days in Edmonton and the remainder of the time in travelling. In an interview had with Mr. Houston yesterday he stated that he had a distinctly favorable impression of the country. It is, he says, to be very prosperous for the next two or three years. It may not be the prosperity of a mining country, but what he meant, he declared, was prosperous for a farming country. He says there is more money in general circulation in Nelson in a day than there is in either Edmonton or Calgary in two days. Mr. Houston figures it out about this way. A farmer coming into Edmonton or Calgary would spend 25 cents where the mining man would disburse 50 cents in Nelson. A farmer would spend $8 for a suit of clothes, while the mining man would invest $15 or perhaps more for a like purpose. Both the northwestern towns do a good business and are prosperous for farming towns, he says.

In giving his impressions and observations Mr. Houston said: "Edmonton is quite a town. It is a little larger than Nelson, with perhaps a population of 7,000. I judge that there are more people than we have in Nelson from the number of school children there. The main street of Edmonton reminds me of the main street of Winnipeg, as there are shacks next to fine large brick buildings. The town has large schools, churches and two hospitals. I saw what was apparently some large mercantile houses, which evidently have a good territory to deal in. Edmonton has a much better location for a town than Calgary. It is located on the north bank of the Saskatchewan river. Strathcona, the C. P. R. town, is on the south bank. The C. P. R. only runs as far as Strathcona. The C. N. R. connects Edmonton with Strathcona. They have a short line running between the two towns. The C. N. R. has splendid terminals at Edmonton. The main road is 400 or 500 miles from Edmonton yet, but ultimately is to pass through there."

"Edmonton is an old Hudson Bay post and I believe the Hudson's Bay company owns a considerable portion of the townsite yet. There is a dairying and mixed farming country all around the place. Fine oats and wheat are grown as well as other crops. Brackman & Ker have roller mills in both Edmonton and Strathcona, and seem to be doing a thriving business. Edmonton is perhaps the most important raw fur trading place in Canada. The agents and dealers come from the shores of the Arctic ocean, from Great Slave lake and elsewhere from the great inland empire and bring their furs bought from the Indians and white trappers and market them at Edmonton. Rare furs can be bought there that have been packed for thousands of miles.

"Edmonton is rather a quiet town," said Mr. Houston, "when compared with places of like size in the west. The northwest liquor license law compels the saloons to close at 11 o'clock p. m. and to not reopen until 6.30 in the morning. On Saturday evenings the saloons close at 7.30 and are not allowed to reopen until 6.30 on Monday morning. Compared with British Columbia, Edmonton is more like an Ontario municipality.

"The place is an important centre, and I would not be surprised to see the C. P. R., the C. N. R. and the G. T. P. running through it It seems to me, too, that it will be the largest and most important city west of Winnipeg, omitting the coast towns, and, it is possible, that it may be as large as Vancouver. Its geographical position assures its importance, and all of the three transcontinental lines will have to build through it. They are after traffic and they will get it at Edmonton.

"The country between Calgary and Edmonton, about 200 miles along the railway, has been settled in the last two or three years. There are seven or eight towns along the line, and one or two of these are as large as Kaslo. As far as the eye can reach on either side of the track there are farms, except in the vicinity of Calgary, where it is a stockraising country. Among the larger towns along the line between Calgary and Edmonton are the following: Innisfail, Bowden, Red Deer, Lacomb, Ponoka, Wetaskiwin and Le Duc.

"The country is settled for a distance of 75 miles east of the Calgary and Edmonton railway and for a considerable distance on the western side of the road. It is a rolling country with small timber, from Red Deer. There are patches of open prairie here and there.

"Calgary has a population of between 6,000 and 7,000. The older portion of the business section has buildings constructed of Calgary sandstone, while the newer structures in the business portion are of brick. A strong effort is being made to make Calgary a distributing point for southern Alberta and eastern British Columbia.

"Fully half of the settlers that have gone into that section are Americans, and they are said to be a superior class of farmers, the kind that build up a country. They are well off financially, understand farming and stockraising thoroughly, and are enterprising men who cannot fail to make their way anywhere they may settle.

"I know of no reason why the section would not be a good country to live in. The land in the Edmonton district is rich and raises large crops, when the conditions are right. The past seasons have not been up to the average. There has been too much moisture and early frosts. Ordinarily the farmers there raise good crops. As I said at the start, it is certain to have two or three years of prosperity before it owing to the large amounts that settlers are bringing in, and after that there will be a steady prosperity that comes to a rich farming section after it has been settled for a few years."

HECLA MINING COMPANY

Said to Be Insolvent.—A Receiver Asked for.

Indianapolis, Feb. 24.—The Hecla Mining company, which in the 22 years of its existence has paid, it is said, two and one-quarter millions of dollars in dividends, was today made the defendant in a suit for a receiver brought by Newton Todd, a broker of this city. Todd declares that the company is insolvent. He charges a scheme on the part of the directors of the company to secure a preferred debt against the corporation and thus wipe out minority stockholders. He said no dividends have been paid in the last three years. The president and secretary of the company deny these charges.

BOTH ASPHYXIATED.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Whitby, Ont., Feb. 24.—Archibald Balmer, retired farmer, and wife were found dead in their home today, asphyxiated with coal gas. The neighbors missed them for two or three days and went to look, and found them dead.

TOGO'S DARING EXPLOIT

JAPANESE ADMIRAL ATTEMPTS TO BOTTLE UP PORT ARTHUR--A SECOND SANTIAGO INCIDENT BUT NOT SO SUCCESSFUL

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25.—The Port Arthur correspondent of the Novesti telegraphs: "The Japanese lost steamers (number not stated) and one torpedo boat."

"At the moment of writing," the correspondent continues, "23 Japanese vessels are visible on the horizon and the cross-firing has begun, in which the Russian cruisers Bayan, Novik and Askold are participating."

Paris, Feb. 25.—The Harbin correspondent of the Matin says that the Japanese, in an attempt to repeat at Port Arthur the experiment of the Americans at Santiago, sent in three merchant ships to be sunk in the entrance to the harbor. The Russian battleship Retvisan, although she was still stranded, perceived them and sunk them before the design could be carried out.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—It is officially announced from Port Arthur that four battleships and two Japanese transports have been sunk in a fresh attack on Port Arthur. The attack was repulsed.

Paris, Feb. 24.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Port Arthur says four Japanese cruisers and two Japanese transports have been sunk in a fresh attack on Port Arthur. The dispatch adds that the attack was repulsed and the Russian battleship Retvisan covered herself with glory.

Wei Hai Wei, Feb. 24.—Four Japanese battleships and nine cruisers passed this port today, bound eastward.

Chee Foo, Feb. 24.—The steamer Governor Jaeschi, while passing Port Arthur at 3 o'clock this morning, heard heavy firing in that direction. There is a persistent report abroad that several Japanese warships have been disabled, but so far it is unconfirmed. Another steamer passing Dalny about the same time that the Governor Jaeschi was off Port Arthur, reports that she heard no firing. Thirteen warships are said to have passed Wei Hai Wei today heading east. There were 16 ships in the original fleet.

London, Feb. 24.—The fleet which passed Wei Hai Wei is supposed to have been admiral Togo's fleet, leaving Port Arthur.

London, Feb. 24.—The news of further fighting off Port Arthur was communicated to foreign minister lord Lansdowne by the Associated Press while he was holding a reception at the foreign office. This was the first announcement of the battle received by the foreign office.

Paris, Feb. 24.—The foreign office received late this evening the following dispatch from the French consulate at Chee Foo: "The Russians have repulsed a Japanese attack upon Port Arthur. Four Japanese battleships were damaged and run aground."

Shanghai, Feb. 24.—1.35 p. m.—The Russian consul and the commander of the Russian gunboat Mandjur, now in these waters, received an official telegram today announcing that the Japanese made a futile attack on Port Arthur last night. The dispatch added that six vessels were reported to be disabled, but the character and nationality of the ships were unknown.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—It appears that the announcement from Port Arthur that four Japanese battleships and two Japanese transports had been sunk in a fresh attack on Port Arthur, was given out as official by mistake. There is no official confirmation here of a Russian victory at Port Arthur. Both the report of the sinking of the Japanese ships and the denial that the announcement was official were sent out by the semi-official telegraph bureau, the Russian news agency.

London, Feb. 24.—A dispatch to Reuter's from St. Petersburg, sent at 11 o'clock tonight, says that on February 23rd the Japanese attempted to send four steamers filled with explosives among the Russian fleet in Port Arthur harbor. These four ships did no damage and were themselves destroyed, two being sunk and two going ashore. The Japanese boats escorting the fireships were destroyed by Russian ships.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25.—12.10 a. m.—The wildest rumors have been afloat here regarding the reported Japanese repulse at Port Arthur, but up to midnight nothing official could be learned. It is reported unofficially that the Japanese while attempting to land at Pigeon bay, lost two cruisers and two transports.

London, Feb. 24.—A dispatch to the Central News from St. Petersburg gives another version of the Japanese defeat at Port Arthur, according to which the Japanese planned to sink some barges in the strait leading from the outer to the inner harbor of Port Arthur, thus blocking the exit. The Russian gun fire, however, sunk the barges before they arrived at the intended spit.

The Russian embassy here has received a communication to the effect that a Japanese squadron during the night of February 24th tried to block the entrance of Port Arthur, at the same time attacking Russian warships there with torpedo boats and trying to set them on fire. The Russian battleship Retsivan, supported by the coast batteries, repelled this attack, forced the Japanese to retire and succeeded in sinking four of their vessels.

The news of the Russian victory was posted in the lobbies of the chamber of deputies and the senate during the sitting today, and caused great enthusiasm.

ALEXIEFF'S REPORT.

Ships Lost Were Only Steamers Loaded With Inflammables.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25.—2.45 a. m.—A telegram from viceroy Alexieff to the czar says:

"At a quarter before 3 in the morning of February 24th, numerous Japanese torpedo boats attempted to attack the battleship Retvisan and sink large steamers loaded with inflammables. The Retvisan was the first to observe the torpedo boats and opened a strong fire on them. She was supported by the land batteries. She destroyed two steamers near the entrance of the harbor. They were coming directly towards her. One of them went on the rocks near the lighthouse on Tiger peninsula, and the other sank under Golden hill. The Retvisan observed four steamers in a sinking condition and eight torpedo boats departing slowly to rejoin the waiting Japanese warships. A portion of the crews of the Japanese vessels were drowned. The grounded steamer is still burning. The enemy is observed in the offing of Port Arthur in two lines.

The Japanese crews saved themselves in boats and it is possible that some of them were picked up by the enemy's torpedo boats. I am proceeding to examine the coast. The entrance of the harbor is open. I attribute the complete derangement of the enemy's plan to the brilliant action and decisive fire from the Retvisan. Floating mines are still visible in the roadstead. I have recalled the three cruisers sent in pursuit of the enemy in order to clear the roadstead of floating mines. We had no losses."

REJOICINGS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

News of the Alleged Victory Created Wild Enthusiasm.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25.—Reports of a Russian victory at Port Arthur were current late yesterday and about midnight they seemed to have been definitely confirmed, but in the absence of the official announcement the stories of the dimensions of the victory were most conflicting.

Rumors were spread far and wide over the city during the early part of the evening and the crowds which had gathered in the streets in spite of the severe cold, to discuss the news, were greatly excited. One newspaper printed an extra relating the victory based on a meagre telegram from London, but as the night wore on without official confirmation the crowds disappeared, except from around the newspaper offices. These remained thronged with officers and others awaiting official information. The news was accompanied by two stories, one that after the first Russian victory the emperor would offer peace, and the other that Japan had deposed the emperor of Korea and formally annexed that country. Both these reports are without confirmation, and they are given simply as examples of the stories which floated about the excited crowds.

The crowds at the admiralty and the newspaper and telegraph companies' offices increased during the night and the excitement attained fever point when it was known that the emperor had received a telegram giving more details and showing the Russian victory was even greater than at first reported. When the report was distributed at the admiralty at 2.30 this morning, a rush was made for the exits, and the assembled officers cheered wildly and repeatedly. The crowds showed no inclination to disperse, hoping that further news would be received showing the extent of the Russian victory. It was observed that in his dispatch viceroy Alexieff does not mention the number of steamers which the Japanese tried to sink or drive up on the Russian ships and it is not yet known whether the four vessels the captain of the Retvisan observed going down, in addition to the two destroyed, were also laden with inflammables or whether they were warships. The greatest praise is given to the commander of the Retvisan and the splendid action of this American built boat places her name foremost in the roll of the Russian navy.

Viceroy Alexieff's dispatch is in amplification of a briefer telegram received by the emperor earlier, but which was not given out. Later it was said the Russians sustained no losses in the engagement. It is evident that vice-admiral Stark no longer commands the Russian Port Arthur naval forces, viceroy Alexieff mentioning a temporary commander of the fleet, without giving any names.

Stories to the effect that the Japanese designed an attempt to land in Pigeon bay at the same time the naval engagement occurred are not mentioned in the dispatches, and it assumed these are without foundation.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

Admiral Togo Made Daring Attempt to Bottle Up Port Arthur.

London, Feb. 25.—Viceroy Alexieff's dispatch to the czar concerning Port Arthur confirms the report that admiral Togo made a daring attempt to bottle up the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, and although viceroy Alexieff asserts that the entrance to the harbor of Port Arthur is still free, the fact that admiral Togo's fleet, minus the vessels injured in the courageous exploit, was seen steaming at full speed southeast from Wei Hai Wei, is interpreted as an indication of the Japanese admiral's satisfaction with the accomplishment of his design. It is pointed out here that it would be difficult for the Russians at night to ascertain just what had happened to the Japanese vessels.

As two injured vessels were observed steaming slowly away, from Port Arthur and as the Japanese fleet was going at full speed off Wei Hai Wei, it is presumed that the injured vessels might have gone elsewhere to repair.

Another explanation of the incompleteness of admiral Togo's squadron as seen off Wei Hai Wei is that he possibly left some vessels to watch off Port Arthur.

The reports that the Japanese battleships or transports were sunk are taken here with some allowance.

A dispatch received here from Tokio this morning explains the recent suspension of Japanese naval actions to have been due chiefly to bad weather in the gulf of Pechili. The general opinion is that admiral Togo, after possibly returning to Japan to effect repairs, will devote his attention to the Russian Vladivostock squadron.

It is officially announced from St. Petersburg that the Russian government has expressed its warmest thanks to Great Britain for help given the crews of the Variag and Koreitz by the British cruiser Talbot at Chemulpo.

The Chee Foo correspondent of the Daily Mail says that 5,000 Russian troops have moved from Mukden and that skirmishes are reported between Chinese regulars and Russians near Shan Hai Kwan.

It is announced from Pekin, this correspondent continues, that Paul Lessar, Russian minister to China, has offered written assurances that the Russian gunboat Mandjur shall not leave Shanghai until the conclusion of hostilities, but that Japan insisted that the vessel be disabled.

The Tokio correspondent of the Times says the Russian movements on the Yalu are not considered serious in Japan, where the town of Ping Yang, Korea, is considered safe.

It is reported that the constant exodus of Chinese coolies from Manchuria is causing great inconvenience to the Russians.

NOT CROSSED THE YALU

Main Russian Force Still Remains North of the River.

Tokio, Feb. 24.—Reliable reports from northern Korea indicate that the Russians have not yet crossed the Yalu river. Their scouts have, it is rumored, penetrated into the country south of Wiju, but the main force still remains north of the river. The Japanese seem to be confident that the Russians are unable to assemble sufficient force to attempt a movement into Korea. The Russian strength north of Yalu is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000.

Seoul, Feb. 24.—The Russians are keeping communication between Wiju and Andju, Korea, open. Otherwise no advance to the southward has yet been made. Russian spies, however, are reported to be in the vicinity of Ping Yang.

LOADING BRITISH COAL.

Japanese Vessels Taking on Cargoes at Cardiff and Barrow.

London, Feb. 24.—About 25,000 tons of British coal are now being loaded on Japanese steamers for Japan. The Bingo Maru is loading 6,000 tons and the Sado Maru 5,000 tons, at Cardiff, while at Barrow, the Kwan Chi Maru and another vessel are taking on board the remainder.

A special dispatch from Kobe says the British commercial agent at Vladivostock has arrived at Nagasaki and reports that the commander of the Russian garrison at Vladivostock had ordered all British subjects to leave that port.

Suakim, Egypt, Feb. 24.—The captain of the British steamer Lurisian, from Newport February 5th for Bombay, reports that he was stopped and examined by Russian torpedo boat destroyers a few miles south of Daedalus island, in the Red sea, who informed him that three British steamers laden with coal for Japan had been captured by them.

JAPANESE TROOPS IN KOREA.

Shanghai, Feb. 24.—The Japanese army corps landed at Chemulpo, Korea, totaling about 30,000, have already been deployed between Seoul and Ping Yang. The advance guards are even northward of the latter place. Owing to the partial thaw, the roads are bad and the transportation of provisions and war munitions is most difficult.

JAPAN'S NATIONAL LOAN.

Tokio, Feb. 24.—According to the reports of local banks the national loan of 100,000,000 yen has been covered nearly four times. The intense patriotism of all classes is evinced by the fact that even servants and laborers are contributing from their savings.

RUSSIA HAS PLENTY OF CASH.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—The Novosti, reviewing the resources of the treasury, figures that the total amount at the disposal of the government for war purposes is $320,000,000, which it considers to be quite sufficient in view of the fact that a far more expensive campaign, the Turkish war, waged on foreign territory, cost only $500,000,00.

AFTER THE ST. EUGENE

T. G. BLACKSTOCK IS SEEKING A MARKET FOR ITS LEAD.

PROFIT OF $30,000 EARNED LAST YEAR BY WAR EAGLE.

Toronto, Feb. 24.—Thomas G. Blackstock, vice president of the War Eagle Consolidated Mining and Development Company, left yesterday for British Columbia. Before his departure the financial statement of the company to December 31, 1903, was presented and adopted after a discussion.

The report of general manager Kirby criticized the 2 per cent tax imposed by the British Columbia government as a serious obstacle to operations on a large scale in that province. Its effects were nothing short of disastrous. Another meeting will be held in the fall. In the meantime a thorough test will be made of the arrangement for concentration and milling of the company's ore under contract which it has with the Rossland Power Company.

Mr. Blackstock before leaving said he was going west to endeavor to contract for the St. Eugene mine at Moyie, B. C., which has been shut down on account of the low price of lead. He says there is a possibility of its finding a market now that he is after a market.

At the annual meeting of the War Eagle Consolidated Mining and Development Co., held in Toronto on Tuesday, the annual report of E. B. Kirby, the general manager, was read. Among other things Mr. Kirby stated that the War Eagle mine had experienced the same change in the character of its ore deposits, which have occurred in the other productive mines of the Rossland district. This is the transition from the occurrence of high grade bonanza ore bodies, capable of profit under an expensive process of smelting, to masses of lower grade ore, requiring cheaper treatment by milling.

To provide for the reduction of this class of ore the company, through a subsidiary company, is erecting a preliminary 200-ton mill at Trail from which good results are anticipated from its operations, which will be early in the present year.

Mr. Kirby reports that the ore sales during the year have been 60,030 tons, averaging $13 full assay value, or $9.87 smelter's gross assay value. The average assay contents were: Gold 0.418 ounces; silver, 1.02 ounces; copper, 1.45 per cent. The net profit for the year was $20,340.47, which with the amount charged off for depreciation of plant, etc., $38,171.74, shows an excess of revenue over expenditure of $68,512.21. The present reserves of smelting pay ore are estimated at about 20,000 tons, averaging $10 smelter's gross assay value.

The mine produced 60,093 tons of ore during 1903 of a real or full assay value of $13 per ton. The smelter net value of this ore f.o.b cars at the mine was $5.31. The expense of production was $2.82 per ton. Development cost 44 cents per ton of ore shipped. The following charges are made per foot: Drilling, $17.06; winzing, $30.70; raising, $26.29; stoping, $2.90.

DIVIDEND FROM WATER.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ymir, Feb. 24.—The household of Wm. *Coffey's was yesterday morning brightened* by the arrival of a daughter.

The adjourned meeting of the Ymir Waterworks Co. was held yesterday afternoon at the company's office. The following directors were elected for the coming year: Samuel Miller, W. W. Beer, of Nelson, Spencer Sanderson, Dan Campbell, J. W. Ross was again elected president, while T. H. Atkinson will look after the secretary's duty. A dividend of 10 per cent was declared and in addition J. W. Ross was voted $150 for work performed in looking after the company's property during the past year.

C. P. R. TRAIN DERAILED.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Winnipeg, Feb. 24.—The westbound passenger train on the C. P. R. jumped the track at Castle Mountain, 18 miles west of Banff, N.W.T., this morning. The baggage cars, colonist and second class cars were turned over, but no one was injured seriously.

VETERAN MINISTER DEAD.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Toronto, Feb. 24.—Rev. D. R. Hart, formerly superintendent of Methodist missions in China, died at Burlington this evening in his 64th year.

McGILL DEGREE FOR JESSERAND.

Montreal, Feb. 24.—McGill college has conferred the degree of LL. D. on M. Jesserand, the French minister at Washington.

A BLAZE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

St. Stephens, N. S., Feb. 24.—Fire tonight caused $15,000 loss, destroying several fine buildings.

GERMANY IS FOR PEACE

Commerce not Conquest is Her Aim in the Far East --No British Hostility

Statement Made by Count Von Buelow the German Imperial Chancellor--Approves Franco-Russian Alliance

Paris, Feb. 24.—The Berlin correspondent of the Petit Parisien gives the subject of an interview which a distinguished Frenchman has had with count von Buelow, the German imperial chancellor. In this interview the chancellor declared, according to the correspondent, that friendly feelings towards Russia was the policy of German, but they did not imply hostility toward Great Britain or lack of appreciation of Japan's efforts towards progress. He denied that Germany had aggressive plans in the far east. Germany was peaceful and sought commerce, not conquest. He declared that the idea that Germany was seeking to supplant France with Russia to be entirely without foundation, and added:

"We are convinced the Franco-Russian alliance, like the triple alliance, is an element in the preservation of the European status quo. We do not seek to destroy the alliance; on the contrary, we wish it to endure for as long as it maintains its present character."

THE MINISTER OF MINES

MINING CONVENTION SUGGESTS A PACIFIC COAST MAN.

NEXT YEAR THE MEETING WILL BE HELD IN VANCOUVER.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Victoria, Feb. 24.—The mining convention will met in Vancouver next year. This was decided at the gathering today.

A committee from the association waited on the government and asked for an outline of modifications they proposed to the two per cent tax, and the government in reply thanked the committee and said they would be glad of suggestions for an alternative to the tax mentioned.

The convention also passed a resolution urging the dominion government to appoint a minister of mines from the Pacific coast. Senator Templeman's name was mentioned in connection with the matter.

Another resolution urged the government to issue crown grants for mineral claims with in fifteen days after application had been made for the same.

Another resolution asked that passenger steamers be allowed to carry explosives under proper restrictions.

Messrs. Keen and Hobson were re-elected president and vice-president, respectively, amid great enthusiasm, and Rowland Machin, resident vice-president, vice D. W. Higgins.

The electoral district representatives on the executive were elected as follows: Atlin, J. H. Brownlee; Cariboo, John Hopp; Cowichan, P. J. Pearson; Grand Forks, Geo. W. Rumberger; Nelson, Leslie Hill; Rossland, E. B. Kirby; Revelstoke, M. Brown; Vancouver, R. P. McLennan; Victoria, E. Dewdney; Yale, A. E. Howse; Ymir, D. W. Moore.

The selection of Vancouver for the meeting place was followed by a motion of H. E. Croasdaile to have the summer session in Nelson. It was felt, however, that it would be impossible to get the members together twice a year and this was dropped.

On Friday the members will spend the whole day as guests of the local association and the E. and N. railway, visiting the mines and smelters at Sicker, Crofton and Ladysmith.

LEO TOLSTOI

Gives His Version to the North American on Far Eastern War.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.—In response to a cable request the North American has received the following message from count Leo Tolstoi:

"Moscow, Feb. 22.—I am neither for Russia nor Japan but for the laboring people of both countries, deceived by their governments and obliged to fight against their welfare, conscience and religion. (Signed), Tolstoi."

TOMMY RYAN WON.

Beauscholte Had Best of the Contest at the Start.

Indianapolis, Feb. 24.—Tommy Ryan, middle weight champion, defeated Jack Beauscholte tonight in the auditorium rink in the sixth round of what was to have been a ten round fight. Ryan went to the floor twice from hard swings in the first and second rounds, but in the third and fourth sent Beauscholte to the floor. In the sixth Beauscholte was in such a condition that Ryan quit hitting him and was given the fight.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

London, Feb. 24.—"It is almost certain," cables the Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, "that Turkey and Bulgaria are on the point of reaching a pacific understanding regarding Macedonia."

DICK WILL SUCCEED HANNA.

Columbus, Feb. 24.—General Charles Dick, was nominated by acclamation for both the unexpired and regular terms for United States senate to succeed the late senator Hanna, at the caucus of the republican members of the legislature tonight.

Great Clothing Event

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY — INCORPORATED 1670

In Men's and Boy's Clothing

FISH

FOR THE LENTEN SEASON

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

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

With which is Amalgamated
The Bank of British Columbia.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

Paid up Capital, $8,700,000. Reserve Fund, $3,000,000.
Aggregate Resources Exceeding $78,000,000.
HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

Savings Bank Department Nelson Branch. Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.
BRUCE HEATHCOTE, Manager.

FOR RENT

Store on Baker street.
Office in Griffin block.

WATER STREET—Flat, three rooms, complete bath, hot and cold water, $10.00.

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THE DAILY NEWS

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily, per month, by carrier	$ 65
Daily, per month, by mail	50
Daily, per year, by carrier	7 00
Daily, per year, by mail	5 00
Daily, per year, foreign	8 00

THE WEEKLY NEWS:

Weekly, per half year	$1 25
Weekly, per year	2 00
Weekly, per year, foreign	3 00

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LONDON AGENCY:

The Daily News is on file at the officess of F. & J. Hardy & Co., Advertising and Press Agents, 30 Fleet Street, London, E.C., England.

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS REPORT.

The thirty-second annual report of the public schools of the province of British Columbia has just been issued. This publication is a very great improvement over similar reports issued in past years, and reflects a great deal of credit upon the superintendent of education, Alexander Robinson.

The report shows that the total cost of education for the past fiscal year was $604,357.86, of which sum $473,802.29 was borne by the provincial government and the remainder by the incorporated cities.

In his "general remarks" the superintendent says:

"As the School Act stands at present, the government allowance in aid of city schools consists of a per capita grant of $13 for cities of the first class, $15 for cities of the second class, and $20 for cities of the third class, based on the average actual daily attendance of public school pupils. The total cost of education proper in the city of Vancouver during the past year was $81,981.51, of which the government contributed the sum of $48,018.14, leaving only $33,963.37 to be made up in taxes levied on Vancouver city property. Similarly, in Victoria the government grant was $33,234.50, while the city contributed only $25,816.71. New Westminster contributed only $8,683.62, while the government grant was $13,308.66. This discrepancy is even more striking in the case of Nanaimo. The government grant to Nanaimo was $14,358.28, while the support from the citizens amounted only to $1,860.29.

"In the face of these facts, it would appear almost unnecessary for me to point out that the per capita grant is altogether too large. The total cost of education will soon absorb a larger proportion of the provincial revenue than any other single service in the estimates. As a matter of fact, it is now exceeded by one item only, viz., the interest on the public debt. It is quite impossible to cut down the cost of supporting our rural schools, especially those in the isolated parts of the province. The other votes, such as those for supporting the education office, inspection of schools, normal school and education of deaf and dumb, cannot fail to increase slowly from year to year. It becomes imperative, therefore, that a change be made at once in the policy heretofore followed of pouring out money so lavishly to populous and comparatively wealthy centres such as Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo and New Westminster." The provincial government contributed to the cost of education in the cities mentioned by the superintendent the following sums: Victoria, $33,234.50; Vancouver, $48,018.14; New Westminster, $13,308.66, and Nanaimo, $14,358.28. In addition to these amounts the cities mentioned spent the following sums: Victoria, $35,317.86; Vancouver, $49,498.41; New Westminster, $10,686.27; Nanaimo, $3,184.60.

The government's contribution to cost of education in Nelson electoral district was $9,156.66, whilst Nelson city spent on its public schools the sum of $5,883.29. Rossland city's contribution to its cost of public school maintenance was only $1,661.99, whilst the city of Grand Forks spent $3,353.61 and Kaslo spent $1,495.27.

These figures clearly indicate that in the apportionment of the per capita grant an equitable division has not yet been struck. There should not be the marked discrepancies between the amounts spent by the different cities in comparison to population. As it is some cities have a far larger proportion of the cost of their public schools borne by the whole province than others.

The question of providing for the cost of public school education in this province is a very serious one and the fair apportionment of the burden to be borne by the several cities is not easily worked out in practice, though it is a comparatively simple matter to prepare schedules of per capita allowance.

It is plain that the cost of education is increasing largely in this province, increasing, too, disproportionately to the number of scholars enrolled, but that is unavoidable in a new and sparsely settled country.

Judging by the care exercised in the preparation of the report under review and the very thorough grasp superintendent Robinson appears to have of the financial difficulties to be dealt with, it is quite likely that if he be given the opportunity and allowed the necessary powers he will be able to evolve a scheme whereby the cost of education will hereafter be more equitably distributed. This is something that should be dealt with promptly. The cost of our public schools probably cannot be lessened yet awhile. No one wants to see education starved. At the same time it is only right that the burdens should be distributed equitably. It is not right that some cities should contribute to the cost of education sums altogether out of proportion to those contributed by others.

The whole matter is one requiring very careful enquiry, and happily is one that can be approached without any partisan or sectional feeling.

There are other features of the report, dealing with questions of administration, etc., which deserve attention, and on another occasion reference will be made thereto.

Sunlight Soap will not burn the nap off woolens nor the surface off linens.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Japan's last move in securing a treaty with Korea shows that her statesmen are not idle while her admirals are busy winning naval battles.

Russia apparently wanted Japan to wait until she had her troops mobilized and her navy strengthened. Because Japan could not see it that way Russia now wants the European powers to say that Japan has broken the rules of the game. There would be more sympathy for Russia if instead of whining she would get in and fight. Russia ought to have been willing to give the little brownies some start anyway.

The Golden board of trade has issued a very handsomely illustrated pamphlet descriptive of the country between that progressive town and Windermere. "One hundred miles of the finest scenery in British Columbia," is the way the writer of the pamphlet puts it, and the views of scenery given certainly bear out the assertion. Particular attention is directed to the attractions of the district for sportsmen and they are such as to prove very tempting to every lover of the rifle, shotgun and rod. The pamphlet was prepared by Rev. C. F. Yates, of Golden, and printed in the office of the Golden Star. It should do effective work among the tourists.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

Irishmen of Nelson Decide to Form National Organization.

A meeting was held in the parlors of the Madden house last evening for the purpose of organizing an Irish nationalist society. The chair was occupied by W. A. Galliher and T. J. Scanlan acted as secretary.

On motion of John Nolan, seconded by Fred Smith, it was decided that an organization to be known as the St. Patrick Society should be formed.

A canvass of the number of Irishmen in Nelson and their descendants, made last evening, revealed that there are a large number of the race in this city and it is believed that an association numbering 150 can be formed.

The question of the formation of the organization was debated at length and a committee was appointed to arrange for a meeting to be held in the board of trade rooms on next Saturday evening at 8.30, when permanent organization will probably be effected and permanent officers elected. All natives of the Green Isle and their sons and grandsons are invited to be present.

Following is a list of those present at last night's meeting:

W. A. Galliher, Judge J. A. Forin, J. J. McMullin, R. J. Clark, John Nolan, alderman Smith, Dan McLaughlin, Thomas McAstocker, David M. Carley, Joseph Maher, Geo. Hennessey, W. H. Lee, T. J. Scanlan, Thomas Madden, Michael Scully, J. A. Irving, Albert Sullivan, A. H. Kelly.

CANADIAN IMPERIALISM

As Exemplified By Fielding's Preferential Tariff Arrangements.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—Canada has extended the trade preference of 33 1-3 per cent to New Zealand. This preference is now given to Great Britain and Ireland, the British West Indies, (which includes British Guiana, Bermuda), and to New Zealand, and has been offered to South Africa but not yet accepted.

Mining and Mill Supplies

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T-Rails and fittings, wire cable, ore cars, tank steel, drill steel, iron pipes and fittings, belting, hose, babbit metals, etc., etc.

We have every facility for prompt shipments. Will be pleased to answer enquiries and quote prices.

ASHDOWN HARDWARE Co.

GENERAL KOUROPATKIN

WHO NOW HAS SUPREME MILITARY COMMAND IN FAR EAST.

GREATEST OR RUSSIAN GENERALS A CONSUMMATE STRATEGIST

London, Feb. 24.—General Alexei Nicholairtch Kouropatkin, until recently the Russian minister of war, who is now in supreme command of the Russian land forces in the far east, is easily Russia's foremost fighter. The best authorities of Europe concede that no one in the entire world is better equipped in every branch of military knowledge.

Educated in the theory of arms at the best of Russian military schools, trained to practice under the greatest of modern Russian warriors, general Mikhael Skobele, he made a glorious record in every important Russian war since 1866, and worked his way up from sub-lieutenant in that year to the command of the army in 1897.

He has received more decorations than any one breast could wear at any one time. He was born on March 17, 1848, and obtained a commission as sub-lieutenant in the Turkestan rifles when he was only 18. After the brillant Turkestan campaign which added to Russia's Asiatic possessions, Kouropatkin returned to St. Petersburg a lieutenant, to continue his military studies. In 1871, as the most brilliant graduate of the academy of the general staff, he was sent abroad to study military conditions in various European countries. In France, president McMahon invited him to take part in the manoeuvers at Metz. Here he displayed such strategic ability that he was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, being the first Russian to win that distinction.

When the war broke out in Turkey in 1877, Kouropatkin was summoned back to Russia. Constantinople was to be taken. Between Russia and Constantinople lay three great barriers—the river Danube, the Turkish strongholds in Bulgaria, and the Balkan mountains. The first barrier was passed with ease. Osman Pasha had been hurrying from Widdin with 60,000 trained soldiers. Realizing that he was too late to defend the river, he threw his entire force into Plevna, thus menacing the line the Russians must follow from the Danube to the Balkans. It was a brilliant strategic move, for until Osman was dislodged no forward move could be made by the main army of Russians. Twice they hurled themselves against Plevna, and were twice repulsed with great slaughter.

Between Plevna and Shipka Pass lay Lochva, held by 15,000 Turks. This stronghold must fall before both wings of the Russian army could close in upon Plevna. Skobeleff and Kouropatkin were dispatched against it. After three days of hard fighting, Lochva was captured, and the third attack on Plevna was begun. It raged furiously for five days, but ended in another repulse of the Russians.

Skobeleff and Kouropatkin fought side by side during those bloody days and were frequently participated into hand-to-hand conflicts with the enemy. Their most terrible experiences were on September 11 and 12. Skobeleff assaulted one of three Turkish redoubts on Green Hill and carried it within an hour, but with a loss of 3000 men. The redoubt was imperfectly constructed and left Skobeleff exposed to fire on three sides. The Turks saw the opportunity and made a sortie. Thereupon Kouropatkin, the only officer on Skobeleff's staff who had not fallen, rushed to meet them in the open with some 300 men. A desperate fight at short range ensued. Kouropatkin's little band was almost entirely cut to pieces, but not until it had driven the Turks back into their redoubt. During the day Kouropatkin received three wounds, but he never ceased fighting until the victory was assured.

Such is the man against whom the Japs will have to contend when the real land fighting between the belligerents begins in earnest. A consummate strategist and with a determination to meet and overcome every obstacle, the Russian minister of war, in th opinion of British military authorities, can be counted upon to contest every inch of Manchuria against the Japanese forces.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 36

DEATH OF JESSE JOSEPH

[Special to The Daily News.]

Montreal, Feb. 24.—Jesse Joseph, a wealthy bachelor, and formerly president of the street railway company, died suddenly this morning, aged 84. He had large financial interests and was probably worth $1,000,000. Deceased was at his office on Tuesday.

HOCKEY AT SANDON.

Neson Boys Beaten by Seniors by Score of Nine to Seven.

The Nelson intermediates went down in defeat at the hands of the Slocan seniors by a score of 9 to 7 on Tuesday evening at the Slocan rink. The people of Slocan witnessed one of the fastest and most interesting games ever played in that city. The ice was very heavy, but the game never lacked speed.

The lineup of the teams was as follows:

Slocan Seniors		Nelson Intermed.
Tams	goal	Holmes
Pinchbeck	point	Curran
Gormley	cover	Greyerbeihl
Hicks	Forwards	Wallace
Milne		Sharp
Lindow		Baker
McMillan		McDougall

The Nelson boys were up against it so far as weight was concerned. Among the Slocan stars were Gormley and McMillan of the Silverton team, who are fast hockey players. Pinchbeck the Slocan policeman, can certainly handle a hockey stick as well as he can a "billy."

The score at the end of the first half stood four to two in favor of Slocan.

The second half started off with heavy checking on the part of the Slocan forwards and the score was changed to 6 to 4. Then the Nelson forwards with renewed energy forced matters and scored three games in as many minutes, making the score stand 7 to 6 in their favor. The heavy work in so small a rink told on them and the Slocan forwards rushed in three more games, making the score stand 9 to 7 in their favor.

The rink was very small and this made it impossible for the Nelson boys to make any combination plays and they were unable to change the score of 9 to 7.

A pleasant feature of the occasion was the banquet spread at the Arlington immediately after the match was over. Toasts were proposed and responded to by the officers of the club and leading citizens. Good fellowship prevailed, the members of the Nelson team speaking in high terms of the fair way in which their adversaries had conducted themsives during the game. They promised, too, if the Slocan team ever played in Nelson to show its members the time of their lives.

Pure sewing machine oil, 25 cents a bottle at Taylor & McQuarrie's, Tailors, Baker street, Nelson, B.C.

HENRY'S NURSERIES
Home Grown and Imported
Garden, Field and Flower Seeds
Thousands of Fruit and Ornamental Trees
Rhododendrons, Roses,
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—For Spring Planting—
Eastern Prices or Less. White Labor.
FERTILIZERS
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CATALOGUE FREE.
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FOR SALE.

A modern eight roomed house and lot on Baker street, close to the C. P. R. depot. All improvements.

Improved ranch lands near Slocan City in lots of from five to 500 acres to suit purchaser.

FOR SALE

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

The Nelson Business College

NELSON, B.C.
BOOKKEEPING—The famous Sadler-Rowe Budget System. (Business Papers handled as in actual business).
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PENMANSHIP, English, Etc.
Bookkeeping and Shorthand thoroughly taught by mail. For particulars address W. E. Bowins, Business Manager, Box 494, Nelson, B. C.

Mother's Bread
(TRADE MARK REGISTERED)
Something good for old and young, rich and poor.
HAVE YOU TRIED IT?
If not ring up 2-5-8.
Made only by
The Palace Bakery

A. G. GAMBLE
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.
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WARD STREET. NELSON, B. C.

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

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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.

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
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$1000—Six roomed house, half block from Baker street. Modern. Terms.
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$1800—Seven roomed house and lot, Victoria street.
Also houses and lots in all parts of the city.
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NELSON, B. C.
CARS FOR CURLING
LEAVE BYERS' CORNER—
1.30 for 2 p.m. game.
3.30, 5.50 for 4 o'clock game.
7.30, 7.50 and 8.10 for 8 o'clock game

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

Nelson Steam Laundry
Work done by hand or machine. Dyeing and Cleaning done. Flannels, Blankets., Curtains, Etc., a specialty. Goods delivered on short notice.
White Labor Only. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Office Baker Street opposite Queen's Hotel. Telephone 146B.
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50 acres choice fruit lands.
30 acres choice fruit lands.
26 acres well improved.
Separately or en bloc. Nothing better in the Kootenay.
C. E. MILLER, Nelson, B.C.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL
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Lighted by Electricity. Heated by Hot Air.
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First class Dining Room. Large and Comfortable Bedrooms. Sample Rooms for Commercial Men.

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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.
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FRESH AND SALTED MEATS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Orders by mail receive careful and prompt attention.
FISH AND POULTRY IN SEASON
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SELECTED FROM THE BEST OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION.
ALL VARIETIES
IN OUR STOCK.
WE OFFER FOR A SHORT TIME
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At 6 pounds for .....
50 pound lots, per pound .....
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Cash with order. State if wanted whole roasted, or ground.
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McLeod Hotel
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.
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Under Old Management.
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BARTLETT HOUSE
(Formerly Clarke House.)
The best $1.00 per day house in Nelson. None but white help employed. The table the best.
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EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN
MEALS 35c ROOMS FROM 35c TO $1
MALONE & STREHLLUS, Proprietors
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When you're weary, when you're dull
Try a "REISTERER," just try one!
One large glass at a decent bar
Puts you right and—there you are.

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Opposite Court House and new Postoffice. Best 35c meal in town. European and American plan. Only white labor employed. First class bar.
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YMIR, 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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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 394, Hall Street, Nelson, B. C.

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HOW EXPERTS DIFFER

THE DEFANDANTS' THEORY IS FLATLY CONTRADICTED

BLACK FISSURE CUTS OUT THE SLOCAN STAR VEIN.

The experts in the trial of the extra-lateral rights case, of the Star M. & M. Co. vs. the Byron N. White Co., which has been progressing at the court house for the past eleven days, will agree on only one point, they will agree to differ. Speaking broadly, the plaintiffs' case as disclosed yesterday, is a point blank contradiction to the contention of the defendants on all material points and on many minor questions of detail.

The court room was crowded yesterday morning when the eleventh day of the trial commenced in anticipation of Mr. Davis' opening speech outlining the plaintiffs' contention. The learned counsel's address was brief and to the point. He said the plaintiffs would contend and the evidence of the witnesses would prove that the Slocan Star vein was shut off in the western section of the Slocan Star ground by a fault vein running at right angles to it and he distinguished this new vein as the "Black fissure" for the purpose of distinguishing it from the Slocan Star vein whose course it followed as described by the defendants from the winze below No. 5 level to the point B., when the sharp turn to the south is made 1200 feet along and from point B to the northwesterly end of the 40 foot crosscut run from the point by the defendants.

In addition counsel stated that evidence would be offered showing that at least two other veins existed in addition to the Slocan Star ore vein and the Black fissure. One of these would be what was known as the Silversmith vein and the other vein No. 2, or what had been described in the defendants' evidence as the north branch of the Star vein.

As a matter of fact, the evidence of Mr. Sizer, the first witness called by the plaintiffs, contradicted in detail the whole of the story told by the defendants' witnesses on every material point. In addition to describing an entirely new vein Mr. Sizer characterized some of the spaces designated by the defendants as country rock—an extension of the black fissure and what the defendants' claimed to be the extension of the Slocan Star vein from the point where it curves sharply to the south, the witness described as mere country rock having none of the earmarks of a vein. Equally contradictory were Mr. Sizer's other statements regarding important points in the Star workings and as to what they disclosed. Mr. Parks' treasured notes and tracings were turned upside down, and Mr. Elmendorf's ideas as expressed by that gentleman in the witness box were dissected piecemeal and swept out of existence. Even on the age of creation Mr. Sizer differed and when he concluded his evidence in chief he sewed up the Slocan Star people safely inside the boundaries of their single claim and left them there.

In the hands of his counsel Mr. Sizer proved an admirable witness and as he stated that for some years past he has been mixed up as an expert in the Clark-Heinze litigation around the Butte mines, it was not astonishing that he gave his evidence yesterday in the clear, deliberate and incisive manner that he did. The witness wasted no words with his counsel. Here and there he volunteered a little explanatory or additional information beyond that actually asked of him, but for the most part his replies were brief and exactly to the point and his language simple and well chosen. Mr. Bodwell attacked the witness the moment Mr. Davis took his seat and the cross-examination had just reached an exciting stage when the court adjourned at 5 o'clock untill 11 o'clock this morning.

From some remarks dropped by the court during the day it seems not improbable that additional work will be directed to be done by some independent parties to demonstrate effectually which of the two contentions now placed before the learned judge is correct. One or the other must prevail as there is not room for the existense of both or any likelihood of a compromise possible. If one theory is correct, the other must vanish, and for his own satisfaction the chief justice may direct further work to be done as already suggested around the two curved points 1200 feet apart on No. 5 level where the controversy rages most acutely.

The model produced by the plaintiffs is in outward appearance like that of the defendants' already described. It has the wire screen netting showing the contour of the hill set over a surveyed plan of the workings. The lines of the claims are marked off with the names in white paint. The porphyry dyke is defined and for the continuation of the Star vein from the winze at the bend in the vein to the north to the end of the crusscut at point B, is substituted the "Black fissure." The Silversmith vein is shown on the surface as a distinct vein running off in a northeasterly direction. The apex of the Star vein at the first turn comes to an abrupt ending, the Black fissure running at right angles to it up and down the hillside. The experts of the defendants' praised the new model as an excellent piece of work but they maintained their own was as good, and really more correct in many matters of detail, and they added with gleeful comment that the plaintiffs used their model and plans which they had found fault with the day before.

Both models are carefully covered when brought into court, the plaintiffs' with black waterproof covering, and the defendants' with green. While waiting for court to open yesterday and while the covers were on, Mr. Harris remarked, jokingly: "Two to one on the black, Cavanaugh."

"Oh, I don't know," came the Irishman's reply, "seventeen to one on the green, you know."

When the chief justice had taken his seat yesterday morning Mr. Bodwell announced that the case for the defendants' was closed, and Mr. Davis at once began to outline the plaintiffs' contention.

"We will prove," said counsel, "that the Star vein as defined by the defendants' is not one continuous vein or fissure. From the winze on No. 5 level to the extreme northwesterly end is an entirely different vein. It is not ore bearing—a suspicious circumstance in itself, and no one has ever seen such a turned and twisted vein as that presented by the defendants. In the separate fissure we will prove a characteristic vein filling differing essentially from the filling in the Star vein. The fillings is of a black or dark color throughout and we will designate the separate vein throughout its length as "The black fissure" and so refer to it in our evidence. In the Star vein is found spathic iron, quartz and ore, while in the black fissure these are always wanting. The Star vein as we know it, varies from 4 to 40 feet, while the black fissure varies very little and is usually about 10 feet wide. The black fissure cuts the Star vein at right angles about the place where the defendants say their vein makes its first sharp turn to the north, and cutting off the Star vein, proceeds in a southerly direction. The black fissure is to be seen in many places in the mine workings, but a vital point is shown at point B where the 40 foot crosscut was run by the defendants. At this point we will prove that the crosscut is not in country rock as was contended, but is really a continuation of the black fissure, and we will further show that what the defendants' say is a continuation of the Star vein on from point B turning south, is really country rock for a space at least. Later the Silversmith vein is reached and we will prove the existence of a distinct and separate vein here and not a continuation of the Star vein. Finally we contend that the black fissure is of later origin than the Slocan Star vein; that it cuts off the latter, and itself is cut by the porphyry dyke."

Frank L. Sizer, mining expert, called by the plaintiffs, said he was born in Illinois in 1856, graduated from the university of Michigan in 1888, and took the course there for civil engineering and mining, including assaying and mineralogy. Afterwards he went to Leadville, Colorado, and spent three and a half years in practical mining in various camps. In 1882 he went to Montana and in 1883 opened a mining office in Helena as a map surveyor. In 1886 he was the manager of the Empire Gold Minig Company for two years, and had about two miles of mine workings developed under his direction, taking the mine from its prospect, up to its shipping stage. He then opened an office in Helena as a mining engineer in general practice, and was consulting engineer for several important properties. From 1893 to 1898 he practiced in Nevada and Utah, when he returned to Montana, where he had since been engaged in the Clark-Heinze litigation over extra-lateral rights cases and had given these class of cases special attention for two years. Subsequently he mined in Mexico for a couple of years for senator Clark, and then returned to Helena, where he was now occupied in the general practice of his profession.

He had spent six days examining the ground in review in this trial, from February 4th to 10th. Most of his time was spent at the west end of the Star vein, all through the course of the black fissure as described on the model, and all of the work done on the Silversmith.

The Slocan Star vein is terminated by the black fissure and the black fissure in no place connects with the Star vein. On the contrary, it terminated the Star vein as one wall ends another.

The facts as stated were observed by the witness at the points where the Star vein come up against the black fissure and is ended by it just at the point where the defendants claim that the Star vein takes its first sharp turn going to the north.

Commencing at the winze below No. 5 level, the lowest working in the Star, the witness described the cutting off of the vein by the black fissure and going up the stopes above, he told at length what he found in at least three different points all of them where the vein curved or turned according to the defendants' theory. The witness illustrated his evidence by a colored sketch showing the black fissure closing off the Star vein and presumably continuing on to the north past the winze at the turn. The foot wall of the black fissure was easily seen and its pitch ascertained. The hanging wall of the Slocan Star vein meets the black fissure at right angles. The witness then described where the vein ended and the fissure came in and demonstrated that the one cut off and terminated the other. The vein filling or material which constituted the black fissure was uniform throughout its length as exposed from the winze to the northwesterly end 1200 feet away. Going up the workings the witness described the cutting off of the Star vein by the black fissure at three different points, taking a point where a station had been cut out above the hoist in No. 5 level, which was 10 feet wide by 30 feet long. Here, said the witness, the slate strata showed an upturned end against the ore, showing a downward movement of the black fissure against normal ore which, he said, was conclusive proof that the black fissure, was a fault fissure, a cut off fissure.

A further cut off of the Star vein was given above the winze station on No. 5 level about 30 feet up, which showed a small portion of the Star vein still in place. The hanging wall was clearly exposed to within four feet of the back fissure's foot wall. The little piece of ore left had given the appearance of a turn to the wall.

The filling of the fault fissure was unmistakeable at this point. There could be no mistake about what the material was anyone could see it.

At another point at the same elevation as the last, the Star vein could be distinctly seen ending up against the black fissure.

There the wedged shape piece of ore which M. S. Davys said in his evidence could be blown out by a single shot and nothing would remain, was indicated by a sketch and the black fissure's relation to the ground in the neighborhood was described at length.

Continuing his general evidence, the witness said the sharp turn said to have taken place in the Star vein might have happened, but not in conjunction with the change in the vein filling such as occurred here.

What the defendants called the north branch of the Star vein was then gone into, and Mr. Sizer described it as a distinct fissure and not a branch at all. He found it in the upraise in the Rabbit Paw ground. At the foot of the raise the end of the vein is seen. It butts up against the black fissure and ends there with the same effect on No. 2 vein, as the witness described this fissure, has on the Star vein, and he put in a wooden model to explain his contention showing 15 feet of vein No. 2. The movement along the black fissure had cut off No. 2 vein at this point.

The vein filling of the Star vein and of the black fissure were, the witness said, distinctly different. The Star vein filling consisted of vein quartz, spathic iron, and ore, all the materials coming from depth, and not a secondary formation. In the black fissure filling there was no vein quartz from end to end—no primary quartz to be seen; no spathic iron, and no ore, only crushed or broken black slates. The black fissure was a fault vein with a gangue and gouge. In the Star vein there were no barren places, there was always ore. In the black fissure the crushed slates practically constituted the whole vein filling while in the Star vein it only amounted to about a tenth of the constituent materials. The Slocan Star vein varied from 4 to 40 feet in width while the black fissure only varied from 10 to 20 feet at most, and was generally only 10 feet wide.

The black fissure could be readily traced on the surface from pit 12 to west of Silversmith No. 4 at point 43. The blue gouge is the surface mark of the black fissure. The apex of the black fissure was shown in the model cutting off the Star vein and continuing on its course up the hill to the north. On No. 3 level in the working the black fissure was shown directly up against the porphyry. It penetrated the dyke about six feet at the end of the breast.

Then the chief justice who had been patiently listening to the story of the black fissure and its deadly work, said:

"It seems to me that by an expenditure of a few dollars for geletine or dynamite we could possibly save time and money, and ascertain what the facts really are. If counsel could agree upon vital points where the work could be done by independent parties something definite might be accomplished."

Both counsel agreed that work might be done as suggested—a little later and neither of the learned gentlemen seemed quite sure of what work would settle the question at issue, so the court adjourned for lunch.

After lunch Mr. Sizer went into the ground around the second turn of the defendants vein at B. The black fissure, he said, which had followed the alleged Star vein's course from the winze to B. a distance of 1150 feet, did not curve to the south as claimed, but went straight on through the 40 feet of crosscut, and might go on further and he believed it did. The defendants had said this crosscut was in country rock but it was not so, the characteristic filling of the black fissure was found right along the crosscut and the walls of the black fissure could be followed plainly. He could not recall barren veins where no values could be got but did know of veins without ore for length.

From observed facts he came to the conclusion that the Star vein was first formed and filled, of the fissures in the neighborhood in question, because it was filled with quartz, spathic iron and ore—all of deep seated origin. Then it was clear that the black fissure or fault vein occurred at a later period than the Star vein. That the fissure along the course of the black fissure was caused by the cooling of the porphyry dyke. The black fissure strictly speaking was a line of movement formed by pressure with a downward movement. The pornhyry dyke was later than the Star vein. The order of formation was first, Slocan slates, second, Slocan Star vein, 3rd, porphyry dyke, fourth, black fissure, and fifth, Silversmith vein.

Coming back to point B, the witness said in addition, that the pretended curve around the vein to the south was in country rock for quite a distance and not in a vein at all. There was no mistaking the ground all around point B. If the crosscut there was in country rock he was wrong in his contention about the black fissure; if it was a continuation of the black fissure as he concluded, then the defendants were out of court. The same rule applied to the formation along the turn in the alleged vein to the south, if that was not country rock he was wrong—if it was, the defendants were. Then the witness went into the stratification of the slates in the neighborhood and gave its various dips which he said were at right angles to the defendants' alleged vein, which proved the non-existence of the vein. Then the meeting of what was designated the Silversmith vein was described and the defendants' contention that it was met on edge was explained away, expert fashion.

The surface pits along the Star apex and the black fissure apex were gone into and the plain difference—as the witness saw it—was pointed out satisfactorily ending the Star's apex, and deliminating the black fissure's. The blue gouge only appeared along the latter and never in the former.

Then expert Sizer fell upon professor Park's cherished notes and tracings where the latter had set out what he saw in the Star workings and while the professor fidgeted nervously about the table where his plans were laid out, Mr. Sizer explained what he saw in the workings and drew blue lines over Mr. Park's red lines and blotted out much of the professor's handiwork. Then Mr. Sizer cut out Mr. Elmendorf's explanation of the barren spots in the Star—black fissure vein. Mr. Elmendorf had suggested that much pressure had made the veins "light," but Mr. Sizer had found clear evidence in running water that the barren vein was the reverse of "light."

The witness testified to the total absence of ore in pit 19—where the defendants' witnesses had found plenty. Finally—if there was anything left to contradict Mr. Sizer said that the evidence undoubtedly showed that the erosion in the neighborhood had been very moderate—whereas the defendants said it had ben very great.

Having completely demolished the defendants' whole theory and established one on his own account, Mr. Davis sat down and the examination in chief of Mr. Sizer ended.

For an hour longer Mr. Bodwell took the witness in hand, and then the court adjourned until this morning when the cross-examination which was barely commenced last night, will be continued. Mr. Bodwell's cross-examination will appear in due course tomorrow in these columns.

BRICK BLOCK BURNED.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Leamington, Ont., Feb. 24.—The large brick block owned by Wm. McSween, was burned to the ground early this morning. The block was occupied by Cullen & Bancroft, furniture dealers, Norman & Dawson, drygoods; Mrs. Maycock, furs; the Leamington Business college, and inland revenue and customs office. Total loss $35,000.

OTTAWA BREAD DEARER.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The price of bread went up one cent in Ottawa yesterday. A large loaf which formerly cost ten cents is now eleven cents.

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NOTICE

KOOTENAY LAKE GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

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

Membership Conditions—All annual subscribers of the sum of Ten Dollars are members of the society, eligible to take part in the election of directors for the ensuing term, and in case of illness are entitled to free treatment in the hospital.
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Synopsis of Regulations for disposal of Minerals on Dominion Lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Sept. 1903.

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

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BOOKS
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If so we want your business. If prices are any object to you we can make them interesting.
IF OUT OF TOWN WRITE US
DO IT NOW!

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BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS
NELSON, B. C.

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

PRICE OF METALS.

New York, Feb. 24.—Bar silver, 59 1-4; Amalgamated copper 45 1-4; Electrolytic copper 12 3-8; Spelter, firm.
London, Feb. 24.—Lead £11 15s.

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

On Sunday, Feb. 21st, the wife of C. M. Young, Silica street, of a son.

Walter H. Aldridge, manager of the Trail smelter, is the guest of J. J. Campbell.

S. Glazer, furniture dealer of Rossland, was in the city yesterday, on a business visit.

Alderman Charles Hamilton, of Rossland, was in the city yesterday on legal business.

The regular fortnightly meting of the city council will be held this evening at 8 o'clock. Only routine business is anticipated.

McDermid & McHardy report the sale of a house and two lots on the mines road. R. S. Laird sold the property to E. Lett. The terms are withheld.

G. A. Mitchell, Kootenay representative of the Northern Pacific, was at the Strathcona yesterday, returning to Rossland in the evening.

At the residence, corner of Stanley and Observatory streets, in this city on Wednesday, February 24th, the wife of James Burchall, of a son.

A party of Ferguson mining men registered at the Hume last night, including W. B. Pool, J. Pool, P. H. O'Connor and M. J. Morgan, of Lucky Jack fame.

At the recording office on Wednesday, a certificate of work was granted to A. Julien as agent for A. Audet, and L. Julien, for work done on the Victoria fraction, since April 1st, 1903.

The Canadian Pacific has made a new rate from Sandon to Iola, Kansas, for zinc ores of $10 per ton. The rate at present in force is $11 a ton. This coupled with the rate of $13 per ton on zinc ore from Sandon to Belgium shows that an effort is being made on the part of the railways to encourage as much as possible the mining of zinc ore.

Phil White, formerly superintendent of the Wilcox mine, was married to Miss M. C. Allard on Tuesday, Feb. 2nd, at Carleton, Quebec. Mr. and Mrs. White are expected in Nelson within a few days. They will make their future home it is anticipated in this city. Harry Wright, M. P. P., and other Nelson friends of Mr. White, received invitations to attend the wedding.

Judging from the attendance which was over three hundred, the second social and entertainment given by Everybody's club at the Congregation church last night was a success. Edmund Lackey occupied the chair and the program was a miscellaneous one. The next entertainment planned is a high grade concert of classical music.

A carload of potatoes passed through this city yesterday that are going on a rather long trip. They were raised in the vicinity of Republic, Wash., and are en route for St. Louis. They are not for exhibition at the fair either, but are to be immediately consumed there as potatoes are very scarce in St. Louis. It is stated that other shipments of potatoes from Republic to St. Louis will follow.

CAMPBELL VISITING THE EMMA.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Eholt, B.C., Feb. 24.—J. J. Campbell, of the Hall Mines smelter, Nelson, was a visitor in the camp this wek, for the purpose of inspecting the Emma mine, two miles from here, in which the smelter company is interested, and which it has been actively operating for over a year. Ore from the Emma mine has been found very desirable for use as a flux at the different Kootenay and Boundary smelters when the supply was more than was needed by the Nelson smelter. Thus shipments have been made to the Trail, Boundary Falls, Grenwood and Granby smelters, latterly a large part of the output going to the last named reduction works. Since the first of January the Emma has shipped about 5,000 tons of ore, while in 1903 the shipments were about 22,000 tons.

OUR STOCK OF FANCY GROCERIES

contains a full assortment of Crosse & Blackwell's Jams and Jellies, put up in 1 lb glass jars and 7 lb tins, and which are especially suited for this time of the year. 1s, 25c, 7s, $1.35.
Received yesterday a fresh shipment of Fancy Swiss Cheese in 4 lb bricks. The price is $1.40. Also another lot of Long Branch Salted Wafers at 30c per package.

T. S. McPherson
PHONE 10

will, it is claimed, render every member of a labor organization responsible.
Judge Holdom's injunction is said to be one of the most sweeping ever issued in Chiago.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

News of Ratification of Treaty Received With Delight in Colon.

Paris, Feb. 24.—No obstacle will be placed by the Panama Canal Company in the way of the consummation of the agreement with the United States for the sale of its concession now that the canal treaty has been ratified by the senate at Washington. It is expected that counsel for the company in the United States will conduct the final negotiations.
Colon, Feb. 24.—Large and excited crowds soon gathered in the streets this evening when the news that the United States had ratified the canal treaty became known. The shops were decorated with colored electric lights. Fireworks and music lasted all night and everywhere there were manifestations of frantic delight.

TO GO TO VICTORIA.

Barrister Duff Will Likely Be New Supreme Court Judge.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—It is understood here that L. P. Duff, the Victoria, B.C., barrister, will shortly be appointed to the supreme court judgeship vacated by the retirement of Mr. Justice Walkem.

By popular request professor Hepburn will give a series of Monday evening assemblies and has engaged Milward's orchestra (the same as played at the K. of P. ball). Ladies free. Gentlemen 75 cents. No formal invitations will be sent out. The usual attendance at the Sucess and Terpsichorean clubs invited. Mr. Hepburn reserves the right to refuse admittance to non-desirable people.

WIRE GOODS
FOR KITCHEN USE
BROILERS, STRAINERS, EGG BEATERS, EGG SEPARATORS, GAS TOASTERS, POTATO MASHERS, TEA POT STANDS, ETC., ETC.

These goods are heavily tinned and will not rust; always look bright and clean; will last for years. No kitchen is properly equipped without them.

PRICES FROM 5 TO 50 CENTS
McLACHLAN BROS.

FRANK CROWE'S FUNERAL.

All of Ymir Participated in the Obsequies Yesterday.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ymir, Feb. 24.—The funeral of the late Frank Crowe took place here today and was attended by the Ymir Miner's union and the local lodge of I. O. O. F., together with a vast concourse of the citizens of the place whose presence testified to the esteem in which the deceased was held as well as to the sympathy for the surviving relatives.
Undertaker Clark, who had charge of the interment, conveyed the body to the Methodist church where the service began at 2 o'clock. Rev. W. W. Baer, of Nelson, assisted by Rev. R. E. Collis, of Ymir, conducted the religious and obituary exercises. Mr. Baer spoke about the reasonable prospects of those who go out into thes future life with some general ideas that are always associated with our conceptions of the hereafter.
The newly organized choir of the Methodist church rendered efficient service in leading the singing.
Mr. Collis read an obituary notice setting forth the important facts in the life of the deceased after which the long cortege wended its way to the cemetery.
The procession made an impressive sight as it toiled up the hillside to the elevation where the cemetery is situated and the winding road often making the situation picturesque. At the grave the solemn service for the burial of the dead was read by the ministers above named, while Mr. Andrew Burgess read the service of the Foresters.
The pall bearers were Messrs. A. J. Hughes, John Stinson, Pat Daly, D. E. Grobe, T. H. Atkinson and S. H. Seaney. During the funeral the hotels and business places of the town were closed as a mark of respect.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR

Restrained From Interference in Feather Duster Makers' Strike.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—On the sworn statement of officials of the Dearborn Duster company that the Chicago Federation of Labor was engaged in assisting strikers in unlawful acts of intimidation and violence, judge Jesse Haldom today issued an injunction against the central union. President W. G. Schardt and secertary Edward N. Nockles are especially named as defendants together with a host of girls and men strikers belonging to the Feather Duster Makers' union.
The attempt of the company to connect the Federation of Labor with the acts complained of is the first of its kind in Chicago. If successful it will connect that body with the alleged conspiracy to put employers out of business, unless they grant union demands. All criminal acts

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

HUME HOTEL

NELSON, B. C.

Hume—H. Snell, W. Broderick, J. L. Flannigan, T. C. Gray, Vancouver; S. N. Alexander, J. Griffith, Trout Lake; W. H. Aldridge, Trail; R. J. McPhee, Slocan; J. A. Magee, S. McKenna, Seattle; Alexander Sharp, Orient, Wash.; J. H. Freeman, Victoria; W. D. Harding, Northport; J. S. Degan, Montana; W. E. Brown, Winnipeg; P. H. O'Connor, M. J. Morgan, J. Pool, D. McEachran, W. B. Pool, Ferguson.

THE STRATHCONA.
(FORMERLY HOTEL PHAIR.)

Strathcona—J. P. Byers, Trail; G. A. Mitchell, Rossland; E. Mallandaine, Jr., Creston; Mrs. W. S. Riblet, Spokane; W. Anderson, Cascade.
Lakeview—J. W. Stewart, A. Sorenson, City; A. H. McIntyre, Toronto.
Tremont—S. Desmarais, New York; W. G. Martin, Venus mine; J. Cummings, Ferguson; Miss M. Bailey, Spokane; M. Anderson, Grand Forks; S. Slinger, Revelstoke.
Queens—Miss A. Johnson, Winnipeg; A. G. Hill and wife, Ferguson; W. Clough, T. Cavan and wife, Slocan; Mrs. Troup and child, Vernon; Geo. Johnson, Cranbrook.
Bartlett—W. Hare, J. Jameson, Venus mine; F. Silverton, Chaginappy; A. M. Clark, Ogden.
Madden—R. Walker, Athabasca mine; J. H. Young, K. Kollman, Ymir; W. R. Linklater, Ymir; G. Latham, Slocan; James McDougall, City.
Nelson—James Hill, city; F. W. Stewart, W. F. Wrong, Ymir.
Grand Central—W. Beaton, Ainsworth; H. McCarty, Ymir; F. W. Thomas, Erie; A. Anderson, Northport; J. Borresen, Fernie; T. McGuigan, Sandon; F. W. Travis, Kitchiner.

SUCCUMBED TO PNEUMONIA.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Phoenix, Feb. 24.—Last week a miner named Henry Henrikson was taken to the Phoenix hospital suffering from pneumonia. He was seriously ill when he reached the hospital, and grew steadily worse, expiring in that institution on Sunday. The funeral was held today, interment being in the Phoenix cemetery, Rev. T. Green officiating.
Henrikson had been a resident of this camp on and off for three years, being employed at the Granby mines just before his death. A year ago he made a visit to his old home in Sweden. He was a young man of about 33, and unmarried, with a brother living somewhere in Montana.

TRY IT AND SEE—A well tailored suit is one of the greatest pleasures a man can enjoy. We make clothes that fit and please our customers; that is the way we increase our business. Taylor & McQuarrie, Tailors, Nelson, B. C.

BELL GETS DAMAGES.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Winnipeg, Feb. 24.—Wm. Bell, an insurance agent, who was struck by a street car last July, obtained $750 damages through the court today for injuries sustained. Negligence on the part of the Winnipeg Street Railway Company was established.

Prof. Hepburn will organize his spring term of dancing lessons Wednesday evening, March 2nd. Join now and become proficient and be ready to join in the Easter balls and May parties. Twelve lessons, $10.00.

ARRESTED IN Y. M. C. A.

Winnipeg, Feb. 24.—W. J. Yates was arrested in the Y. M. C. A. rooms here yesterday on a charge of having attempted murder at Broadview, by shooting at a bartender, who had ordered him to keep quiet.

For pants that fit sitting or standing, go to Taylor & McQuarrie's, Tailors, Baker street, Nelson, B. C.

C. P. R. TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

[Special to The Daily News.]

Montreal, Feb. 24.—C. P. R. traffic receipts for week ending February 21st were $556,000; same week last year $657,000.

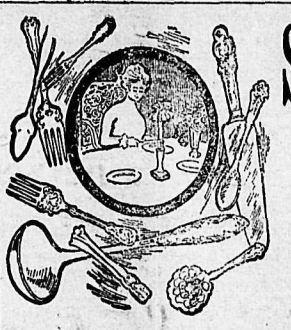
BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES

London, Feb. 24.—The British naval estimates for 1904-05, total $184,445,000, a net increase of $12,160,000 over the estimates for 1903-04.

A NICE JOB VACANT.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—Doughty, of Quebec who was appointed dominion archivist recently, has declined the position, which is now vacant.



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THIS IS THE TIME OF YEAR ESPECIALLY SET APART FOR ENTERTAINING.
GOOD SILVERWARE AND CUT GLASS ADD GREATLY TO YOUR SUCCESS AS A HOSTESS.
WE HAVE A CHOICE SELECTION OF THESE GOODS IN STERLING SILVER PLATED WARE, ALL LATE DESIGNS.

TRY OUR SILVER POLISH

PATENAUDE Bros.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS

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The Self and Sex Series

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

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

$1,000 PRIZE BOOK
By Mrs. Emma F. A. Drake, M. D.
"WHAT A WOMAN OF 45 OUGHT TO KNOW."
Any of the above mailed free on receipt of price, $1.25.

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Don't Experiment With Your Eyes

You will need eyesight as long as you live. If your eyes trouble you don't risk them behind inferior lenses. Let us test them. We will fit lenses and such lenses that will give eye comfort and ease.
Our watch repairing department is always busy, which indicates that the public knows where to get good work.

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Everything of the Finest Quality

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

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Wholesale and Retail GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

THE GREAT WEST LIFE
Earns the Largest Rate of Interest of any Insurance Company doing business in Canada.
SEVEN PER CENT
Lowest Premiums of any Insurance Company.
Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Limited
GENERAL AGENTS.

On Saturday, February 27th
AT 8 P. M.

A lecture on Chemical Fertilizers will be given at the Opera House by Mr. Maynard, the Victoria Chemical Company's expert. Interesting and instructive to all Agriculturists, Fruit Growers, etc. Don't miss it. Admission free. Lecture given under the auspices of the Nelson Agricultural and Fruit Growers Associations.

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HAZELWOOD .....40c per lb
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SHOULDERS?
They are exceedingly good value especially for Camp Trade

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WHOLESALE ONLY

Smoke the Best

A MORENA
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Fills the bill.

TRY THEM

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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Branch Markets in Rossland, Trail, Nelson, Kaslo, Sandon, Three Forks, New Denver and Slocan City.
Orders by Mail to any Branch Will Have Prompt and Careful Attention.

KERR'S
NEW ARRIVALS
FIRST SHIPMENT OF
New Spring Goods

New Embroideries, New Linen, Torchon Lace, New Vesting, New Cotton Voile. New Muslins. New Ginghams. New Linen, in White for Ladies' Blouses and Suits, 54 in. wide, at 75c yard. New Cotton Striped Duck for Ladies' and Children's Suits.

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WARD AND BAKER STS., NELSON

Wedding and Engagement
RINGS

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

OVER 1600 STYLES.

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

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[HUNTER V]
THERE IS NO BETTER STOCK ON THE MARKET TODAY.
$1.00 PER SHARE

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

To Mine Owners

Either copper or silver-lead property wanted. Must stand rigid examination as to title and values. Property wanted can be either producing mine, or developed prospect. Prepared to invest heavily if conditions are favorable.
Write the fullest particulars; all correspondence treated confidentially.

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