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PARLIAMENT PROROGUED

Fruitless Session Ended With Premier McBride Still in the Saddle

Repudiated By Colonist--Passed 89 Bills, Mostly Unimportant--Ontario Law Liquor System Proposed

(Special to The Daily News)

Victoria, April 8.—The session of the legislature which terminated tonight, was productive of very little useful legislation and has in no sense enhanced the credit of the government. Failure to grasp the situation with regard to the transportation requirement of the province, emphasises in the clearest manner possible the incompetence of the present administration to deal with provincial affairs in a broad, statesmanlike manner.

That the foregoing but mildly expresses public opinion in regard to the past session is demonstrated by the following extracts from an editorial in this morning's Colonist, the one newspaper in the province that heretofore has been regarded as the out and out champion of the first conservative government in British Columbia:

"It is the general expectation that with today's sittings the 1905 session of the provincial legislature will terminate with an unusual suddenness, and with results and accomplishments in the form of legislation added to the statute books that will not by any means approximate the expectations of the country at the opening of parliament. It had been hoped that a clear-cut and progressive policy would be enunciated and developed, the natural working out of which, would be a stimulus given to industry in its varied branches, the encouragement of population, and an impetus to legitimate provincial growth. With all the world looking to western Canada, the occasion seemed ripe for accomplishments. But the dying days of the session find few of the roseate hopes destined to realization. The promised railway policy has ended in barren debating, behind the closed doors of the caucus, of the various proposals advanced by those companies which sought the co-operation of the government in carrying out their construction projects. The assessment act has, it is true, been amended in a measure to correct some of the manifest injustices demonstrated in its working during the last recess and the finance minister has been able to show an economical conduct of the general routine business of the province, and in his estimates to indicate a constant disposition on the part of the administration to curtail expenditure in every possible manner. This, however, does not meet the demands of a province aiming to be progressive, and whose natural resources and opportunities, with legislative assistance, assuredly destine it to greatness.

"The session ends with the government of the Hon. Mr. McBride still in the saddle, but its results have weakened instead of strengthening the ministry in the eyes of the people.

"The electorate will recognize and accentuate the undeniable fact that it is highly dangerous for any government to seek to carry on with so variable and insufficient a majority as to make recourse to the support of a party, divergent from its own, a first necessity of existence in power. Hon. Mr. McBride and his ministry it appears to many, would have better proven their recognition of their duties to British Columbia had they set their political course and held to it even in the face of defeat through devotion to a decisive and consistent conservative policy, recognizing and based upon the conditions and necessities of the province as it is today."

When the chief conservative organ of the province condemns the course of the McBride government in this unqualified manner it must be evident to fair-minded men that the criticisms of the opposition press have been well founded.

The Colonist hits the right nail when it charges the main weakness of the present administration to the fact that it has been dependent for support all along upon a small coterie that was absolutely opposed to those principles of government that should rightly actuate a conservative administration. The socialists have kept McBride in power at the expense of the best interests of the province and to the discredit of the first conservative government British Columbia ever had.

The unfinished work of the session was rushed through today at a great rate to permit of prorogation this evening. The opposition offered no obstruction except in regard to the bill to amend the land act and the supply bill. In regard to the former, Henderson and McInnes reviewed the provisions of the bill and severely deprecated the absence therefrom of any clause providing that timber lands should be open to public competition.

Bowser moved the previous question and division being taken the report was adopted. Green immediately moved for a third reading. To this J. A. Macdonald objected, as he desired to move for recommittal of the bill for the purpose of inserting a clause providing that timber limits should be put up to competition.

Green strongly protested against what he termed this attempt to obstruct the passage of the bill.

Macdonald replied that Green's aim was to throttle discusion and rush through at the closing hours of the session a bill that would revolutionize a policy heretofore in force in this province in dealing with timber assets. He proceeded to move that the bill be recommitted and in the course of his remarks, appealed to the members on both sides of the house to assist him in making such amendments to the bill as would safeguard the interests of the province.

Brown followed Macdonald and immediately he took his seat Bowser again moved the previous question. Division resulted the same as at the report stage, the socialists and Davidson voting with the government. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

On the report of the supply bill, Henderson urged that it was unfair of the government to press for the passage of supply in the face of their admission of inability to formulate a railway policy.

J. A. Macdonald spoke next, criticizing the government's incapacity in dealing with the railway question and moved that the report be adopted two weeks hence.

The amendment was voted down, the report was adopted and the bill read the third time and passed.

There was no further attempt on the part of the opposition to delay business and in rapid succession bill after bill was passed through the several stages and finally disposed of.

It was just 10.15 p.m. when his honor lieutenant-governor Joly entered the house and formal closing proceedings were gone through. There was no ceremony, the lieutenant-governor being attended only by his private secretary.

Royal assent was given to 89 bills passed during the session, most of them quite unimportant, being chiefly technical amendments to existing statutes. There was the customary slaughter of the innocents, the bills sacrificed being the following:

To amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, to amend the Provincial Elections Act (2), to amend the Municipal Clauses Act (2), to amend the Coal Mines Regulations Act, the Master and Servants Act, the Shops Regulations Act, and the act to incorporate the Royal Insurance company.

An effort was made to save J. A. Macdonald's bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulations Act, which was framed with a view to assist the holders of coal and oil licenses to secure title to claims by a simple and inexpensive process. The government assented to the bill passing from the report to third reading, but Hawthornthwaite would not agree and consequently the third reading had to be adjourned, which meant the death of the bill. At the last moment attorney general Wilson introduced three new bills, two of which the house allowed to pass all stages.

One of these was an act to amend the Land Act, by incorporating the clause defeated yesterday, authorizing the governor-in-council to grant leases of land to cities for the conservation of water supply. The other was a bill to amend the supreme court act, providing the qualification of judges, i.e., that the person apointed must be a barrister of ten years standing of which he shall have spent five in active practice at the bar of British Columbia.

Henderson's resolution that "this house censures the government for delay in placing before the house some measure for affording better transportation facilities," was voted down by a straight party vote, the socialists and Davidson voting with the government.

The select committee apointed to enquire into Kitimaat lands, reported that owing to the short time at their disposal they were unable to prepare findings but recommended the publication of the evidence taken in the sessional papers. The report was adopted.

The third bill introduced by Wilson was to amend the Liquor License Act. It was only read a first time, the object being to permit members and the country to study its provisions, which contemplate a complete change in the existing license system, based upon the Ontario law.

Davidson presented a petition from the citizens of New Denver and Rosebery, asking that a trail be built connecting the two places. The petition was ruled out of order as the petitioners asked for the expenditure of public money.

DISASTER GROWS IN EXTENT.

Calcutta, April 8.—Telegraph communication with Dharmsala has been restored. The latest accounts show that the earthquake was even more disastrous than at first believed. Of a total population of nearly 5000 in the town of Kangra, it is believed that only 500 are left alive. Many of these have fled.

SEVEN MET INSTANT DEATH

Roanoke, Va., April 8—A special to the Times from Allisonia, Pulaski county, says an accidental explosion at Ardway quarry, four miles west of Allisonia, occurred about 1:30 p.m., causing the instant death of seven men, who were working nearby. The Norfolk & Western tracks are badly damaged and the east bound passenger train, is not expected to get through under 24 hours.

PROMINENT MEN INDICTED.

Portland, Oregon, April 8.—The federal grand jury today indicted 15 well-known men of Oregon and Washington, on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government out of a portion of its public lands. Those indicted include state senator R. A. Booth, manager of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Co., his brother Henry Booth, receiver of the Roseburg land office, and Rev. Stephen W. Turnelle, of Roseburg.

"HYGIENIC MEDICINE"

Title of Incriminating Document Upon Which Gorki Was Indicted

In It He Charged Czar and Mirsky With Responsibility for Massacre of January Twenty-Second

St. Petersburg, April 9.—The indictment of Maxime Gorki, who is styled therein, "An artisan of Nizhni Novogorod, Alexis Maximoff Peachkoff," contains the text of a document found in his St. Petersburg residence, advocating "hygienic medicine" and the authorship of which Gorki is alleged to have admitted. This document styles the shooting of the workmen a premeditated massacre and accuses prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, who at the time was minister of the interior, of wilful and unprovoked murder. It continues:

"Emperor Nicholas was informed of the character of the workmen's movement and of the peaceful intentions of his late subjects, the innocent victims killed by the soldiers; but notwithstanding this knowledge, he allowed them to be massacred. We, therefore, accuse him also of having caused the killing of the people who in no way provoked such measures."

The document details the events of Sunday, January 22, the day on which the troops fired on the workmen in St. Petersburg, and points out the absence of a revolutionary character in the demonstration. It relates that the day previous to the disturbance, the signatories of the document went to the minister of justice to request him not to order out the troops and to enable the workmen to speak freely with the emperor.

These men were informed by the secretary of the minister that it was no affair of the minister of justice. Afterwards, the document says, they went to the residence of the president of the committee of ministers, Witte, to whom they expressed the fear that blood would be shed. Witte replied that interior minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky was more accurately informed as to the state of affairs but that emperor Nicholas certainly had been made acquainted with the situation. Witte added that personally he was impotent to do anything. He telephoned to prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky asking the minister of the interior if he would receive the deputation but he refused to do so. The document concludes:

"We declare that such an order of things cannot longer be tolerated and call on all citizens of Russia to enter into an immediate strategy against autocracy."

The indictment sets forth that Gorki admitted in writing that he composed the document referred to, also of intending to send it to all St. Petersburg newspaper, hoping that at least one of them would publish it. After describing Gorki's discussion with the workmen, the indictment says:

"He went on the evening of January 21 to the offices of the Journal Jassidni, where it was decided to appoint a deputation to wait on the interior minister and beg him as a minister and as a man, to take all possible measures to prevent a conflict between the workmen and the police and troops. The deputation included Gorki, whose account of its reception, according to his own avowal, was written at his own incentive, and without informing his colleagues, who only became acquainted with its contents later."

The indictment accuses Gorki of appealing to the people through the document, to overturn the existing social regime, and says that the fact that the document was not circulated was due to circumstances outside Gorki's control.

The trial of Gorki will be behind closed doors.

IT RESTRICTS TRADE

Combination Between Panama Railway and Pacific Mail Co. Protested Against

Washington, April 8—Secretary of war Taft today gave a hearing to ministers representing most of the countries on the west coast of Central and South America, on the subject of trade restrictions, resulting from alleged conditions between the Panama railway company and the Pacific Mail Steamship company and certain steamship lines running south from Panama.

These ministers have collected considerable data intended to show the injurious effect on direct trade relations between the United States and the west coast of South America, of the existing traffic arrangement between the Panama railway company and the steamship company. They stated that by a system of preferential rates, to their favored steamship companies, the Panama railroad company had made it practically impossible for any other steamship lines to engage in the carrying trade between the west coast and the United States.

SCHOOLS IN FERGUSON

Inspector Wilson Visits Ferguson, Trout Lake and Poplar

D. Wilson, school inspector of Kootenay, was in the city yesterday, after a trip of inspection to Trout Lake, Ferguson and Poplar. Owing to the irregularities of passenger traffic the three schools named take a week to visit.

"All the schools visited," said inspector Wilson, "are making very fair progress. The school population is not increasing as fast as the development of the district would give ground for expecting. All the district seems to be growing and prospering, and the people are quite hopeful of a further growth this year.

"The Ferguson school is taught by Miss Henderson, a former pupil of Nelson high school. Miss Henderson is proving to be a very capable teacher and her pupils are doing well.

"So far all those schools are in the assisted class. A transfer to the grade of regular rural schools will depend upon the growth of the places, especially in the number of children of school age."

OLIVER SUCCEEDS SIFTON

Member For Edmonton, N.W.T. Given Interior Portfolio.

Ottawa, April 8.—(Special)—Frank Oliver, M. P. for Edmonton, was sworn in as minister of the interior at noon today in place of Clifford Sifton. Oliver leaves at once for the west to stand for re-election.

ALL ARE GOING DEEPER

ROSSLAND MINES RESUME SINKING--EXPECT GOOD RETURNS

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY STARTS SOON—SHIPMENTS

Rossland, April 8—The Le Roi No. 2 has under contemplation the execution of between $60,000 and $90,000 worth of development work, including the deepening of the shaft to the 1450 foot level, which would be 300 feet below the present lowest workings of the mine, which are 900 feet deep. The Centre Star is extending its workings down below the ninth level. A depth of 60 feet below the ninth level has been reached.

The Le Roi is extending the winze from the 1450 level down to the 1550 level and the era of deep mining has begun. That this will result in the uncovering of rich ore shoots is already apparent in the Centre Star and the Le Roi.

The announcement by professor R. W. Brock that a good appropriation has been secured by the structural geologiest survey of the camp and that the important work will be commenced on May 1st, is cheering news. The importance of this survey in the future economy of the camp can scarcely be estimated at the present time; that it will lead to the finding of new areas of pay ore, seems a foregone conclusion.

The outlook is good for the resumption of work on the O.K. which has lain dormant for the past seven years.

The shipments for the week ending tonight, were as follows:

Le Roi	2,800
Centre Star	2,050
War Eagle	1,410
Le Roi No. 2	50
Le Roi No. 2, milled	1,200
Spitzee	180

Total for the week, 7,690 tons, and for the year, 96,904.

QUEER HALLUCINATION

OLD MAN IN NEW YORK SAYS HE IS WHITECHAPEL MURDERER

TELLS A SINGULAR STORY TO POLICE MAGISTRATE

New York, April 8—An elderly man, gray, bent and apparently suffering from lack of food, who said he was Charles Y. Hermann of London, England, was committed to the Bellevue hospital for an examination today, after he had told a remarkable story in the Tombs police court, in which he confessed to having committed a series of barbarous murders in London. He had been arrested last night while acting strangely on the street. When he was taken to court he looked terror stricken and insisted on the magistrate hearing his story.

"I want to unburden myself," he cried, raising a hand appealingly. "I want to get it off my mind. I am a cold, heartless, bloodthirsty murderer. I was born in Cairo, Egypt. My mother was a native of that city and my father was a non-commissioned officer of the British army. About 15 years ago I fell into living a dog's life in Whitechapel, London. An evil spirit seemed to take possession of me, and I stole and afterwards murdered. I seemed to do it for some secret reason and joy that was in it. It seems horrible now, and I want to be sent back to England to be punished as I justly deserve. And just think, I've been dodging them for years."

The police say that the famous Whitechapel murderer, whom Hermann thinks he is, was a physician, who died ten years ago in an insane asylum in England. They believe Hermann is the victim of hallucinations.

400 KILLED OR INJURED

WATER - RESERVOIR COLLAPSED AND BURIED WORKMEN.

ACCIDENT DUE TO WEAKNESS OF OF THE SUPPORTING PILES

Madrid, April 8.—Four hundred persons were killed or injured today by the collapse of a new water reservoir in course of construction.

The structure, which collapsed, was a huge quadrilateral one, 350 by 50 metres, built on arches. The disaster was due to the weakness of the supporting pillars.

All the greater part of the debris is under water, the work of extricating the victims is most difficult. Up to this time, 100 bodies have been recovered. These were taken immediately to the cemetery, in order to prevent disturbances. Seventy injured persons have been rescued but it is feared the remainder of those working in the vicinity at the time of the accident, perished in crushed masonry or were asphyxiated.

Military guards are posted all about the scene of the disaster. The government has authorized the opening of a relief fund, and at a meeting of the cabinet it was decided to appoint a mixed civilian and military commission to be presided over by general Cercloto to establish responsibility for the disaster.

JAPAN RELEASES PRISONERS

St. Petersburg, April 9—2:40 a.m.—It was reported here last night that Japan has informed the government that she intends to release 25,000 prisoners of war who are incapacitated from further fighting, and that some of them will be sent home by way of Shanghai.

NAVAL FIGHT NOT FAR OFF

Rojestvensky Passes Singapore on the Way to Meet Admiral Togo

Said to Have Fooled Japs by Clever Ruse and Slipped Past Their Scouts Through Malacca Straits

Singapore, April 8.—The Russian second Pacific squadron passed here at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon. The 47 ships steaming slowly at eight knots an hour, four abreast, presented a striking spectacle. The vessels, however, bore evidence of the effects of their long sea voyage and at the water line, showed sea-weeds a foot long.

The squadron was led by a large cruiser, followed by three converted former Hamburg-American line vessels. Then came the cruisers, colliers, battleships, etc. The colliers were mostly in the centre of the fleet. The decks of the warships were coal laden, while the colliers and the former Hamburg-American liners were light of draft.

The fleet passed seven miles out. The Russian consul visited and gave despatches to a torpedo boat. The fleet did not stop to receive despatches or to consult with the consul. Subsequently the consul visited vice-admiral Rojestvensky's ship, talking to him from a launch. He did not board the vessel, but was cheered heartily on leaving the side of the ship.

The consul gave the fleet the first news of the fall of Mukden.

The vessels are burning soft coal and a tremendous smoke is visible for miles. Gangways were not lowered and nobody was permitted on board the vessels. No news was vouchsafed. The only launches allowed to approach the fleet were those of the Russian consul and of the Associated Press.

Natives lined the sea front and were greatly excited. The marines were kept at their posts all day and guns were kept manned. As the fleet did not touch the harbor limits, no salutes were fired. The squadron disappeared about 5 o'clock in the afternoon still smoking black on the eastern horizon.

Following is the composition of the Russian second Pacific squadron, commanded by vice-admiral Rojestvensky, as far as known:

Battleships—Knoaz Souvaroff, (Rojestvensky's flagship); Sissoi Veliky, (Voelkersam's flagship); Alexander III., Borodino, Oslabya, Navarin, Orel.

Cruisers—Admiral Nakhimoff, Dmitri, Donskoi, Aurora, Jemtchug, Svietiana, Almaz, Oleg, Izumrud.

Torepdo boat destroyers—Blestiachy, Bravi, Berovi, and fire others.

Volunteer fleet—Kieff, Vladimiroff, Voronej, Tamboff, Yaroslav.

Transports — Kamtchatka, Anadyr, Korea, Malaya, Gortschakoff, Jupiter and several others with several colliers.

Following is a list of vessels probably comprising the Japanese squadron commanded by vice-admiral Togo:

Battleships—Mikasas, (flagship of admiral Togo); Fuji, Asahi, Shikisma,

Battleship, secondclass—Chinyen.

Armoured cruisers—Asama, Adsuma, Chiyoda, Idsumo, Iwate, Kasuga, Nisshin, Tokiwa, Yajuma. Also thirty unarmored cruisers, 20 torpedo boat destroyers and about 35 torpedo boats, a large proportion of which is believed to be with the admiral.

ST. PETERSBURG JUBILANT.

Russians Think Rojestvensky's Achievement Was Brilliant.

St. Petersburg, April 9.—(2.45 a.m.)—There was great rejoicing last night at the admiralty, yacht and other naval clubs over the fact that admiral Rojestvensky had successfully navigated the gateway to the far east without encountering the Japanese. The danger of the fleet being beset by the wasps of the deep in the narrow waters of the straits and the possibility that the big ships, so precious in the coming encounter with Togo, might be disabled, was so great that some of the experts favored a route around Australia.

The credit for the strategy by which the feat was accomplished, the Associated Press learns, belongs solely to vice-admiral Rojestvensky, who accurately judged that as the Malacca straits was the most practicable route, the Japanese would calculate that he would not dare to try to force a passage through. Besides this, Rojestvensky planned a stratagem to deceive the Japanese, with the secret of which only two men in St. Petersburg were entrusted, by directing the Russian admiralty to send the colliers which were to follow him, to the straits of Sunda, five hundred miles southward of Singapore, feeling sure that the Japanese intelligence department would be equal, as it was probably, to the task of ascertaining the destination of Rojestvensky and thereby not only threw the Japanese off the scent but officially deceived his own admiralty, where the news of the fleet having passed Singapore probably created quite as much surprise as it did in the marine department at Tokio.

Several colliers were actually despatched to the rendezvous and many already had fallen into the hands of the Japanese, but Rojestvensky deliberately sacrificed them as pawns in a bigger game. That the ruse worked is apparent from the fact that Rojestvensky did not meet a single Japanese ship in the passage of the straits of Malacca, while despatches from Batavia tell of Sunda, Bali, Lonbok, Flores and other straits to the southward being crowded with Japanese torpedo boats, guarding the passages.

Although there is some talk of a possibility of vice admiral Rojestvensky now putting in at Saigon, Cochin China, it is not believed that further advantage of French neutrality will be taken unless he is forced to do so because of the condition of some of his ships. The admiralty points out the great importance and advantage to be gained by pushing on with all possible speed and meeting vice-admiral Togo's heavy ships before he can complete concentration of his scattered cruisers, scouts and torpedo boats. The belief of the admiralty is that Togo is waiting near the island of Formosa, 1800 miles north of Singapore.

At the rate the Russian squadron steamed from Madagascar, which averaged eight knots an hour, the greatest naval battle since Nelson's victory at Trafalgar should occur in about 10 days. The admiralty realizes that Rojestvensky faces great odds, owing to the immense superiority of the Japanese in cruisers and torpedo boats and reliance in his succees is based on the seven battleships, with which he can oppose Togo's four. It is thought unlikely that the Vladivostock squadron will attempt a juncture with the second Pacific fleet, though it is quite possible it may make a diversion, unfettered by the fate of the Rossia at the time of the egress of the Port Arthur fleet last August.

WAS MAGNIFICENT SIGHT.

Russian Squadron as it Sailed Past Singapore—Ships Foul.

Chicago, April 8.—A special from Singapore, to the Daily News says:

"Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet, which passed this port at 3 p. m. today was about seven miles off land and afforded a magnificent spectacle. They steamed along four abreast, an armored cruiser and three Hamburg-American transports leading. Cruisers, battleships, colliers and a hospital ship followed. The fleet made no stop. The Russian consul, Roudanovsky spoke to one of the torpedo boats and to the flagship of the vice admiral.

"Steaming at the rate of eight knots an hour, it took 55 minutes for the whole fleet to pass a given point. It was evident that the ship's hulls were exceedingly foul. Long grass streamed from them and the vessels seemed unfit for fast manoeuvering. The crews of the various ships heartily cheered consul Roudanovsky. The fleet was made up of six battleships, seven cruisers, seven torpedo boats, one salvage ship, sixteen colliers, one salvage ship and one hospital ship."

DROVE BACK ORIENTALS

WHITES REFUSE TO WORK WITH JAPS AND CHINESE AT SALMO

WOULD NOT ALLOW THEM IN BUNK-HOUSE AT SHINGLE MILL

White employees at Salmo refuse to work with Chinese or Japanese or to allow the latter into their bunkhouses. Trouble developed yesterday morning when C. I. Archibald of the Kootenay S ing e company took 32 Chinese and Japanese to the company's mill at Salmo. The white workmen, nearly a hundred strong, met them at the bunkhouses, where Mr. Archibald attempted to locate them and refused the Chinks entrance. They were determined but used no violence beyond forming a line and preventing the newcomers from entering the bunkhouses. Mr. Archibald tried to dissuade the men from their course, reminding them that the houses were the property of the company and that they were trespassing upon the company's property. Argument and appeal were unsuccessful. Mr. Archibald then tried force, and succeeded several times in piercing the line of strikers. But he was only one against a hundred and could not convoy his party to safety.

Recognizing the uselessness of further effort, Mr. Archibald gave up the attempt and brought his crew of orientals back to the city.

The story, as told by C. I. Archibald, accountant of the company, to a reporter of The Daily News last evening, is as follows: "We took 32 Chinese and Japanese laborers out yesterday morning to work at the mill. That was all right. But when we tried to take them to their bunkhouses, the white men formed up and refused to allow them to enter, though the bunkhouses are the company's property. They were determined and strong enough in numbers to have their own way for the time being. I broke through their line two or three times myself and took a couple of Japs with me. But each time I tried to go for more, those I had in, were thrown out again. I saw that there was no use trying then, and gave it up. We brought the Japs and Chinese back to Nelson this evening. To the question: "What will be the next move?" Mr. Archibald replied: "I'll tell you that later."

Mr. Archibald conferred last evening with W. H. Bullock-Webster, chief of provincial police.

RUSSIANS RECONNOITER

Said to Have Cut Japanese Line—Latter Are Also Busy

Harbin, April 8—Detachments of Russian cavalry are actively reconnoitering the Japanese flanks and even the rear. One of these has penetrated the village of Eardahitzi, where it was brought to a stop by Japanese entrenchments. Before retreating, however, it is said to have succeeded in cutting the railway and burning the depot and stores.

The detachment brought back news that a fortnight ago a mixed Japanese division of ten thousand men with artillery, left the Japanese rear and disappeared into Mongolia and was followed a few days ago by another detachment of five thousand men. These troops are expected to appear in the neighborhood of Bodun which unfortunately is connected with the base by only poor roads.

Kirin is in the same plight and the loss of the narow gauge railroad and rolling stock, abandoned at Mukden is especially felt. Chinese report that the Japanese are energetically transporting seige guns towards Kirin.

PEACE FACTS LEAKING OUT

Russia Offered it if Indemnity Were Waived but Japan Refused

Diplomat Thinks Czar Will Soon Sue--Tension Over Moroccan Situation, Burning Question at Paris

Paris, April 8.—The tension between France and Germany over Morocco continues to be the burning question of the day but it has been much relieved by the reassuring statements which foreign minister Delcassè made in the chamber of deputies yesterday. Public opinion remains calm, strongly disapproving of the fiery utterances of the few extremists like M. Clemenceau and Guyot de Villenuve, who have spoken of the possibility of war. Such an eventuality is not considered in any serious quarter, although it is recognized that the chances of rapprochement between France and Germany have been put off for many years by the extreme bitterness the incident has aroused. The affairs are now expected to enter by slow stages into diplomatic channels during which exchanges more or less acrimonious, will probably occur but nothing more. France will abide by the Anglo-French treaty of 1904 by which Germany's interests cannot suffer.

The gathering of American diplomats here, preparatory to taking new positions has given an opportunity to compare their views relative to the peace outlook, showing a general concurrence in the view that there is no present prospect of peace. This is not only their personal conviction as individuals but it is reinforced by very recent conferences with European statesmen who will have the most to do with determining peace, including count Lamsdorff, the Russian foreign minister and M. Delcasse.

The facts in connection with the recent peace movement are now becoming more definitely known, showing it to be true that Russia adopted discreet means to permit Japan to know that no indemnity and no concession of territory were Russia's sine qua non.

It was expected that this would draw out some expression from Tokio, but on the contrary, Tokio remained silent apparently ignoring the approaches. This inaction was interpreted as having the effect of a rejection of Russia's negative conditions and as establishing Japan's expectation of an indemnity and suitable territory concessions. The peace status is now considered to be hinged upon Russia's willingness to openly agree to pay some kind of indemnity. This projects the idea of giving Japan a portion of the trans-Siberian railroad and by other indirect means setting off Russia's inability to pay a cash indemnity. Some of these plans have been broached to officers but none with sufficient authority to give them a serious standing. Moreover, any such plans for paying Russia's indemnity by concessions in Manchuria are considered likely to invite endless international complications.

One of the guests at a recent dinner at which diplomatists were assembled, was a member of the Russian nobility, closely associated with the court. He expressed the view that emperor Nicholas will before long seek peace, and that for personal reasons, he would reject the overtures. That would serve to convince the Russian people of the necessity for supporting the government in the adoption of vigorous measures for the prosecution of the war.

BOUNDARY ORE OUTPUT.

Mine Shipments and Smelter Treatment Fall Off Slightly.

Phoenix, April 8.—Boudary ore shipments and smelter treatment for the last week were as follows:

Granby mines to Granby	12,670
Mother Lode to B. C. Copper	2,336
Brooklyn to M. & B. smelter	3,256
Rawhide to M. & B.	1,171
Mountain Rose to M. & B. and B. C. Copper smelters	264
Oro Denoro to Granby	62
Elkhorn to Trail	20
Last Chance to Boundary Falls	24
E. P. U. to Trail	20
Total for the week	19,823

Total for year to date, 248,063 tons.

The smelter treatment was:

Granby smelter	12,750
B. C. Copper smelter	3,580
Montreal & Boston smelter	4,590
Total for the week	20,920

Total for the year to date, 255,159 tons

BAPTISTS NOT PARTICULAR.

Rockefeller Gives Them $100,000 Without Raising Furore.

Boston, April 8.—The American Baptist Missionary Union whose headquarters are in this city, has received from John D. Rockefeller, a contribution of $100,000 and has accepted and acknowledged the donation. For several years Mr. Rockefeller has made an annual gift to the union and the contribution just acknowledged represents Mr. Rockefeller's annual offering.

Fresh Creamery Butter

56 lb. Box at 28c per lb.
28 lb. Box at 29c per lb.
14 lb. Box at 30c per lb.
1 lb. Bricks 35c

This Butter is Guaranteed First-Class

Strictly Fresh Eggs 35c per doz.

Granulated Sugar
14 pounds for $1.00

Hudson's Bay Co.

Imperial Bank of Canada

Head Office: Toronto.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....$3,000.000 REST $3,000,000

T. R. MERRITT, President. D. R. WILKIE, Vice-President and Gen. Man.

Branches in Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories.

Savings Department

Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates from date of opening account and credited half-yearly.

REVELSTOKE A. E. Phipps, Manager.
ARROWHEAD E. K. Boultbee, Manager.
CRANBROOK J. F. M. Pinkham, Manager.
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NELSON: J. M. Lay, Manager.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, $8,700,000 Reserve Fund, $3,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

B. E. WALKER, General Manager ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

BANK MONEY ORDERS

ISSUED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

$5 and under.....	3 cents
Over $5 and not exceeding $10.....	6 cents
" $10 " " $30.....	10 cents
" $30 " " $50.....	15 cents

These Orders are Payable at Par at any office in Canada of a Chartered Bank (Yukon excepted), and at the principal banking points in the United States.

NEGOTIABLE AT A FIXED RATE AT

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, LONDON, ENG.

They form an excellent method of remitting small sums of money with safety and at small cost.

POMMERY

In France and Great Britain Where Champagne Values are Fixed by Quality

POMMERY STANDS FIRST

LAW, YOUNG & CO. ,Montreal. Sole Agents for Canada.

THE DAILY NEWS

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

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL NELSON, No. 340

THE SESSION.

What has proved an exceedingly disappointing session of the legislature terminated suddenly last evening.

It is true that the McBride administration has been able to retain office, but at a cost that must of necessity tell heavily against the government throughout the province. The great weakness of the adminstration has been its undeniable dependence upon the support of two or three members for its existence, those particular members being absolutely opposed to the principles which form the political faith professed by the premier and his conservative followers.

As a result the legislation passed by the house has been comparatively of small value, and it will be recognized today that the government has signally failed to satisfy the reasonable expectations of the electorate when the house first assembled.

The chief disappointment, and the one which will be most keenly felt throughout British Columbia, is the complete failure of Mr. McBride to bring down a railway policy. After his promises in the past in this regard, his attitude on Friday night, when he made his self-confessed failure known, is difficult to understand. He did not even offer an excuse for the position he found himself in, but was simply content "to do nothing, and accept the responsibility."

The absolute failure of the administration to grasp the abundant opportunities for opening up and developing the great natural resources of the province affords reasonable grounds for strong resentment on the part of the electorate quite aside from party considerations.

The complete abandonment of even the pretence of formulating a railway policy after a twelve-month effort, should sharply impress on the people, the utter incapacity of the McBride government to administer the affairs of the province.

A progressive western province like British Columbia, possessing natural resources and advantages unequalled on this continent, and with an aggressive and enterprising population, should be able to produce a capable, resourceful government, in place of the self-confessed failure in office we now possess.

Opening in Ferguson, B.C.

for good general store. Only one store in town. Good building to rent 24x80 feet, with fixtures, electric lights, corner lot next to postoffice, rent reasonable. Apply Postmaster.

THE SBARRETTI AFFAIR.

The Roblin government in Manitoba comes very badly out of the Sbarretti affair now that all the facts in connection with the matter are known. It was at first announced that the papal ablegate had advised the representatives of the Roblin government visiting Ottawa, that if they wanted their provincial boundaries extended they must grant separate schools to the Roman Catholics, and it was declared that Mgr. Sbarretti made this statement after a consultation with the premier. Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the first opportunity gave an emphatic denial in the house to the statements of hon. Robert Rogers of the Manitoba government, in regard to the papal ablegate having any authority to interfere in the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba.

The premier read Mr. Rogers' statement and gave a categorical denial to that part of it that attempted in any way to show that there was any connection between the dominion government and the papal ablegate. Sir Wilfrid said that neither he nor any of his colleagues had anything to do with Mgr. Sbarretti. "I assert," said the premier, "that if Mr. Rogers states that Mgr. Sbarretti, with my knowledge and consent, suggested the terms and conditions to which he (Mr. Rogers) refers, he states what is not in accordance with the truth. I never heard of the matter until it appeared in the press."

Although he remained silent at first, Mgr. Sbarretti has now handed out a statement in which he says:

"These are the facts: Taking occasion of the presence in Ottawa of the Hon. Mr. Campbell, the attorney-general of Manitoba, whom I had met in a friendly way more than a year ago, I invited him to come to see me. I never met Hon. Mr. Rogers, nor did I have any communication with him. On the evening before his departure for the west, February 23rd, Mr. Campbell came. I asked him if something could not be done to improve the condition of the Roman Catholics of his province, with respect to education. I pointed out that in the cities of Winnipeg and Brandon, for instance, the Roman Catholics were paying double taxes. I urged my request on the ground of fairness and justice, and, referring to his mission to Ottawa, I remarked that from the point of view of the Manitoba government, some action on these lines would be politically expedient, and tend to facilitate the accomplishment of his object, inasmuch as Roman Catholics in any territory which might be annexed to Manitoba, would naturally object to losing the rights they had to separate schools, and to being subjected to the educational conditions which existed in Manitoba. Mr. Campbell then asked me what would be my desire in this respect. I then gave him the memorandum which has already appeared in the press. This is the sum and substance of my interview with Mr. Campbell. The federal government had absolutely no knowledge of it. It was a private conversation, and simply intended to express a suggestion, and a desire that the condition of the Roman Catholics, in the respect I have mentioned, would be improved. Any other assumption or interpretation is altogether unfounded."

While it is clear that the federal government has had no dealings with Mgr. Sbarretti in the matter, it is equally clear that the Roblin administration—for a year past— has been negotiating with the papal ablegate. The attempt to drag in sir Wilfrid Laurier has miserably failed, and now the members of the Manitoba cabinet will have their time fully occupied in explaining their own exceedingly peculiar position.

Base Ball Goods

BATS. 50c. to $1.50.
BALLS. 25c. to $1.50.
CATCHERS' MITTS. $3 to $7.
FIELDERS' MITTS. $1.25 to $4.
MASKS. $2 to $5.

We have just opened out a most complete line of Reach's base ball goods.

Reach's supplies are used by all the important leagues on the continent, including the American Association.

Our prices are surprisingly low. Liberal discount given to bona fide ball clubs.

Our catalogue for the asking.

J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Limited
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Smithing Coal

We have just received another car of the famous.

LILLY

Smithing Coal. This is positively the best blacksmith coal on the market.
If you have not used this coal let us send you a trial shipment.

Wood-Vallance Hardware Co., Limitd
NELSON
Wholesale and Retail

Wire Rope

We Have On Hand
AT NELSON
A large stock of Wire Rope and Wire Rope Fittings

We carry the **HERCULES** brand of Wire Rope for hoisting, acknowledged to be the best in the market

Send us your Wire Rope specifications for quotations.

Manufacturers and Builders of the Riblet System of Aerial Double Rope Trams
Riblet Tramway Co., Nelson, B.C.

Wall Paper

Big Remnant Sale

We have placed on sale over 150 Wall Paper Remnants containing from 8 to 18 single rolls, at prices ranging from 25c to $2.25 a remnant, according to quantity and quality of paper.

W. G. THOMSON

THAT BOY OF YOURS

We chaperon our girls and carefully guard them against unworthy boys, but we leave the boy to choose for himself his associates and his achievements.

Girls are naturally winsome, gentle, and companionable. They win their way in homes and hearts. But the boy, awkward, noisy and mischievous, is invited into few homes and feels none too much at home in his own. About the only door that swings with sure welcome to the boy, about the only chair that is shoved near the fire especially for the boy, about the only place where he is sure of a cordial greeting is—where he ought not to go.

It is one of the hardest things in the world to get hold of a good boy—to get a sure grip on him. He is hungry for companionship and he will have it. You can't chain him away from it. He wants the companionship of boys, and nothing will take its place. If the time of selfishness has so encased your heart that the joys and hopes of your boy cannot enter into it, the boy is to be pitied, but so are you.

ABOUT RHEUMATISM

There are few diseases that inflict more torture than rheumatism and there is probably no disease for which such a varied and useless lot of remedies have been suggested. To say that it can be cured is, therefore, a bold statement to make, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm which enjoys an extensive sale, has met with great success in the treatment of the disease. One application of Pain Balm will relieve the pain and hundreds of sufferers have testified to permanent cures by its use. Why suffer when Pain Balm affords such quick relief and costs but a trifle? For sale by all druggists and dealers.

BROUGHT MANY IMMIGRANTS

Halifax, N. S., April 8.—The Allan liner Bavarian arrived last night with about 1500 passengers. A large majority of them are settlers for the Canadian west. Nearly all are Britishers.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BOWEL TROUBLES—NO FAMILY CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT

"In regard to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as one of the very best remedies for bowel troubles," says Mr. J. W. Hanlon, editor of the Despatch, Ocilla, Georgia. "I make this statement after having used the medicine in my family for several years. I am never without it." No family can afford to be without a bottle of this medicine in the house. It is certain to be needed sooner or later. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

A WOMAN TO BE PRETTY

Must Have Luxuriant and Glossy Hair, No Matter What Color.

The finest contour of a female face, the sweetest smile of a female mouth, loses something if the head is crowned with scant hair. Scant and falling hair, it is now known, is caused by a parasite that burrows into the scalp to the root of the hair, where it saps the vitality. The little white scales the germ throws up in burrowing are called dandruff. To cure dandruff permanently, then, and to stop falling hair, that germ must be killed. Newbro's Herpicide, an entirely new result of the chemical laboratory, destroys the dandruff germ, and, of course, stops the falling hair, and prevents baldness. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

CANADA DRUG & BOOK COMPANY
Special Agents.

NEW CROP TEAS

JUST RECEIVED.

Fresh and Fragrant
Black or Green

AS ALWAYS THE BEST

Prices moderate by the pound or original package.

Kootenay Coffee Co.
Phone 177. P. O. Box 183.

FRUIT LANDS FOR SALE

In 10 acre blocks; in 20 acre blocks Several improved ranches.
J. E. ANNABLE, Nelson, B. C

Violinist and Pianist

Mrs. McIntyre and Mrs. Whitley are open for engagements, dances or other entertainments. No objection to engagements out of town. Apply Mrs. E. C. McIntyre, Nelson, B. C.

H. D. ASHCROFT

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

TENDERS WANTED

The Canadian Bank of Commerce invite tenders for the construction of a brick and stone bank building to be erected at Cranbrook, B. C..

All tenders must be in the hands of F. C. Malpas, manager of the Cranbrook Branch of the Bank, by April 14th next. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Bank in Cranbrook. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

If you have your
PICTURES FRAMED
at the Queen Studio they will be done in a manner that will please you and suit the picture. Picture framing and picture making is our business

Building Brick

for sale in any quantity. For prices apply to Castlegar Brick Works, Castlegar, 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 24, Mail Street Nelson, B.C

WRITE FOR
CIRCULAR
FOR RAW FURS
To McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
DEPT. 20

RAT PORTAGE OFF THE MAP.

Name of New Ontario Town is Changed to Keanora.

Winnipeg, April 8.—At a meeting of the town council of Rat Portage last night it was decided to change the name of the town to Keanora.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR

"Mothers buy it for croupy children, railroad men buy it for severe colds and elderly people buy it for la grippe," say Moore Bros, Eldon, Iowa. "We sell more of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy than any other kind. It seems to have taken the lead over several other good brands." There is no question about this medicine being the best that can be procured for coughs and colds, whether it be a child or an adult that is afflicted. It always cures and cures very quickly. Sold by all druggists and dealers.

TUG CAPSIZED, THREE DROWNED.

New York, April 8.—The tug Greenville capsized in the Hudson river today and three men were drowned. Three others were saved. The dead men were captain C. C. Tull, Nelson Carapser, engineer, and Hanseysen, a deck hand.

BOWLING ALLEYS, BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE — Bowling alley equipments, complete. Write for prices. Also billiard tables, etc. We are the leading manufacturers of the world. Catalogue free. Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., E. Ferguson & Co., Agents, Nelson.

COAL STRIKE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, N. S., April 8.—More than three hundred miners of the Acadia Coal company at Westville, N. S., are on strike. The trouble is due to friction with the underground manager who is alleged to be opposed to union miners.

TWELVE HOUR BATTLE.

Linevitch Claims to Have Won a Fight. Drove Japs Back.

St. Petersburg, April 8.—A despatch from general Linevitch, to the emperor, under today's date says:

"The battle at Tsintsatun, April 7, lasted 12 hours. The enemy's losses were heavy from our artillery fire and rifle fire. Our casualties were: Killed, captain prince Massalaky, and four cossacks; wounded, two officers and 34 cossacks.

"On April 5, our outposts after a fusilade, pushed back the Japanese outposts at Taipinlin. Our infantry, the same day, occupied the village of Koukouseki, after dislodging the enemy. The Japanese retreated precipitately."

If you have not bought a cake of Simpsons 'chemical erasive soap you have not made the best investment offered. It costs by 25 cents and is the most useful article on the market for taking out stains of any kind from clothing, laces, linen goods, etc. It takes the grease out of coat collars. You can get it at the Canada Drug & Book company's stores, Nelson, B. C.

Silver Spoon Tea

We have just opened up a shipment of this Tea and will guarantee it to be a first class article.

You get a genuine Silver Teaspoon with every package.

Price 50c per lb.

TRY IT

Toye & Benedict
GROCERS.
PHONE NO. 7.

GRAND HOTEL

Cor. Howard and Main Sts , Spokane

British Columbia People

Will find a home in Spokane at the Grand Hotel. Recently remodelled and refurnished.

Under the management of E. E. Phair, late of Hotel Phair, Nelson, B. C.

All British Columbia papers on file. European plan. Rates 75 cents to $2.00 per day. Free bus meets all trains.

THE MAN WHO SMOKES

our special Mixture smokes a pure and fragrant tobacco, as choice a thing as ever tempted you.

THURMAN

TOBACCONIST

Some Bargains

$ 500—Will buy 6 lots on Latimer street, $450 down, balance terms.
$ 425—Will buy two lots in Fairview Addition, cabin, plastered, 10x16 feet, lots fenced and cleared ready for garden. well manured.
$1250—Will buy a 5-roomed cottage and lot, all modern conveniences, no hills to climb, $250 down, balance on very easy terms.
$ 900—Will buy 4-roomed cottage and two lots on tramcar line, fruit trees in bearing $300 down, balance on terms.
$ 150—Will buy a one acre plot choice land for garden, unimproved.

R. J. Steel

Sharp & Irvine

MINING BROKERS.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS.
Continuous quotations by private wire.

Will sell cheap

500 Hunter V.
2,000 Yale-Kootenay Ice.
3000 Great Northern Mines
500 Alberta Coal
5,000 Referendum

Will buy at once

1,000 Centre Star.
100 Granby.
1,000 International Coal.
3 S. A. War Scrip.

Phone 110
Turner-Boeck Block

THE NELSON CAFE

BAKER STREET, NELSON

Will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season. None but white help employed. Bar in connection.

Knowles & Halliwell
Proprietors

McLeod Hotel

CORNER
FIRST 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

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

BARTLETT HOUSE

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

TREMONT HOUSE

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN
MEALS 25c. ROOMS FROM 35c TO $1.00

MALONE & TREGILLUS, Proprietors
Baker Street, Nelson.

Bulk Oysters

of the best quality

West Kootenay Butcher Co.

Nelson Steam Laundry

P. O. Box 48. Telephone 146.

All kinds and all colors of Ladies' and Gents' Clothing
CLEANED AND DYED
Flannels, Blankets, Curtains, Silks, Etc., a specialty.
Gloves renovated to look like new.
Steam Carpet Cleaning
Your patronage solicited.
PAUL NIPOU, Prop.

T. SPROAT

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS
Shop at rear of Tribune Office, NELSON, B. C.

FIT-REFORM

Initiative

The world reserves its big prizes for but one thing — INITIATIVE. Initiative is doing the right thing first.

The whole principle of Fit-Reform is initiative.

Fit-Reform created the idea of tailor-made garments, ready for service.

Fit-Reform invented and patented the Wardrobe system.

Fit-Reform told men that Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats WERE BETTER than the average custom work—and PROVED the statement with Fit-Reform garments.

Fit-Reform

The only Fit-Reform Wardrobe here is at

Emory & Walley, Nelson, B.C.

6 COUPONS now with every pound of

Blue Ribbon TEA

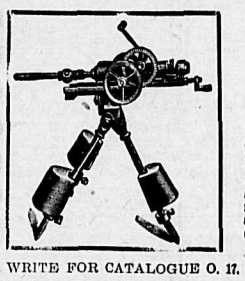
Beginning at once, card inside each end marked as 1 Coupon will count as 3 Coupons, making 6 in every pound, or 3 in half pound pkg.

This makes the tea coupons count up very quickly —3 times as quickly as before.

Ask for Blue Ribbon Tea; write for Premium List and send in your Coupons.

BLUE RIBBON, Dept. N. Winnipeg.

JACKSON HAND POWER ROCK DRILL



OVER 1000 IN USE

One man with this drill can do as much as three men using hammers. Two men operating drill can do work of four men with hammers. Heaviest part of drill weighs only 35 pounds. Can be packed any where and set up and handled by one man. Does not use nearly so much steel as hand drilling. Entire drill is made of steel and is guaranteed against breakage for two years.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE O. 17.

DRILLS HARDEST ROCK.

HOLES CAN BE DRILLED IN ANY DIRECTION.

MOUNTED ON TRIPOD, TUNNEL OR CROSS BAR.

H. D. Crippen Mfg. Co.

25 Broad St. New York

The HALL MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, Limited

NELSON, B. C.

Purchases

Lead, Copper and Dry Ores

FOR SALE

Two storey House, 6 rooms, situated on one acre, under thorough cultivation, 15 minutes walk from postoffice. An ideal home for a business man who wants to conduct a small ranch. Easy terms.

Two lots, good warehouse site, on railway, near government wharf. Cheap, easy terms.

Fire and Accident Insurance
Call and see the old reliable agent.

FOR SALE

Warehouse on Vernon street. Three stories with elevator. Formerly occupied by Kootenay Supply company. Cheap if taken at once.

SPECIAL BARGAIN—Two lots near Skating Rink, next to corner of Stanley and Houston streets. Price $75 each.

T. G. PROCTER

ALLAN LINE ENTERPRISE

BUILD FIRST TURBINE STEAMER TO CROSS ATLANTIC.

REVOLUTION IN CANADIAN MAIL SERVICE.

The Allan liner Victorian which recently arrived at Halifax on her maiden voyage, is the first turbine steamer to cross the ocean.

She is the most notable vessel that has been introduced into the Liverpool-Canadian mail and passenger service since that service was inaugurated in March, 1845. She is however, a great deal more. She marks a very definite turning point in the whole history of naval architecture and marine engineering. For she is the first vessel to be put on a regular ocean route propelled by turbine machinery, that entirely new kind of marine motor which was invented less than a dozen years ago by the Hon. Charles A. Parsons, of Wallsend-on-Tyne, and now seems to have proved its ability to do all the work that has been done for so many years by the type of engine invented by James Watt. Hitherto the turbine has been applied only to comparatively small vessels, but the Victorian on her trials on the Clyde recently, showed that it could be applied equally well to large Atlantic liners. Thus Messrs. Allan, in co-operation with Messrs, Workman, Clark & Co., Belfast, the builders and engineers of the vessel, have inaugurated a revolution which threatens to reduce to scrap iron or relegate to the category of out-of-date, all the reciprocating engines now on board ships. This is a revolution in which Canada is having a share, for had it not been for the determination of Messrs. Allan that the dominion would have the first Atlantic turbine steamer, the glory would have gone to the Liverpool-New York service of the Cunard line, whose two monster turbine liners are in the early stages of construction. But the Allen line anticipated the Cunard, and now, no matter how the turbine may revolutionize marine engineering, Canada can always claim the first turbine ocean liner as peculiar her own.

The Allan line have had two turbine steamers built for their St. Lawrence service. One is the Victorian, and the other is the Virginian, now completing on the Clyde. They are practically sister ships except that in matters of detail each firm of builders was left very much to follow out their own ideas of what wes best. The Virginian which is now finished and sailed from Liverpool on April 6.

The Victorian is a splendid vessel of 10,630 tons gross, 540 feet long, 60 feet broad, 42 feet 6 inches deep and with accommodation for 1300 passengers and 8000 tons cargo. She has been built stronger and more substantial than the requirements of the societies which register shipping, and those of the board of trade demand, and the spaces allotted to passengers are fitted up in a way that reminds one of a hotel on shore rather than a ship at sea. The dining saloons, music rooms, writing rooms, libraries, and cabins are magnificently furnished. Even the third-lass passengers have a music room for themselves, to which they can retire and enjoy music on a piano which is part of the furnishing. There is a plentitude of fine oak panelling, stained glass, artistic and comfortable furniture, and rich carpets while on the decks outside there are splendid promenades, on which in good weather passengers may enjoy themselves. The machinery, however, is the feature of the vessel.

Her engine room is a revelation to anyone who has seen the engine room of an ordinary steamer. There are no ponderous shafts, no swinging cranks, no jerking eccentrics, no maze of levers and bars and complicated mechanism, no overpowering smell of oil, no sweating engineers creeping hither and thither at imminent danger of their lives, keeping everything cool and in proper order, no dreadful noise which drowns the voice before it emerges from the lips. Nothing but three big half cylinders reposing peacefully on the floor of the room. From the end of each there runs a shaft away astern, and at the outer end of the shaft there is an ordinary propellor of small size. Each shaft is flying around 260 revolutions a minute, impelled by the steam which is allowed into the cylinder but so swift and silent is the motion that it is hardly noticed. The only man in the room besides the visitor, may be the engineer, who watches the telegraph dial conected with the captain's bridge, and opens or shifts the valves allowing the steam to get into or cutting it off from one or other of the three cylinders.

The marine steam turbine is a marvel of quiet power, and nothing astonishes the visitor more than the fact that the ship is moving at all. There seems to be nothing trying to make her move. I was down the Clyde last week on the Victorian, and when she was going at 19 1-2 knots per hour she was simply gliding over the water, without vibration of any kind, except what was felt close to the stern, caused by the action of the propellors in the water. Captain McNicol, well known in Montreal as the captain of the Bavarian, is captain of the Victorian, and he was clearly proud of his new charge.

Nathaniel Dunlop, chairman of the Allan line, speaking at a dinner given on board the vessel to 300 guests of the line on the day of the trial trip, said he was greatly impressed with the possibilities of the turbine in 1901, when it was first tried in a Clyde pleasure steamer. It has a sense of power silently evolved, moving irresistibly, unaccompanied by throb of piston in its cylinder that made him feel a new system had been discovered that would displace the old. The question of its economy and its adaptability to North Atlantic vessels of large power then engaged the thought of his firm, and after conferring with Mr. Parsons and Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co., they resolved to introduce the turbine system into the North Atlantic mail and passenger service. They were inspired with a strong desire that our great colony, the Dominion of Canada, should be the first to possess this class of mail ship. The Canadian trade was the birthplace of the Allan line nearly a century ago, and it had ever since through three generations, been its field of work. They had provided the Dominion with its mail service from the first, and the great prime minister of Canada, sir Wilfrid Laurier, was wishful that the service should be so improved that Canada might compare not unfavorably with the greater mail service of the United States. It was an interesting fact that had that trial trip taken place a day later, the 60th year of their service from Liverpool to Canada would have been completed, it having been inaugurated on March 17th, 1845.

Canada, to its credit, had, unaided by the mother country, always provided its own mail service, and in the past, owing to the limitations which attached to it, did not attempt to rival the great United States service, which the mother country singularly enough, always preferred to foster. Whether a change in the country's policy on this matter might result from closer union with the colonies which seemed to be sought for remained to be seen . Meantime, the Allan line resolved, so far as in them lay, to meet the wishes of the Canadian people, and of their far-seeing and popular prime minister. As to the turbines, the matter, of course, gave them considerable concern, but the trials of the Victorian had set all their fears at rest. On her preliminary run, with only half her boilers at work, she steamed at over 18 knots, and that day she had attained a speed of 19 1-2 knots. They looked forward to these turbine steamers proving a success in their service, and if their promise of speed at sea was fully realized, this together with the shorter mileage of the Canadian route, owing to Canada's geographical position, would make the Canadian passage compare favorably, measured by time with that of the swifter steamers which traded from Liverpool and the continent to New York. Canada had to bide its time, but he had the most absolute confidence that the day was coming, and that at no very distant date, when its trunk lines of railway would connect with a great terminal port nearer the open ocean than the existing one in the St. Lawrence river, and then Canada would become the great highway of the American continent, and its ocean route would be unrivalled for speed and safety. Mr. Dunlop concluded by proposing "The Dominion of Canada and its Prime Minister, sir Wilfrid Laurier."

Wm. Power, a member of the dominion parliament, replied, eulogizing the Allan line for the great part they had played in binding together the home country and Canada, and representatives of the builders and of the Parsons Marine Steam Turbine company afterwards spoke, referring specially to the possibilities of the turbine and the developments it was likely to bring about in ocean travelling.

Clark's Potted Meats

Ham, Chicken, Etc., Etc.

Make Delicious Sandwiches.

At All Dealers.

W. CLARK, Mfr.

Montreal.

Ever tried Clark's delicious Pork and Beans

3-9-04

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE

Founded 1892—Incorporated 1893
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Provides a Christian home for students of both sexes at moderate rates. Has a preparatory class for junior students, going grade public school work. Does high school work, confers all high school privileges, and prepares for teachers' examinations. Teaches all branches of a Practical Business Course and gives Diplomas. Gives a liberal education in its Collegiate Course and in the Ladies' College Course for M.E.L., and M.L.A. in University work. Can take students through the complete Arts Course and the degree of B.A. can be obtained from Toronto University, with which the college is in full affiliation.

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SIMPLE OR COMPLEX LIFE

Each His Its Disadvantages, According To a Sarcastic Writer.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat)

Life is now so complex. It is this complexity of life that makes it what it is. We live for today, tomorrow and next day; sometimes for other days; many seem to live only for salary day. We look forward to it and backward at it, and we have so little equilibrium, also hard cash. The world has grown worldly. It asks money, alway money; usually more money, than anything is worth, and we must pay. This fills the earth with sadness—and multi-millionaires—and betrays us into lapses from that peace of mind which should characterize the simple life.

We have broken with simplicity. No longer will we sleep in cold bed chambers as our fathers did (and peel off the frost and rime from our whiskers as we leap out upon the bare floor with the thermometer at 7 below zero. In those simple days they had no thermometers, nor felt the need of them. They knew it was geementally cold without a 75-cent appartus to tell them so. The thermometer has helped to make the simple life complex.

In those days that we have drifted away from in our worldiness the whole family roosted around one fire in the great roaring fireplace. As you sat by the quiet fireside lamp perusing your studious researches the children played leap frog on the floor, the innocent babe squalled fitfully in its cradle, the dog thumped his rear "elbow" intermittently on the floor in fruitless but noisy disturbance of his infinitesimal companions, the cat strode about the table, purring and from time to time caressing your eyebrow with a wave of her velvety tail, the father of the flock disputed long and earnestly sometimes in loud, disturbing asperity, with his helpmate on the price she had paid for yarn, the younger son came in stamping, throwing armfuls of snow-incrusted wood upon the floor thunderously beside the chimney, the maid beat the batter for the morning cakes effusively and diffusively, meanwhile singing a right proper hymn with vehemence through her nose.

This was the simple life. Now it is complex. We have a room to ourselves, a steam radiator for heat, electric light, and may dwell upon our book in silence and solitude. Ah, it is grievous. In the language of the Gallic apostle who has recently been amonk us, 'Let us save and cause to last as long as possible all which exists of the patriarchal, no matter under what form.' Let us go back to the roaring fireplace and its noisy domestic simplicity, where the whole evening is spent in the distracting and trivial uproar of the customary family circle of 1848.

COASTING SCHOONER LOST.

Captain, Wife and Crew Have Difficulty Saving Themselves.

Tiverton, R. I., April 7.—The little coasting schooner George and Albert, was wrecked on Cormorant rocks off Sachusett point at the entrance to the Seaconnett river early today and will be a total loss. The captain, his wife and three men of the crew escaped in a tender, and after a hard row, in a heavy sea, reached Seaconnett Point at daybreak. From there they were brought to this place by the steamer Queen City. Tonight the party left for Newport.

All hands lost everything but the clothes they wore. The members of the life saving crew on Price's Neck discovered the wreck today, and putting out, found it nearly submerged. It then was believed that the crew had been lost.

DIED AN AWFUL DEATH

Workman Cooker in Boiling Vat—Two Others Fatally Scalded.

Peoria, Ills., April 8.—Jerry Hardy, Joseph Byers and George Wagner, employed as feeders at the American distillery at Pekin, were working on top of a bank of hot distillery feed, when the boards gave way, precipitating them into the boiling mass. Wagner was pulled out but died at the hospital shortly after.. The body of Hardy, when recovered from the tank, was found to be cooked into a pulpy mass. Byers was taken out alive, but will die.

UNCONSCIOUS 32 DAYS.

Strange State of Beautiful Girl Resulting From Accident.

Syracuse, April 8.—Miss Florence Ryan, a beautiful girl 19 years old, who has been in a state of coma for 32 days at her home in this city, this morning opened her eyes, loked about her, and then lapsed into unconsciousness again. The young woman was injured in the spine six months ago. Her physician attributed her condition to that injury. Since she has been in a state of coma, she has taken only the slightest nourishment, forced between her teeth. The doctor believes she has a chance of recovery.

WAS NOT ENDORSED.

Germany Failed to Get Support For Her Moroccan Policy.

London, April 8.—The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent learns that Germany failed in attempts to induce Spain Italy and the United States to adopt her Moroccan views, and that on the contrary, all the three powers assured France of their good wishes towards the French policy in Morocco.

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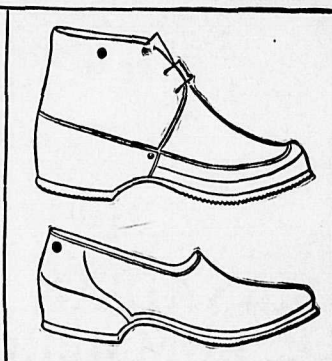

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Synopsis of Regulations for Disposal of Mineral on Dominion Lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

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 2000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

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

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

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

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

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1.00 per 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 1000 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 may receive entries for bar diggings or bench claims except on the Saskatchewan River where the lessee may dredge to high water mark on each alternate leasehold.

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

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

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars in the river below low water mark, that boundary to be fixed by its position on the first 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 the 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 1000 to 2000 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 1000 feet in length, and if the party consists of two, 1500 feet altogether, on the output of which no royalty shall be charged, the rest of the party ordinary claims only.

Entry fee $10. Royalty at the rate of two and a 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 1920 acres for such period as he may decide, the length of which shall not exceed three times the breadth. Should the prospector discover oil in paying quantities, and satisfactorily establish such discovery, an area not exceeding 640 acres, including the oil well, will be sold to the prospector at the rate of $1 an acre, and the remainder of the tract reserved, namely 1280 acres, will be sold at the rate of $3 per acre, subject to royalty at such rate as may be specified by Order in Council.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
Dept. Interior. June 30, 1904.

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AN IMPERIAL DANGER AND THE REMEDY

The third article on "Empire Lessons" in the series published by the London Daily Mail, is appended. The title is "An Imperial Danger and the Remedy:"

In our previous "Lessons" we have shown that the British empire is the greatest in the world; that it is the *most powerful in the world*; that its flag is flown on every sea from pole to pole, and that its dominions extend through every zone from limits of perpetual ice to the torrid regions of the equator. We have further shown that there is no natural product which could not be produced by one or another of our empire states, nor any article of manufacture which it would be out of the power of one or another of them to make. This week it is our intention to consider what advantages the empire is *reaping, or what opportunities it is culpably ignoring*, which are offered to it by the unique position in which it is placed.

The British empire is made up of men rather than mileage, which may be differently expressed by saying that it is not our size, but our spirit that gives us the position we hold in the world today. To maintain those men in a high state of efficiency is the first problem which presents itself to the rulers of the empire for solution, and it will at once be seen that two prime factors are demanded: First, food; second, the means of earning the money, wherewith to purchase that food.

In the United Kingdom, where are to be found, roughly speaking, 75 per cent of the white inhabitants of the empire, this problem has reached a dangerous stage, and one which, were the people here not so accustomed to it, could not be regarded as anything but highly paradoxical. It is impossible to see in any other light the fact that the heart of an empire with infinite opportunities for the cultivation on a large scale of everything that is necessary for its existence, and indeed, of *everything that nature is capable of* producing, is only kept beating by the nourishment of foreign productions.

Let us take food first. Every year the forty-two millions of people in these islands consume the equivalent of more than 135 million hundred weights of wheat. Of that quantity only a little over 27 millions are grown within our own shores, leaving no less than 108 millions to be sent to us from oversea.

Here we have our first imperial dependence—the uninterrupted transit of the hundreds of ships that are continually employed in feeding our island population. It is not that, however, that we regard as a dangerous dependence, for the British navy is perfectly capable of defending our ocean commerce against the attack of any and every aggressor. The danger is only made evident by a further examination of the sources of Britain's food supply.

Of the 108 million hundredweights of wheat and wheat-flour that are sent to us from beyond the seas (the figures are for 1902) sixty-five millions, or considerably more than one-half, are grown in the United States of America, and the proportion is increasing every year.

Is that a position which Britons can regard with equanimity? Are we justified in congratulating ourselves on the magnitude and world-wide limits of our empire, the while its very heart is only kept beating by the good will of a foreign power?

We disclaim any intention which may be imputed to us of expressing a disbelief in the sincerity of the very amicable relations now so happily existing between ourselves and the United States. We honestly believe the maintenance of such relations to be absolutely essential to the equilibrium of the world's peace. But in all good faith we would ask our kinsfolk in the United States if they would submit to such a dependence as ours? Verily, no. Not for an instant, or else we have sadly misjudged their character; and we are, therefore, confident that such observations as we may make on this subject will be regarded in the states not as connected in any way with our international relations, but as prompted by a proper imperial pride.

For, after all, the question is entirely one of internal economics, and since the empire's affairs are the empire's concern we shall always consider it our duty to discuss them from the empire's standpoint.

Viewed from that position, the dependence of the United Kingdom upon the United States for the greater portion of her food can only be regarded as distinctly unsatisfactory. In peace it means that we as a nation are absolutely at the mercy of any speculative and unscrupulous financier who should choose to create a "corner" in the United States wheat market. Such operations, we know, are very difficult to engineer, but the experience of recent years shows that they are not impossible in execution.

Then again, how would the empire be placed in the event of strained relations arising between us and the United States? That is a contingency we have got to face, a fact that has been put before us clearly by that eminent authority on international politics, Dr. Emil Reich, in "Imperialism," the latest of his published works. "Between the British empire and the American," he says, "there is no common political or commerical interest. Of all nations, the British are least liked by the Americans (sic). It is hopeless to contest a fact patent to any non-English visitor to the states." In any serious conflict of British interests with those of the United States Britain, under existing circumstances, will always be forced to give way, because those with whom she is contesting will know and will take advantage of the fact that beyond protest Britain connot possibly go. One nation cannot go to war with another when that other feeds it. A stroke of the pen and millions in England would starve.

It will, we think, by Britons be universally admitted that a position fraught with such danger and indignity ought not to be tolerated one moment longer than is absolutely necessary. And it is when we look around for some means of remedying it that we are struck by the great and wilful neglect of her unparalleled resources of which Britain is guilty.

The remedy, the neglected remedy, is, in a word, Canada.

The Dominion of Canada possesses a wheat growing area larger than do the whole of the United States, and the soil of this area is richer, will last longer, and will produce a higher average of better wheat than can be produced anywhere else in the world. Twenty years ago Canada produced less than 20 million hundredweights of wheat; in 1902 her production exceeded 60 million hundredweights. In the latter year the area under cultivation was about a million acres, which represents but a very small portion of the land available for wheat growing. It is impossible to say precisely how much land there is available, but we shall be well within the mark if we assume that it is 300 million acres—that is to say, one-eighth of the total area of the country.

Calculating upon the basis of the yield for 1902 it will be seen that Canada is fully capable of producing no less than 3,500 million hundredweights of wheat a year.

Great Britain is importing some 108 million hundredweights of wheat every year, so that it is clear that Canada alone is capable of fulfilling our entire wheat demands thirty times over.

Nor is Canada the only portion of the empire from which England and the other non-self-supporting of our component empire states might draw their supplies of wheat. Both India and Australia are corn producing countries on a large scale, the former have sent us nearly nine million and the latter over four million hundredweights of wheat and wheat-flour in 1902.

Here are, then, within the limits of our own domains, in the possession of those whose mind is the mind of the British empire, and whose constant aim is to render that empire every service in *their power, material enough and to* spare to make our empire, so far as its supply of the prime necessity of life is concerned, absolutely independent of every extraneous people; and considering the dangers which our present position expose us both in peace and in war, the sooner the empire realises that its own resources are worth developing, even though it should for a time be at the cost of a few pence added to the weekly cost of living, the better it will be for us.

If a small rise in price should be the result of organized effort to develop the granary of the empire, such rise at the worse would only obtain a very short time. With the boundless cornlands of Canada pouring their products into those of our empire states—and Great Britain is one of them—less favored by nature, the price of corn could not possibly be kept for long above its present figure. In return for this possible temporary sacrifice our international position would be stronger, the security of our supplies in peace and war more certain, and our self-respect the greater because of our independence.

SUCCESS OF WIDOWS

Statistics Show That They are Much Sought After for Wives

According to the government statistics recently gathered, widows have a good claim to consideration as the most fortunate and happiest of women. In fact, they ought to be regarded as constituting a class by themselves in respect to certain *noteworthy advantages which they enjoy* over all others of their sex. They receive more attention from men than do maidens and their expectation of marriage is greater. In addition while possessing a larger freedom and getting more fun out of life, they exhibit a tendency to longevity. Widows, as shown by the official figures, live longer than any other human beings.

Matrimonially speaking widows are the most dangerous enemies against which the *maidens are obliged to contend. It is shown* by the statistics referred to that for every 1000 bachelors who would fairly fall to their lot, as compared with spinsters, 1020 are married by widows. In other words, where 40 maidens succeeded in capturing an equal number of bachelors, as many have fallen victims to the bow and spear of the widows, with one in addition. Supposing the spinsters and widows are equal numerically. Widows *marry oftener than spinsters do, and when* it comes to widows between the ages of 20 and 24 it seems to be almost hopeless for the girls to enter the field against them so much more clever are they in the exercise of those fascinations which lure a man into a proposal.

When it is realized that every widow married means one old maid the seriousness of the problem becomes manifest. It is a marvel indeed that there has not already been open rebellion on the spinster's part against the present condition of affairs. If it be asked why the widows enjoy a better expectation of marriage than the maidens an explanation is easily offered. A widow has had experience which enables her to play upon and cater to the weaknesses of the masculine creature. She is able to admit the man to a closer intimacy without exciting gossip than the maiden can, and she is free to take more of the initiative in the wooing. She makes it her business to entertain the man, whereas the girls expect to be entertained.

There are, according to the government statistics nearly three times as many widows as widowers in this country. For this fact there are two reasons: First, that women, generally speaking, live longer than men; and that as a rule they marry men older than themselves. It is very important that spinsters should realize that widowers are the best marrying men. The chances of a widower remarrying are always greater than that a bachelor will *marry, and of all men those most dis*posed to matrimony, as proved by the statistics, are the widowers between the ages of 25 and 34. President Roosevelt married his second wife, now the lady of the White House, during that critical period.

One has only to look back through history to find that many of the most famous men have chosen widows for their wives. Martha Custis was a widow when George *Washington married her, and so also was* the beautiful Mrs. Robard when Andrew Jackson became her husband. The first and last wives of Henry VIII, Catherine of Arragon and Mrs. Parr, were widows. George IV, while prince of Wales, made a secret marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert, a widow of a country squire, who was known as the "Sweet Lass of Richmond Hill." Having tired of her he got rid of her by a legal technicality. The first wife of the great Bonaparte was Josephine de la Pagerie, widow of viscount de Beauharnais, who fought with Lafayette in 1794. Even Mahomet—to get back to the prophet as final authority—took a widow for his wife. Her name was Mme. Khadijah, and she employed *him when a youth as her travel*ling agent. Having handed over to him her business and her wealth, she became his first believer. It is possible, indeed that Mohammedanism, as a religion, would never have been heard of but for the menas which she supplied for the propaganda.

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CLADO MUST FIGHT DUEL

TALKING CAPTAIN IS REPUDIATED BY ROJESTVENSKY.

CHALLENGE FOR HIS CRITICISM OF ADMIRALTY FOLLOWED.

St. Petersburg, April 8.—A sensational sequel to the newspaper campaign inaugurated by captain Clado, formerly admiral Rojestvensky's chief tactician, against vice admiral Avellan, head of the Russian admiralty department, and of the general staff of the admiralty, may be a duel tomorrow between Clado and captain Zilotti, the aide of admiral Avellan.

Captain Clado opened a newspaper war on the authorities before Rojestvensky sailed and after the North Sea incident criticized not only the admiral but the foreign office for not arranging to get the Black sea fleet through the Dardanelles, for which he underwent a fortnight of arrest for violation of discipline. After Clado returned from Paris, where he testified before the North sea commission, he continued his attacks, giving the impression that he voiced Rojestvensky's sentiments, but he was stripped of emoluments ten days ago.

When a letter came from Rojestvensky the other day, repudiating Clado and severely reflecting upon him, captain Zilotti, with out the authority of the minister of marine, promptly published it, drawing down upon himself in turn a public reprimand. Bad blood had existed between the two officers throughout the controversy, and Clado having charged that Zilotti published the letter out of personal spite, the latter sent him his seconds, demanding that Clado apologize or fight.

SIGNIFICANT CONFERENCE.

German Ambassador Calls On Delcasse At Paris.

Berlin, April 8.—A despatch to the Frankfort Zeitung from Paris, says the German ambassador, prince von Radolin had a long conversation with foreign minister Delcasse, Wednesday the day following the prince's return from the Riviera. The ambassador called at the foreign office during the usual hours for the reception of diplomats. This is regarded as indicating that Berlin is willing to give oportunity for a discussion of the Morocco situation, although it is not known whether Morocco was discussed or not.

WHITE GOES TO ROME.

London, April 8.—United States ambassador White and Mrs. White left London this afternon for Rome. Foreign secretary Lansdowne, secretary for India, Broderick, ambassador Choate, all the members of the American embassy and others, bade them farewell at the railroad station. Premier Balfour gave Mr. White a farewell dinner last night at which speeches regretful of his departure and wishing him success were delivered.

Mr. White will spend a couple of days in Paris on his way to his new post.

VANCOUVER TOURISTS.

The tourist association of Vancouver is a live organization supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of loyal Vancouverites who believe thoroughly in the future of their city and who do not hesitate to spend money in backing up their belief. The association has just issued a well got up illustrated pamphlet setting forth the advantages and beauties of Vancouver, and the circulation of this publication is bound to be of benefit to the coast city and the people who live there.

STRIKE ON HARDY MOUNTAIN

Six Feet of Ore in Sunset Fraction—Grand Forks News

(Special to The Daily News)

Grand Forks, April 8—John Holmes, a veteran prospector of this section, who is working on Hardy mountain properties, is authority for the statement that while working in the tunnel on the Sunset fraction, six feet of solid ore was encountered. The ore is high grade copper. It is expected that the strike will be of great importance to Hardy mountain camp.

Thomes Newby, one of the owners of the Glouster mine in Franklin camp, came down from the mine yesterday where he has been developing that property for some weeks. He reports that the tunnel is now in over 100 feet and is in solid ore. He says that active development work will be carried on all summer. He also says that the snow is pretty well out of the hills in the upper country, making the roads to the various mines quite passable.

The Glouster is expected to be one of the earliest shippers in Franklin camp. It has a big showing of gold coper ore.

It is announced that the management of the Banner property in Franklin camp will start active development work in the spring and continue it all summer. The Banner lies near the McKinley mine and is considered the making of a mine.

Inspector J. S. Clute of the customs department and J. C. Bourinot, special auditor of the same department, who have been inspecting the Grand Forks customs office for the past ten days, have completed their work and returned to the coast.

E. Sprugget, provincial road supervisor, has a force of men at work improving and straightening out the north fork wagon road in the vicinity of Franklin camp.

FERGUSON OUTLOOK GOOD

Work Going on in Mines—Everyone Expects a Good Season

G. B. Batho of Ferguson, is spending a few days at the Queen's. Mr. Batho has been suffering from pneumonia during the past winter and has not been able to travel around the district very much; but from what he has seen and learned, he gives the following account of conditions in the Lardeau:

"The winter has been somewhat trying owing to the interruption of traffic on Trout lake. But the mining men and merchants have all met the trial successfully and are very hopeful about the prospects for a good spring and summer. I think their hopes are well grounded. The mines have all done well so far, and there is every reason to believe that they will improve with development. In the Ferguson district especially, there is no waiting for outside capital to come in and there is not likely to be. The Triune, the Nettie L. and the Silver Cup are all going ahead. A syndicate of St. Paul capitalists is running a tunnel to tap the leads on their properties. They own 17 claims, so situated that one tunnel, it is believed, will strike the lead on all.

"The managers of all the properties are optimistic as to the outlook, and speak of vigorous prosecution of development work at once. Throughout the district round Fergson everyone is hopeful and intending to begin operations as soon as possible."

BRISTOL FOR CENTER TORONTO

Toronto, April 8.—Edmund Bristol, barrister, was last night unanimously nominated for conservative candidate for center Toronto. It is improbable that there will be any other candidate, the liberals having decided not to contest the seat.

CHRISTIAN IS 87.

Copenhagen, April 8.—King Christian today celebrated his 87th birthday, in excellent health and spirits. He received numerous telegrams of felicitation from sovereigns and other heads of states and held a reception of the diplomatists and others.

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PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

TO SPEND DAY IN NELSON

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS ON TOUR

WILL BE ENTERTAINED BY LOCAL MEMBERS ON JUNE 22

This year's convention of the American Institute of Mining Engineers will be held in Victoria on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of July. S. S. Fowler, the oldest member of that organization in British Columbia, having joined in 1892, received a circular containing the itinerary and program. As he saw that the former provided for a day's delay in Nelson, Mr. Fowler promptly communicated with other members of the institute resident in Nelson and with members of the Canadian Mining Institute. A meeting was at once arranged for the purpose of planning entertainment for the visitors. Those present were: S. S. Fowler, R. R. Hedley, A. H. Gracey, G. H. Barnhart, Leslie Hill, W. E. Koch, W. Blakemore and M. S. Davys. The meeting was held in S. S. Fowler's office yesterday afternoon.

While nothing definite was done, several valuable suggestions were offered and discussed. The one that found most favor was that of A. H. Gracey, that the visitors be offered an excursion on a chartered C.P.R. steamer on Kootenay lake. The local mining engineers formed themselves into a committee to make more definite arrangements. S. S. Fowler will correspond with Theodore Dwight, secretary of the American institute.

It is not known yet how many members will make the western trip. The institute has several thousand members. While it is probable that only a small proportion of these will attend, many will be accompanied by their wives. It is safe to estimate that several hundred visitors will arrive in Nelson the morning of the 27th of June.

The itinerary announced provides for one day each in Nelson, Rossland and the Boundary, being June 27, 28 and 29, respectively. The program of the institute will occupy three days in Victoria, July 2, 3, and 4. Leaving, Victoria July 5, the engineers will proceed to Skagway and Dawson. Ten days will be spent in the north. On the return trip Vancouver will be left on the 22nd of July. July 23, 24 and 25 will be spent at Glacier, Field and Laggan.

The three days' program at Victoria includes 29 numbers, there being 16 papers and 13 discussions. The names of the speakers are well known in American and Canadian mining circles.

S. S. Fowler, who is acting as secretary for the local engineers who will entertain the visitors, told a reporter of The Daily News that he expected the visitors to arrive in this city early in the morning of June 27, on a special train. He added: "I suppose they will be entertained at every place of importance in the province. At Victoria the arrangements will be in the hands of the minister of mines, the provincial mineralogist and W. M. Brewer of the mining institute.

"The institute meets twice a year. Meetings have been held at Washington, in the lake superior district, in Colorado, in Alabama and in Mexico. A year ago the convention was held in the City of Mexico. While the program is always on subjects connected with mining in all its departments, the trip is always regarded as an outing. An effort is made to visit a new district every year. It is always an attraction to the members to have an itinerary announced that includes districts hitherto little known to the general body of mining men. The attraction is increased if the district chosen is known to exhibit unfamiliar conditions. The trip to Skagway and Dawson this year will probably attract a large number, as it is a decidedly novel addition.

"The institute is comparatively wide open. The classes eligible for membership include, in addition to mining engineers, metallurgists, assayers, chemists and all those who are in charge of practical mining operations. A mine foreman is eligible for membership.

"The local members are G. H. Barnhart, H. Harris, R. R. Hedley Norman Carmichael and myself. There is no affiliation between the Canadian and American mining institutes, but they have often entertained each other.

The whole trip this year, from the time of leaving New York to the return there, will take up about five weeks. That is not an unusual length of time to spend. The observation and study of new or unfamiliar mining fields is always considered by the members as at least as important a part of the program as the papers and the discussions.

"We cannot make any definite arrangements until I hear from the secretary how many are coming, and what program they would like to follow here. We shall probably know within a fortnight."

GRAIN AND STOCKS

Prices are Stationary—Slight Reaction in Wheat

(Special to Sharp & Irvine)

There was a sharp reaction in the stock market yesterday upon the publication of the weekly bank statement which carried values on an average of about $2 per share below the high price of the day. Dealers expect to see this reaction extend still further on Monday and then consider that an up turn is due. Amalgamated copper was heavily dealt in yesterday and sold from 83 3-8 to 85 and reacted to and closed at 84 3-8; dealers expect to see this stock sell to about 90 before this move is over. Among the grangers Atchison and Union Pacific were inclined to heaviness. Atchison declined from 89 5-8 to 88 1-2 and did not show any inclination to rally. Union Pacific sold from 131 1-2 to 130 and then advanced to 130 7-8. St. Paul was strong on the opening, selling up to 180 1-2, the high figure of the rally and then sold down to 178 5-8, closing at that price. C.P.R. touched 155 and then reacted to 152 5-8, closing at 153 1-4. The traction issues were unusually strong, Brooklyn Rapid Transit selling at 70 1-4 and Metropolitan selling at 125 7-8. Among the coalers Reading was the most active and dealers expect to see this stock manipulated and advanced very soon.

Wheat opened at 116 1-2 and reacted to 115 1-2 closing at 115 7-8. The July option showed more strenght and dealers expect to see some advance in it. There was not much interest shown in corn and oats.

CHURCH SERVICES

Anglican—St. Saviour's church, corner of Ward and Silica streets. Fifth Sunday in Lent. Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning prayer and holy comumnion, 11 a.m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p.m.; evensong, 7:30 p.m. Rev. F. H. Graham, rector.

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 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, 6 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 a.m.; evening service at 7:30; Sunday school, 2:30 p.m. Rev. G. Morton Walker, pastor. Evening topic, "The Lord Jesus and Hell."

Presbyterian church—St. Paul's, corner of Victoria and Kootenay streets. Morning service, 11 a.m.; 2:30, Sunday school; 7:30, evening service. Rev. J. T. Ferguson, pastor.

Methodist church—Corner Silica and Josephine streets. No morning service; evening service, 7:30 p.m.. Sunday school, 2:30 p.m. Rev. W. W. Baer, pastor. No service today.

Emmanuel Congregational church—E. H. H. Holman, pastor. The evening service will be conducted by Rev. T. A. Munroe, superintendent of Congregational missions.

RELIEVE ANDALUSIA.

Madrid, April 8.—A royal decree was gazetted today ordering the expenditure of $200,000 for the construction of roads as a means of alleviating the distress in Andalusia.

NEW YORK'S CONTRASTS

GREAT GULF BETWEEN DIVES AND LAZARUS.

REMARKABLE DINNER COSTING $1400 A PLATE.

A remarkable dinner was recently given at the St. Regis hotel in New York. It was so remarkable that it would be wrong to let it pass without comment. We are informed that this is the first dinner at which the celebrated St. Regis gold service was used "exclusively," says the Indianapolis News. "No other metal was in sight," though it was unfortunately necessary to use some porcelain. Even the trays were gold. The meal was served in the "white marble room" on a horseshoe table, decorated with white and yellow roses, and lighted with gold candelabra. The favors were gold clocks four inches high for the women, and gold boutonniere vases for the men. It is said that the dinner cost $50,000, which, as there were only 36 guests, is at the rate of almost $1400 a plate. This is a pretty price. We have not examined the records, and so cannot say positively whether Lucullus, the prince of Roman dinner-givers, ever beat this New York function. Possibly he did; but nevertheless the St. Regis function must be ranked among the great events of its kind. We have no doubt that the host swelled with pride—if not with food—when he viewed his triumph, and that the guests enjoyed themselves as they never did before.

In the same paper that printed this dinner story was a statement concerning the poverty of New York made by Robert Hunter, former head of the university settlement. He says that there are 70,000 children in New York who go to school hungry every day, and that in the great city there are 666,000 people in distress. One out of every ten of New York's dead is buried in the potter's field. In speaking of the hungry school children of New York, Mr. Hunter says:

"These figures seem appalling even to me, and I have made a ten years' study of poverty and ought by now to be used to the conditions. But I cannot steel myself to the truth. It is there in all its glaring sordidness and cannot be denied."

Mr. Hunter says further that there are 10,000,000 persons in the United States who are in want; that of these 4,000,000 are paupers, and that the other 6,000,000 "try to provide for themselves by the hardest kind of toil. Almost 2,000,000 of American wage-earners are, he says, out of employment from four to six months each year. It seems to be necessary for 5,000,000 women to work to support themselves and their families, of whom 2,000,000 are employed in factories and mills. There are 1,700,000 little children forced to become wage-earners at a time when they should be in school. And as we have seen, 70,000 New York children go to school hungry each day. Mr. Hunter takes a rather gloomy view:

"When statistics are presented the question may be asked: 'What is there in our boasted civilization, or where is that generous fraternity that pulpit orators prate about?' Charity will not settle the problem. A few crumbs from the banquet board of wealth will not satiate the growing cry for justice."

One of the most interesting and dramatic features of American life is the sharpness of the contrasts with which it abounds. So we have set side by side the St. Regis dinner, which cost $1400 a plate, and the 70,000 hungry school children in New York. In the soft and glowing light of the "white marble room" it was, of course, impossible for anyone to see the distress outside, or even to imagine it. When you dine off gold plate you are not likely to realize that there are 666,000 of your neighbors who may have no dinner at all. Is not the contrast most interesting and dramatic? The St. Regis diners are not sinners above the "other Galileans," for they simply followed the law of their kind. As the people of old did, so they felt that they had a right to do what they would with their own. For them the suffering tenement district of New York did not exist—at least not while they were dining. How could it? Any thought of the suffering of the 70,000 hungry children would, had it obtruded, have destroyed the pleasure of the dinner, and that could not have been allowed. For when you pay $50,000 for a dinner for 36 people you must be permitted to get your money's worth.

But we wish now only to call attention to this most interesting contrast We doubt whether even London itself can show a deeper shade or a more dazzling light. Gold clock "four inches high" are not, we imagine, often given as favors at London dinners. Here, as in so many other matters, our beloved countrymen hold the record. London can beat us in poverty, though we seem to be doing pretty well for a new country. But she can hardly beat the St. Regis dinner. In the gospel for tomorrow is the account of another banquet, the one at which the strange guest from Nazareth turned water into wine, and thus "manifested forth His glory." But that feast has gone into history, not because of the splendor of the entertainment—for it was a mere neighborhood feast—but because of the revelation of divine power as shown in the performance of a gracious and helpful act. So we have another one of those instructive contrasts which crowd the pages of history. The St. Regis dinner was a great affair. It will long be talked about. It will set a standard by which other entertainments will be judged for years. One can hardly do better—or worse—than to dine off gold plates. And it is hard to see how one could pay more than $1400 a plate. Looking at it from the other point of view, we hope that there will never be more than 70,000 hungry school children in New York, or more than 666,000 people in New York in distress. The cry of poverty these days is sharp, and painful to hear. It is to be hoped that it will as time goes on be somewhat softened. We also hope that we shall have few such dinners as that given at the St. Regis. One such show ought to serve for a long time. If the thing is overdone the novelty will wear off. Perhaps when the doctrine of the simple life prevails somewhat more widely such dinners may come to be looked on as "bad form."

HOUSE CLEANING HINTS

When the paperhangers and painters have taken their departure, the housewife wakes up to the realization that the floor here, a table there, a chair on this side, or a picture frame on that, shows signs of hard usage which were not manifest before house cleaning commenced. If she calls in the cabinet maker to repair these trifling damages the expense is heavier than she expected, but with the proper cleansing fluids, polish and rags, she can do wonders by herself or by the aid of her better half.

Enamel and wicker furniture which has been varnished must be sandpapered before it can receive a new coat. There is no touching up spots on highly varnished surfaces of this sort. Here is the best method of preparing wicker furniture or enamel surfaces for a fresh coat of paint: Boiled water, in which a little washing soda has been dissolved should be poured over and through the wicker ware for ten minutes or longer. When this is dry, go over it with a flannel cloth wet in turpentine or naptha, after which the table or chair must be allowed to remain in the air or where the air can reach it over night. Next day rub down with sandpaper.

Spots which have faded from hardwood surfaces through heat, light or the touch of alkalies can be brought back to their original color by rubbing gently with boiled linseed oil mixed with one-eighth of alcohol. Apply this mixture to the surface several times during the day with a small wad of cotton batting rolled in a square of old silk or linen.

To remove a bent from wood, cover with four thicknesses of wet paper and set a blazing hot iron on the paper for a minute and if necessary repeat the steaming. If the varnish is injured rub off with alcohol or napatha and then revarnish.

A scratch which goes deeper than the varnish may be healed by holding a red hot poker an inch above it for half a minute. When the place cools rub it well with a mixture of alcohol, olive oil and cider vinegar, in equal proportions. This also makes a cheap and excellent furniture polish and will remove white spots from varnished furniture.

To polish copper, wet a coarse cloth in hot water, and sprinkle with pulverized borax. Rub the copper surface thoroughly with this and rinse in very hot water.

Marble statues should never be polished with soap. Instead dissolve a large lump of Spanish whiting and a teaspoonful of washing soda in enough water to moisten the whiting and form a paste. Rub this into the marble with a flannel cloth and after an hour wash it off with warm water, dry well and polish.

To freshen up gilt frames, wipe with a cloth moistened with oil of turpentine and let the frame dry without rubbing. Or the frame may be carefully dusted and then washed with the whites of three eggs, into which one ounce of soda has been beaten. If the frame is nicked to show the wood beneath, touch those spots up first with a good quality of gold paint.

If carpets are dull after the regular beating go over the entire surface with ox gall, or household ammonia and water.

For polishing brass beds there is no more reliable medium than the old fashioned whiting wet with household ammonia which is less apt to scratch than any other of the patent sandsoaps.

BODY IN ICE FIVE YEARS

Had Ole Sjostron's tomb of ice on the Arctic island in the Bering sea remained undisturbed 100,000 years, at the end of that ponderous stretch of time the face and form of Ole would have looked as natural as at the time of the fisherman's death.

Five years ago this young Norwegian, disappeared from Baranoff station. Nobody knew what became of him and finally people ceased to wonder. A few weeks ago the body was found completely imbedded in the ice, and so thoroughly preserved that not even the slightest indication of change had set in.

The barkentine City of Papeete has arrived from Baranoff station and the news of this remarkable discovery was brought by her first mate, Knute Peterson.

"Five years in the ice," said Peterson, "has not made the slightest difference in his appearance. When they found him, he looked as if asleep, but, sure enough, he was cold in death—even more so than an ordinary dead man. They suppose that he lay down on the glacier while intoxicated and fell asleep and that after he had frozen to death the ice formed over him."

Strange as this story may seem, the incident is not strange to those who know the Arctic ice fields. Bodies of the mammoth have been found similarly imbedded in the ice.

The sailor's information about the finding of Sjostron's body is meager, but it is presumable that, instead of being caught and imprisoned in the glacial field, the fisherman died on the soft soil of the tundra and that his body became covered up and frozen with it.

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Two blocks from City Wharf. The best dollar a day house in Nelson.

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Nice airy rooms, newly furnished; bath for guests.

The best of wines, liquors and cigars can be obtained at the bar.

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MINNIE RITCHIE, Record Keeper

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WANTED—Board for a little girl, 12 years old in a nice home. Apply H., The Daily News.

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FOR SALE—Black Minorca eggs for hatching, $1.50 per setting. Mrs. T. J. Heddle, Hall Mines road, Nelson.

FOR SALE—S.C. Buff Orpington Cockerels, Cook strain, $2 each; S.C. White Leghorn Cockerels, Knapp strain, $1.50 each; S.C. Buff Orpington eggs, $2 per setting; S.C. White Leghorn eggs, $1.50 per setting. Cooper Bros, Box 53, Grand Forks, B.C.

FOR SALE—Gem Glencoe Camera, No. 4, with outfit and four holders, cost $25, for $14. Ray 5x7 and outfit, cost $20, for $12. All photo supplies at cost, O. Strathearn, Kaslo.

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Leave		Arrive
9:45 a.m.	Spokane	6:20 p.m.
11:05 a.m.	Rossland	4:55 p.m.
9:10 a.m.	Nelson	6:35 p.m.
11:30 a.m.	Grand Forks	3:50 p.m.
10.00 a.m.	Phoenix	5:30 p.m.
7:00 a.m.	Republic	6:30 p.m.

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KASLO-SANDON

Daily		Daily
1:30 p.m.	Lv. Sandon Ar	10:25 a.m.
2:12 p.m.	Lv. Whitewater Ar	9:40 a.m.
3:45 p.m.	Ar. Kaslo Lv.	8:00 a.m.

KASLO-NELSON

Daily Ex. Sunday		Daily Ex. Sunday
6:00 a.m.	Lv. Kaslo Ar.	9:15 a.m.
7:30 a.m.	Lv. Ainsworth Ar.	8:15 p.m.
10:00 a.m.	Ar. Nelson Lv	5:45 p.m.

Calling at all way landings on signal.

NELSON-SANDON

5:45 p.m.	Lv. Nelson Ar	10:00 a.m.
10:25 a.m.	Ar. Sandon Lv.	1:30 p.m.

Through daily freight and passenger service between Nelson and Sandon.

For further information and full particulars call on or address

ROBERT IRVING,
Mgr. K. R. and N. Co, Ltd.
Kaslo, B. C.
W. K. TACKABURY, Local Agent

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date the Canadian Pacific Railway Company intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of 2.41 acres more or less of a portion of the foreshore and land under water of the West Arm of Kootenay Lake, opposite Lot 58 A, Group 1, Kootenay District, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the northwest corner of that part of said Lot 58 A, which is the property of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, registered in the Nelson Land Registry Office as number 3795 A, thence following the northwestery boundary of the said part of Lot 58 A belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company produced northwesterly into the waters of Kootenay Lake 350 feet, thence northeasterly at right angles, 300 feet, thence southeasterly 350 feet to the northeast corner of the said part of Lot 58 A, belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, thence southwesterly 300 feet to the point of commencement.

R. MARPOLE,
General Superintendent.
Vancouver, B.C., April 3rd, 1905.

FOR SALE

THE MOLLY GIBSON MINING COMPANY, Limited, Non-Personal Liability, (in Liquidation.)

NOTICE FOR TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned liquidator up to noon of the 10th day of April, A.D., 1905 for the purchase of the personal property of the company, consisting of tools, horses, wagons, harness and mining implements, now at the Molly Gibson Landing and mine, en block or in lots to suit the purchaser, an inventory thereof and the chattels mentioned therein may be inspected on application to.

BRUCE WHITE, Nelson, B.C., Liquidater of the above Company

A. R. HEYLAND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
POPLAR AND KASLO
ADDRESS P. O. BOX 107, KASLO, B. C.

FOR SALE

A WELL BUILT

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE

ALSO BATHROOM

With electric light and sewerage.

Price Very Low

Only $200 cash required, balance on easy terms at low interest.
Immediate possession.

Apply to

H. E. CROASDAILE

Clements-Hillyer Block
Office Upstairs

GALT COAL

AND WOOD OF ALL KINDS

Terms Spot Cash

W. P. Tierney

Telephone 255
Baker Street, Nelson

PRICE OF METALS.

New York, April 8—Bar silver, 55 1-2; casting copper, 14 5-8; electrolytic copper, 15 1-8 to 15 1-4; lead, $4.50.
London, April 8—Silver, 25 5-8; no lead quotations.

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

The city council will meet tomorrow morning at 10:30 in the city hall.

A. W. Goodenough, merchant of Kaslo, was in the city yesterday with h s daughter.

Tomorrow, April 10th, is the last day for the receipt of bids for the city's power plant debentures.

A. Carney, timber inspector, arrived in the city yesterday and proceeeds to East Kootenay this morning.

J. P. Vroom, customs collector of Waneta, spent yesterday in the city. He returns to Waneta this morning.

After being closed for several months Emmanuel Congregational church will be open for service this evening. Rev. T. A. Monroe will conduct the service.

Rev. W. W. Baer is still indisposed and unable to perform his ministerial duties. Consequently there will be no services in the local Methodist church today.

Millinery openings are announced for Tuesday at F. Irvine & Co.'s, the Enfield Co.'s and Kerr & Co.'s establishments. The latest things in Easter bonnets will be in evidence.

A sacred concert will be given in St. Paul's Presbyterian church on the evening of April 24—Easter Monday. The church choir will be assisted on this occasion by leading local talent.

R. J. Steel, secretary-treasurer of the Nelson cricket club, has received word that the equipment ordered for the club left Toronto on March 25th. It is expected to arrive here next Friday or Saturday.

F. Hurry, the pioneer dairyman of N lson, has returned to thhe city to engage in the business again, after several successful years spent in Oregon. He has purchased the McDonald dairy and will be in the field for business in a few days.

W. J. Twiss, general agent of the Mutual Life Assurance company, left last evening to return to the coast. Mr. Twiss expressed the opinion, formed during his trip of inspection, that the Kootenay conditions are greatly improved, especially in Rossland and the Boundary districts.

The Bluejay social at the Salvation army barracks on April 19th is looked forward to with a great deal of interest. A musical program is being arranged. Captains Jones and Knudson of Rossland will assist. Tickets are out and can be secured from either soldiers or officers.

The 10th of May has been fixed for the production of Rose Maiden in the opera house. All members of the choral society are requested to attend practices as regularly as possible between now and then. The next rehearsal will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the K. of P. hall.

V. Dynes, nurseryman of Salem, Oregon, is in the city delivering a large consignment of trees and plants. His stock consists mainly of apple trees, but he also carries pears, plums, cherries and berry plants. The consignments for Nelson and adjacent district all arrived in excellent condition. The stock disposed of in Nelson represented over $2000. Shipments to Kaslo, Slocan and Winlaw, brought the total value up to $4000.

Information was given out yesterday afternoon by a supporter and admirer of Nelson's representative in the provincial legislature that that individual had started for the coast in response to an urgent telegram. The telegram read: "Come down at once, and help us to 'bust' the government." The name of the sender of the telegram was not revealed. The information was current on the streets a little later, and a few seemed to believe that the member for Nelson would succeed in his mission of destruction.

E. Ferguson & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, have disposed of their interest in the Athabasca saloon for $2500 cash. Brown & Co., the purchasers, of whom Ed. Brown has been in control for the past three years have catered to the thirsty public in such an acceptable manner that a lucrative business has been built up. The business will continue to be conducted under Mr. Brown's management and patrons will receive the same smile and the same courteous treatment in the future as in the past.

SWEET

Navel Oranges

All Sizes

This week we are selling them at reduced prices

25c, 35c, 40c Per Doz

They are the finest

T. S. McPherson

PHONE NO. 10.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

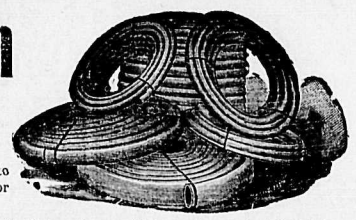
WANTED

We want residence properties for sale. List your properties with us.

We have buyers. We also want ranches, more particularly small improved ranches, for sale. Nearly every mail brings us letters from eastern Canada and the States asking for particulars and prices of ranch properties.

H. & M. Bird

Garden Hose

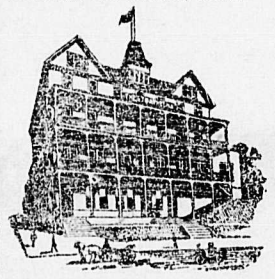


We guarantee our hose to give entire satisfaction for all ordinary purposes.

As the water pressure in Nelson is very high, we have selected this hose very carefully and it is stronger than the ordinary kind by having more plies of canvas in it 1-2 inch and 4 ply and 3-4 inch and 5 ply in 50 feet lengths.

McLACHLAN BROS.

HUME—R. W. Clark, Montreal; S. Hummell, Mayook; A. P. Stepenson, Moyie; W. E. Ross, A. B. Morris, A. Bussell, J. E. Stephens, A. R. Ockerman, W. J. Twiss, Vancouver; D. Y. Mathewson M. Koengsberg, Winnipeg; J. P. Vroom, Waneta; J. T. Clyne, Pendleton; A. Carney, A. W. Goodenough and daughter, Kaslo.



STRATHCONA—R. H. Jameson, Victoria; Miss M. Seed, Rosland; F. W. Western, Toronto; F. Lashbrook, J. Trick, A. Wilson, London.

ROYAL—J. Attwood, Forest.

QUEENS—R. Pearson, Calgary; H. Kidwell and family, W. D. Richardson, Fernie; H. A. Carney, Ymir.

LAKEVIEW—A. E. Grigg, W. L. Bridgeford, Bonnington; H. Wakefield, J. Mayne, A. Fleck, Grainte; C. Oliver, Greenwood; P. Owlton, Chatham.

NELSON—J. H. McLennan, Hillyard.

MADDEN—P. McMullen, A. Wade, Rossland; A. McPhail, Slocan; G. Alton, Winnipeg; J. J. McGuire, Eganville; J. T. Loggie, New York; J. Mason, Revelstoke; M. B. Childs, Mrs. W. J. Murphy, Grand Forks.

GRAND CENTRAL—P. A. Munroe and wife, New Denver; J. W. Hearn, Salmo; A. Tran, Rossland; D. A. Chisholm, Fernie.

WHO SHOULD MARRY?

Laxness of Marriage Laws Discussed by Dr. Arthur at University Club

Dr. E. C. Arthur provided a decided sensation for the University club last evening. This was the suggestion of a division of the members of each community into four classes according to the comparatively eligibility for marriage. It implied also the prohibiton of marriage to those classed as unfit physically, mentally or morally.

The meeting was the best attended for many months. Routine business was quickly dispatched, and Dr. Arthur was called upon. His paper contained criticisms of existing social conditions.

The first section dealt with injustice in the working of criminal law, by which those accused of crimes are frequently, if not usually ruined, financially and socially by the trial. The remedy suggested was an indemnity from the state to prisoners acquitted.

The second part dealt with the laxness of modern marriage laws. In the paper and in a very vigorous speech, closing the ensuing debate, Dr. Arthur pointed out the evil and the danger to the race of allowing the propagation of the least desirable classes. He argued forcibly that it was absurd that men should be more careful about the breeding of horses and cattle than about the preservation of their own kind.

He recommended stringent regulations to be complied with by all candidates for marriage.

The paper evoked an animated discussion. Most of the speakers agreed with the first part of the paper. The criticism of the marriage laws found more dissent, though all agreed that present conditions were very imperfect.

A. L. McKillop will read a paper at the May meeting.

TRIUNE TO SHIP

Ferguson, April 8—D. G. Forbes, former manager of the Silver Cup mine, has returned to the camp. He will succeed C. Sweeney as manager of the Ferguson Mines Co., Ltd., the company owning and operating the Nettie L. and Silver Cup mines. He is accompanied by George Attwood, consulting engineer.

Work has been begun on the trail from this place to the Triune mine. It is expected that in a few weeks the road will be cleared and in good condition. It is understood that the owners of the Triune intend to begin shipping from that property very soon, as soon, in fact, as they can haul ore over the road.

SPRING MILLINERY OPENING

We respectfully invite you to our opening of imported Pattern Bonnets, Millinery and Novelties, to be held on Tuesday, April 11th, and following days.

The Enfield Co.

Our Optical Department

is again open and proud we are of such a department. It is second to none anywhere, and Nelson can boast of being most up-to-date, as many larger western cities have not this advantage. We can fill you prescription the same day we receive it, and being done by an expert of over eighteen years experience as a MANUFACTURING and REFRACTING OPTICIAN, is a positive guarantee of satisfaction.

PATENAUDE BROS.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS
PHONE 253

EASTER MILLINERY OPENING

Fred Irvine Co., Ltd

We will hold our Millinery Opening on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week

Fred Irvine Co., Ltd

ASK FOR AND BE SURE YOU GET

GRIFFIN BRAND

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

HAMS BACON LARD

NOTHING NICER

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.
LIMITED.

Millinery Opening

Our Easter Millinery Opening TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 11th and 12th, and following days.

To the ladies of Nelson and all visitors in our city we extend a cordial invitation to attend.

Kerr & Co.

The Lion Brand

Free Hats for Boys

With every Boy's Lion Brand Suit purchased at $5, you get the latest style Felt Hat at 65 or 75 cents, free.
And with our $6 to $7.50 Suits, we give the latest $1 Hat free.
Look for the sign of the Big Elephant.

J. H. WALLACE
MEN'S OUTFITTER

Your Young Chicks

require Grain of a suitable size and for this purpose we can recommend our Broken Wheat, Broken Barley or Cracked Corn—just the pure grain broken into small particles.

Feeding the above with some of Pratt's Poultry Food will build them up fast. We sell these goods in any quantity and will be pleased to have your orders.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ld

Wholesale and Retail Hay, Grain and Feed.

Appetite

Tempters and Spring Tonics

Bargains in Olives—

	Regular	Now
Linadi's Spanish Queen	$ .40	30c.
Morton's Queen	.40	30c.
Pitted Queen	1.00	70c.
Cocktail Pitted	.60	45c.
Stuffed with Timents	.50	35c.

We have just made an exceptionally good buy in Olives, which will arrive shortly. Above stock must move off first.

Lettuce, Spinnach, Green Onions daily.

Bell Trading Company

IT PAYS TO DEAL WITH RUTHERFORD

The Best Garden Seeds

Seed business is now in full swing

YOU are invited to come and get good seeds or send your order. Prompt, intelligent attention.

Fertilizers and Spraying Mixtures.

Wm. Rutherford

Store closes at 8 p. m. DRUGGIST Nelson, B.C.

Our Annual Bargain

Sale

of one month has just begun. Call and have your eyes tested by our expert optician, so you can see the REAL BARGAINS we are offering for this month. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

JEWELER **J. J. WALKER** OPTICIAN

WATCHMAKER

Blood Oranges

To arrive April 11th. Car Fancy Blood Oranges, Redland Oranges, Monogram Lemons and Grape Fruit, direct from the growers in California. We handle only the best.

Wholesale Fruit and Produce **J. A. McDonald**

Paints and Oils

We have received this week a straight car of Paints from one of the best Paint Manufacturers in Canada, including all the latest colors of ready Mixed Paints, Paste Paints, Oil and Varnish Stains.

CHURCH'S ALABASTINE

Also a full stock of Linseed Oil, Bro. Japan, Varnishes, Turpentine, Hard Oil, Dustless Floor Oil, Putty, Etc. Mail orders solicited. Ask for color cards.

NELSON HARDWARE COMPANY

BAKER ST. PHONE 15 NELSON, B. C.

If You Want

A Nice, Nobby and Up-to-Date Suit

Go to Gallagher's

J. W. GALLAGHER

Box No. 248 BAKER ST. Telephone 190

Go-Carts

Auto-Gear, Ball-Bearings

Prices From $5 Up

Standard Furniture Co.

Funeral Directors and Embalmers

Agents MASON & RISCH Pianos

We will buy 3 War Scrip at $225 each
Write or wire

McDermid & McHardy

Wall Paper

Many homes are being made beautiful with our new Wall Papers; all the latest styles and colorings. Prices from 7c to 50c per roll.

What about your home?

Come in and let us show you the new styles, and tell you the cost of beautifying it.

Canada Drug & Book Co., Ltd.