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KING EDWARD MEDIATOR

May Intervene Between Russia and Japan in Cause of Peace

St. Petersburg Excited Over the Report But Popular Sentiment Opposed to Mediation at Present

London, April 23.—It is understood that sir Charles Harding, the new British ambassador to Russia, who leaves London for St. Petersburg at an early date, will be the bearer of an autograph letter from king Edward to emperor Nicholas. Sir Charles has been summoned to an interview with king Edward.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—The Russian capital is all agog with reports of possible mediation between Russia and Japan through king Edward as a result of his majesty's visit to Copenhagen, though not only in official quarters but everywhere the Russians seem to be of one mind, that no proffer of mediation can be entertained while the empire is smarting under the sting of defeat.

For some time, however, evidence has continued to accumulate that king Edward was seeking to bring about more friendly relations with Russia and that efforts in that direction were being sympathetically received except by the extreme radicals. Especially has this been true since the consummation of the Anglo-French entente. Charles Harding, the new British ambassador to Russia, will be the bearer of a personal letter from king Edward to the emperor and sir Charles Scott, the retiring ambassador, who leaves St. Petersburg tomorrow, will take a letter to king Edward besides a personal message of the most cordial character which the emperor asked him to convey to king Edward when sir Charles took luncheon with his majesty at the winter palace yesterday.

There is good reason to believe the emperor and the king are very favorably disposed toward an adjustment of the long standing difference between the two countries. Besides, it is an open secret that the emperor is greatly distressed over the war. He sincerely loves peace, but considers that Russia was wantonly attacked and that after what has occurred the prestige of the empire must be vindicated before there can be any intimation of peace. Nevertheless, though army and navy circles talk as if the struggle had not yet begun, it is realized that recent events make for a possible termination of the war at the earliest practicable moment. Should Russian win a signal victory on land, it is believed, intervention might become practicable. The temper of the people is reflected in the utterances of the influential journals, nearly all of which are hostile to suggestions of mediation.

The Novoe Vreyma says it is no time to talk of negotiations but only war.

The Russ remarks: "It is left to England to propose terms that would not commit us. We have no faith in British diplomacy."

The Bourse Gazette asks sarcastically what Great Britain has to offer and says Manchuria is already Russian.

The Novosti, which has been advocating a Russo-British entente, discusses the matter sympathetically, as does also the Lostnk.

IS NOW SAFE IN CANADA

MYSTERY OF MISSING DAVIDSON CLEARED UP.

WAS NOT ARRESTED IN MANCHURIA AS A SPY.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Victoria, April 23.—What promised yesterday to become an international affair, the reported mysterious disappearance in Manchuria of William Davidson, a prominent Canadian, for the last six years a resident at Port Arthur as agent for Clarkson & Company and the American Trading company, ends most abruptly in the announcement of the fact that Davidson and his wife are at the present time in Canada.

They arrived here by the Empress of China on Tuesday morning last from Yokohama and would ere this have arrived at Montreal en route to Sherbrooke, Quebec, where Mr. Davidson's father is police chief, but for the flood and slide interruptions on the C. P. R., which no doubt accounts also for Mr. Davidson's ignorance of his notoriety. As they left Port Arthur after its second bombardment it is to be assumed that their departure was necessarily conducted with special secrecy. The Russians are particularly suspicious of the few remaining foreign residents, particularly English speaking people and dread the possibility of their being in a position, should they so desire, to communicate any facts as to Port Arthur's present condition to resist attack. This doubtless is the sole foundation for the Mukden report that Davidson had been apprehended as a spy. When interviewed here Mr. Davidson made the sterotype statement: "We really don't know as much about the war as do the people in America."

He admitted that he had left Port Athur after the second bombardment but declined to discuss its present defensive condition, pleading ignorance. As to the sickness and scarcity of provisions in the town he said the press reports were not exaggerated.

YMIR TO CELEBRATE.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ymir, April 23.—Last evening a public meeting was called for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate May 24th. It was unanimously resolved that Ymir celebrate on that date, and a committee, composed of Andrew Burgess, Finley McLeod and J. W. Masterson, were appointed to solicit subscriptions. The Nelson City band will be secured and also the Nelson baseball team.

The entertainment that will be provided for the visitors that may come to Ymir will be ahead of what was provided last year. The chief features of the entertainment will be rock drilling, a match between the Ymir and Nelson baseball teams, and other sports, winding up the day with a grand ball in the evening.

Over $200 was voluntarily subscribed at last night's meeting.

WHOLESALERS' PETITION

WILLIAM WHYTE SAYS IT IS IN THE HANDS OF F. W. PETERS.

WHY THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND DID NOT VISIT THE KOOTENAYS

Wm. Whyte, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railway of Winnipeg; R. Marpole, general superintendent of the western division of the same road, of Vancouver; George H. Webster, division engineer, of Vancouver; J. O. Kennedy, Mr. Whyte's private secretary; A. F. Armistead, Mr. Morpole's private secretary; Sir Daniel McMillan, lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, formed a distinguished party which arrived from Vancouver last evening, and are quartered at the Strathcona.

Mr. Whyte stated that the party was on a tour of inspection and would visit other points in the Kootenays before leaving.

Asked if the matter of granting such rates to Nelson wholesalers aa would result in making it more of a wholesale centre than it is at present, had been taken up, Mr. Whyte replied that his official attention had not yet been brought to the matter. It was in the hands of F. W. Peters, assistant freight traffic manager for the western lines. Asked if he thought the concessions requested would be granted the Nelson wholesalers, he replied that he did not know enough about the merits of the case to answer, but he was certain that any reasonable request that was consistent with the policy of the railroad would be granted.

Mr. Whyte was asked what the policy of the company was in relation to disposing of its timber lands for which there is now a great demand. In reply he stated that certain provisions in relation to the British Columbia Southern land grant had to be got through the legislature before the company would be in a position to place its timber land hereabouts on the market. Just as soon as this was done he thought the lands would be put on the market. The company had had numerous inquiries for timber land in this section.

In speaking about the attitude of the Canadian Pacific railway toward the lumbermen and the threat of the company to embark in the timber business, Mr. Whyte said the company had no quarrel with the mill owners, but with their agents and the retailers, who were charging the settlers high prices and selling only to those whom they pleased. The company insisted that the price be fixed at the several stations, and that the lumber should be sold at whatever stations would be most convenient to the settlers. One of the prime necessities of the settlers east of the mountains, he said, is lumber and the policy of the railroad is to see that they are not charged an exorbitant price for it. There is a demand in the territories and in Manitoba for British Columbia fruits as well as lumber.

In speaking about the duke of Sutherland, Mr. Whyte stated that he expected he would have accompanied him on his trip through the Kootenays. He had informed the duke that the best way to get a comprehensive idea of the resources of the province was to visit this section where he could inspect the gold-copper, silver-lead and zinc mines and also see many lumbering mills in operation. These were lacking on the main line. The duke promised and was anxious to visit this section. Unfortunately important business summoned him to England much to his disappointment, Mr. Whyte said he left him at Revelstoke in the morning and that he is now speeding on his way to England on his private train. He will leave New York on May 2nd for England. On parting with Mr. Whyte he stated that his intention was to return to British Columbia and then he would not fail to visit the Kootenays. The duke of Sutherland, he added, owns 1,358,600 acres of land in England.

INTER 'VARSITY SPORTS

MICHIGAN CARRIED OFF HONORS ON FRANKLIN FIELD.

SPLENDID CONTEST IN THE FOUR MILE RELAY RACE.

Philadelphia, April 23.—The university of Michigan carried off the honors on Franklin field this evening in the annual carnival of track and field sports, held under the auspices of the university of Pennsylvania, which proved to be one of the best meets in the history of intercollegiate sports.

Michigan men won four first and in doing so Rose equalled the world's shot-put record of 48 feet and two inches, held by Hogan, of Ireland. In an exhibition trial after winning the event, Rose, who is only 19 years of age, put the shot 48 feet 3 1-2 inches, but the figures will not stand in the records because they were not made in competition.

Michigan's others winners were, Deane, Stone, Perry and Kellogg, in the four mile relay race for the college championship of America; Hayne, in the one hundred yard dash, and Schule in the 120 yard hurdle race.

Yale won the one mile relay race for the college championship of America and the pole vault.

The event of the day was the four mile race. It proved to be a stubborn contest between Michigan and Yale, the western team winning by about a yard. Princeton, Columbia, Harvard and Pennsylvania were out of the running after the first mile. The Yale and Michigan runners kept together throughout the race. In the last relay Parsons, of Yale, and Kellog, of Michigan, ran abreast for more than one hundred yards, when the western man slowly forged to the front.

Pennsylvania had the one mile race well in hand until her third relay took up the running. He could not keep up the pace and was passed by Yale. Yale kept her lead in the fourth relay and won easily. The hundred yards' dash, won by Hayne, was a close affair until 25 yards from the tape, when the little Michigan sprinter cut loose and won by more than five feet from Shick, of Harvard. Blair, of Chicago, was a close third. The 120 yards' hurdle was a beautiful race between Schule, of Michigan, and Catlen, of Chicago. There was no choice between them until the last hurdle was reached at which point Schule took the lead which he increased steadily to two yards at the finish. The weather was ideal and more than 12,000 people attended the sports.

BRITISH COTTON TRADE

REPORT ISSUED BY BOARD OF TRADE ON THE SUBJECT.

GOVERNMENT ADVISED TO ESTABLISH EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS

London, April 23.—The board of trade has issued a report on cotton cultivation in the British empire and Egypt, especially compiled by Wyndham R. Dunstan, director of the imperial institute. The imperial institute is still continuing its investigations and therefore no definite conclusions are given as to what extent the empire can furnish new sources of supply of raw cotton.

Mr. Dunstan looks to little extension of the production in Egypt, but dilates upon the favorable prospects of the Soudan where "the area open for planting cotton is ten times as great as in Egypt."

Mr. Dunstan points out the facts that the British cotton industry is almost entirely dependent upon the United States for supplies, largely due to the deterioration of Indian cotton, the replacement of cotton by sugar cane growing in the West Indies and the continuous improvement in the quality and fibre produced in the United States. He considers the shortage of American supply in this country to be permanent, as the extension of manufacture in the United States will entail a greater home consumption.

Emphasizing the consequent importance of establishing new sources of supply, Mr. Dunstan declares that the "paramount position of the United States in cotton cultivation is largely due to the operations of the well organized and splendidly equipped experiment stations of the department of agriculture," and considers that the best means of helping the British colonies to compete with the United States in the cultivation of cotton would be to provide them with equally as good means of scientific experiment and advice .

LAWYER AND DETECTIVES.

Arrested in London Charged With Manufacturing Evidence.

London, April 23.—Henry Slater, head of the detective agency, Albert Osborne, his lawyer, and two detectives were today held in heavy bonds in Bow street police court, charged with conspiracy. It is alleged the men secured a decree in a sensational divorce suit by the presentation of manufactured evidence. It is said that over $18,000 was paid to Slater and Osborne for the evidence on which the decree was originally granted. The decree, after a re-hearing, was recently rescinded. The arrests are expected to produce further sensational matter relating to other cases. The prisoners will come up for further hearing April 30th. Today's proceedings were merely formal.

MORE ANCIENT HISTORY.

Warrant for Arrest of John Bunyan Sold At Auction For High Figure.

London, April 23.—The warrant under which John Bunyan was apprehended and placed in gaol at Bedford for six months, during the reign of Charles II., was sold at auction in London today for $1,525. The warrant, which is signed by 13 justices of the peace, (six baronets and seven squires) charged the tinker with contempt of law by preaching and teaching otherwise than "according to the liturgic or practice of the church of England."

VAN HORNE'S LATEST VENTURE

New York, April 23.—A despatch to the Times from New Orleans says: Through the influence of president Palma, sir Wm. Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific railway, and president of the Havana and San Diego railway, is about to close a deal for the old Cibac penitentiary, at the entrance of Havana harbor, for the erection of a hotel that will cost $1,000,000. It will be the most sumptuous and modern hotel structure in the world and will be equipped especially for winter tourists.

LOUBET LEAVES FOR ROME.

Paris, April 23.—President Loubet, foreign minister Delcasse and a distinguished company of officials started for Rome early today to repay the visit of king Victor to Paris in October of last year. A considerable force of detectives was on the train and stationed along the route to insure the personal security of the president and his party. Representatives of king Victor Emmanuel met M. Loubet at the Italian frontier tonight.

CLOSE-DOWN AT TUCKETT'S.

Hamilton, April 23.—The Tuckett Tobacco company has notified the union it would be impossible to grant a demand for an increase of $1 per thousand to cigar makers. The company has closed its London factory, anticipating a strike.

BIG JAPANESE REVERSE

Reported in St. Petersburg That Seven Thousand Men Were Lost

Engagement Arose Out of Attempted Landing Near Mouth of Yalu—Report Lacks Official Confirmation

St. Petersburg, April 23.—5:18 p. m.—A rumor is current in this city that the Japanese sustained heavy loss today while attempting a landing near the mouth of the Yalu river. According to the report, which is said to be based on a private telegram from Port Arthur, the Japanese lost 7,000. The story is not confirmed at this hour and is discredited in quarters where the Associated Press correspondent made inquries, but an absolute official statement has not yet been obtained.

Paris, April 23.—Information reaching the highest quarters here tends to confirm the report that rather a serious engagement has occurred on the Yalu river, involving a reverse to a Japanese column. The information is credited in influential quarters.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—The Associated Press has been authoritatively informed that the government has no advices supporting the rumors of heavy fighting on the Yalu.

KOUROPATKIN'S PLANS.

Will Offer No Strong Opposition to Japs Crossing the Yalu.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—In spite of the reports from Seoul and Tokio that the Russians are massing 50,000 men to resist the Japanese crossing the Yalu river, it can be asserted with great positiveness that an obstinate obstruction of the army crossing is no part of general Kouropatkin's tactics. The Russian general intends that the Japanese shall have the river behind them before giving battle in force. Kouropatkin's plans in this respect are fully approved here. Of course the Russians will do all in their power to render the crossing as difficult and expensive as possible but the first decisive engagement will occur in Manchuria where the Russians believe they will have the advantage of the position. The Japanese fleet is again reported to be off Port Arthur but the report is not officially confirmed.

The Russians have placed guns in position covering the crossing of the Yalu river. While Kourpatkin desires that the Japanese shall enter Manchuria, he proposes that they shall pay as dearly as possible for the privilege but without precipitating a general engagement. Major general Kashtalinsky is anxious to engage the enemy and begged general Kouropatkin for permission to do so but the commander-in-chitf strictly forbade small skirmishes where it was possible to deliver the decisive battle himself. In the meantime the cavalry and artillery at the front are engaged in constant reconnaissances.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

Alexieff to Remain at Port Arthur—Alexieff's Recall Signed.

Paris, April 23.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that the rumor that viceroy Alexieff has resigned is incorrect, though he may do so when vice-admiral Skrydloff arrives at Port Arthur. The viceroy requested by telegraph to be relieved of his post when he heard that Skrydloff, instead of his nominee, had been appointed to command the fleet, thinking himself in disgrace. His majesty thereupon wired the viceroy: "This is not the time to make changes, all should unite to repulse the enemy," and ordered Alexieff to remain at Port Arthur. The latter conformed to the emperor's wishes, saying he would do all that patriotism required.

Paris, April 23.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parfisian says it is stated that the emperor signed viceroy Alexieff's recall yesterday.

RUSE DID THE WORK.

Clever Attempt of Japanese to Entice Russian Ships Out of Port Arthur.

Port Arthur, April 23.—The Japanese failed in what is believed to have been a clever ruse of war to entice the Russian ships out of Port Arthur. Several men of war were sighted immediately after the battleship Petropalovsk was blown up steaming rapidly toward Port Arthur with other ships pursuing them demonstratively and firing at them. It is possible that it was a chase of merchantmen, but the opinion here is that the Japanese desired to create the impression that the Vladivostock cruisers were attempting to form a junction with the Port Arthur fleet. Knowing the whereabouts of the cruisers, however, the Russian fleet did not go out, and the Japanese ships retired.

The survivors of the Petropalovsk are recovering from their burns and the inflamation of the lungs consequent upon their immersion in the sea. The low temperature of the water proved to be fortunate for them, as it deadened the pain of their burns and it enabled them to keep afloat until they were picked up. They all tell heartrending stories.

FLOATING POWDER CANS.

Cause Consternation—Thought Mouth of Neva Had Been Mined.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—Some excitement was caused here today by a report that mines had been discovered at the mouth of the river Neva which had been planted there by the Japanese for the purpose of blowing up the battleships when they leave. The report grew out of the sighting of four floating powder cans. These were recovered and turned over to the police. Upon making examination they found the cans were part of a load of powder which was being transported in a cart to Crondstadt more than a year ago and were dropped through the ice.

TO KILL KOUROPATKIN.

Alleged Attempt on His Life by Two Japanese in Disguise.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—The story that an attempt was made on general Kouropatkin's life by two Japanese, while the commander-in-chief was in New Chwang a few days ago, is confirmed. The would be assassins impersonated Chinese beggars and wore false Queues. One of them reached for a dagger but was felled to the ground by one of two Cossacks who always accompany the general.

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

Mukden, April 23.—The British authorities at Hongkong and Singapore are stopping the circulation of the Echo de China newspaper, because it is too Russophile. The Singapore Straits Times has by order of the authorities refused to publish Russian official dispatches.

EXTREMELY PROBABLE.

Paris, April 23.—The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that China has taken quite a definite pro-Japanese stand within the last few days. It is said this may involve serious consequences to the relation between Russia and China.

STUATION AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

Vladivostock, April 23.—All is quiet here. Lieutenant-general Linevitch is at Harboravosk. Prices of the necessaries of life continue high and in order to prevent extortion the authorities have fixed a scale of prices. Provisions, however, are sold only in limited quantities to individuals. The weather is warm but the river Amur is not yet free from ice.

BIG LANDING OF JAP TROOPS.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—A report is current here that the Japanese have landed 20,000 troops at Kinchau, above Port Arthur. This report, however, cannot be confirmed tonight.

TO PROTECT SETTLERS

PROVISO IN SALE OF DOMINION COAL LANDS.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR IMPORTATION OF NURSERY STOCK.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ottawa, April 23.—All sales of dominion coal lands in future will be made subject to the provision that actual settlers shall be entitled to buy at the pit's mouth whatever coal they may require for their own use at $1.75 per ton.

The deputy minister of agriculture gives notice in the last issue of the government Gazette of an extension of time to the first day of May, by order of the governor-general-in-council for the importation of nursery stock into British Columbia from those countries coming under the provisions of the San Jose Scale Act.

This extension of time was made at the solicitation of the fruit growers of the province and the dominion government expressly disclaims any responsibility for injury resulting from fumigation by their officers by reason of the lateness of the season.

MAKAROFF'S LAST SIGNAL.

Sent to the Hospital Ship—Silni's Race With Jap Torpedo Boat.

Port Arthur, April 23.—A strange incident in connection with the loss of the battleship Petropalovsk is related by the survivors of that vessel, who state that vice admiral Makaroff had just instructed the signal man to signal the hospital ship Mongolia to come to the harbor from the inner anchorage and as the flags were being hoisted the ship struck the mine and went down. The Mongolia saved 47 of the crew.

A thrilling description has been given of the Silni running a race with a torpedo boat, the identity of which her men were unable to establish. Every man on deck strained his eyes to pierce the darkness. It was impossible to signal as the Silni would thus have shown what she was. The other boat was also unable to signal for the same reasons. They approached closer and closer, when suddenly it was discovered that the other boat was a Japanese vessel. She became aware of the Silni's nationality at the same moment and they fired broadside simultaneously. The Silni's men believe they sunk their opponent.

ROSSLAND ORE SHIPMENTS

Le Roi Has Partially Resumed—Work on ...ite Bear Concentrator.

Rossland, April 23.—All railroads are now running through trains and ore is moving regularly to the smelters.

The Le Roi has resumed partial shipments and other mines are producing on a normal basis. Arrangements are under way for the commencement of construction on the White Bear concentrator.

Shipments for the week ending tonight are:

Le Roi	2,409
Centre Star	1,403
War Eagle	1,084
Le Roi No. 2	460
Le Roi No. 2 (milled)	270
White Bear	60
Spitzee	60
I. X. L. (milled	100
Total	5,846

Total for year to date, 132,773 tons.

LORD BARRINGTON'S END

NOTORIOUS IMPERSONATOR SENTENCED TO DEATH PENALTY.

HIS NERVE GAVE OUT WHEN HE LEARNED HIS FATE.

St. Louis, Mo., April 23.—Sentence of death was today passed upon "lord" Frederic Seymour Barrington in the circuit court at Clayton. Barrington was recently convicted of murdering James P. McCann, his benefactor.

Barrington entered the court room smiling and bearing himself with the self-possession that characterized him throughout the trial. When the court asked him if he had anything to say, before sentence was pronounced, Barrington replied:

"No I have nothing to say except that I have not been given a fair trial. I had intended reviewing my defense but in deferense to my attorney, I will say nothing more."

When the sentence was pronounced, Barrington almost collapsed, his face became ashy pale and he sank down in a chair, his hands clasped in mute despair.

A stay of execution was granted.

IS TO BE REORGANIZED

CHARLES SWEENEY WILL SECURE CONTROL OF THE SULLIVAN.

PLANS CONTEMPLATE THE PUTTING IN OF A SMELTER.

The Sullivan Group Mining company of East Kootenay is to be reorganized and placed on a better footing than ever, Charles Sweeney, the well known and successful Coeur d'Alene mining operator, has formulated a plan under which the company is to be placed on a good footing. The smelter which the company proposed erecting about three years since, was only partially erected, as there was some blundering on the part of some one. The company has been unfortunate. The mine is similar in some respects to the St. Eugene, having large bodies of silver-lead ores of not as high grade as the silver-lead ores of the Slocan. The property is especially valuable, consisting of three claims located on the East Kootenay branch of the C. P. R. as there are large reserves of ore in sight. The smelter is located on the same railway, at a point five miles from the mine. The management of the mine has been honest, but unfortunate. Under the plan proposed each and every stockholders will receive the same consideration. The control of the stock is held by senator George Tirner and Barney Layton, of Spokane, and J. W. Van Dyke of Philadelphia.

The plan under which Mr. Sweeney will reorganize the company and secure control of its affairs is as follows:

By the taking up of $120,000 worth of bonds, the purchase of 1,000,000 shares of the stock, the receipt of about 600,000 shares as bonus stock, is expected to secure the control in the Sullivan Group Mining company.

Stockholders who have not turned in 20 per cent of their stock to the treasury, according to the call of some time ago, will be asked to do so. Most of this will be used as a bonus to go to Mr. Sweeney for taking up the bonds. The money from the bonds will be used to complete the smelter and start the mine. In addition the stockholders must place 1,000,000 shares of stock in escrow, which Mr. Sweeney can take up before July 1, 1905, on paying 15 cents a share. The company is capitalized for 3,000,000 shares.

SOO AID BILL PASSED.

Toronto, April 23.—The Ontario legislature has passed the Soo bill guaranteeing $2,000,000 to the Algoma Central railway, which will have the effect of putting the Soo industries on their feet again. The vote was 45 to 43, Conmee, liberal, an interested party, being barred from voting.

MAY BE IN SEARCH OF A WIFE

Washington, April 23.—Prince Pu Lun Tsee, a nephew of the emperor of China, accompanied by a suite of 16 attendants, arrived here today. He was met at the depot by a representative of president Roosevelt and the Chinese minister, and attaches of the legation. He will be given a reception at the White House on Monday.

LOLITA ARMOUR'S PROGRESS.

Vienna, April 23.—Prof. Lorenz today examined Miss Lolita Armour, of Chicago, who, accompanied by her parents, arrived here yesterday. He said she had made capital progress and that the case was thoroughly satisfactory. The professor had no doubt that after a short course of massage and manipulation of the injured joint the girl would be able to walk perfectly.

GREAT STRIKE THREATENED

One Hundred Thousand Garment Workers to Quit Work

Outcome of Decision of Employers to Adopt the "Open Shop" and Give Preference to Non-Unionists

New York, April 23.—The general executive committee of the United Garment Workers of America today ordered a tsrike to go into effect on Monday. Of the 100,000 garment workers in the United States, affecting indirectly 250,000 workers, of whom there are 35,000 in New York. When the employers heard of the action they induced the union leaders to rescind the order to permit conferences to be held next week.

The action of the union leaders was taken because the National Association of Clothiers, 2,000 strong, decided at Philadelphia recently to adopt the "Open Shop" and to organize a "National Labor Bureau" to supply employers with non-union hands.

BOUNDARY ORE OUTPUT

SHIPMENTS TO LOCAL SMELTERS EXCEED 250,000 TONS.

GOOD TONNAGE MAINTAINED IN PAST WEEK.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Phoenix, April 23.—Boundary ore shipments now exceeds the quarter million figure for 1904 and, notwithstanding the fact some of the furnaces at both the Mother Lode and the Granby smelters have been out of commission temporarily for repairs, the tonnage sent out in the last seven days is larger than for the previous week from every one of the low grade shippers.

Following are the figures from each property: Granby mines to Granby smelter, 9,960 tons; Mother Lode to Greenwood smelter, 4,480 tons; Emma mine to Granby smelter, 759 tons; Oro Denoro to Granby smelter, 165 tons. Total for the week, 15,064 tons; total for the year to date, 256,584 tons. This week the Granby smelter treated 11,172 tons of ore, making a total for this year of 197,779 tons.

HORSES FOR JAPAN.

Dr. Armstrong Authorized to Purchase 10,00 for Army Purposes.

Dr. Armstrong, dominion veterinary for the Kootenays, has been authorized by an agent of the Japanese government to purchase 10,000 horses for the use of the Japanese army to be used in teh transport, cavalry and artillery. The Daily News has been in possession of the facts in regard to the transaction for some time, but out of deference to the wises of Dr. Armstrong, who feared that premature publication might effect his interests, the story was not published. It has leaked out, however, through a third party, as will be seen by the following:

A Grand Forks dispatch says: James Anderson, of this city, has accepted an offer from Dr. Armstrong, of Nelson, to assist him in purchasing 10,000 horses for the Japanese government. The animals will be shipped from Seattle to the seat of war. Mr. Anderson leaves next week for the Dalles, Oregon, where he will commence his new duties. The award of the commission to Dr. Armstrong was a strong tribute to his professional judgment. He is well known here and throughout the entire southern portion of British Columbia as a dominion veterinary inspector. Mr. Anderson says he expects the total number required, about 10,000, will be purchased in Oregon, which is famous for its excellent stock. His instructions are to select first-class animals adapted respectively for cavalry, artillery and transport services. Mr. Anderson expects to be occupied all summer and will visit the leading towns in Oregon.

BATTLE IN STOCKYARDS.

Watchmen And Thieves Exchange Shots—Former Sustain Severe Losses.

Chicago, April 23.—One man was killed, another fatally wounded and a third severely injured in a fight between watchmen and thieves in the stockyards tonight. The dead man, Arthur Clemons, was instantly killed; Peter McKee, watchman, was shot twice in the right side and once in the back, and will die; Geo. Walsh, was shot in the side and twice in the abdomen, and may recover.

The fight occurred at the plant of the International Packing company, at 47th street and Packers' avenue.

PRAYING FOR AN HEIR.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—The young empress is taking such intense interest in the dainty little trousseau, which is being prepared under her personal supervision at the winter palace, that she no longer appears at public functions. The royal stork is expected to appear on the banks of the Neva late in the summer and prayers of all the emperor's subjects will be for an heir to the throne.

Baker St. | HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY INCORPORATED 1670 | NELSON

Seasonable Bargains

LADIES' STRAW HATS .....15c and 25c	LADIES' SUMMER WRAPPERS $1
LADIES' WHITE UNDERSKIRTS 75c	LADIES' WHITE NIGHTGOWNS 60c
TABLE LINENS .....50c and 60c yd	FINE WHITE INDIA LINEN .....17½c yd
MEN'S STRAW HATS .....15c and 25c	MEN'S DARK SWEATERS $1

Prospector's Supplies at Low Prices

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 $83,000,000.
HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

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

Imperial Bank of Canada

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED $4,000,000
CAPITAL (PAID-UP) .....$2,988,300 REST ACCOUNT $2,650,000

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
T. A. MERRITT, President
D R. WILKIE, Vice-President and General Manager

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OWING TO INCREASED DEMAND OUR LIST OF RENTAL PROPERTIES IS GETTING LOW.
WE WANT MORE, SO IF YOU WISH TO RENT LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US.

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THE DAILY NEWS

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

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SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the full text of a bill to be presented to parliament this session, entitled "An Act Respecting the Lord's Day."

This measure is the work of the Lord's Day Alliance and like most productions emanating from that source is too far reaching in its provisions to meet with the support a less drastic piece of legislation would assuredly receive from fair minded men.

The general tendency in the west is towards a reasonably strict observance of the day of rest. So far as possible all labor is suspended and very little of what is termed "the continental Sunday" prevails. At the same time western men, as a rule, do not believe that the sole purpose of the day of rest is to be found in church going. To many men Sunday offers the only opportunity, after a week of strenuous toil, for a brief outing and, according to the season, they take gun, or rod, and for a few hours enjoy communion with nature to the certain betterment of their physical health and, in all likelihood, to the improvement of their spiritual condition; others may go boating or driving, or may be to visit friends in a nearby town.

To prohibit this sort of recreation on the one day in the week when it is possible for the great majority of men to enjoy it is unreasonable and is calculated to stir up opposition to measures that may fairly be introduced looking to the protection of the laboring classes in this very matter of a day of rest.

If the measure under consideration receive the approval of parliament in its present shape, it will certainly cause widespread dissatisfaction if any real effort be made to put its provisions into effect and if it be not intended to enforce the law when enacted it had far better never find its way on to the statutes.

It is not quite clear what the intention of the promoters of this bill is as regards newspapers but, from a literal interpretation of its clauses, it would appear that after its passage Sunday morning papers will have to be dispensed with. It will be impossible, too, to produce a morning paper on Mondays, so that for two days in the week the public will have to do without morning papers. This means, of course, very great financial loss to the publishers of newspapers, but that is apparently a consideration that does not weigh with the members of the Lord's Day Alliance. Neither does the fact that by cutting off both the Sunday and the Monday morning issues of dailies the earnings of printers and pressmen will be materially reduced.

In order to avoid Sunday labor as much as possible publishers of newspapers in this province issue a Sunday morning edition. The work on this issue is all over by about 3 a. m. and the printers, pressmen and editorial staff have practically the whole of the day to themselves. Monday morning papers entail all day Sunday work upon the editorial staff and break into the best part of the day fo rthe printers and pressmen. This is an aspect of the case that probably has never occurred to the promoters of the Lord's Day bill.

Whilst we heartily approve the principle of a day of rest and believe that the universal observance of Sunday as that day is highly to be desired, we cannot view with approval an attempt to foist upon the country so drastic a measure as that proposed in the present bill.

William Whyte, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, is now in the Kootenay district. Whilst Mr. Whyte intimates that his present visit has no special significance and whilst he declines to express any opinion in regard to the discrimination in force against Nelson in the matter of freight rates, it would be regrettable if he were permitted to leave this district without opportunity being taken by the local board of trade to lay before him the various matters affecting the welfare of this city and district, in the settlement of which the railroad company can render such material assistance. There are other matters besides the freight rate grievance to be gone into, chief among which is the question of proper telegraphic communication with the Lardeau, as well as the inauguration of daily passeneger service between this city and Lardo.

Prof. Hepburn's Assembly will be held in Fraternity hall on Monday evening.

Lawn Requisites

What is more beautifying to a property than a well kept lawn. In order to have one you should provide yourself with one of our lawn mowers, lawn rakes, sprinklers and garden hose. Drop in and examine our goods.

Ashdown Hardware Co.

P. BURNS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MEAT MERCHANTS

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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.

New Made Ontario Butter
In 14 lb. Tubs

Just to hand. Better place orders early.
Stock is very fine. Price reasonable.
Don't forget "Griffin Brand" Cured Meats, Lard, Eggs, Fruit, etc.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., Limited
WHOLESALE ONLY

ANOTHER PROMISING FIND.

A Ledge That Can Be Traced for 500 Feet Struck.

P. Sheran has received a letter from Gold Hill confirming the news of the rich finds in the Happy Four and the Lardo King. The letter is from Richard Roberts and J. W. Murphy, and further states that they had struck in another place, name of claim not mentioned, a showing of ore which is from four to twelve feet wide, and which can be traced on the surface about 500 feet with all kinds of mineral in it. They urge Mr. Sheran to come on the next train so important do they consider the recent finds.

The letter further states that a force of men has been put to work on the Buck and Doe mineral claim, which was recently sold to a Blairmore syndicate. This is located near the Buffalo group. Messrs. Sheran and Cody have five claims and a fraction, called the Whitewater group on Cascade creek. They have driven a crosscut tunnel for 50 feet and crosscut the lead. The ore in the ledge averages $32 in gold, 87 ounces in silver and 26 per cent lead. The group is located about three and a half miles from the railroad. The intention is, just as soon as the snow goes off the ground, to put up cabins and push the work of development, which at first will be confined to drifting along the ledge. The government has been requested to build a trail up Cascade creek, along which there are a number of promising properties.

CRESTON CULLINGS.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Creston, April 23.—The spring has fully opened up here now and the Goat river is pouring its waters over the banks and flooding the Kootenay valley.

Our ranchers are all busy fruit tree planting and seeding.

Dave Learmouth is putting in an immense crop this season and if his usual luck sticks to him will have a big bank account this fall. Messrs. Ryckmann, Duperry, Green, Babbitt and others are all optimistic about their prospects and think they will be prepared to supply the Northwest territories with the various luxuries the ranchers there cannot grow for themselves.

James Compton is dynamiting and making stumps look scarce. He was married a short time ago and the happy event seems to have redoubled his energy.

The C. P. R. has a work train and steam shovel here filling up the trestles. When the work is completed the Crow's Nest will be the safest, pleasantest and most picturesque bit of railroad on the continent.

Work on the tram line and concentrator for the Alice mine is rapidly progressing under the skillful supervision of genial Jack Hampson.

Sam Miller, the new proprietor of the Creston hotel, seems to fill the bill and is doing a good business. Bob Long having retired to private life, occupies himself attending to his orchard and other matters.

The fishing in Duck creek is good. Some of the men from the Alice camp went there recently and caught 230 nice trout.

There is not much, but there is still a little land left here yet for wise people to locate, and make themselves comfortable homes.

E. Mallandaine is at Kitchener just now surveying some C. P. R. land for a purchaser.

A rip roaring farce, "Wanted a young Lady," and a drama, "Out in the Streets" in three acts and eight scenes, by local talent under the direction of Prof. Hepburn at the opera house next Friday evening for the benfit of the Nelson Eagles. There will be dancing after the concert until 1 a.m. Millward's orchestra in attendance.

INSURANCE RATES.

There is considerable apprehension among business men and property owners that the insurance rates in this city would be raised to ruinous figures owing to the Toronto fire and the determination of the insurance companies to raise the rates in certain places. Nelson insurance men seen yesterday were of the opinion that the rates would not be raised here. They felt reasonably certain as long as the fire department was kept up to a high state of efficiency and with strong pressure and plenty of water with which to fight fires, that there would be no increase in the rates. They were very certain that on the policies in existence there would not be an advance.

A CAR OF UP-TO-DATE
BEDROOM SETS AND SIDEBOARDS
JUST ARRIVED.

We have a nice line of Camp Stools, Kindergarten Tables and Chairs.
Our line of Iron Beds can't be beaten.
Carpets, Art Squares and Linoleums going fast, but large stock to select from.

D. McArthur & Co.
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers

CRISP, FRESH DELICIOUS
CHRISTIE'S FAMOUS BISCUITS
JUST RECEIVED

Arrowroot, Social Tea, Cocoanut Bar, Fig Bar, Lemon Sandwich, Sultana, Ginger Nut, Alexandra, Salt and Vanilla Wafers.

SEE OUR WINDOW

J. G. SIMPSON & CO.
PHONE 34
The Red Front Grocery

X "If I Advertise It, It's So" X

2 MONEY MAKERS
GOOD PROPOSITIONS

NO. 1.—FRUIT LAND.—The Best and Cheapest piece of Fruit Land (not 75 per cent rock land) in all Kootenay, is offered for sale at a Bargain.

Containing 112 acres more or less, situate about 6 miles from Nelson, on railroad—65 acres can be planted to Fruit Tress and cultivated with a plow. Plenty of water to irrigate the whole piece. Here is a chance to make money by sub-dividing into 5, 10 and 20 acre plots.

NO. 2.—BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—Here is a chance to purchase a good paying business. Owing to the mining and real estate interests in the Poplar Creek district which requires the owners immediate and personal attention, this business is offered for sale, if taken quick at a very reasonable figure.

For price and particulars of these two propositions, apply or write

W. H. DOWSING
SOLE AGENT.
WARD ST. NELSON.
X X

5 and 10 Acre Blocks

of land, suitable for fruit growing, close to Nelson, fronting on lake, within 15 minutes of electric cars; can be irrigated all over. Finest location in the Kootenay. For sale. Also sites for summer cottages.
Apply O. Newling, Box 633, Nelson, B. C.

SILVER KING MIKE.
Will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of second hand goods. Will buy or sell anything from an anchor to a needle. Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, Cooking Utensils bought in household quantities. Also cast off clothing. Call and see me or write. Address Silver King Mike, Box 204, Hall Street, Nelson, B. C.

ST. LOUIS RATES AND DATES

The O. R. & N.—Union Pacific: The World's Fair Route. We have the best and most attractive route. We can land you right at the grounds. Excellent Pullman and Tourist car service. Free Reclining chair cars. Choice of route returning. Rate St. Louis and return $60.00; Chicago and return $65.00. Selling dates, May 11, 12, 13, June 16, 17, 18, July 1, 2, 3, August 8, 9, 10, September 5, 6, 7, October 3, 4, 5. Write us for circulars, map of grounds, list of rooms, hotel rates, etc. We furnish full and complete information about everything pertaining to the Fair. Call on or address, GEO. J. MOHLER, General Agent, Spokane, Wash.

THE NELSON HOUSE

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

LAKEVIEW HOTEL

Still doing business at the old stand, corner of Hall and Vernon streets. Best one dollar day house in Nelson.
No Chinese employed.

August Thomas
PROPRIETOR.

OXFORD CAFE
PHONE 208.
Meals at all hours. Open day and night.
BUSINESS MENS' LUNCH
from 12 to 2.30 p. m., 25c.
WARD ST., NEXT DOOR TO OFFICE SALOON.

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

BARTLETT HOUSE
(Formerly Clarke House.)
The best $1.00 per day house in Nelson. None but white help employed. The bar the best.
G. W. BARTLETT - Prop.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL
NELSON, B. C.
E. C. CLARKE, Proprietor.
Lighted by Electricity. Heated by Hot Air.
RATES $2.00 PER DAY.
First class Dining Room. Large and Comfortable Bedrooms. Sample Rooms for Commercial Men.

WHEN YOU VISIT ROSSLAND CALL AT THE
Clarendon Saloon
The finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
RUN BY
MESSRS. HEAVENER & McARTHUR.
Mr. Heavener was for four years a resident of Nelson and is always pleased to meet his old Nelson friends.

PHONE 146.
WE WASH
FLANNELS AND
WOOLENS.
—so as they turn out perfectly clean and soft and without being shrunk.
NELSON STEAM LAUNDRY

New Business
WANTED! WANTED!
Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silverware, Pipes, Surveyors' Instruments, Typewriters, etc., to repair. Reasonable charges Best of work and guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Work done for the trade. An agent wanted in every town in B. C. Write at once.
NICKERSON, THE JEWELER
Baker street (center) Nelson

The Nelson Brewing Co.
R. RIESTERER & CO.
NELSON B. C.
Brewers and Bottlers of High Grade Lager Beer and Porter.
P. O. BOX 83 PHONE 24.

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

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MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.
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HENRY'S NURSERIES
Home Grown and Imported
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Thousands of Fruit and Ornamental Trees
Rhododendrons, Roses,
Greenhouse and Hardy Plant
—For Spring Planting—
Eastern Prices or Less. White Labor
—FERTILIZERS—
Bee Supplies
CATALOGUE FREE.
M. J. HENRY,
3010 WESTMINSTER ROAD, VANCOUVER, B. C.

LACROSSE and TENNIS SHOES ALL SIZES
Fred L. Irwin
WARD ST., NEAR POSTOFFICE

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

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

CLUB HOTEL
Cor. Stanley and Silica Sts., Nelson, B.C.
RATES $1.00 PER DAY.
Under new management. Good rooms, first class meals, 25 cents, six o'clock dinner. Special rates to steady boarders.
JOHN GRANT, Manager.

TREMONT HOUSE
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN
MEALS 35c ROOMS FROM 35c TO $1.50
MALONE & TREGILLUS, Proprietors
Baker Street, Nelson.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL
Opposite Court House and new Postoffice. Best 35c meal in town. European and American plan. Only white labor employed. First class bar.
THOMAS & ERICKSON, PROPS.

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

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GREEN & CLEMENTS
Civil Engineers and Provincial Land Surveyors.
P. O. Box 145. Phone 261.
Cor. Kootenay and Victoria Sts., Nelson.

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

NURSING
Nurse open for engagement, Maternity Cases; do not mind light housework. Communicate MRS. J. F. DELANEY, New Denver, B. C.

We Shall Buy a Million

Bottles of Liquozone and Give Them to the Sick.

We have purchased for $100,000 the American rights to Liquozone. We thus control the only way to kill germs in the body and end a germ disease. We want the sick to know this product, and at once. So we make this remarkable offer. We will buy a million 50c bottles and give them to a million sick ones. Will you—if you need it—let us buy one for you?

Costs $500,000

We publish this offer in every great newspaper in America. The cost of the offer, we expect, will reach $500,000. We pay that price because it seems the only way to quickly let the sick know what Liquozone does.

The greatest value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. And no man knows another way to do it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Liquozone does in germ troubles what all the drugs, all the skill in the world, cannot do without it. It cures diseases which medicine never cures.

Acts Like Oxygen

Liquozone is the result of a process which men have spent over 20 years in perfecting. Its virtues are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. By a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time, these gases are made part of the liquid product.

The result is a product that does what oxygen does. Oxygen gas, as you know, is the very source of vitality. Liquozone is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare. But germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter. Yet this wonderful product which no germ can resist, is, to the human body the most essential element of life.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, wherever they are, and the results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destoying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentry—Diarrhea	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Woman's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisonous blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-460 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is .....
I have never tried Liquozone or Powley's Liquified Ozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

5 . 1 6 .....
D B A Give full address—write plainly

Liquozone was formerly known in Canada as Powley's Liquified Ozone.

OLIVER ON THE CONTRACT

MEMBER FOR ALBERTA WRITES ON GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

CHANGES MADE ARE REASONABLE AND REQUISITE.

Frank Oliver, M.P., writing in the Edmonton Bulletin, says:

The essential features of the contract; that is to say the provisions for competitive railway development throughout the west, and the transportation of western produce to the Atlantic, all rail, at the lowest possible rates, remain unchanged. No changes have been made in the provisions for operation or control of the road. All changes are on the financial side, tending to enable the company to raise the money necessary to complete its share of the enterprise on more favorable terms than before. These changes, the premier pointed out, had been rendered necessary because of the change in conditions of the world's money market, which had occurred within the year; since the negotiations between the government and the company were entered upon. The bouyant condition of the money market a year ago had warranted the government in expecting and the company in entering into the very favorable mutual arrangements which had then been agreed upon. Now the bouyancy had given place to depression at the time when the many millions required had actually to be raised, it was an absolute necessity to the progress, or even to the existence, of the enterprise that the financial conditions be amended to meet the changed conditions of the market. Neither the government nor the company were in any way responsible for this change of conditions, but the change had occurred and must be faced or the enterprise dropped. The government, believing in the absolute necessity of the construction of such a railway, on such conditions as had been secured, believed it to be in the public interest to make the changes in the financial terms which were embodied in the resolutions. The liability of the country was somewhat increased, but even with the increase of liability it was better to go on than to go back. The danger to which allusion had been made last year, had occurred. In view of the possibility that further delay might still further increase the financial difficulties, and also in view of the urgent need of the immediate construction of the railway, it was felt to be in the public interest to make these concessions. They were:

1. The extension of the term for completion of the western section from five to eight years.

2. An increase of government guarantee on the mountain section to 75 per cent of the total cost, instead of up to a limit of $30,000 per mile, as before.

3. An extension of time from three years to five years during which the company might default without losing control of the road.

4. Instead of the government taking absolute control of the road on foreclosure, thereby cutting the Grand Trunk company out of any interest in the 25 per cent of the cost which it had guaranteed, the company would receive 25 per cent of the net earnings until the government's guarantee could be fully met.

5. The Grand Trunk company is permitted to sell the $25,000,000 of common stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific, but must retain a majority of voting power.

6. The amout of bonds guaranteed must realize 75 per cent of the actual cost. This is in case of the bonds selling below par.

Taking these changes in order, it must be said of the first, that in view of the fact that the mountain section of the road is as yet very little known; and as the first consideration in the construction in the mountains, as well as all other parts of this line, is the lowest possible gradient, it is not in the interest of the country, any more than of the company, to rush construction on this part of the road. In the case of the C.P.R. a large part, and the most difficult part, of the mountain section had been completed, or was near completion, before the C.P.R. Co. was organized. The necessity of rushing surveys in order to get the C.P.R. completed in the short time occupied, resulted in an impracticable road, judged by modern standards. It would have meant millions of dollars to the country and to the company had sufficient time been taken to carry the road through a lower pass of the Rockies and around the Selkirks, instead of its present route. No doubt the Grand Trunk company is as anxious as the C.P.R. was to complete their line and will complete it at the earliest possible moment; but it should be remembered that the Grand Trunk company has put up a deposit of $5,000,000, which will be forfeited unless they complete within the time agreed upon. With this deposit at stake it stands to reason that the company must have a reasonable time in which to complete its road according to the standard desired, or else investors will not risk their money in it, hence the extension of time.

The reasons for the second concession are the same as for the first .The little known character of the mountain section and the necessity for securing the easiest possible grades, make it desirable that where expense is necessary expense should not be spared in the interests of the country as well as of the company; because it must be remembered, with government control of rates the country is in a position to get the advantage of the best facilities possessed by the railway. The company knows no more of what it will cost to build on a one per cent or less than one per cent grade through the mountains than the government, and very reasonably claims that it should not be required to take more than equal chances, as was required under the first contract.

The third and fourth concessions are important to the investors; and without them on a straingent money market it would not be reasonable to expect that the money could be secured. The third gives five years grace in case of default instead of only three, and the fourth gives the Grand Trunk bondholders their proportionate share of the net earnings after the road has passed into the hands of a government receivership. Under the first agreement, these investors absolutely lost their money in case of default by the company for more than three years. While this was a good provision, looked at from the standpoint of the country, it could scarcely be expected to be looked on with the same favor by the man who by his investment risked his money.

The fifth concession, permitting the sale of the common stock by the Grand Trunk company, while retaining the voting power, is very strongly objected to by the opposition. But how is the Grand Trunk company to raise the money wherewith to equip the road unless it is permitted to sell this common stock, or unless a larger issue of bonds or of preferred stock is permitted? The Grand Trunk company cannot conjure money from the clouds any more than can the government; and if the money is needed it must be raised from the sale of either bonds or stock. The objection which has hiterto been urged by the opposition against the holding of this amount of common stock without fixity of value, is that it may be used to unduly capitalize the road. Under the terms of the original agreement, which still stands good, the capitalization of the company has nothing whatever to do with the control of the rates over the road to be exercised by the government. Account is taken of the actual cost of the road throughout its length, during construction and operation, and it is upon this actual cost that the government becomes entitled to fix the rates, not upon the capitalization of the company.

The sixth concession is the most objectionable and at the same time the most unavoidable. Instead of the government's guarantee being limited to the face value of the bonds up to 75 per cent of the cost, it is increased to 75 per cent of the cost, no matter what the face value may be. That is to say, at whatever price the bonds are sold, enough of them must be sold to realize cash up to 75 per cent of the actual cost. This is the change which the condition of the money market has especially rendered necessary. Three per cent bonds which a year ago sold at par or above, are now selling at considerably below. As already said in another case, the Grand Trunk cannot conjure money from nowhere, any more than can the government. If the road is to be built the money must be got from somewhere, and it is no more than reasonable that the government should guarantee interest on 75 per cent of the actual cost, than it is that the Grand Trunk shuold guarantee interest on 25 per cent of the actual cost and provide the rolling stock. As yet, the premier pointed out, it was impossible to say what the actual cash result of this provision would be, as it would depend entirely upon the fluctuations of the money market, which might, and it was hoped, would recover before the money would be needed, in which case the guarantee would be on the face value up to 75 per cent of the actual cost; but if the present or a greater condition of depression existed when the money was actually required, the liability of the government on its guarantee would be correspondingly increased.

These are the changes of importance in the contract. There are two minor changes which do not affect the principle in any way. One is, that when the western section is completed, if within the time limit, the government releases for investment in rolling stock the $5,000,000 deposit, whether the eastern section is completed or not. Another change enables the company to lease from the government and operate a portion of the eastern division when complete, without waiting for the construction of the whole.

MAHARA'S MINSTRELS.

What is positively the largest, high-class colored minstrel organization in the country, Mahara's operatic minstrels, will be seen at the Nelson opera house on Monday evening April 25th. A new departure in minstrelsy is promised by manager Mahara this season. The company will include among its talented members, ten beautiful girls who will assist in the novel specialties provided by the company this season. The musical numbers offered are said to be exceptionally bright, many of them originally writen for this company. The principal members include Billy Young, Miss Bertha Stone, Miss Lizzie Taylor and George Hamilton. A grand free street parade is announced for 12 noon.

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

New York, April 23.—Keen observers of feminine fashions have made an interesting discovery, while making the rounds of the Paris dressbuilding studios. They claim to have found positive evidence that the prevailing style is at present in a period of transition and by slight modifications of the characteristic features assumes greater resemblance to the styles worn by women of fashion during the early part of the sixties. Those who are not well acquainted with the characteristic features of the fashions of 1830 and of those of 1860 and, for that reason are not able to distinguish between them,will, probably, not notice the change, but the eyes of the experts are not easily deceived. The new style of skirts, which will shortly enter upon their migration from Paris to New York, are flat in front, plaited or tucked around the back and the sides and have two deep ruffles, headed with pink quilling. In some cases there is a deep puff at the head of a plaited ruffle of equal depth. The material used for these skirts will mostly be of soft color.

Among the features which will be revived by the new fashion is the perfectly rounded turnover collar of embroidered batiste. It can be worn on the most elaborate and smartest frocks instead of the stock. It turns directly over the neckband and is held together in front by a small broach, either containing a minature or made of coral. Another novelty in harmony with the 1860 style is the surplice blouse, which is arranged in the most graceful folds for afternoon and dinner gowns and filled in with a V-shaped vest of some fine old lace, leaving the neck bare.

In place of ruffles of lace or lingerie ruches of embroidered batiste will be worn in the sleeves. It seems that embroidered batiste and handsome quantities of English embroidery will be used extensively. The fashions in laces seems to have undergone a radical change and only the finest and most delicate kinds of lace seem to be in favor. The coarser kinds and drawn work are becoming more and more neglected.

As the season progresses it becomes quite evident that there is a gradual return to the overskirts which, years ago, were so fashionable. Excepting in severe tailor mades, plain skirts are scarcely used any longer. There must be something, if nothing else a wide flounce or two to sugest the overskirt idea. Skirt draperies are constantly approaching the former style of overskirts and a complete revival may confidently be expected soon.

When a leader of fashion like Paquin, begins to make changes in certain essential features of the prevailing fashion it may be taken as a sure indication that the present fashion will not last much longer and is gradually working out in some different direction. An expert, who has just returned from Paris, and who has made a careful study of the work of the most famous dressmakers of Paris, says that Paquin is beginning to deviate from the present style. His skirts are said to be much fuller and preference is given to gathers over pleats. He also has made some radical changes in bodices. He has discarded the blouse style and replaced them with closely draped and pointed bodices. To this he adds full elbow sleeves. Some of his bodices have sleeves with long under-sleeves of lace from the elbow down. These lace sleeves end four or five inches above the wrist and leave the lower part of the forearm bare. A similar effect is used in coats. He no longer uses the big sleeves with the lingerie frills. His skirts are made so wide that in many cases the underskirt must be worn corded round the bottom to support the skirt and make it hang gracefully.

There is a good prospect that silk gauzes, which were seen in a few isolated specimens last summer, will become quite popular this season. Considerable quantities of that handsome material have come over from France and many choice samples are displayed in the large shops. The material makes an excellent gown and wears much better than one would suppose from its delicate texture. It has more actual body than silk mousline or chiffon and adapts itself most beautifully to the requirements of the prevading styles. The material is made in a great variety of colors and designs. There are simple ones in black or blue, and shot and shot, with irridescent colors running through the threads. Some are blue and have a little balloon shaped pattern of black, filled with white dots, while others show other equally attractive color combinations.

Thin girls need no longer worry over the shortcomings of their figures. With the assistance of the new corsets which have been introduced here from Paris, they will find it comparatively easy to disguise their thinness. The foundation of the stays is built of the sheerest silk and genuine whalebone. Across the bust is a series of small full pleated frills, edged, in some cases with real lace. The same scheme is carried out over the hips, but there the frills are veiled rather losely with plain batiste, so as not to interfere with the hang of the skirts.

The material which is used for the backing of these silk gauzes, depend upon the use for which the gowns are intended. A soft taffeta of the same color as the outer material is the proper lining for street war, while for the house, white pongees, taffetas or liberty satins are used.

Present day fashion demands that for all dressy occasions the shoes should match the costume of the woman who wears them. For kid evening slippers all the pastel shades are popular, but for receptions, calling and house wear, brown, gray, red, violet or champagne are the proper colors. Some pretty slippers of satin or velvet, have large and conspicuous Colonial buckles on the toes. Some handsome buckles are of gun metal and set in cut steel and have a fleur de lis pattern in the centre, also of cut steel. Slippers for brides are of white kid, with white tulle rosettes and trimmings of artificial orange blossoms. White pearl butterflies are sometimes used to close the strap over the instep.

Frocks of taffeta and silk will probably be worn considerably later in the season, but it is not believed that they will remain in style very long, as they will quickly become unpopular with the fashionable women, as soon as the market is flooded with cheap grade silks, similar in appearance to the more expensive grades.

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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 of 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 locator 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 a Royalty of 2 1-2 per cent of the sales of the products of the location.

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 are 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 beds 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 miners for a term of twenty years, also renewable.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged beds 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 or gulch, the width being from 1,000 to 2,000 feet. All other placer claims shall be 250 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 a mining recorder's office. One extra day is allowed for each additional ten miles or fraction.

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

The discoverer of a new mine is entitled to a claim 1,000 feet in length, and if the party consists of two, 1,500 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.

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 discoverer 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, February, 1904.

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

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BRITISH RULE IN EGYPT

EFFECT OF NEW ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

GIVES BRITAIN FREE HAND TO CONTINUE GOOD WORK.

Egypt has just entered a new phase of its long history. By the Anglo-French settlement the last French pretension over Egypt has been extinguished. Great Britain has now a free hand in the land of the buried Pharaohs, the eternal pyramids and the silent sphinxes. This means to Egypt prosperity, and to British interests security.

EGYPT'S PECULIAR POSITION.

There was never a country that occupied such an extraordinary position as Egypt has done for years. Its complications are almost bewildering. The country is a vassal state of the sultan of Turkey. Its obligations to Turkey consists of an annual payment of about $3,500,000. The khedive of Egypt is hemmed in as is no other sovereign in the world. He cannot negotiate a loan without the consent of Turkey. He cannot negotiate a treaty that conflicts with Turkish interests. He is not allowed to build an ironclad, and his army is restricted to 18,000 in times of peace. His majesty has a distinguished visitor, the British agent, whose advice he must follow in all public matters. Lord Cromer sits at the right hand of the khedive and tells him what to do. Failure to obey would mean prompt dethronement. Up till a few days ago Great Britain could not advise any public work, and could not add a new charge to the revenues without the consent of France. Thus the nominal ruler of Egypt is a nominal vassal of a sovereign, while Great Britain is the practical administrator of the country.

FAILURE OF DUAL CONTROL.

All this has come about in a gradual and natural manner. With the story of the financial embarrassment of Egypt the world is quite familiar. There had been a carnival of extravagance under Ishmal Pasha. In twelve or thirteen years a debt of $16,000,000 had been increased to $500,000,000. Much of the money had been recklessly squandered. A great deal of it had never found its way into the public treasury. Enormous rates of interest were paid. The burden was greater than the country could bear. Interest on the bonds was not paid.

England and France were appointed receivers for the bankrupt country. They sent representatives, who endeavorted to restore order in the financial chaos. But their work was not appreciated by the Egyptians. A rebellion was started by Arabi Pasha. When hostilities began France declined to take up arms and fight for the dual control. England then told France to stand aside while it cleared the decks for action. The bombardment of Alexandria and the capture of Tel-el-Kebir decided for British supremacy. After the rebellion was over the dual control was at an end, and England did not ask France to resume the position it had voluntarily surrendered.

DEMANDS FOR EVACUATION.

France still retained, however, a finnancial veto. Any new expenditure, such as the construction of a new canal, or the extension of the system of irrigation, must have the approval of France before it can be made a charge upon the revenues. This has proven the chief embarrassment of the British control. It took three years to get the consent of France to the abolition of forced labor by the Egyptian peasants on public works. An ancient law entitled the khedive to compel the fellah to work on any public undertaking. This was nothing less than slavery. To abolish the system and substitute free labor meant an outlay of $2,000,000 a year. But England insisted, and after much delay France consented. At every opportunity France has insisted upon the British evacuation of Egypt. It has been drilled into the Egyptians that if they were free France would be their all-sufficient ally. And the French people have been taught to believe that Egypt with its storied wealth has been filched from them by "Perfidious Albion." So Egypt has been a lasting grievance. Yet Great Britain shows no disposition to release her grip. When the country first passed under British control only a temporary occupation was contemplated. But responsibilities have grown up. British armies have had to save Egypt from fanatical rebellions, and what has cost much blood is not easily given away.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE.

All the world concedes that British rule has worked wonders for Egypt. It has, in the first place, restored national credit. Egypt is no longer a defaulter. Its obligations are regularly met, and its government possesses ample funds. Another effect of British rule has been the suppression to a very large extent of official corruption. Under previous regimes nothing was done without a bribe. Justice was bought and sold. Criminals purchased their acquittal. Government officials levied blackmail on merchants. Corruption was rampant. In twenty years lord Cromer has given Egypt a condition of administration worthy of any European state, and superior to that of many. This has not been accomplished without great firmness and splendid executive ability. The master British agent has had to compel the khedive in spite of himself to dismiss unworthy ministers. He has had to run the risk of assassination on the part of those whose perquisites he has abolished. Many have been the plots to kill lord Cromer, but they have been so invariably frustrated that it is now currently believed that he bears a charmed life. Today he can walk the streets of Cario as safely as those of London.

BRITAIN RESTORED PROSPERITY.

But the greatest work of Great Britain has been the restoration of prosperity to the masses of the people. Freed from oppression, relieved of taxation, and assisted in their undertakings, the Egyptians are now contented. The Nile has been brought under control, so that there is a regular supply of water for the purpose of irrigation. Egypt has been won back from the encroaching desert. Even France has been convinced that British rule in Pharaoh's Land is a thing to be tolerated. And what does England gain by all this sacrifice? It has at best secured entrance to a market which it has now thrown open to all the world.

VALUE OF ARBITRATION

ENGLISH PEOPLE FAVOR TREATY WITH UNITED STATES.

SUCH AN EXAMPLE WOULD HAVE WORLD WIDE EFFECT

(The Hon. James Bryce in the New York Observer.

I am asked to express an opinion as to the attention of the public miud in England towards the suggestion of a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Englishmen of all classes have for the past few months been so much occupied with the question of protection versus free trade that other subjects receive comparatively little attention, and thus it befalls that the rising on the other side of the Atlantic of the question of an arbitration treaty has excited less coment than would have ben given to it had it arisen a year ago. Nevertheles there can be no sort of doubt as to the sentiment which animates the British people on the subject. A few months ago a general arbitration treaty was concludede with France, designed to bind the two nations to have recourse to the Hague court of arbitration established in 1899.

By this treaty which is to last for five years, the two arbitrating powers agree to refer to The Hague Tribunal 'all differences which may arise between them of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of treaties, which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, provided that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence or the honor of the two contracting states, and do not concern the interests of a third party.' It is further provided that in such case there shall be a special agreement clearly defining the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for theformation of the arbitral tribunal and for the several stages of the procedure. General approval has been experienced in England of this treaty, and it is believed that a similar treaty is contemplated with at least one other European power.

It need hardly be said that when such is the feeling of satisfaction at our arrangement with France, even more must it be the feeling of our people towards the United States, and that any movement made there to revive the project of a general scheme of arbitration will be received here with corditl sympathy. There are no doubt persons in all countries who disparage general arrangements of this kind. They argue somewhat in this fashion: If there be already good feeling between two nations, arbitration in any general case or a provision for arbitration is superfluous, because good feeling will do all that is needed and will enable an amicable settlement to be reached. If, on the other hand,there should be at the moment when the dispute arises irritation or bitterness between the countires, then the provisions will be evaded. The country which thinks it all the stronger or which feels most keenly, will insists on asserting what it calls its rights, evading on the plea of 'vital interests' or 'honor,' the engagement to go to arbitration.

Now it may be admit that evasion of this kind is possible. The exception of 'honor' made in the treaty just mentioned is of very doubtful merit, because questions of so-called national honor are just the questions which most need to be referred to arbitration, inasmuch as they are those which a nation finds it hardest to recede from, when it has once taken up a position so that the friendly intervention of a third party is especially valuable. If, however, there be a general provision for referring such questions, it becomes a matter of duty and good faith to stand by the treaty and let these questions be referred. If there be no such provisions the referring of them is distasteful, because liable to be construed as indicating a want of spirit. One general ratification treaty at least has, I believe, been already concluded between two powers,providing for a reference to the Hague Tribunal of all disputes whatever which may have failed to be settled by ordinary negotiations. And without going so far as to say that there should be excepted cases, certainly the fewer they are the better.

The value of arbitration or of conciliation by a third party, lies not merely in its providing a means of determining a difficult issue of law or fact, but in its making it easy for the contending parties to debate their respective pretentions without any loss of dignity. For these reasons it is the view of those who have thought upon the subject that the existence of perfect good feeling between two nations at any given moment constitutes no ground for omitting to make a general arrangement for the future. However confident we may be that the cordiality that has ben steadily growing up between the United States and England is destined to continue, still it is possible that it may have strains to undergo in the future, and the best way to remove possibilities for danger arising form such strains is to provide now in times of quiet, against moments when excitement might render a proposal to refer some particular dispute to arbitration unwelcome to one or other of the parties.

Here in England we regretted the failure of the United States Senate to approve the draft of the treaty negotiated on our behalf by sir Julian Pauncefote in 1897, and hoped that a time might arrive when some similar plan might have better fortune. Since then the Hague convention of 1899 has made such plans easier, because it has provided a means of constituting tribunals which are capable of inspiring full confidence. In some respects the results of that convention have disapointed the friends of peace. It did not avert the South African war of 1899-1901, it did nothing to diminish the risks of a conflict between Russia and Japan. But it has nevertheless rendered the idea more familiar, made the method of applying it more simple, and imposed a moral obligation on the signatory powers to endeavor to apply it whenever they can do so. An example by Britain and the United States would have a great value for the world, and would be a fitting expression of that warm desire for the maintenance of friendly relations which animates the people, and which (as we believe) is also strong in America. These two peoples are especially called upon to be the pioneers of the principal of arbitration. Their advocacy of it will be much more ffective when they have shown their faith in it by adopting it for the determination of any questions which may hereafter arise between them.

So far as Britain is concerned there need be no doubt that any government, whether liberal or tory, would favor it, and would be heartily supported by parliament and by the nation. It is, however, for the United States rather than England to make the next move. Our people have a great admiration and regard for president Roosevelt, and for Mr. Hay, who is well remembered here as one of the most engaging personalities in the long anddistinguished list of American ambassadors to Britain. It is safe to say that the friends of America and the friends of peace will follow with sympathy and good will whatever action may be taken in the United States on the lines indicated by the resolution of the Washington conference on January 12. Our Anglo-American league is already preparing to formulate a response to those resolutions, and believes that it will be in accord with the general feeling of this country.

LIFE IN A SUBMARINE

UNCOMFORTABLE QUARTERS OF OFFICERS AND MEN.

EXTRA PAY ALLOWED AND DISCIPLINE IS RELAXED.

By Naval Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, London.

Residents at Portsmouth, particularly ladies, are sympathetic towards the officers and men who serve under Captain Bacon in the submarines he has under his orders, and assert that they suffer from a pallor which sets with ill grace on the cheeks of a sailor, who usually have an assertive healthfulness which is a reproach to those whose lives are spent in shop or office confinement. There may be something in the assertion. Life in these little craft which fuss about out of sight has its drawbacks. The vessels, even the biggest, such as the unfortunate A1, are cramped. The bare statement that the length is only one hundred fet, and when submerged the displacement of the 'Improved A' class, to which the sunken vessel belonged, is only 180 tons, less than half that of a destroyer, and that within are stored two sets of machinery, a gas engine for the surface, and electric motors, for use when submerged, that room has to be found for tanks for the oil, air, electric bateries, etc., and that space is also taken up by the torpedoes and gear, is sufficient to bring home the fact that eleven men, who comprise the crew, have not much room for stretching themselves. The British boats are like large, flat cigar with a ridge at the top to serve as a deck when runing afloat, and inside is one room, in which officers and men have to make themselves as comfortable as possible during the hours of duty.

Even the admiralty recognize that apart from the danger attending such service, existence must be fraught with much discomfort and the crew receive what is styled 'hard lying money' as some compensation. Yet every man who serves in a submarine is a volunteer. The same remark applies to the officers, and in spite of all the close confinement and disadvantages attaching to this work, the supply of officers and men always exceeds the vacancies in the flotilla. It is an honor to serve under captain Bacon, and among the officers at present is a son of the secretary of state for war. It speaks well for the survival of the old spirit of the British fleet, which makes it mistress of the seas, that there is this keeness for the job, which, regarded through the rosiest colored spectacles, is risky, uncomfortable, and entails close confinement. The only benefit derived by crews is the extra pay, a certain relaxation of the strict discipline which obtains on board big men-of-war, and shorter hours of duty.

What travelling in the 'two-penny tube' is, a voyage in a submarine boat resembles— only more so. Yet young, keen officers and men rather enjoy the excitement of life. In one British boat a crew were once under water for six hours without suffering any harm, while a vessel of similar type remained submerged in 51 feet of water inPeconic bay, six feet below the surface of the water, for a period of fifteen hours, in fact from 7 p.m. till 10.30 the following morning the little ship, with a crew of three officers and three men, was entirely cut off from the natural air supply. Though the accommodation is necessarily most cramped, these pioneers in the art of lodging under water were able to play cards, read, and sleep without suffering any inconvenience. In spite of the length of the stay beneath the water, the air supply was so excellent that no demand had to be made upon the stored air. The atmosphere was purified chemically with complete success. The test of the habitability of a Holland boat was made with an admiral and lieutenant of the American navy on board. The experiment was undertaken for fifteen hours,but both the officers stated when they came to the surface that no difficulty would have been experienced in remaining under for a much longer period.

One of the features of the British boats to which most careful attention is given is the air supply. Ventilation is provided from the exhaust of the air driven machinery, which is distributed throughout the interior of the craft, and there is a reserve from storage casks. Furthermore, the atmosphere is freed by chemical process from the carbonic acid produced by passage through the lungs. When on the surface the ventilating fans, electrically driven and distributed in all parts of the submarine, keep the air moving and draw in a constant supply. During some trials extreme inconvenience was caused by the odor of gasolene used in the surface engines, but this difficulty has been obviated to a large extent, and the conditions of life have been so much improved that for some time no complaints of sickness among the crews have been made.

Submarines are not boats in which men have to live in the same way as they remain for a long period in torpedo craft. Destroyers, for instance have navigated the globe without the health of the men being undermined, though the conditions of life on board are hard and lacking in comfort. Submarines in their present state of development are boats in which the men stay only during the actual hours of duty, but in war time there is no saying that they would not be called upon to spend several days on board. But in the face of a foe, men will make great sacrifices which are uncalled for in ordinary peace operations. During the recent manoeuvres against vice-admiral sir Arthur Wilson's fleet the crews of these submarines have been tied to their tiny amphibious homes for long periods, and the excitement occasioned by the duels with big ships has proved ample compensation for the discomforts. In the British navy, at least, it can be said that there is the keenest desire to experiment with submarine craft without reservations, so complete is the confidence of officers and men in their value and their safety.

Since the news of the disaster to submarine A1 was published longshoresmen have been saying that the loss of life will render it difficult to get men to carry out the necessary experiments. A1 met a fate which had not been foreseen, although the possibility of many other accidents have been thought of. The fate of this vessel is an isolated misfortune which it may confidenely be anticipated will have no effect on the crews, though it may and probably will lead to some action being taken to secure a manoeuvre area free from risk of damage by merchant ships. Men have been enured to the conditions on board these craft. When first they are submerged they suffer from singing in the ears, and have a feeling of nausea just as divers do who are fresh to the work, but this wears off, and the sphere of duty comes to be attractive in many cases from its very unique character When the boat is set to dive like a porpoise the inclination naturally is to fear that she is going to take a header to the bottom of the sea, and at first this led to the man controlling the horizontal rudders nervously bringing the boat to the surface with a jump. But this anxiety soon gave way to confidence. So long as the boat is not far submerged a certain amount of light straggles through the glass scuttle casting a wierd greenish hue on everything. But in lower depths the electric light is switched on, and the whole of the interior is lighted up. There is a feeling of safety in numbers when you can see your companions, and men soon become accustomed to the strange, cramped, unnatural conditions under which they have to live, and every care is taken to regulate the pressure of air. To brave men the post of danger is the most honor, and one may be sure that the fate of the submarine A1, deeply as it will be deplored, will not effect the spirit in which the vessels will continue to be handled, in order that the secret of their war value may be learnt.

It was only a short time ago that his majesty inspected the little man of war which now lies in seven fathoms of water off the Nab lightship. A few days later the prince and princess paid a visit to her, his royal highness, in company with captain Bacon, making a short trip under water. Like all naval officers, the heir apparent has regarded this newly developed man of war with much interest, and it was natural that he should seize an early opportunity of going on board one of the type and studying its mechanical arrangements.

It is probable that submarine A1, after she has been recovered, may be refitted and rendered fit for service again. She was the craft in which captain Bacon took a pride, because she embodied many ideas he had arrived at during the early stages of his manoeuvres with the smaller craft of the genuine Holland design.

It is interesting to remember that men can live for three days in a submarine provided the hull remains intact and she is not overturned so that all the gasolene tanks overflow

A COMPARISON.

Under the heading 'Heavy Increase in Taxation," the Winnipeg Telegram has an editorial bewailing the fact that the public accounts of Canada show under the heading "receipts from taxes," $28,000,000 in 1897, and $49,000,000 in 1903. It wants the voters to rise in their might and smite the liberal government which has made such an immense increase in the taxation of the people. The Telegram forgets to state that under the system of taxes raised by customs duties, taxation is in proportion to business done, and that the increased amount of money paid by the people in 1900 over that of 1897 means that the people are doing that much more business in 1903 than they were in 1897.

But there is something besides. If it is a crime that the taxes have been increased from $18,000,000 to $49,000,000 under the liberal government that is the strongest reason that could be given why the conservative party should not atain power, for if that party had remained in power, with its then or present policy of taxation, either the trade of the country would not have been increased, or under their higher tariff, a great many more millionaires would have been taken from the pockets of the people. The public can easily make their choice between increased trade, increased revenue, with a lower rate of taxation, which is the liberal policy and record; and the recreased trade, decreased revenue, with a higher rate of taxation, which is the conservative policy and record.

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Mahara's Minstrels

Combined with the BLACK BOSTONIANS OPERA COMPANY—40 PEOPLE.
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Trick comedy bicycye riders. (Happy Hooligan). Lady drum corps. Solo band. Comedy wench and uncle.
This show gets favorable press notices in every city they play.
PRICES, 50c, 75c, and $1.
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POTTED TURKEY
In half pound tins, per tin 20 cts.

AYLMER CHICKEN SOUP
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VAN CAMPS' SOUPS
Assorted, 3 tins for 50 cts.

SHRIMPS
Per Tin, 20 cts.

SARDINES IN MUSTARD
Large Tins, 3 for 50 cts.

SARDINES IN TOMATO SAUCE
Three Tins for 50 cts.

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W. J. TOYE

Opposite Methodist Church.

TEXT OF LORD'S DAY ACT

MEASURE TO BE SUBMITTED TO PARLIAMENT THIS SESSION.

WILL ADD MANY OFFENCES TO THE CRIMINAL CODE.

The following is the full text of the Lord's Day Act, which has been agreed upon by the Lord's Day Alliance, and which will be submitted to the present session of parliament. The act is entitled "An Act respecting the Lord's Day":

"His majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the senate and the house of commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

"Section 1. In this act unless the context otherwise requires: (1) The expression 'The Lord's Day' shall be deemed to mean the period of time which begins at 12 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and ends at 12 o'clock on the following afternoon. (2) The expression 'person' shall be deemed to have the meaning given to it by the Criminal Code, 1892. (3) The expression 'vessel" shall include any mode of conveying passengers of freight by water. (4) The expression 'railway' shall include steam railway, electric railway and tramway. (5) The expression 'performance' shall include any game, match, sport, contest, exhibition or entertainment. (6) The expression 'employer' shall include every person to whose orders or directions any one is by his employment bound to conform.

"Section 2. It shall not be lawful for any person on the Lord's day to sell or offer for sale or purchase any goodss, chattels or other personal property of any real estate, or to carry on or transact any business, or do or employ any other person to do on that day any work, business or labor except as herein provided.

WORKS OF NECESSITY.

"Section 3. Nothwithstanding anything herein contained, any person may on that day do any work of necessity or mercy and for greater certainty, but not as to restrict the ordinary meaning of the expression 'work of necessity or mercy,' it is hereby declared that it shall be deemed to include:

"(1) Any necessary or customary work in connection with the divine worship.

"(2) Selling drugs and medicines.

"(3) The work of physicians and surgeons for the relief of sickness and suffering.

"(4) Receiving transmittings or delivering telegraph messages.

"(5) The conveying of travelers and his majesty's mails.

"(6) The maintaining fires, doing urgent repairs in cases of emergency, or other work of a like incidental character, when such fires, repairs or work are essential to any manufacturing process actually in operation when the Lord's day begins and which is of such a nature that without the doing of such work on the Lord's day such process cannot be carried on during the other six days of the week.

"(7) The continuance to their destination of trains in transit when the Lord's day begins, which are loaded either exclusively with livestock, destined for immediate shipment at an ocean port, or with perishable goods, or with both.

"(8) The carriage to the next divisional point on any railway or the next regular port of call of any vessel of any freight which is in transit by such railway or vessel when the Lord's day begins.

ENTERTAINMENTS OR GAMES.

"Section 4. It shall not be lawful for any person on that day to engage in any game or contest for gain, or for any prize or reward, or to be present thereat or to provide, engage in or be present at any performance at which any fee is charged, directly or indirectly, either for admission to such performance, or for any service or privilege thereat.

"(2) When any performance at which an admission fee or any other fee is so charged is provided in any building or place to which persons are conveyed for hire the charge for such conveyance shall be deemd an indirect payment of such fee within the meaning of this section.

EXCURSIONS AND PARKS.

"Section 5. It shall not be lawful for any person on that day to run, conduct or convey by any mode of conveyance any excursion on which passengers are conveyed for hire and having for its principal or only object the carriage on that day of such passengers for amusement or pleasure, and passengers so conveyed shall not be deemed to be travelers within the meaning of this act.

"Section 6. It shall not be lawful for any person on that day to open to the public any park or pleasure-ground or other place maintained for gain or to which an admission fee is charged, directly or indirectly, or within which a fee is charged for any service or privilege.

"Section 7. It shall not be lawful for any person to advertise in any manner whatsoever any performance or other thing prohibited by this act. (2) It shall not be lawful for any person to advertise in Canada in any manner, whatsoever, any performance or other thing which, if given or done in Canada, would be a violation of this act.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

"Section 8. It shall not be lawful for any person on that day to shoot at any target, mark, or other object, or to use any gun, rifle or other engine for that purpose.

"Section 9. Every constable or other peace officer, who suspects that a violation of this act is being committed upon any premises other than a dwelling house, shall, within the limits for which he is such constable, or peace officer, have the right at any time to enter into or upon and to search such premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether such offense is being committed. (2) Every one who obstructs such constable or peace officer, acting under the authority of this section, shall be guilty of a violation of this act.

THE PENALTIES.

"Section 10. Every one who violates any of the provisions of this act shall, for each offense, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than one dollar, and not exceeding forty dollars, together with costs of prosecution.

"Section 11. Every one who, as employer, authorizes or directs anything to be done in violation of any of the provisions of this act shall, for each offense, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than $10, and not exceeding $100, together with the costs of the prosecution in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law for the same offense.

"Section 12. Every company or corporation which authorizes, directs or permits its employees to carry on any part of the business of such company or corporation in violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall, for the first offense, incur a penalty of $250, and for each subsequent offense a penalty of $500, together with the costs of prosecution in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law for the same offense.

"Section 13. In all respects not provided for by this act, provisions of sections 7 to 21, both inclusive, sections 61 and 62, and parts LVIII, LIX, LX, and LXI, and title IX of part LXVIII of the Criminal Code, 1892, and any amendment thereto shall, so far as applicable, apply. Nothing herein shall prevent the operation of any act now or hereafter in force in any province of Canada, regarding any railway, subject as such to the legislative authority of such province. Notwithstanding anything herein or in any special act or other act, the operation upon the Lord's day of all electric railways, street railways and tramways subject as such to the legislative authority of parliament of Canada shall, as regards the section of such railway or tramways situated within any province of Canada, be subject to the law of such province, and the provisions of all provincial laws regulating such operations are hereby confirmed and made as valid and effectual as if the same had been enacted by the parliament of Canada. Nothing herein shall be construed to repeal or in any wise affect the provisions of any act respecting the Lord's day in force in Canada when this act is passed and where any person violates any of the provisions of this act, and such offense is also a violation of any other act the offender may be proceeded against, either under the provisions of this act or under the provisions of any other act applicable to the offense charged.

CHURCH SERVICES TODAY.

Anglican—St. Saviour's church, corner of Ward and Silica streets. Third Sunday after Easter. Holy communion 8 a.m.; Morning prayer and litany at 11 a.m.; Sunday school at 2.30 p.m.; evensong, 7.30 p.m. Rev. F. H. Graham, rector.

Methodist—Regular morning and evening services at 11 and 7.30; Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 2.30 p.m.; prayer meeting Thursday, 8 p.m. Strangers welcome. Rev. W. W. Baer, pastor. Morning subject: "Living dead men." Evening subject: "Does God care."

Catholic—Church of Mary Immaculate, corner of Ward and Mill streets. Low mass at 8 a.m.; high mass at 10.30 a.m.; evening sMS uceb jtpyb2t shrdlu shrdluh evening service, 7.30 p.m. Rev father Althoff, priest.

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

Baptist Church—Stanley street, near Mill. Morning service at 11; evening service at 7.30; Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. Rev. E. Morton Walker will conduct both services. Evening subject: "A gift—will you take it."

Presbyterian—St. Paul's, corner of Victoria and Kootenay strets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m.

Emmanuel Congregation Church—E. H. H. Holman, pastor. Morning service at 11; evening service at 7.30; Bible school at 12 noon. Evening subject: "Human nature when it gets a chance."

TWENTY GAMES ARRANGED.

Plenty of Lacrosse in the Crow's Nest Pass This Season.

At a recent meeting in Frank of the Union and Crow's Nest Lacrosse league, the appended schedule of games is for the Union league and by leaving out all games with Medicine Hat it gives the schedule for the Crow's Nest league, the reason that Medicine Hat could not compete for the Levasseur cup. The schedule is as follows:

May 24.—Lethbridge in Cranbrook.
June 11.—Cranbrook in Frank.
June 13.—Fernie in Medicine Hat.
June 14.— Fernie in Lethbridge.
June 21.—Frank in Fernie.
July 1.—Cranbrook in Fernie.
July 1.—Lethbridge in Medicine Hat.
July 7.—Frank in Medicine Hat.
July 8.—Frank in Lethbridge.
July 12.—Fernie in Cranbrook.
July 18.—Medicine Hat in Cranbrook.
July 19.—Medicine Hat in Fernie.
July 20.—Medicine Hat in Frank.
July 25.—Lethbridge in Fernie.
July 26.—Lethbridge in Fernie.
July 30.—Cranbrook in Medicine Hat.
August 1.—Cranbrook in Lethbridge.
August 5.—Fernie in Frank.
August 10.—Frank in Cranbrook.
August 10.—Medicine Hat in Lethbridge.

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

IN YOUR POCKET FOR LUCK. you should carry a plug of "Pay Roll" chewing tobacco. It is a fine combination when disappointed, and enjoyable chew at any time, and the best cure for that tired feeling. All stores sell "Pay Roll," and the tags are valuable for premiums.

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60 h.p. locomotive type steel boiler.
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Also carriage, bull-wheel saws, shafting, belting, pulleys, etc.

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Why buy from Spokane sample books when you can save 25 per cent by dealing with us? We carry a complete stock of tapestry and floral designs. Let us give you an estimate on your work.

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3-Roomed house, one lot, $800.
Several other houses and lots at a bargain.
$1,500 buys a 320-acre ranch, with improvements, including a crop of strawberries that will yield $200 this season, three miles from Trout Lake City.
Several good mineral claims for sale.
Anyone contemplating moving to the Lardeau can get all information required by writing to or calling upon

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Ranches from 5 to 100 acres each.
Improved and unimproved properties in all parts of the city.

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has returned from the east and is still doing business in the old stand. If you are leaving town there is no need of having an auction sale, I pay the

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Am independent of any trust or combine. Open to buy any bankrupt stock for cash.

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Tenders are wanted on tunnel work, extension of Highlander tunnel, in Ainsworth camp, for a distance of not less than one hundred feet up to five hundred feet. Work to be done by machines. Ground can be seen on and after April 20, 1904.

Tenders received after April 25th, 1904, will not be considered.

Lowest or any bid not necessarily accepted. Tenders to made to

HENRY M. STEVENSON,
Manager.
Ainsworth, B. C.

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MARY MATTHEW, L. C.
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THE B. C. ASSAY & CHEMICAL SUPPLY Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C., Direct Importers of Assayers Supplies. Sole Agents in B. C. for the celebrated Battersea Crucibles, etc. Write us before sending your orders elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MUSIC LESSONS

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

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

FOR SALE

OLD CURIOSITY SHOP—If you want to buy or sell anything go to the Old Curiosity Shop. Always in stock a full line of Crockery, Furniture and Glassware.

FOR SALE—Complete assay outfit, at Kamloops. Address, O. S. Batchelor, Kamloops, B. C.

FOR SALE—Twenty ($10) shares in the Alberta Coal Company whose dividends and value should soon equal if not exceed the famous Crow's Nest Mines. Address Alberta, The Daily News office.

FURNISHED House to let for six months. Possession May 15th. Apply O. Newling, Box 633.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—$1.50 per setting; Buff Orpington, Buff and White Wyandottes, Barred Polands, Cockerals, for sale. Wm. Rutherford, Druggist, Nelson, B. C.

FOR LEASE—For such time as may suit tenant, the Hotel Reco, Sandon, B. C. Perfectly lighted and heated. Apply to J. M. Harris, Sandon, B. C.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 12x16 Rand Compressor, "Bravo" Diamond Drill, one pair 8-inch and one pair 16-inch "Boss" Twin Turbine Water Wheels. J. V. Armstrong, Vancouver, B. C.

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

FOR SALE—Five room cottage; all modern conveniences; 75 of 100 foot frontage. On car line. Also several choice building lots in excellent locations. G. K. Tackabury.

WHY USE your neighbors Sewing Machine when you can buy one from The Singer Mfg. Co. on the installment plan; payments only $3.00 per month. Old machines taken in exchange. Liberal discount for cash. The Singer Mfg. Co., Baker street.

WANTED

NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

WANTED—Situation by young man, (salesman abilities), willing to accept any offer, mental or manual labor. Apply "E," The Daily News.

PARTNER WANTED—With a few hundred dollars in a live and growing business. A splendid opportunity. Address, "Business," this office.

YOUNG MAN requires situation as clerk. Good references. Address Herbert Cue, New Denver, B. C.

WANTED—By steady experienced man, situation as camp cook. Address "Cook," The Daily News office.

WANTED—Teacher for Duhamel school; duties commence May 1st, A. B. Shannon, Duhamel, B. C.

PLUMBING

We are prepared to do all kinds of plumbing, steam and gas fitting on the shortest notice. Estimates given. E. K. Strachan & Co., Baker street, Nelson. Phone 262.

ASSAYING

GOLD, SILVER or LEAD, $1.00 each, Copper, $1.50; Gold-Silver or Silver-Lead, $1.50 each. Prices for other metals on application. E. W. Widdowson, Box N113, Ymir, B.C. Late assayer at Nelson smelter.

FISHING TACKLE
HAMMOCKS
GARDEN SETS
OUT-DOOR GAMES
CROQUET SETS
MORLEY & CO.
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, April 23.—Bar silver, 55 1-4; Amalgamated copper, 49 1-2.

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

Constable Forrester, of Ymir, and family, are at the Queen's.

Mrs. D. McKay has moved to her former residence on Vernon street, west.

Residents of Ferguson visiting this city state that the loss occasioned by the slide at the Silver Cup is not nearly as large as it was first reported to be.

Fred Ritchie, manager for W R. Megaw, at Sandon, is a guest at the Hume. Mr. Ritchie is an all round athlete, and plays a strong hand in lacrosse and hockey.

The local Odd Fellows will attend divine service at St. Saviour's church this morning. Members will gather at the lodge room, Fraternity hall, at 10.15 a.m., whence they will march to the church.

The Nelson Iroquois and the Vernon Corners played another of their series of baseball games yesterday, the former winning by a score of 13 to 9. The Amateurs and the Vernon Corners played at a later hour and the result was in favor of the Vernon Ceorners by a score of 19 to 24.

Dr. G. A. B. Hall left yesterday for Baltimore, Maryland, where he purposes taking a post-graduate course in medicine and surgery under Drs. Wm. Osler, Howard Kelly and Halstead, in the John Hopkins' university. The course will occupy three months. Dr. McLennan, his partner, will look after his practice while he is away.

D. W. Moore returned last evening from a trip through East Kootenay. He reports that the St. Eugene is getting in shape to resume operations on a large scale. Already quite a force is employed. So far, Mr. Moore says, no word has been received from the dominion government as to its intention in regard to paying the bonus on the surplus lead ore which is to be exported.

Another carload of machinery for the mill of the Canadian Timber and Saw Mills, Limited, arrived in this city yesterday and was cleared at the customs house. One more carload which is en route from the east should come to hand in a few days. This is the last of the machinery. It is anticipated by the management of the mill that sawing of lumber will be initiated on May 1st.

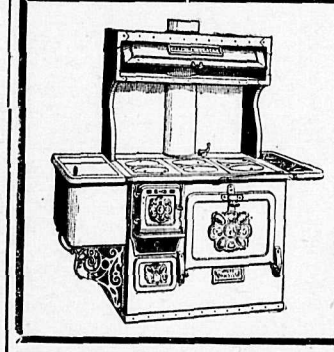
T. G. Procter on Friday caught 19 trout in the arm of the lake in front of Procter, using a fly with a wood duck wing and a claret colored body. He only fished for a short time over an hour. This is one of the largest catches for a single rod so far reported this season. The hotel at Procter is in full running order for the season. An addition has been made to it, and the grounds artistically laid out and beautified.

A shipment of 30 cases of eggs was received yesterday by express from Innisfail, Alberta. The eggs must have been in a collision, as out of the lot four cases, or 120 dozen, or 1440 eggs, were broken in transit. The entire shipment had to be gone over and the broken eggs removed from the cases. When it is considered that there has been an egg famine on, the destruction of so many eggs was almost a calamity to the users of eggs.

The entertainment to be given next Friday evening in the opera house by the Eagles will be well worth attending. The Eagles thoroughly understand the art of entertaining and they intend to excell all previous efforts on this occasion. A fine program will be provided, consisting of a farce and a three act drama. There will be dancing after the performance. Professor Hepburn has charge of the theatrical end of the program and Millward's orchestra will provide the music for the dance.

TO YOUR ADVANTAGE
TEMPTING GOODS AT TEMPTING PRICES.
SPECIALTIES FOR TODAY.
Van Camp's Pork and Beans (the very best) 2 tins for 25c
Beardsley's Shredded Codfish, 2 tins for 25c
Boneless Pig's Feet, a delicious dish, 2 tins for 25c
California Strawberry Beets, 3 lb. tins, a very convenient article at this time when vegetables are scarce, 2 tins for 25c
Keller's Orange Marmalade, glass jars 25c
Siger Stove Polish, per tin 10c
Thistle Finnan Haddie, delicately cured and smoked, 2 tins for 75c
Genuine Maple Syrup in quart tins..40c
Also a consignment of Roquefort Cheese just received from France in excellent condition .....$2.25 each
T. S. McPherson
PHONE 10.

H. & M. BIRD
FOR SALE.
$800—Five-roomed house and two and one-half lots in the Hume Addition—lots fenced and the garden planted with fruit trees, etc. Easy terms.
$1,900—Six-roomed house with all modern improvements, in the best residental part of the city, close to Baker street and handy to the C.P.R. depot. Easy terms.
$2,850—A well-built, modern seven-roomed house and two lots on Carbonate street. Small cash payment, balance easy terms.
FOR RENT.
$17—Six-roomed house with two lots and good garden on Robson street, close to Stanley.
$8—Four-roomed cottage on Ward street
$20—Six-roomed house on Park street.
$15—Six-roomed house on Front street.


The Chancellor
WE GIVE A GUARANTEE BOND WITH EVERY CHANCELLOR STEEL RANGE WE SELL.
McLACHLAN BROS.

R. S. Moore, representing Collier & Co., is a guest at the Queen's. He is here on one of his regular collecting tours from Spokane.

The funeral of Allen Egerton Coulter, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Coulter, who perished on the mountain side on Friday morning, will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the Presbyterian church and the family residence.

A. F. Rosenberger, the mining promoter, returned last evening from a successful business trip to Chicago, looking and feeling well. In a day or two he will leave for Camborne for the purpose of looking after his mining interests there.

A. G. McKenney, general agent in the province for the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Co., Limited, of Toronto, arrived here last evening and is a guest at the Hume. He stated that the warehouse and general offices of the company were burned down by the recent conflagration in Toronto; but the factories were untouched and contain the largest stock the company has ever had on hand. All orders can therefore be filled promptly.

COAST TOWNS PROSPERING.

S. S. Taylor, barrister, returned on Friday evening from a visit to the coast where he has been in attendance on the supreme court. He reports that Vancouver is going ahead rapidly and that there is a great deal of building, both of residences and business blocks. The population is increasing at a rapid rate. The merchants, business men and citizens are in a most hopeful mood. The recent decision of the customs department that foreign vessels could not carry goods from one Canadian port to another has been of great benefit to both Vancouver and Victoria, as it has shifted the trade of the Yukon from Seattle, Tacoma and San Francisco to the two B. C. towns. The trade is a large one and amounts to many millions of dollars each year, and is of the greatest help to the two coast towns.

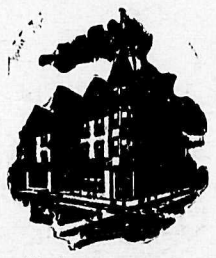
The Great Northern railway recently purchased two blocks on Dupont street, Vancouver, for terminal purposes. As a result of this the property in that vicinity has doubled in value since the sale to the railway company was made public.

On Monday night the duke of Sutherland's train and five passenger trains arrived in Vancouver, inside of three hours. The express matter alone on the cars amounted to 20 tons, and there was so much mail that it took a large number of wagons to transport it from the train. It was an interesting sight to see so many trains coming in and a large crowd assembled to see it. The trains had been in the blockade on the main line.

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

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

HUME HOTEL



NELSON, B. C.

Hume—W. D. Le Boutillier, Montreal; Fred Ritchie, Sandon; Burt S. Blackwell, J. Leith, Vancouver; A. W. MacLaren, Leduc; H. W. Findley, San Francisco; Mrs. C. C Poyntz, Kaslo; D W. Moore, Trail; A. F. Rosenberger, Chicago; A. L. McQuarrie, Medicine Hat; W. H. Malone, Medicine Hat; H. J. Abbott, Toronto; H. F. Murray, Yarmouth; J. Gormley, Galt; A. C. Merritt, Toronto; W. G. Doherty, Clinton.

THE STRATHCONA.
(FORMERLY HOTEL PHAIR.)

Strathcona—Geo. C. Tunstall, Montreal; A. D. Wheeler, Ymir; Byron E. Jones, Athabasca mine; Howard Chapman, Victoria; J. B. Henderson, Trout Lake; P. W. Gordon, Winnipeg; G. W. McBride, Vancouver; W. Whyte, Winnipeg; J. H. McMillan, Winnipeg; R. Marpole, Vancouver; Geo. H. Webster, A. F. Armistead, Vancouver; J. A. Kennedy, Winnipeg.

Madden—G. L. O'Callaghan, Slocan; W. M. Maher, City; Geo. Bredinck, Arrowhead; A. James, Spokane; J. Scott, Rossland; M. C. Monaghan, City; James E. McGregor, city.

Nelson—L. Hosmer, G. Stoltz, Spokane; W. Tarrant, Cranbrook; J. B. Taylor, Hall City; Thomas Montgomery, Bouenfett, Idaho.

Queens—W. J. Fraser, City; O. B. Appleton, Eight Mile; D. Stephens, Nakusp; W. C. Forrester, wife and child, Ymir; C. Wynn, Pittsburg; T. W. Glover, Toronto; R. S. Moore, Spokane; E. Bettman, G. Gregori, C. Gregori, city.

Grand Central—Eric Strand, John Winquist ,Poplar; D. B. McDonald, F. N. Whittaker, Calgary.

ST. LOUIS GETTING READY.

St. Louis, Mo., April 23.—The opening of the Louisiana Purchase exposition is only one week off and all the builders and exhibitors are on the rush. The railroads are making every effort to expedite the shipment and delivery of exposition exhibits. Early in the coming week a large force of men will be put to work decorating the building exteriors and grounds in preparation for the formal opening on Saturday. The merchants and manufacturers of the city will make the opening day a public holiday. Though the opening will not be accompanied by such elaborate ceremonies as marked the dedication last year the exposition authorities expect a much larger crowd of visitors to be on hand. Hotels and boarding houses, in fact, are already filling with strangers in anticipation of the event.

Diamonds

We bought them in the east, personally, from the cutters.
Another fine lot of loose diamonds.
Having taken advantage of the opportunity to get them before the price increases, and are now prepared to give you the benefit of that advantage. We can give you any size, in a perfect stone, for any setting you may desire.
Come in and have a look at them.
PATENAUDE Bros.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.

Blood Purifier
Every person should take a blood purifier every spring. We keep them all but we recommend
FLEMINGS
Perfection Sarsaparilla
ITS THE BEST.
A Fresh Lot of SEEDS just arrived
Canada Drug & Book Co.
LIMITED.

Sagacious People
Look well into the value of a thing before putting their money into it. Especially ought this to be the case when jewelry is the article to be bought. "Everything that glitters is not gold," but every piece of jewelry that we sell for gold is gold. You can rely upon it. When we repair a watch it is repaired to go, and it stays repaired.
J. J. Walker The Leading Jeweler

A Good Thing to Buy
Pure, Wholesome Groceries
You can be sure of getting the best at the lowest prices if you place your orders with
J. A. Kirkpatrick & Co., Ltd.
Wholesale and Retail GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

FOR SALE
MODERN RESIDENCE—Artistic design; 2 lots 30x120; stone foundation; hard finish; all modern conveniences; eight rooms. NET PRICE, $2,600. Apply to
BRYDGES, BLAKEMORE & CAMERON, Limited

WHOLESALE FRUITS
Redland Navel Oranges, Pansy and Johnstone Lemons. We handle only the best.
J. A. McDONALD Baker Street

CARD OF THANKS.

On behalf of my wife and myself I desire to express our deep sense of gratitude to the citizens of Nelson who so earnestly participated in the search for our little boy. We realize that if their efforts could have prevailed he would be with us today, and we cannot too sincerely thank them for all the trouble they went to.

S. E. COULTER.

Nelson, B. C., April 23, 1904.

Prof. Hepburn's Assembly will be held in Fraternity hall on Monday evening.

D. J. Robertson & Co.
Furniture Dealers
AND
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
We still have 30 of those wonderful GO-CARTS. Our Japan mattings have arrived; and we frame pictures to order.
Don't forget the place, opposite Bank of Montreal, Baker St.
NELSON, B. C.
Phones, Day 292, Night 142

Notice to Contractors

Tenders are asked for the construction of framework and housing of a proposed concentrating plant for the Alice mine, three and a half miles north of Creston, B. C., to be received by the undersigned from the 25th to 28th April, both inclusive.

Plans and specifications may be seen at my office, Baker street, Nelson, during above period. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. S. FOWLER,
Engineer in Charge.
P. O. Drawer 1024, Nelson, B. C.

Purity, Delicacy of Flavor Wholesomeness
are three of the strong points in "B. & K." OATS.
A HOME PRODUCT, made from British Columbia Oats.
NO BLACK SPECKS—NO HULLS.
When ordering don't forget to specify "B. & K." BRAND.
The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd
Manufacturers of High-Grade Cereals.

Sauces and Relishes

Paterson's Sauce	2 for 25c	Bar Harbor Catsup	
Lea & Perrins' Sauce	40c	Blue Label Catsup	
Lea & Perrins' Sauce, large	75c	Pickled Onions	
Yorkshire Relish	25c	C. & B. Onions	
Walnut Catsup	35c	C. & B. Walnuts	
Mushroom Catsup	35c	Heinz's Sweet Gherkins	
Royal Salad Dressing	35c	Heinz's Sweet Mixed	
Durkee's Salad Dressing	40c	Heinz's Chow Chow	
		C. & B. Sour	

Telephone 56. Bell Trading Co

Garden Seeds
ALL FRESH
The best way to buy Seeds is by weight. We sell them in bu and have a specially good choice of Garden and Flower Seeds.
Wm. RUTHERFORD, Druggis
PHONE A214. NIGHT PHONE
WARD STREET, NELSON, B. C.

15 DOZ.
Just Received
15 Dozen SLATER SHOES for men. In Kid, Vici Kid and Calf. Prices $4.00 and $5.00.
Royal Shoe Store
ANDREW & MORRISON, Props

MORE SPRING GOODS
BLOUSES IN THE LATEST DESIGNS
The latest and most fashionable Tweed Skirts.
New Wash Skirts in White, Navy, Light Blue and Linen shades, rangin from $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3 in price.
We will save you both time and money on these goods.
The Enfield Company
HEADQUARTERS FOR STYLISH MILLINERY.

Riverside Nurseries
GRAND FORKS
MARTIN BURRELL, Proprietor.
Home-grown, thrifty, acclimatized Trees and Shrubs, Currants, Raspberries Strawberries, Etc. A fine assortment of Maples and other Shade Trees, Lilacs Hedge Plants and other Ornamentals.
The secret of success in planting i , first, to secure good stock; second, to plant as soon as possible after it is dug. Trees obtained from our Nursery can be planted at Nelson two days after the y are dug.
Price List and full information promptly given.

ANNOUNCEMENT
We have always been noted for the large and assorted stock of
Paints, Oils and Varnishes
This spring we have increased our stock, and today have the most up-to-date stock in Southern British Columbia, including all the choicest tints.
CHURCH'S ALABASTINE
Also Oil and Varnish Stains, Granitine Floor Finish and Fillers. Quality the best. Prices the lowest. Color cards at your disposal.
Nelson Hardware Co.

NEW PRINTS
Crum & Co.'s English Prints in light and dark colors on sale at the low price, 15c yard.
Good Canadian Prints at 9c, 12½c and 15c yard.
Ginghams, plain, stripe and check at 15c and 20c yard.
Muslins at 12½, 15c, 20c, 25c up to 50c yard.
White Vestings for Blouses, the very newest materials.
KERR & CO.
Ward and Baker Streets, Nelson.

Why it Pays to Buy Diamonds
First—There's the solid pleasure of possession.
Second—There's the advantage of appearing prosperous.
Third—It helps a man's business and credit not only to wear a diamond himself, but to have his wife wear a nice one.
Fourth—There's the advantage of having something valuable handy in case cash is needed quickly.
Fifth—There's the solid satisfaction of having all the above advantages and still having a 10 per cent investment. Diamonds have increased in value 10 per cent a year for about 10 years, and will continue to advance.
EWERT BROS.
Nelson, Trail, Rossland Jewelers and Engravers

We Want
S. A. WAR SCRIP
M'DERMID & M'HARDY
BAKER STREET NELSON, B. C.